Global Balanced Fund

Quarterly Report, Q3 2022

Issue 36

Sept Net Asset Value:	$13.2818
Assets:	$983K
Inception:	Aug-14

PEFORMANCE

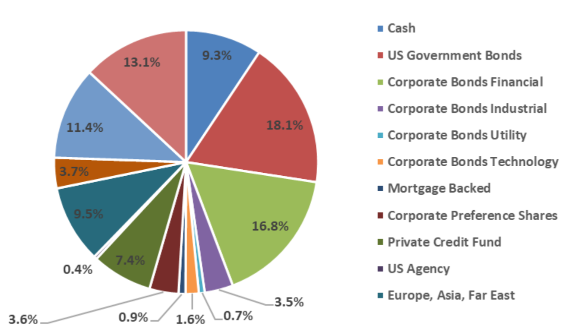
	Fund	Benchmark*
1 Month	-2.55%	-6.14%
3 Month	-2.61%	-5.10%
1Yr	-13.57%	-15.73%
3Yr	6.72%	2.24%
5Yr	4.14%	2.79%

* *Blended Index: 50% MSCI All-Country World Index (MXWD) and 50% Bloomberg Barclays Emerging Markets USD Sovereign Bond Index (BSSUTRUU))*

TOP FIVE ASSET CLASSES

CORPORATE DEBT—US	22.6%
US GOVERNMENT BONDS	18.1%
GROWTH STOCKS—US	13.1%
VALUE STOCKS—US	11.4%
STOCKS - EUROPE, ASIA, FAR EAST	9.5%

ALLOCATION



The Global Balanced Fund is a sub fund of the RF International Investment Fund. The fund is new and has limited performance history. Performance shown is for Series 1, or retail, shares, which may differ from other Series offered in the fund. The asset allocation shown is subject to change without notice and at the discretion of the investment manager, subject to the restrictions outlined in the fund's offering documents. Past performance doesn't guarantee future success.

Letting Some Pressure Out of Asset Bubbles

The Fund and global equity markets had a poor September and Q3, granted the Fund outperformed the benchmark by 3.59% and 2.49% in September and Q3, respectively. Over the 1, 3, and 5yr periods, the Fund outperformed the benchmark.

In July, the market had started to focus on the possibility of interest rate cuts from the US Federal Reserve (Fed) in 2023, given concerns about slowing growth. However, The Fed raised the federal funds rate by 75 basis points (bps) to 3.25% in September, this sent stocks lower in the second half of the quarter.

As the Fed raised rates, yields on U.S. Treasuries climbed rapidly. The yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury rose to 3.97% on Sept. 27, its highest level since 2010, and ended the quarter at 3.83%. That's up from 2.88% on July 1. The two-year Treasury yield ended the quarter even higher at 4.22%, up from 2.84% at the start of the quarter—a very large move for a short-term government bond.

The S&P GSCI Index (commodity index) recorded a negative performance in the third quarter, driven lower by weaker prices for energy, industrial metals and precious metals. Energy was the worst-performing component of the index in the quarter, with sharply lower prices for crude oil, Brent crude and unleaded gasoline offsetting higher prices for natural gas.

As we enter the fourth quarter, the global economy should continue to slow while some economies could enter recession. The magnitude of this potential recession will partly depend on the effectiveness of measures deployed by policymakers to reduce the impact of the energy crisis on households and businesses. Central banks, confronted with the biggest inflation shock since the 1970s, will for their part probably continue to prioritize the fight against inflation over supporting growth.

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