



CUMBERLAND
ADVISORS

Serving Investors Since 1973

Total Return Gov/Credit Strategy

Objective

The Cumberland Total Return Gov/Credit strategy is focused on investment grade bonds and seeks to outperform the Bloomberg Gov/Credit Index through sector allocation, security selection, curve management, and modest duration adjustments versus the index.

Approach

- Actively managed portfolios are designed to provide income, capital appreciation, and preserve the client's principal over multiple interest rate cycles.
- Portfolios are constructed with a focus on investment grade corporates, taxable municipals, agency, and treasury securities.
- Taxable municipals provide for additional sector rotation opportunities and have historically lower equity correlation and beta than some corporate bonds.

Portfolio Construction

Full Curve: 1-30 years

Ratings: Investment Grade with Higher-Quality Bias

Index: Bloomberg Gov/Credit Index

Duration: Incremental with maximum 2 Year Delta From Index

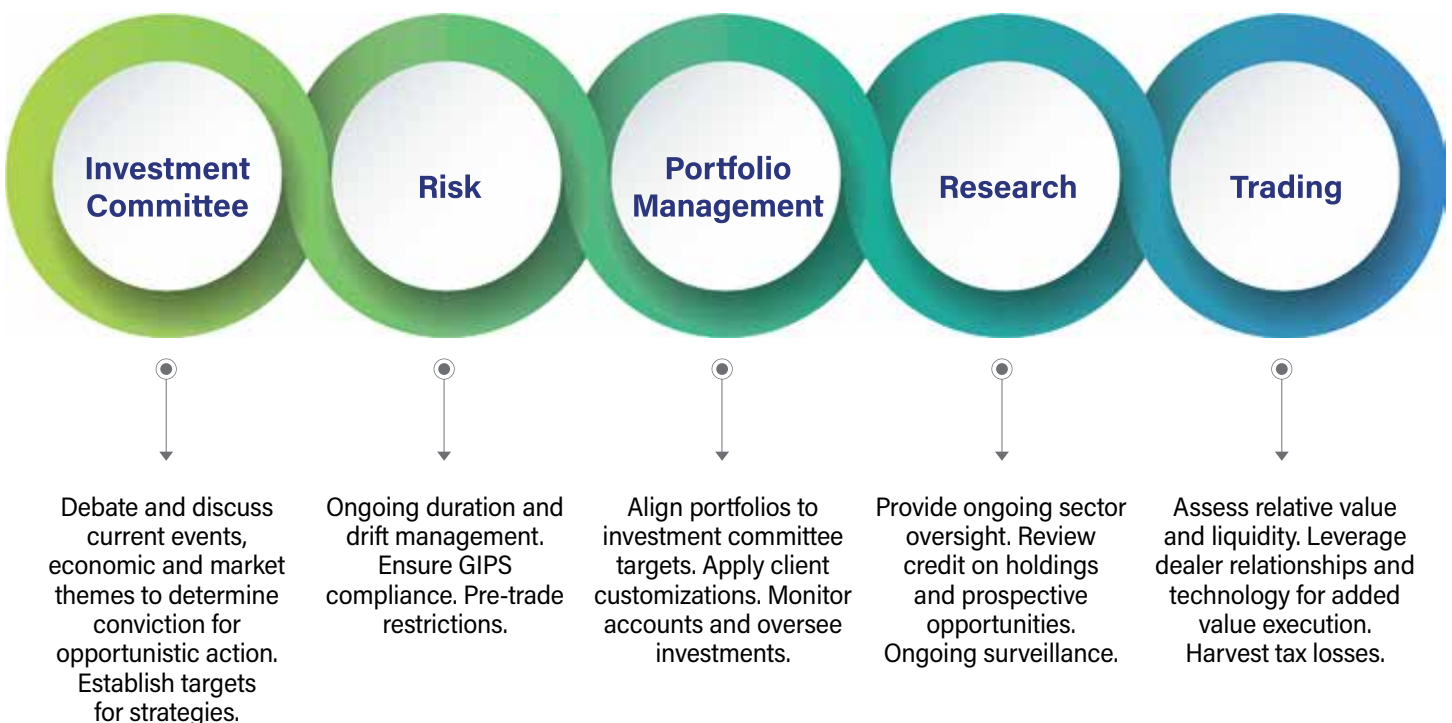
Customization: Client Restrictions Available

Investment Philosophy

We believe that rigorous top-down analysis of the economy and evolving macroeconomic themes provides the best foundation for generating risk-adjusted alpha through thoughtful portfolio structuring. To complement this, we apply proprietary bottom-up research and broad diversification to help mitigate unsystematic risk. For more than 50 years, our philosophy has centered on the conviction that duration management, curve positioning, sector rotation, security selection, and risk management are essential to building resilient portfolios.

Customized Bond-By-Bond Portfolio Construction

Continuous integration of firm views, risk oversight, trading expertise, and independent research.



Portfolio Managers



John R. Mousseau, CFA - EVP | Chief Investment Officer: John Mousseau has over 40 years of investment management experience and serves as Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager on various Cumberland fixed income strategies. Prior to joining Cumberland in 2000, he was the Director of Municipal Bond Investments for Lord Abnett & Company. He also held roles at Shearson Lehman Brothers and E.F. Hutton. His comments and analyses have appeared in The Bond Buyer, Barron's, The Wall Street Journal, Bloomberg News, Bloomberg Magazine, Forbes, The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Herald Tribune, The New York Times, and the Municipal Finance Journal. In addition, he has shared his insights on Bloomberg Television and Radio, Reuters, and CNBC.



Benjamin C. Pease - EVP | President of Asset Management: Ben Pease has over 25 years experience within fixed income trading and portfolio management. Ben joined the firm in 2023 with prior experience that included roles at Breckinridge Capital, TD Asset Management, and Fidelity Investments. In addition to being a portfolio manager, Ben is a member of the Investment Committee and leads the Asset Management unit. Ben's extensive experience spans hands-on trading, investment management, process improvement, strategy oversight, and risk management. Ben holds a BS in Economics and Finance and an MBA from Southern New Hampshire University, and continuing professional education in the areas of leadership from Cornell University.



Daniel Himmelberger - Portfolio Manager & Trader: Dan Himmelberger is a portfolio manager and experienced trader. Dan has been with Cumberland since 2013 and runs day-to-day activities - in collaboration with the full team - on the taxable fixed-income strategies, including our Government/Credit portfolios. His responsibilities include market analysis, portfolio implementation, duration and sector oversight, and adjusting positions as market conditions change.

Supporting Leadership



Patricia Healy, CFA - SVP | Director of Fixed Income Research: Patricia Healy provides macro, sector, and individual credit research with over 30 years of experience spanning many sectors. Patty joined the firm in 2016. She was previously Senior Director for BayernLB, where she oversaw the public finance portfolio as well as the firm's tender option bond liquidity program. Patty also served as a credit analyst at TD Securities and at Offitbank. She has experience within the credit rating agencies as well. At Standard & Poor's she focused on utilities, and at Fitch she focused on infrastructure and financial guaranty companies. Patty holds a B.S. in Finance from the State University of New York at New Paltz, and she is a holder of the Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA) designation.



Shaun Burgess - PM Strategist: Shaun Burgess serves as a PM Strategist in Cumberland Advisors' Asset Management division, helping shape and communicate the firm's fixed income strategy. He brings extensive experience as a senior fixed income trader and portfolio manager and is a frequent resource for advisors, consultants, and institutional investors navigating bond markets.

Shaun holds a B.A. in Finance from the University of South Florida and maintains a Series 65 license.

Behind these leads, Cumberland has a robust supporting team of analysts, traders, and client service professionals. We emphasize a team approach – our experts collaborate on investment decisions, ensuring that each portfolio benefits from the full breadth of our team's knowledge.



Disclosure

Disclosure: Different types of investments involve varying degrees of risk, and there can be no assurance that the future performance of any specific investment, investment strategy, or product (including the investment strategies recommended of undertaken by Cumberland Advisors), equal any corresponding indicated historical performance level(s), be suitable for your portfolio or individual situation, or prove successful. Bonds have the following known risks: credit, default, liquidity and interest rate. Credit risk involves the creditworthiness of the issuer affecting their ability to pay their debt obligations and take on additional debt at favorable rates. Default risk increases with a management failure, inadequate revenue streams to cover the debt service, or fraud. Liquidity risk impacts the ability to move out of a security while actively rebalancing portfolio durations to meet strategy adjustments. Interest rate risk comes from rising inflation eroding the real value of a bond's principal and the buying power of the interest payments. Given the tax benefits, the interest rate for municipal bonds is usually lower than on taxable fixed-income securities, such as corporate bonds. The benefit of investing in tax-free municipal bonds vs. taxable fixed income securities diminishes as your tax bracket declines. The portfolio discussed above does not use leverage. It is not our intention to state or imply in any manner that past results and profitability are an indication of future performance. This does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation or recommendation of an offer to buy or sell any securities directly or indirectly herein.

Benchmark: The Bloomberg US Government/Credit Bond Index is a rules-based, market-value weighted index that measures the performance of the US investment-grade, taxable bond market's Treasuries, government-related, and corporate sectors. To be included in the index, securities must be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by the middle rating of the following agencies: Moody's, S&P, and Fitch. If only two of the three agencies rate a security, the lower rating is used to determine eligibility. If only one agency rates a security, that rating must be investment-grade. Eligible bonds must be U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, and non-convertible, with at least one year to final maturity. Bonds converting from fixed- to floating-rate are removed one year prior to conversion. Principal and interest must be payable in U.S. dollars, and only fully taxable issues are included. Securities must have a minimum outstanding par value of \$300 million. The index has three main components: Treasuries (U.S. government securities), Government-related (sovereign, supranational, foreign agency and local authority), and Corporate bonds (industrial, utility, and financial institutions). Historical data for the index extends back to January 1979. Sub-indices have been created based on sector, maturity, quality, and other classifications.

