

ProShares Large Cap Core Plus

Market overview

During the fourth quarter, interest rates fell across the yield curve, reversing course from the prior quarter. At the same time, inflation moved further toward the 2% target, and the futures market began to price in several rate cuts expected by the end of first half in 2024. In the December FOMC meeting, the Federal Reserve's median dot plot projected three rate cuts by the end of 2024. The 10-year Treasury yield declined 0.69% during the fourth quarter, after a 0.73% third-quarter increase. The equity market welcomed the relief, and the rally resumed: 10 out of 11 sectors in the S&P 500® posted gains during the quarter. The S&P 500 gained 11.7%, nearing an all-time high, bringing the total return for 2023 to 26.3%. Among S&P 500 sectors, real estate posted the highest quarterly gain (18.8%), more than offsetting losses from the first three quarters. Information technology posted the second-highest quarterly gain (17.2%), to become the best-performing sector in 2023 (57.8%). Energy was the only sector that suffered a loss (-7.0%), as oil prices declined throughout the fourth quarter.

Performance

During the quarter, CSM's benchmark, the Credit Suisse 130/30 Large Cap Index, outperformed the S&P 500 by 1.1% (12.8% vs. 11.7%). Favorable stock screening from the strategy's long portfolio drove the excess return. From a factor perspective, the strategy's exposure to accelerating sales and traditional value added the most to relative performance during the quarter, while exposure to profit trends hurt relative performance. Overall, the net total factor contribution was positive for the quarter.

Fund performance and index history ¹	4Q 2023	YTD	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Fund Inception 7/13/09
ProShares Large Cap Core Plus							
CSM NAV Total Return	12.62%	23.14%	23.14%	10.32%	14.01%	11.08%	13.86%
CSM Market Price Total Return	12.64%	23.52%	23.52%	10.36%	14.03%	11.10%	13.86%
Credit Suisse 130/30 Large Cap Index	12.83%	24.09%	24.09%	11.12%	14.79%	11.78%	14.71%
S&P 500 Index	11.69%	26.29%	26.29%	10.00%	15.69%	12.03%	14.42%

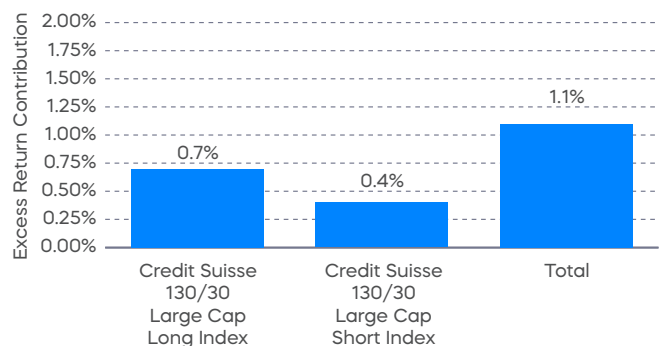
Source: Morningstar, as of December 31, 2023. Returns for periods longer than one year are annualized.

Attribution

The objective of CSM's index is to boost the returns of large-cap U.S. equities through enhanced portfolio construction and a rules-based, multifactor stock selection methodology. The index's strategy enables the fund to employ leverage by taking long positions in stocks totaling approximately 130% of net assets, and short positions in stocks totaling approximately 30% of net assets. This results in net fund exposure of 100%.

Relative outperformance during the quarter was driven primarily by stocks in the long portion of the portfolio, which outperformed the broad market. Performance from the short side of the portfolio added additional excess return. Relative to the S&P 500, the index's long portfolio contributed outperformance of 0.7% [(12.3% vs. 11.7%) X 1.30], while the index's short portfolio contributed outperformance of 0.4% [(10.3% vs. 11.7%) X -0.30]. Combining these two components, the Credit Suisse 130/30 Large Cap Index outperformed the S&P 500 by 1.1%. (Continued on page 2)

Contribution to Relative Performance vs. S&P 500 Index



Source: Bloomberg, as of December 31, 2023

The performance quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Shares are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the fund. Market price returns are based upon the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4:00 p.m. ET (when NAV is normally determined for most funds) and do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by calling 866.776.5125 or visiting ProShares.com. Index performance does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in any index.

Source: FactSet, Bloomberg. CSM's total operating expenses are 0.45%. ¹Market returns are based on the composite closing price and do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. The first trading date is typically several days after the fund inception date. Therefore, NAV is used to calculate market returns prior to the first trading date.

Attribution (continued)

Overall, sector allocation effects had a neutral impact on relative performance for the quarter. An overweight in real estate, the best-performing sector, and an underweight in energy, helped relative underperformance but were offset by an underweight in information technology. Stock screening from CSM's index methodology accounted for most of the relative outperformance, particularly with respect to selection among health care names.

With respect to factor contributions, the fund's exposure to accelerating sales—a profitability-based pattern where stocks with strong sales growth tend to outperform stocks with flat or negative sales growth—was the largest positive contributor to relative performance. Exposure to traditional value stocks also contributed positively. Partially offsetting these results was the fund's exposure to profit trends, which detracted from relative performance.

Factor Attribution – Credit Suisse 130/30 Large Cap Index vs. S&P 500 Index

Excess Return Contribution	Value		Growth		Profitability		Momentum		Technical	
	Traditional	Relative	Historical	Expected	Profit Trends	Accelerating Sales	Earnings	Price	Price Reversal	Small Size
3-Month	0.30%	0.08%	-0.03%	0.04%	-0.16%	0.36%	-0.07%	0.14%	0.11%	-0.03%

Notes: Uses monthly returns data measured between Credit Suisse 130/30 Index rebalance dates. Index data provided by Bloomberg. Factor data provided by Credit Suisse. Exposure measured as OLS estimated factor coefficient from most recent 60-month sample. Monthly contributions computed as the product of OLS estimated factor coefficient and monthly factor return. Monthly contributions are aggregated into trailing periods using Carino (1999) smoothing. "Other" captures return the model attributes to the risk-free rate and residuals. Period start and end dates reference Credit Suisse 130/30 Index rebalance dates, not calendar quarters. The 3-Month period referenced above reflects September 15, 2023 to December 14, 2023.

Looking ahead, we expect CSM to continue to benefit from its disciplined, multifactor approach. One of the longest-running smart beta funds, CSM follows a strategy that combines multiple, well-established factors to achieve performance. The portfolio's design seeks to turn incremental returns over time into consistent outperformance.

Value consists of both traditional value and relative value, and aims to capture excess returns from stocks that have low prices relative to their fundamental value, which is constructed using price-to-book, price-to-earnings, price-to-cash-flow, and price-to-sales ratios. The **traditional-value factor** identifies cheap stocks for the long portfolio and the expensive ones for the short portfolio. The **relative-value factor** measures value using such industry-relative price ratios as price-to-earnings, price-to-book, and price-to-sales. **Growth** consists of both historical growth and expected growth. The **historical-growth factor** identifies stocks with strong records of growth for the long portfolio and those with flat or negative growth rates for the short portfolio. Growth is based on earnings growth rates, revenue trends, and changes in cash flows. The **expected-growth factor** identifies stocks with high rates of expected earnings growth for the long portfolio and those with low or negative expected growth rates for the short portfolio. **Profitability** consists of profit trends and accelerating sales. The **profit-trends factor** identifies stocks showing strong bottom-line improvement for the long portfolio and those showing deteriorating profits or increasing losses for the short portfolio. Profit trends are measured by using the following ratios: overhead-to-sales, earnings-to-sales, and sales-to-assets. Trends in the following ratios are also used: (receivables + inventories)/sales, cash-flow-to-sales, and overhead-to-sales. The **accelerating-sales factor** identifies stocks with strong records of sales growth for the long portfolio and those with flat or negative sales growth, measured using the rate of increase in sales growth, i.e., the acceleration of sales for the short portfolio. **Momentum** consists of earnings momentum and price momentum. **Earnings momentum** is defined in terms of earnings estimates, not historical earnings. The **earnings-momentum factor** identifies stocks with positive earnings surprises and upward estimate revisions for the long portfolio and those with negative earnings surprises and downward estimate revisions for the short portfolio. The **price-momentum factor** identifies stocks with high returns over the past 6–12 months for the long portfolio and those with low or negative returns over the past 6–12 months for the short portfolio. **Technical** consists of price reversal and small-size factors. **Price reversal** is the pattern whereby short-term winners often suffer downside reversals and short-term losers tend to bounce back to the upside. These reversal patterns are evident for horizons ranging from one day to four weeks. The **small-size factor** identifies the smallest decile stocks in the index for the long portfolio and the largest decile in the index for the short portfolio. Size is measured using the following metrics: market capitalization, assets, sales, and stock price.

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The Credit Suisse 130/30 Large Cap Index is designed to replicate an investment strategy that establishes either long or short positions in certain of the 500 largest U.S. market cap equities (the "Universe"). Short positions will approximate 30% of the portfolio's value. The model anticipates the purchase of 30% more in long positions using leverage. There is no guarantee this methodology will result in returns exceeding the Universe returns. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

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