



## AB ALL MARKET INDEX

### OBJECTIVE

- + The Index seeks strong risk-adjusted returns, with global diversification across asset classes

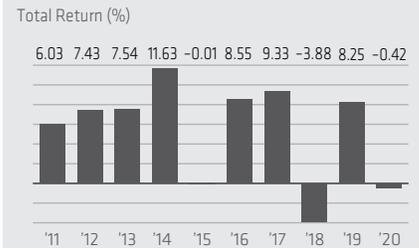
### PRIMARY INVESTMENTS

- + Global Growth Assets: Encompasses over 83% of developed equity markets, including US large-cap stocks, US small-cap stocks, Japanese stocks, UK stocks, developed Asia-Pacific stocks, eurozone stocks and 10 US equity sectors
- + Global Defensive Assets: Covers 65% of global fixed-income markets, including US bonds, Japanese bonds, UK bonds and German bonds

### INDEX OVERVIEW

- + Blends both growth and defensive assets across a global universe
- + Taps different return sources not commonly found in most index-based strategies
- + Harnesses momentum, using a dynamically shifting, proprietary blend of momentum signals

### ANNUAL PERFORMANCE



### AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Since Inception*
AB All Market Index	-2.84%	-2.79%	-1.57%	1.21%	1.42%	2.12%	4.71%	4.91%

**Past performance does not guarantee future results.** The AB All Market Index<sup>SM</sup> was launched on December 12, 2019. Levels for the Index before December 12, 2019 represent hypothetical data determined by retroactive application of a back-tested model, itself designed with the benefit of hindsight. The above hypothetical chart only reflects the performance of the AB All Market Index<sup>SM</sup>, which seeks to provide excess returns reflecting the performance of the weighted components minus a specific benchmark. Dividends may or may not be included. The benchmark used by the Index is the Fed Funds rate. Individuals cannot invest directly in an index. The AB All Market Index<sup>SM</sup> (the "Index") embeds an annual index cost in the calculations of the change in index value. This embedded index cost will reduce any change in index value, and it funds certain operational and licensing costs for the Index.

\*The performance for the index prior to 12/12/19, the index's inception date, reflects an inception date of 12/2/2003 and is the date used to calculate max range annualized performance.

Source: AB

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

+ Vikas Kapoor

**Performance Characteristics & Statistics**Gross Exposure<sup>1</sup> 174.00%**Region Allocation<sup>2</sup>**

United States	33.05%
Eurozone ex. UK	28.62
United Kingdom	19.20
Japan	15.57
Asia ex. Japan	3.56

<sup>1</sup> Gross exposure is measured as the total notional value of investments held as a percentage of the index value and may vary over time.

<sup>2</sup> Holdings are expressed as a percentage of total investments and may vary over time.

<sup>3</sup> Holdings are expressed as a percentage of total investments in sector ETFs and may vary over time.

**Asset Class Allocation<sup>2</sup>**

Global Equity	22.13%
Global Fixed Income	77.87

**Sector Allocation<sup>3</sup>**

US Energy	3.77%
US Utilities	11.32
US Technology	7.55
US Materials	9.43
US Consumer Staples	15.09
US Consumer Discretionary	9.43
US Industrial	9.43
US Health Care	13.21
US Financial	9.43
US Real Estate	11.32

**A WORD ABOUT RISK**

**Market Risk:** The market values of the portfolio's holdings rise and fall from day to day, so investments may lose value. **Foreign (non-US) Risk:** Non-US securities may be more volatile because of political, regulatory, market and economic uncertainties associated with such securities. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the value of the investment or reduce returns. These risks are magnified in emerging or developing markets. **Interest-Rate Risk:** As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vice versa—long-term securities tend to rise and fall more than short-term securities. **Diversification Risk:** Portfolios that hold a smaller number of securities may be more volatile than more diversified portfolios, since gains or losses from each security will have a greater impact on the portfolio's overall value. **Credit Risk:** A bond's credit rating reflects the issuer's ability to make timely payments of interest or principal—the lower the rating, the higher the risk of default. If the issuer's financial strength deteriorates, the issuer's rating may be lowered and the bond's value may decline. **Leverage Risk:** Trying to enhance investment returns by borrowing money or using other leverage tools can magnify both gains and losses, resulting in greater volatility. **Derivatives Risk:** Derivative instruments such as options, futures, forwards or swaps can be riskier than traditional investments, and may be more volatile, especially in a down market. **Below-Investment-Grade Securities Risk:** Investments in fixed-income securities with lower ratings (commonly known as "junk bonds") tend to have a higher probability that an issuer will default or fail to meet its payment obligations. **Real Estate Risk:** Investments in real estate can decline due to a variety of factors affecting the real estate market, such as economic conditions, mortgage rates and availability. REITs may have additional risks due to limited diversification and the impact of tax law changes. **Commodity Risk:** Commodity-linked investments may experience greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked investments may be affected by financial factors, political developments and natural disasters. **ETF Risk:** Investments in an ETF bear the share of the ETF's expenses and run the risk that the ETF may not achieve its investment objective. **Asset Allocation Risk:** Diversification and asset allocation may not protect against market risk. All investments have inherent risks and investors may experience a loss. **Sector Risk:** Investing a significant portion of assets in any one sector may cause a fund to be more volatile, as securities within a specific sector can be prone to regulatory action, be more sensitive to interest-rate fluctuations, and be the target of increased competition. **Alternative Investment Risk:** An alternative investment is subject to a number of risks and is not suitable for all investors. Investing in alternative investments is only intended for experienced and sophisticated investors who are willing to bear the high economic risk associated with such investments.

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