Third Quarter 2022

A Better Alternative: Diversify Your Diversifiers

Executive Summary

Over the last decade stocks and bonds posted above-average returns with below-average risk.[1] After this extended party may come a long hangover, as investors today face anemic 5-10 year returns in traditional asset classes.

Some liquid alternatives represent an attractive option but come with their own challenges: many have not provided meaningful diversification, and "line-item risk" in individual strategies can be hard to weather. Our solution is to focus on truly diversifying alternatives and diversify across them – resulting in returns that may be less volatile, and a portfolio that may be easier to stick with.

1 The 2012 – 2021 average return for the U.S. 60/40 portfolio was 10.2% and volatility was 7.4%, vs a 4.3% average return and 11.0% volatility during the 1900 – 2011 year period. U.S. 60/40 is represented by 60% MSCI USA Index and 40% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index.

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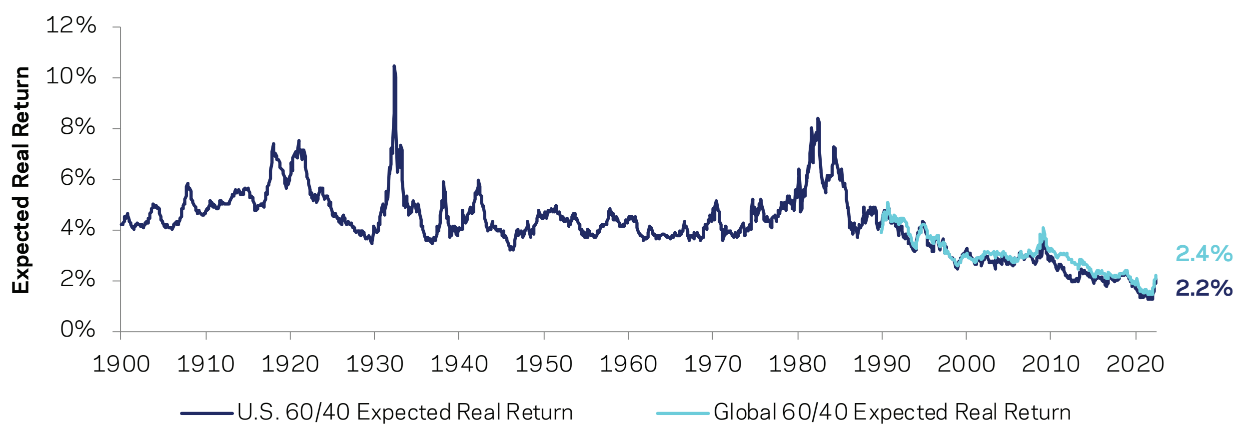
Part 1: No More Bull

Stock and bond markets are historically expensive. At the start of 2022, the expected 5-10 year return for a global 60% stocks / 40% bonds portfolio was near the lowest observed in more than a century.[2] Despite meaningful cheapening since then (e.g., as the global 60/40 portfolio lost approximately 16% in the first half of the year), the long-term picture remains unattractive. (**Exhibit A**).

Exhibit A: Historically Low Expected Returns for Traditional Portfolios
(January 1, 1900 – June 30, 2022)



Source: AQR, Bloomberg, Robert Shiller's Data Library, Ibbotson Associates (Morningstar), Kozicki-Tinsley (2006), Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Blue Chip Economic Indicators, Consensus Economics. Earnings data through 12/31/2021. U.S. 60/40 portfolio is 60% U.S. equities and 40% long-dated Treasuries; Global 60/40 portfolio is 60% MSCI World and 40% GDP-weighted long-dated government bonds from countries in MSCI World universe. Real equity yield is simple average of two measures: (0.5 * Shiller E/P * 1.075) + 1.5% and Dividend/Price + 1.5%. The 1.5% term is assumed long term real earnings per share (EPS) growth. The 0.5 multiplier reflects the long-term payout ratio; the 1.075 multiplier accounts for EPS growth during 10-year earnings window. U.S. stock universe is S&P 500. Real bond yield is yield on long-term government bonds minus long-term expected inflation based on Blue Chip Economic Indicators, Consensus Economics and the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Before survey data became available in 1978, expected long-term inflation is based on statistical estimates and on 1-year ahead Livingston inflation forecasts. This is one set of estimates of ex-ante real yields for equities and bonds, but other reasonable specifications should tell broadly the same story. Chart is for illustrative purposes only. Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. Please read important disclosures in the Appendix.

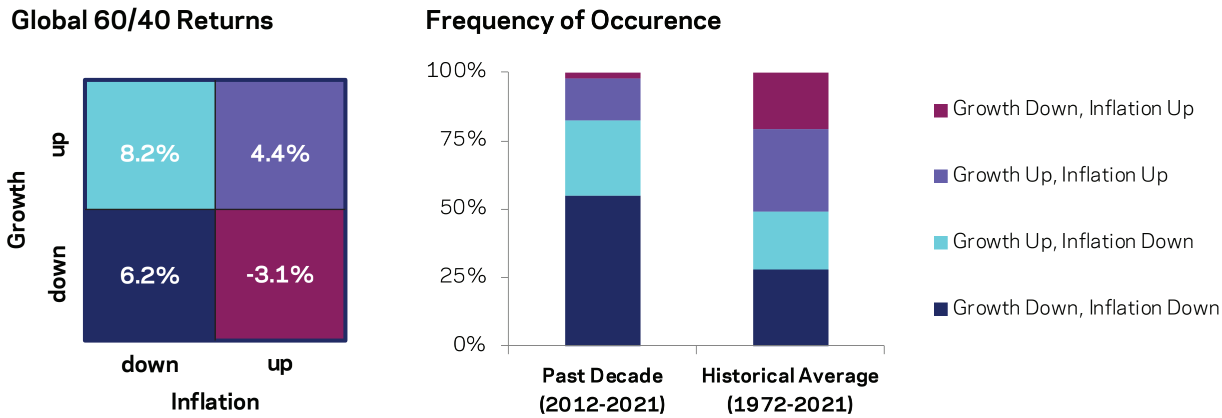
Granted, traditional assets have been expensive for a while but did not suffer a meaningful setback until recently. What changed? The macro environment was no doubt a major catalyst. Pandemic-related supply chain disruptions, geopolitical tensions and the overhang of years of stimulative policy coalesced to create the highest inflation in 40 years. This, coupled with a rapid shift toward monetary tightening, has led to pronounced weakness across both stocks and bonds.

Exhibit B shows how macro risks have previously affected investor portfolios. On the left side, we report the average return of a global 60/40 portfolio in four different environments. As expected, times of improving growth and benign inflation (i.e., the top-left quadrant) have tended to produce the strongest returns for traditional assets. The opposite environment (lower-right quadrant) hasn't been anywhere as kind.

2 Using a valuation-based framework. See AQR's Capital Market Assumptions for more detail, and expected returns of a range of traditional and alternative assets.

So which environments should we expect in the decade ahead? As shown on the right side of **Exhibit B**, the past decade (first bar) may be a poor guidepost. Rather, the long-term evidence (second bar) suggests less-friendly macro outcomes happen just as frequently, posing additional risks for portfolios that have seen a good decade of trailing returns.

Exhibit B: Macroeconomic Conditions Can Have a Significant Impact on Traditional Portfolios
(January 1, 1972 – December 31, 2021)



Source: AQR, Bloomberg, Ibbotson Associates (Morningstar), GFD and Datastream. Global 60/40 takes 60% MSCI World Index and 40% GDP-weighted portfolio of G6 10-year government bonds from GFD (hedged to USD). Cash is represented by the BAML 3-Month T-bill Index from July 1992 to December 2021, and prior to this index an AQR Index is used which is constructed by extrapolating daily returns based on yield change and slope of 3-month T-Bills is used from January 1959 to June 1992. Prior to the AQR Index, the GFD 3-month Total Return T-bill Index is used. Please see Disclosures at the end for more details on the construction of the return series and macroeconomic environmental indicators. Hypothetical performance results have certain inherent limitations, some of which are disclosed in the Disclosures. Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.

More worrying, inflation—and uncertainty around its future direction—can uncover another weakness in traditional portfolio construction: the presumption of diversification between stocks and bonds. Among the reasons the past few decades were favorable for traditional portfolios was that stocks and bonds tended to provide returns that were negatively correlated to each other—one asset generally provided outsized returns when the other asset struggled.[3] This relationship, too, has changed. The correlation between stocks and bonds tends to rise with inflation uncertainty[4] and 2022 has already pushed stock-bond correlations higher than they've been in decades.

Today's environment is thus challenging for two big reasons: traditional portfolios look to be riskier *and* have lower expected returns than in years past. This leaves many investors stuck between a rock and a hard place. To get back to their risk tolerance, investors could reduce their allocations to return-seeking assets. Or, to maintain expected returns, they could increase their allocations to risky assets, potentially resulting in risks higher than they may be able to bear.

Alternatives may offer a solution to this dilemma—if they can deliver on their promise of diversifying returns.

3 See the 2Q2022 AQR Alternative Thinking, "The Stock/Bond Correlation". Until this year, stocks and bonds had posted two consecutive quarters of negative returns only once in the past 40 years.
4 See the 2Q2022 AQR Alternative Thinking, "The Stock/Bond Correlation". Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Part 2: Alternative in Name Only?

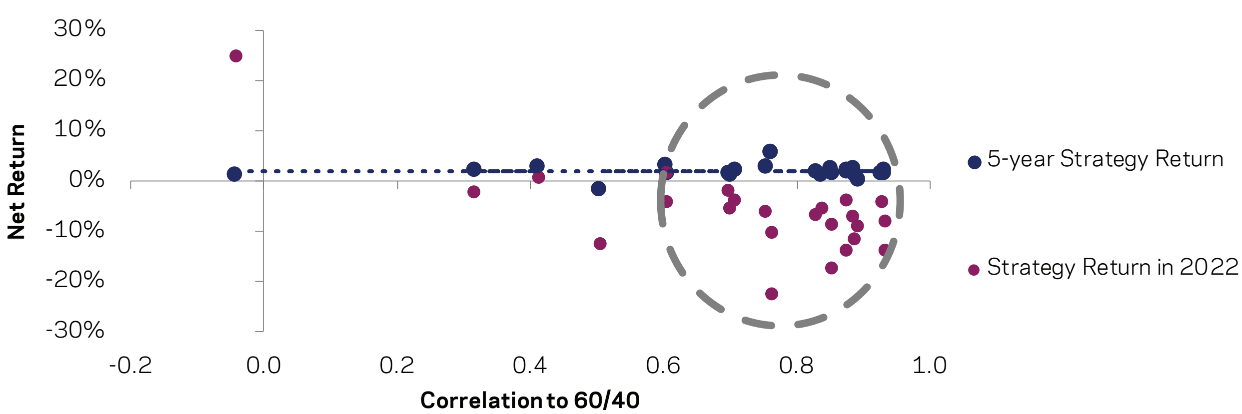
The Global Financial Crisis (GFC) was a major catalyst for the growth of the alternatives industry. Investors recovering from portfolio losses sought strategies that were resilient to the full spectrum of market environments. If equities were the dominant risk in most portfolios, alternatives were added to provide some diversification.[5]

However, despite investors' objective of diversification, the bull market following the GFC was an environment in which it did not pay to be truly alternative.[6] A consequence—somewhat perversely—was that less-diversifying strategies or portfolios with greater reliance on stock and bond returns got a greater boost from these exposures—potentially attracting more attention and inflows as a result.

Of course, a correlation of exactly zero to stocks and bonds shouldn't necessarily be the objective for an alternative strategy, but correlations near one are unlikely to help much in mitigating existing portfolio risks. This explains the generally disappointing performance in the first half of 2022 for so many "alternatives" (see red dots in **Exhibit C**).

Exhibit C: Be Wary of Non-Alternative Alternatives

(Multi-Strategy Alternative Strategies Correlation to 60/40 and Net Return , Five Years Ending June 30, 2022)



Source: AQR, Bloomberg. 60/40 is a portfolio made up of 60% stocks, 40% bonds. Stocks are represented by the MSCI World Index, Bonds by the Barclays U.S. Treasury Index. "Multi-Strategy Alternative Mutual Funds" refers to the Morningstar Multistrategy Category constituents with at least five years of return data. Returns for the underlying strategies within this category are shown net of fees as provided by Morningstar. Broad-based securities indices are unmanaged and are not subject to fees and expenses typically associated with managed accounts or investment funds. Investments cannot be made directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

For some alternatives, correlation risk may be greater still (and perniciously, more difficult to observe). For example, private equity returns may appear diversifying during choppy markets by insulating investors from monthly volatility (consider the Covid drawdown in February 2020 for public markets versus privates). However, their true risks tend to

5 Diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses.
6 Giving birth to the acronym TINA, or "there is no alternative" (to stocks).

come to light in prolonged bear markets. At these longer horizons, private assets share many of the same economic risks as their public counterparts. In other words, although illiquids can have a role in a diversified portfolio, if an investor is looking to build a more *resilient* portfolio, illiquid counterparts to existing liquid exposures are unlikely to offer much of a solution.

Part 3: Succeeding Unconventionally

Diversification is both an *objective* and a *challenge* of alternatives investing. On one hand, diversifiers have the potential to improve an overall portfolio's risk-adjusted return (e.g., by improving expected returns, reducing risk, or a combination of the two). On the other hand, the unconventional nature of true diversifiers can make them hard to hold. Take the returns of traditional assets as a comparison: investors have an intuition for how and why stocks and bonds make money over the long term, and rarely lack easy explanations for when those markets are down. Not so for diversifying sources of returns. Their ups and downs are by design largely independent of moves in stocks and bonds, and thus inevitable periods of underperformance (and even outperformance!) can be harder to explain and stick with.[7]

How can investors improve their odds of long-term success with diversification? We believe the two most important requirements are: 1) identifying strategies with long-term evidence and driven by economic theory, and 2) diversifying aggressively across those strategies.

1) Identify the Right Strategies

AQR has managed and refined a range of alternative strategies for almost 25 years. We've focused on developing strategies with (1) fundamental, economic justifications, (2) empirical evidence of success, and (3) diversifying returns, i.e., value-add beyond what can be attributed to passive market exposure.

Many of these strategies were initially designed for institutions, but over time were also adapted for individual investors. **Exhibit D** shows six strategies that we believe can form the core of an alternatives allocation.

7 For example, a diversified long/short equity portfolio profits (or loses) from the relative performance of potentially hundreds of long and short positions. A difficult period may be (again, by design) attributable to a series of adverse idiosyncratic moves without a common theme or explanation.

Exhibit D: The Right Stuff

Strategy Name	Description
Multi-Asset	Invests by allocating risk, rather than dollars, in a balanced manner across multiple asset classes
Equity Market Neutral	Seeks returns without exposing investors to risks of equity markets by going long stocks expected to perform well and shorting stocks expected to perform poorly
Macro Opportunities	Invests across asset classes and geographies on the basis of macroeconomic fundamentals
Managed Futures	Employs a trend following approach to invest long and short in liquid futures and forwards contracts across asset classes
Style Premia	Takes both positive and negative views on assets, investing across four investment styles in multiple markets and asset classes
Diversified Arbitrage	Combines a range of arbitrage strategies (e.g., event driven and convertible arbitrage) into one portfolio in an effort to capture multiple sources of return

Source: AQR. For illustrative purposes only. Source: AQR. As of 4/30/2022. It is expected that on a regular basis the Fund will maintain an allocation to cash of around 2%, although this allocation may vary depending on market conditions.

2) Diversify Your Diversifiers

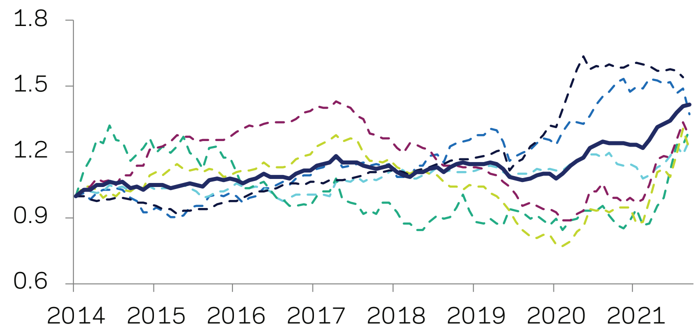
Individual strategy returns go through ups and downs (**Exhibit E**, dotted lines), which poses "line-item risk" for investors who hold these strategies a la carte. As shown on the right side of **Exhibit E**, annual returns of these individual strategies can have meaningful swings in performance (the "whiskers" show the 10% best and 10% worst annual outcomes for the six strategies).

In contrast, the *combination* of these strategies (as shown by the solid line on the left, and in the second box-and-whisker plot) has had a much narrower range of outcomes around its long-term average. This is due to diversification.[8] A key feature of these strategies is that each is lowly correlated to the five others—here, a 0.1 average pairwise correlation across all constituents. This allows the aggregate portfolio to be relatively well insulated from gyrations in underlying strategy returns. We believe this is a key advantage to well-diversified multistrategy alternatives, and a valuable feature for any investor allocating to diversifiers.

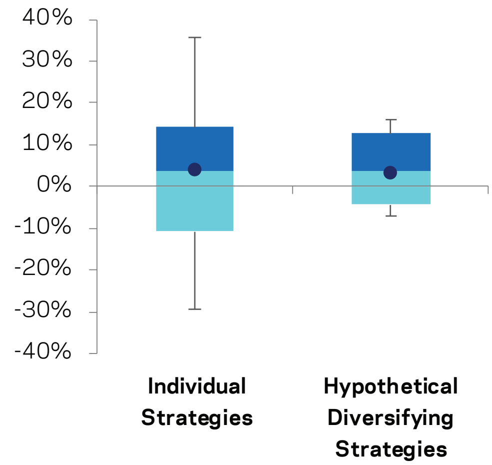
8 Diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses.

Exhibit E: Diversify Your Diversifiers

Different Strategies Pay Off at Different Times:* Growth of Hypothetical Dollar
November 1, 2014 – June 30, 2022



Same Average Return, Tighter Range of Outcomes**
November 1, 2014 – June 30, 2022



* Using common inception period, November 1, 2014. ** Using 12-month rolling returns.

Source: AQR, Bloomberg. Hypothetical performance shown above is net of fees. All performance figures contained herein are prepared by AQR Capital Management, LLC ("AQR"). All performance figures contained herein are in USD. The Hypothetical Diversifying Strategies portfolio is a weighted combination of the underlying strategies. For illustrative purposes only and not representative of an actual portfolio AQR currently manages. Management fees for the Multi-Asset, Macro Opportunities, Managed Futures HV, Style Premia Alternative, Equity Market Neutral, and Diversified Arbitrage strategies are 0.75% from November 2014 through June 2020 and 0.60% beginning July 2020, 1.25% from November 2014 through June 2020 and 1.00% beginning July 2020, 1.45%, 1.35%, 1.10%, and 1.00% per annum respectively. The GIPS Composite Reports for the strategies above can be found in the disclosures at the end. Hypothetical performance results have certain inherent limitations, some of which are disclosed in the Appendix.

Part 4: Where Does a Diversifier Fit in a Portfolio?

For a diversified collection of the six strategies in **Exhibits D** and **E** ("Diversifying Strategies"), we believe a conservative return expectation is 5% above cash,[9] with approximately 6% volatility. These characteristics can allow Diversifying Strategies to be used to meet different investor objectives (**Exhibit F**, which for illustrative purposes, starts from the perspective of a 60/40 stock/bond portfolio).

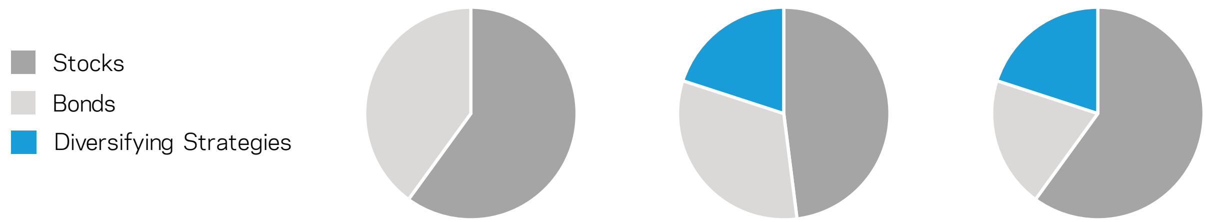
Investors looking to de-risk their portfolios *efficiently* (e.g., reduce risk without correspondingly reducing expected return) might consider allocating to Diversifying Strategies prorata from stocks and bonds. This could reduce both equity and bond risk (or "beta"), while preserving the stock/bond mix and the overall portfolio's expected returns.

9 Cash rate used is U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills.

Investors seeking to boost expected returns might instead choose to make an allocation primarily from lower-risk assets—in this case, bonds (last column). Such an allocation might only moderately increase the overall portfolio's expected volatility, as the allocation would represent a shift between two relatively low-volatility assets.

Of course, the exact decision will vary with investor objectives and their portfolio allocations, but we believe this general framework is a useful guidepost for incorporating a new source of diversifying returns.

Exhibit F: Diversifying Strategies in a Portfolio Context



	Global 60/40 (MSCI World/Barclays Agg)	+ 20% Diversifying Strategies	+ 20% Diversifying Strategies
Investor Objective		Reduce risk	Enhance returns
Funding Source		Stocks and bonds, pro rata	Bonds
Expected Results			
Excess-of-Cash Return	4.2%	4.4%	4.9%
Volatility	9.6%	8.3%	10.0%
Sharpe Ratio	0.44	0.53	0.49

Source: AQR. For illustrative purposes only. Expected returns are based on AQR's Capital Market Assumptions. Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. "Expected" returns or characteristics refer to expectations based on the application of mathematical principles to portfolio attributes and/or historical data, and do not represent a guarantee. These statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by AQR in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors it believes are appropriate in the circumstances, many of which are detailed herein. Changes in the assumptions may have a material impact on the information presented. Please read the disclosures in the Disclosures for a description of the investment universe and the allocation methodology used to construct the Diversifying Strategies backtest. Hypothetical data has certain inherent limitations, some of which are disclosed in the Disclosures hereto.

Conclusion: Diversification for the Next Decade

Many of the asset classes that helped portfolios over the past ten years are likely to disappoint in the next ten. Valuations remain stretched for stocks, bonds, and portfolios that rely on these market factors. The macro environment has also signaled a clear departure from the goldilocks conditions investors once enjoyed. High inflation, a hawkish monetary policy response and a potential adverse growth shock all represent headwinds to traditional portfolio returns. At the same time, many portfolios have become riskier, as stocks and bonds have become less diversifying to each other. Investors may need new sources of diversification now more than ever.

While alternatives may be an attractive solution, we recognize the challenges they represent for investors. Many strategies touted as alternatives offer little in the way of actual diversification. And even if these can be efficiently screened out, the question remains how best to build a portfolio of "true" diversifiers. Individual strategies have ups and downs that, by construction, happen unconventionally. Fortunately, if there are multiple strategies to diversify across, many of these bumps can be made smoother. For these reasons, we believe a diversified collection of alternative strategies may offer the best path to diversification—an investment that is easier to allocate to *and* easier to stick with.

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Gross performance results do not reflect the deduction of investment advisory fees and other expenses, which would reduce an investor's actual return. For example, assume that $1 million is invested in an account with the Firm, and this account achieves a 10% compounded annualized return, gross of fees, for five years. At the end of five years that account would grow to $1,610,510 before the deduction of management fees. Assuming management fees of 1.00% per year are deducted monthly from the account, the value of the account at the end of five years would be $1,532,886 and the annualized rate of return would be 8.92%. For a 10-year period, the ending dollar values before and after fees would be $2,593,742 and $2,349,739, respectively. AQR's asset based fees may range up to 2.85% of assets under management, and are generally billed monthly or quarterly at the commencement of the calendar month or quarter during which AQR will perform the services to which the fees relate. Where applicable, performance fees are generally equal to 20% of net realized and unrealized profits each year, after restoration of any losses carried forward from prior years. In addition, AQR funds incur expenses (including start-up, legal, accounting, audit, administrative and regulatory expenses) and may have redemption or withdrawal charges up to 2% based on gross redemption or withdrawal proceeds. Please refer to AQR's ADV Part 2A for more information on fees. Consultants supplied with gross results are to use this data in accordance with SEC, CFTC, NFA or the applicable jurisdiction's guidelines.

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Construction of Macro Indicators

Each of our macro indicators combines two series, which are first normalized to Z–scores: that is, we subtract a historical mean from each observation and divide by a historical volatility. For the growth and inflation indicators we use in-sample means and volatilities because we do not have long histories of economist forecasts needed to construct the surprise series. This choice does not seem to change any major results. When we classify our quarterly 12–month periods into, say, 'growth up' and 'growth down' periods, we compare actual observations to the median so as to have an equal number of up and down observations (because we are not trying to create an investable strategy where data should be available for investors in real time, we use the full sample median).

The underlying series for our growth indicator are the Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) and the "surprise" in industrial production growth over the past year. Since there is no uniquely correct proxy way to capture "growth," averaging may make the results more robust and signals appropriate humility. CFNAI takes this averaging idea to extremes as it combines 85 monthly indicators of U.S. economic activity. The other series – the difference between actual annual growth in industrial production and the consensus economist forecast a year earlier – is narrower but more directly captures the surprise effect in economic developments. We use median forecasts from the Survey of Professional Forecasters data as published by the Philadelphia Fed. While data surprises a priori have a zero mean, this series has exhibited a downward trend in recent decades, reflecting the (partly unexpected) relative decline of the U.S. manufacturing sector.

Note that our growth indicator is constructed from fundamental economic data, rather than asset market returns. Market–based proxies of economic growth – which might include equity market returns, the relative performance of cyclical industries, dividend swaps, and estimates from cross–sectional regressions of asset returns on growth surprises – are "too close" to the patterns we try to explain. Our choice brings its own challenges: macroeconomic data are backward-looking, published with lags and later revised, while asset prices are clearly forward-looking. The impact of publication lags and the mismatch between backward- and forward-looking perspectives can be mitigated by using longer windows. Thus, we use contemporaneous annual economic data and asset returns through our analysis (past-year data with quarterly overlapping observations). Arguably composite growth surprise indices are the best proxies of economic growth news, but such composites are available at best from the1990s. Forecast changes in economist surveys as well as business and consumer confidence surveys may be the next best choices because they are reasonably forward-looking and timely. We focus on U.S. data, which have the longest histories. Finally, it is not clear how real economic growth ties to expected corporate cash flow growth (e.g., earnings per share) that influence stock prices, or to real yields that influence all asset prices but especially those of bonds.

Our inflation indicator is also an average of two normalized series. One series measures the de-trended level of inflation (CPIYOY minus its mean, divided by volatility), while the other measures the surprise element in realized inflation (CPIYOY minus consensus economist forecast a year earlier).

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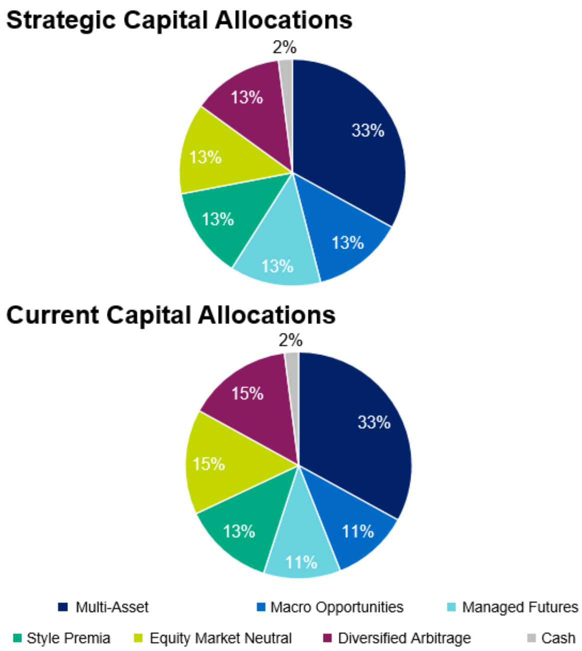
Request ID: 360810

Underlying Alternative Allocations

Capital Allocations and Pro-Forma Performance



Hypothetical Expected Pro-Forma Performance

	AQR Diversifying Strategies
Net Excess of Cash Return (Ann.)	4.86%
Volatility (Ann.)	5.83%
Net Sharpe Ratio (Ann.)	0.83
Beta to MSCI World Index	0.15
Beta to Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index	0.33
Strategy Fee*	1.05%

* Strategy Fee is the weighted average of the highest underlying composite fees. Actual Fee will be different.

Source: AQR, Bloomberg. Allocations above may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Cash is represented by ICE Bank of America Merrill Lynch 3 Month T-Bill Index. Hypothetical portfolio results are for illustrative purposes only. Hypothetical data has inherent limitations, some of which are disclosed in the Appendix. Expected performance shown above is net of fees. Capital allocations are illustrative and can vary depending on the assumptions. Assumptions are subject to change at any time without notice. The AQR Diversifying Strategies portfolio is subject to change at any time and assumes quarterly rebalancing. "Expected" or "Target" returns or characteristics refer to expectations based on the application of mathematical principles to portfolio attributes and/or historical data, and do not represent a guarantee. These statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by AQR in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors it believes are appropriate in the circumstances, many of which are detailed herein. Changes in the assumptions may have a material impact on the information presented.

AQR Capital Management, LLC

Firm-wide Disclosures

This presentation cannot be used in a general solicitation or general advertising to offer or sell interest in its Funds. As such, this information cannot be included in any advertisement, article, notice or other communication published in any newspaper, magazine, or similar media or broadcast over television or radio; and cannot be used in any seminar or meeting whose attendees have been invited by any general solicitation or general advertising.

Firm Information: AQR Capital Management, LLC ("AQR") is a Connecticut based investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. AQR conducts trading and investment activities involving a broad range of instruments, including, but not limited to, individual equity and debt securities, currencies, futures, commodities, fixed income products and other derivative securities. For purposes of firm-wide compliance and firm-wide total assets, AQR defines the "Firm" as entities controlled by or under common control with AQR (including voting right). The Firm is comprised of AQR and its advisory affiliates, including AQR Arbitrage, LLC. Effective January 1, 2022, AQR Arbitrage, LLC was formerly known as CNH Partners, LLC.

Upon request, AQR will make available a complete list and description of all Firm composites, a list and description of limited distribution pooled funds, and a list of broad distribution pooled funds. Policies for valuing portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.

GIPS Compliance: AQR claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. AQR has been independently verified for the period August 1, 1998 through December 31, 2020. The verification reports are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

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Composite Characteristics: New accounts that fit a composite definition are added at the start of the first full calendar month after the assets come under management, or after it is deemed that the investment decisions made by the investment advisor fully reflect the intended investment strategy of the portfolio. A composite will exclude terminated accounts after the last full calendar month performance measurement period that the assets were under management. The composite will continue to include the performance results for all periods prior to termination. For periods beginning July 1, 2010 through February 28, 2015, AQR defined a significant cash flow as an external cash flow within a portfolio of 50%. Additional information is available upon request.

Other discretionary portfolios that trade similar securities and/or strategies as those portfolios included in this composite, but do not meet this composite's strategy criteria, are excluded from this composite and reside in one or more separate composites, which are available upon request.

Calculation Methodology: All portfolios are valued daily, weekly, intra-monthly or monthly as defined by Firm policy. The Modified Dietz calculation methodology is used when calculating monthly and intra-month returns. Mutual funds and UCITS are valued daily and performance is calculated on a daily basis. Gross of fees returns are calculated gross of management and performance fees, administrative and custodial costs, and net of transaction costs beginning January 1, 2010. Prior to January 1, 2010, gross of fees returns are gross of management and performance fees, and net of administrative, custodial, and transaction costs. Additional information regarding fees and the calculation of gross and net performance is available upon request.

The dispersion measure is the equal-weighted standard deviation of accounts in a composite for the entire year and is calculated using gross returns. Dispersion is not considered meaningful for periods shorter than one year or for periods during which a composite contains five or fewer accounts for the full period. The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation measure is calculated using gross returns and is inapplicable when 36 monthly returns are not available.

Returns are calculated net of all withholding taxes on foreign dividends. Accruals for fixed income and equity securities are included in calculations. AQR's management or advisory fees are described in Part 2A of its Form ADV. In addition, AQR funds may have a redemption charge up to 2.00% based on gross redemption proceeds that may be charged upon early withdrawals. Consultants supplied with gross results are to use this data in accordance with SEC, CFTC and NFA guidelines.

Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

AQR Capital Management, LLC

Diversifying Strategies Composite (ICE BofAML U.S. 3M T-Bill)

Unaudited Net Returns in USD. Inception date of the composite: 7/1/2020

Net return 1 calculated based on 1.05% model mgmt. fee per annum

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.

Source: AQR

Please see important performance disclosures below

	Net Return
1 Yr.	9.5%
Cumulative Return SI (07/01/20)	24.8%
Annualized Return SI	11.2%

AQR Capital Management, LLC
Diversifying Strategies Composite (7/1/2020 – 12/31/2021)

Year	Gross Return %	Net Return %	Benchmark * Return %	Number of Portfolios	Composite 3-Yr StDev %	Benchmark * 3-Yr StDev %	Composite Assets ($M)	Total Firm Assets ($M)
2020	5.31	4.76	0.07	1	N/A	N/A	20.54	139,714.13
2021	10.88	9.73	0.05	1	N/A	N/A	33.43	123,007.08

*ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index

Net Return calculated based on 1.05% management fee per annum

Composite Description: The Diversifying Strategies Composite (the "Composite") was created in July 2020. The investment objective of the Composite strategy (the "Strategy") is to seek capital appreciation. The Strategy is designed to complement an investor's traditional stock and bond portfolio. The Strategy invests in a portfolio of AQR mutual funds, providing exposure to both Absolute Return strategies and Active Multi-Asset strategies. The Composite is denominated in USD.

The Strategy uses derivatives, such as futures, forwards, and swaps, to obtain exposure to markets and to hedge unwanted market exposure gained from portfolio holdings, both long and short. The derivatives employed in the Strategy contain embedded economic leverage as the margin required to hold the contract is less than the notional economic exposure of the underlier. In addition, the Strategy may employ leverage through prime brokerage. Leverage will vary over time based on market conditions, risk environment, assets traded, and opportunity set. Additionally, the Strategy may use shorting and derivatives to hedge unwanted market exposure gained from portfolio holdings, such as exchange rate risk embedded into security holdings.

Benchmark: The Composite benchmark is the ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (the "Benchmark"). The Benchmark measures the rate of return an investor would realize when purchasing a single U.S. 3-month treasury bill, holding it for one month, selling it, and rolling it into a newly selected issue at the beginning of the next month. The investments in the Composite vary substantially from those in the Benchmark. The index has not been selected to represent an appropriate benchmark to compare an investor's performance, but rather is disclosed to allow for comparison of the investor's performance to that of a certain well-known and widely recognized index.

Fees: Composite net of fees returns are calculated by deducting the maximum model management or advisory fee AQR could charge from the composite monthly gross returns. AQR's asset-based fees for portfolios within the Composite may range up to 1.05% of assets under management and are generally billed monthly or quarterly at the commencement of the calendar month or quarter during which AQR will perform the services to which the fees relate. Composite assets may have been exposed to the impact of performance fees. While fees are charged at the underlying strategy level, the Composite's model fee rate has been determined based on target allocations and the respective underlying mutual funds' fees.

Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

AQR Capital Management, LLC

Risk Parity Composite (60% S&P 500 Index / 40% Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index)

Unaudited Net Returns in USD. Inception date of the composite: 10/1/2010

Net return 1 calculated based on 0.75% model mgmt. fee per annum from inception to 06/30/2020

Net return 1 calculated based on 0.6% model mgmt. fee per annum since 07/01/2020

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.

Source: AQR

Please see important performance disclosures below

	Net Return
1 Yr.	-4.6%
5 Yr.	6.1%
10 Yr.	5.3%
Cumulative Return (10/01/10)	100.5%
Annualized Return	6.1%

AQR Capital Management, LLC
Risk Parity Composite (10/1/2010 – 12/31/2020)

Year	Gross Return %	Net Return %	Benchmark * Return %	Number of Portfolios	Composite 3-Yr StDev %	Benchmark * 3-Yr StDev %	Composite Assets ($M)	Total Firm Assets ($M)
2010	4.10	3.90	0.04	1	N/A	N/A	23.97	32,701.21
2011	6.39	5.60	0.10	1	N/A	N/A	388.49	43,540.99
2012	15.38	14.53	0.11	1	N/A	N/A	1,039.57	71,122.42
2013	1.11	0.35	0.07	1	9.19	0.03	934.08	98,302.69
2014	8.04	7.23	0.03	1	9.08	0.02	622.32	122,655.99
2015	-7.46	-8.16	0.05	1	9.63	0.02	519.48	142,173.39
2016	10.92	10.10	0.33	1	8.64	0.05	400.35	175,089.36
2017	17.48	16.61	0.86	1	7.45	0.11	477.78	223,432.52
2018	-6.10	-6.81	1.87	1	6.70	0.20	255.56	193,554.78
2019	22.14	21.25	2.28	1	7.52	0.20	136.25	185,575.93
2020	3.59	2.89	0.67	1	9.53	0.27	138.32	139,714.13

*ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index

Net Return calculated from inception through June 2020 based on 0.75% management fee per annum. Beginning July 2020, calculated based on 0.60% management fee per annum.

Composite Description: The Risk Parity Composite (the "Composite") was created in October 2010. Accounts included invest in global developed market equities, global developed market bonds, global inflation protected bonds, developed and emerging market currencies, and commodities in a risk-balanced manner. Accounts also incorporate active tactical asset allocation and security selection views, which allows for limited shorting. Accounts gain exposure to these markets by holding securities and derivatives, where appropriate. The Composite's accounts target a moderate level of ex-ante volatility. Prior to January 31, 2019, accounts also allocated to emerging market equities and bonds and credit-related instruments. Since inception, accounts included have at times adjusted their target volatility to accommodate changing market environments. The Composite is denominated in USD.

The Composite strategy (the "Strategy") uses derivatives, such as futures, forwards, and swaps, primarily to obtain exposure to markets, both long and short. The derivatives employed in the Strategy contain embedded economic leverage as the margin required to hold the contract is less than the notional economic exposure of the underlier. In addition, the Strategy may employ leverage through prime brokerage. In both cases, leverage is employed to increase the overall volatility of the Strategy to the desired level. Leverage will vary over time based on market conditions, risk environment, assets traded, and opportunity set. Additionally, the Strategy may use shorting and derivatives to hedge unwanted market exposure gained from portfolio holdings, such as exchange rate risk embedded into security holdings.

Benchmark: The Composite benchmark is the ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (the "Benchmark"). The Benchmark measures the rate of return an investor would realize when purchasing a single U.S. 3-month treasury bill, holding it for one month, selling it, and rolling it into a newly selected issue at the beginning of the next month. The investments in the Composite vary substantially from those in the Benchmark. The index has not been selected to represent an appropriate benchmark to compare an investor's performance, but rather is disclosed to allow for comparison of the investor's performance to that of a certain well-known and widely recognized index.

Fees: Composite net of fees returns are calculated by deducting the maximum model management or advisory fee AQR could charge from the composite monthly gross returns. AQR's asset-based fees for portfolios within the Composite may range up to 0.60% of assets under management and are generally billed monthly or quarterly at the commencement of the calendar month or quarter during which AQR will perform the services to which the fees relate. Composite assets may have been exposed to the impact of performance fees.

Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

AQR Capital Management, LLC

Managed Futures Full Volatility Private Composite (ICE BofAML U.S. 3M T-Bill)

Unaudited Net Returns in USD. Inception date of the composite: 9/1/2009

Net return 1 calculated based on 2% model mgmt. fee per annum from inception to 08/31/2015

Net return 1 calculated based on 1.7% model mgmt. fee per annum since 09/01/2015 to 06/30/2020

Net return 1 calculated based on 1.36% model mgmt. fee per annum since 07/01/2020

Net return 2 calculated based on 1% model mgmt. fee, 10% performance fee (over 3 Month T-bill hurdle) per annum from inception to 06/30/2020

Net return 2 calculated based on 0.85% model mgmt. fee, 10% performance fee (over 3 Month T-bill hurdle) per annum since 07/01/2020

Net return 3 calculated based on 1.36% model mgmt. fee per annum

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.

Source: AQR

Please see important performance disclosures below

	Net Return 1	Net Return 2	Net Return 3
1 Yr.	44.2%	44.9%	44.2%
5 Yr.	4.9%	5.6%	5.1%
10 Yr.	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%
Cumulative Return (09/01/09)	43.0%	52.0%	51.0%
Annualized Return	2.8%	3.3%	3.2%

AQR Capital Management, LLC
Managed Futures Very Aggressive Composite (8/1/2013 – 12/31/2020)

Year	Gross Return %	Net Return %	Benchmark * Return %	Number of Portfolios	Composite 3-Yr StDev %	Benchmark * 3-Yr StDev %	Composite Assets ($M)	Total Firm Assets ($M)
2013	8.83	8.19	0.02	1	N/A	N/A	38.71	98,302.69
2014	16.74	15.08	0.03	1	N/A	N/A	220.85	122,655.99
2015	3.63	2.14	0.05	1	N/A	N/A	521.71	142,173.39
2016	-11.83	-13.12	0.33	1	15.38	0.05	748.26	175,089.36
2017	-0.10	-1.54	0.86	1	13.42	0.11	822.66	223,432.52
2018	-12.99	-14.26	1.87	1	12.64	0.20	485.02	193,554.78
2019	3.51	2.02	2.28	1	12.67	0.20	281.19	185,575.93
2020	1.02	-0.44	0.67	1	13.85	0.27	118.62	139,714.13

*ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index

Net Return calculated based on 1.45% management fee per annum

Composite Description: The Managed Futures Very Aggressive Composite (the "Composite") was created in August 2013. The investment objective of the Composite strategy (the "Strategy") is to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns through a trend-following strategy that is uncorrelated to traditional investments over the long term. The Strategy invests in a diversified portfolio of equity, fixed income, currency and commodity-linked instruments, both long and short, based on trends relevant to each asset using a systematic, quantitative investment process. The Strategy invests primarily in financial futures, commodity futures and currency forwards, but it may also invest in option and swap contracts, fixed income securities, pooled investment vehicles (largely money market funds), and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for the accounts' derivative positions. Accounts included pursue an ex-ante target volatility of 15% per annum, which is subject to change on a near term basis to best accommodate changing market conditions. Accounts included utilize an instrument set and risk allocation geared to best suit non-private investors. The Composite is denominated in USD.

The Strategy uses derivatives, such as futures, forwards, and swaps, primarily to obtain exposure to markets, both long and short. The derivatives employed in the Strategy contain embedded economic leverage as the margin required to hold the contract is less than the notional economic exposure of the underlier. Leverage is employed to increase the overall volatility of the Strategy to the desired level. Leverage will vary over time based on market conditions, risk environment, assets traded, and opportunity set. Additionally, the Strategy may use shorting and derivatives to hedge unwanted market exposure gained from portfolio holdings, such as exchange rate risk embedded into security holdings.

Benchmark: The Composite benchmark is the ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (the "Benchmark"). The Benchmark measures the rate of return an investor would realize when purchasing a single U.S. 3-month treasury bill, holding it for one month, selling it, and rolling it into a newly selected issue at the beginning of the next month. The investments in the Composite vary substantially from those in the Benchmark. The index has not been selected to represent an appropriate benchmark to compare an investor's performance, but rather is disclosed to allow for comparison of the investor's performance to that of a certain well-known and widely recognized index.

Fees: Composite net of fees returns are calculated by deducting the maximum model management or advisory fee AQR could charge from the composite monthly gross returns. AQR's asset-based fees for portfolios within the Composite may range up to 1.45% of assets under management and are generally billed monthly or quarterly at the commencement of the calendar month or quarter during which AQR will perform the services to which the fees relate. Composite assets may have been exposed to the impact of performance fees.

Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

AQR Capital Management, LLC

Style Premia Moderate-to-High Volatility Composite (ICE BofAML U.S. 3M T-Bill)

Unaudited Net Returns in USD. Inception date of the composite: 11/1/2013

Net return 1 calculated based on 1.35% model mgmt. fee per annum from inception to 06/30/2022

Net return 1 calculated based on 1.3% model mgmt. fee per annum since 07/01/2022

Net return 2 calculated based on 0.63% model mgmt. fee, 10% performance fee (over 3 Month T-bill hurdle) per annum

Net return 3 calculated based on 1.5% model mgmt. fee per annum

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.

Source: AQR

Please see important performance disclosures below

	Net Return 1	Net Return 2	Net Return 3
1 Yr.	22.6%	23.5%	22.4%
5 Yr.	-0.2%	0.4%	-0.3%
Cumulative Return (11/01/13)	28.7%	32.6%	27.0%
Annualized Return	2.9%	3.3%	2.8%

AQR Capital Management, LLC
Style Premia Moderate-to-High Volatility Composite (11/1/2013 – 12/31/2020)

Year	Gross Return %	Net Return 1 %	Net Return 2 %	Benchmark * Return %	Number of Portfolios	Composite 3-Yr StDev %	Benchmark * 3-Yr StDev %	Composite Assets ($M)	Total Firm Assets ($M)
2013	4.31	4.08	3.78	0.02	1	N/A	N/A	419.31	98,302.69
2014	12.94	11.44	11.02	0.03	2	N/A	N/A	695.55	122,655.99
2015	9.31	7.86	7.78	0.05	2	N/A	N/A	2,027.52	142,173.39
2016	0.79	-0.56	0.16	0.33	2	6.98	0.05	4,021.22	175,089.36
2017	13.61	12.10	11.72	0.86	2	6.53	0.11	4,989.76	223,432.52
2018	-11.11	-12.32	-11.67	1.87	2	5.98	0.20	3,570.16	193,554.78
2019	-6.75	-8.01	-7.34	2.28	2	6.23	0.20	2,315.65	185,575.93
2020	-21.02	-22.10	-21.52	0.67	2	7.00	0.27	800.98	139,714.13

*ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index

Net Return 1 calculated based on 1.35% management fee per annum

Net Return 2 calculated based on 0.625% management fee and 10.00% performance fee (over Benchmark hurdle) per annum

Composite Description: The Style Premia Moderate-to-High Volatility Composite (the "Composite") was created November 2013. The investment objective of the Composite strategy (the "Strategy") is to provide positive absolute returns. The Strategy targets 10% annualized volatility. The Strategy aims to provide efficient, diversified exposure to four fundamental investment styles – value, momentum, carry and defensive – in a transparent and liquid vehicle with low correlation to traditional asset classes. Styles are defined as being persistent, pervasive and economically intuitive. The Strategy provides exposures to the four styles by constructing diversified, long-short portfolios across stocks/industries, equity indices, fixed income, currencies and commodities executed exclusively through relative value, market-neutral strategies. The Composite is denominated in USD.

The Strategy uses derivatives, such as futures, forwards, and swaps, primarily to obtain exposure to markets, both long and short. The derivatives employed in the Strategy contain embedded economic leverage as the margin required to hold the contract is less than the notional economic exposure of the underlier. In addition, the Strategy may employ leverage through prime brokerage. In both cases, leverage is employed to increase the overall volatility of the Strategy to the desired level. Leverage will vary over time based on market conditions, risk environment, assets traded, and opportunity set. Additionally, the Strategy may use shorting and derivatives to hedge unwanted market exposure gained from portfolio holdings, such as exchange rate risk embedded into security holdings.

Benchmark: The Composite benchmark is the ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (the "Benchmark"). The Benchmark measures the rate of return an investor would realize when purchasing a single U.S. 3-month treasury bill, holding it for one month, selling it, and rolling it into a newly selected issue at the beginning of the next month. The investments in the Composite vary substantially from those in the Benchmark. The index has not been selected to represent an appropriate benchmark to compare an investor's performance, but rather is disclosed to allow for comparison of the investor's performance to that of a certain well-known and widely recognized index.

Fees & Expenses: Composite net of fees returns are calculated by deducting the maximum model management or advisory fee AQR could charge from the composite monthly gross returns. AQR's asset-based fees for portfolios within the Composite may range up to 1.35% of assets under management and are generally billed monthly or quarterly at the commencement of the calendar month or quarter during which AQR will perform the services to which the fees relate. Composite assets may have been exposed to the impact of performance fees. As of December 31, 2020, AQR Style Premia Offshore Fund II, L.P. had a management fee and estimated expense ratio of 1.25% and 0.12% per annum, respectively.

Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

AQR Capital Management, LLC

Equity Market Neutral Composite (ICE BofAML U.S. 3M T-Bill)

Unaudited Net Returns in USD. Inception date of the composite: 11/1/2014

Net return 1 calculated based on 1.1% model mgmt. fee per annum

Net return 2 calculated based on 1.3% model mgmt. fee per annum

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.

Source: AQR

Please see important performance disclosures below

	Net Return 1	Net Return 2
1 Yr.	22.2%	21.9%
5 Yr.	-2.1%	-2.3%
Cumulative Return (11/01/14)	21.1%	19.3%
Annualized Return	2.5%	2.3%

AQR Capital Management, LLC
Equity Market Neutral Composite (11/1/2014 – 12/31/2020)

Year	Gross Return %	Net Return %	Benchmark * Return %	Number of Portfolios	Composite 3-Yr StDev %	Benchmark * 3-Yr StDev %	Composite Assets ($M)	Total Firm Assets ($M)
2014	4.61	4.42	0.00	1	N/A	N/A	5.89	122,655.99
2015	20.52	19.22	0.05	2	N/A	N/A	322.56	142,173.39
2016	7.39	6.22	0.33	1	N/A	N/A	1,116.06	175,089.36
2017	7.18	6.01	0.86	1	5.59	0.11	2,236.54	223,432.52
2018	-10.62	-11.61	1.87	1	5.72	0.20	1,122.38	193,554.78
2019	-10.13	-11.12	2.28	1	5.73	0.20	263.58	185,575.93
2020	-18.51	-19.41	0.67	1	6.35	0.27	48.58	139,714.13

*ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index

Net Return calculated based on 1.10% management fee per annum

Composite Description: The Equity Market Neutral Composite (the "Composite") was created in November 2014. The investment objective of the composite strategy (the "Strategy") is to provide capital appreciation. The Firm will target a long-term average annualized volatility of 6.0%. The Strategy pursues its investment objective by holding a portfolio of long and short positions in equity securities, while targeting a beta of 0 to the overall equity market. The strategy utilizes a set of valuation, momentum, economic and other signals to generate the investment portfolio. The Composite is denominated in USD.

Stock Selection strategies primarily do not utilize leverage as part of the Strategy's active investment strategy, and primarily do not use derivatives for leverage. For portfolio management purposes, the Strategy may use equity index futures, swaps, and/or currency forwards to equitize flows or for security-specific implementation efficiency to minimize transaction costs. In certain cases, the Strategy may also use derivatives as a tool for implementing country- or currency-specific overlay views. For these portfolios, the currency forwards and country-level equity index futures are implemented with the intention of expressing an active investment strategy. However, for strategies that do not explicitly trade country and currency selection models, derivatives typically represent only a more efficient means of gaining and managing risk exposures.

Benchmark: The Composite benchmark is the ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (the "Benchmark"). The Benchmark measures the rate of return an investor would realize when purchasing a single U.S. 3-month treasury bill, holding it for one month, selling it, and rolling it into a newly selected issue at the beginning of the next month. The investments in the Composite vary substantially from those in the Benchmark. The index has not been selected to represent an appropriate benchmark to compare an investor's performance, but rather is disclosed to allow for comparison of the investor's performance to that of a certain well-known and widely recognized index.

Fees: Composite net of fees returns are calculated by deducting the maximum model management or advisory fee AQR could charge from the composite monthly gross returns. AQR's asset-based fees for portfolios within the Composite may range up to 1.10% of assets under management and are generally billed monthly or quarterly at the commencement of the calendar month or quarter during which AQR will perform the services to which the fees relate. Composite assets may have been exposed to the impact of performance fees.

Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

AQR Capital Management, LLC

Diversified Arbitrage Composite (ICE BofAML U.S. 3M T-Bill)

Unaudited Net Returns in USD. Inception date of the composite: 2/1/2009
Net return 1 calculated based on 1% model mgmt. fee per annum
Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.
Source: AQR
Please see important performance disclosures below

	Net Return
1 Yr.	-2.5%
5 Yr.	8.0%
10 Yr.	4.5%
Cumulative Return (02/01/09)	82.8%
Annualized Return	4.6%

AQR Capital Management, LLC
Diversified Arbitrage Composite (2/1/2009 - 12/31/2020)

Year	Gross Return %	Net Return %	Benchmark * Return %	Number of Portfolios	Composite 3-Yr StDev %	Benchmark * 3-Yr StDev %	Composite Assets ($M)	Total Firm Assets ($M)
2009	9.84	8.85	0.22	1	N/A	N/A	239.10	23,571.55
2010	6.06	5.01	0.13	2	N/A	N/A	1,337.20	32,701.21
2011	2.39	1.37	0.10	2	N/A	N/A	2,325.90	43,540.99
2012	4.40	3.37	0.11	2	1.67	0.03	2,779.17	71,122.42
2013	2.94	1.92	0.07	2	1.17	0.03	2,935.71	98,302.69
2014	-3.89	-4.85	0.03	2	2.30	0.02	2,429.16	122,655.99
2015	-3.69	-4.65	0.05	2	2.57	0.02	1,104.42	142,173.39
2016	8.73	7.65	0.33	1	3.67	0.05	465.99	175,089.36
2017	7.17	6.11	0.86	1	3.32	0.11	471.81	223,432.52
2018	3.43	2.40	1.87	1	2.89	0.20	400.45	193,554.78
2019	9.83	8.74	2.28	1	2.05	0.20	539.28	185,575.93
2020	26.72	25.48	0.67	1	8.11	0.27	878.38	139,714.13

*ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index

Net Return calculated based on 1.00% management fee per annum

Composite Description: The Diversified Arbitrage Composite (the "Composite") was created in February 2009. Accounts included invest a portion of their assets in a diversified portfolio of arbitrage and alternative investment strategies including convertible arbitrage and other kinds of arbitrage or alternative investment strategies. The remainder is generally invested in interest-bearing money market accounts and treasury bills. The Composite is denominated in USD.

The Composite strategy uses derivatives, such as futures, forwards, and swaps, to obtain exposure to markets and to hedge unwanted market exposure gained from portfolio holdings, both long and short. The derivatives employed in the strategy contain embedded economic leverage as the margin required to hold the contract is less than the notional economic exposure of the underlier. Leverage is employed to increase the overall volatility of the strategy to the desired level. Leverage will vary over time based on market conditions, risk environment, assets traded, and opportunity set.

Benchmark: The Composite benchmark is the ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (the "Benchmark"). The Benchmark measures the rate of return an investor would realize when purchasing a single U.S. 3-month treasury bill, holding it for one month, selling it, and rolling it into a newly selected issue at the beginning of the next month. The investments in the Composite vary substantially from those in the Benchmark. The index has not been selected to represent an appropriate benchmark to compare an investor's performance, but rather is disclosed to allow for comparison of the investor's performance to that of a certain well-known and widely recognized index.

Fees: Composite net of fees returns are calculated by deducting the maximum model management or advisory fee AQR could charge from the composite monthly gross returns. AQR's asset-based fees for portfolios within the Composite may range up to 1.00% of assets under management and are generally billed monthly or quarterly at the commencement of the calendar month or quarter during which AQR will perform the services to which the fees relate. Composite assets may have been exposed to the impact of performance fees.

Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

AQR Capital Management, LLC

Global Macro Composite (ICE BofAML U.S. 3M T-Bill)

Unaudited Net Returns in USD. Inception date of the composite: 2/1/2012

Net return 1 calculated based on 0.9% model mgmt. fee, 20% performance fee (over 3 Month T-bill hurdle) per annum

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.

Source: AQR

Please see important performance disclosures below

	Net Return
1 Yr.	17.6%
5 Yr.	9.1%
10 Yr.	6.8%
Cumulative Return (02/01/09)	87.0%
Annualized Return	6.1%

AQR Capital Management, LLC
Global Macro Composite (2/1/2012 – 12/31/2021)

Year	Gross Return %	Net Return %	Benchmark * Return %	Number of Portfolios	Composite 3-Yr StDev %	Benchmark * 3-Yr StDev %	Composite Assets ($M)	Total Firm Assets ($M)
2012	3.81	2.39	0.11	1	N/A	N/A	10.99	71,122.42
2013	26.54	20.36	0.07	1	N/A	N/A	12.60	98,302.69
2014	0.03	-0.87	0.03	1	N/A	N/A	29.88	122,655.99
2015	6.97	5.01	0.05	1	7.54	0.02	134.38	142,173.39
2016	0.18	-0.72	0.33	1	7.57	0.05	146.05	175,089.36
2017	-3.70	-4.57	0.86	1	7.49	0.11	147.37	223,432.52
2018	9.35	8.38	1.87	1	9.50	0.20	190.05	193,554.78
2019	7.63	5.87	2.28	1	9.13	0.20	162.27	185,575.93
2020	12.28	9.16	0.67	1	9.94	0.27	232.83	139,714.13
2021	1.62	0.58	0.05	1	10.70	0.32	303.90	123,007.08

*ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index

Net Return calculated based on 0.90% management fee and 20.00% performance fee (over ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index hurdle) per annum

Composite Description: The Global Macro Composite (the "Composite") was created in February 2012. The investment objective of the Composite strategy (the "Strategy") is to generate absolute returns that are diversifying to traditional and other alternative investments by expressing macroeconomic views across markets. The Strategy employs a primarily fundamental approach, building views across asset classes and geographies on the premise that markets ultimately respond to and reflect changes in their underlying fundamentals. Opportunities are exploited across equities, credit, fixed income, currencies and commodities, and across both developed and emerging markets. Both relative value and directional strategies are employed, using a diversified set of macro inputs and themes. Accounts included pursue an ex-ante target volatility of 15% per annum, which is subject to change on a near term basis to best accommodate changing market conditions. Since inception, accounts included have at certain times adjusted their target volatility level. Accounts included utilize an instrument set and risk allocation geared to best suit private investors. The Composite is denominated in USD.

The Strategy uses derivatives, such as futures, forwards, and swaps, primarily to obtain exposure to markets, both long and short. The derivatives employed in the Strategy contain embedded economic leverage as the margin required to hold the contract is less than the notional economic exposure of the underlier. In addition, the Strategy may employ leverage through prime brokerage. In both cases, leverage is employed to increase the overall volatility of the Strategy to the desired level. Leverage will vary over time based on market conditions, risk environment, assets traded, and opportunity set. Additionally, the Strategy may use shorting and derivatives to hedge unwanted market exposure gained from portfolio holdings, such as exchange rate risk embedded into security holdings.

Benchmark: The Composite benchmark is the ICE Bank of America ML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (the "Benchmark"). The Benchmark measures the rate of return an investor would realize when purchasing a single U.S. 3-month treasury bill, holding it for one month, selling it, and rolling it into a newly selected issue at the beginning of the next month. The investments in the Composite vary substantially from those in the Benchmark. The index has not been selected to represent an appropriate benchmark to compare an investor's performance, but rather is disclosed to allow for comparison of the investor's performance to that of a certain well-known and widely recognized index.

Fees & Expenses: Composite net of fees returns are calculated by deducting the maximum model management or advisory fee AQR could charge from the composite monthly gross returns. AQR's current asset-based fees for portfolios within the Composite may range up to 0.90% of assets under management and 20.00% performance fee (over Benchmark hurdle) per annum and are generally billed monthly or quarterly at the commencement of the calendar month or quarter during which AQR will perform the services to which the fees relate. Composite assets may have been exposed to the impact of performance fees. This fee structure is applicable for AQR Global Macro Master Account, L.P., which had an estimated expense ratio as of December 31, 2021 of 0.15% per annum.

Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

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