

As of 9-30-2021



Navigator Global Balanced 80-20 Hedged-MF

Tactically Navigate the Markets with an Active Global Approach

The world's financial markets offer a variety of growth opportunities, but they also present a number of unique challenges and risks. Clark Capital believes investors may benefit from a dynamic asset allocation that actively pursues opportunities while guarding against undue risk. A strategic hedge is added for volatility management.

Participate in Global Equity Trends

Allocate to areas of the equity markets that are outperforming their peers.

Grounded in a quantitatively-based relative strength research process, the strategy seeks to exploit leading global trends and move away from lagging trends in:

- 1) U.S. market capitalizations/styles
- 2) industry sectors/sub-groups
- 3) international countries/regions

Utilize a Flexible Bond Approach

Seek higher returns with the option to shift to safer fixed income sectors.

The strategy has the ability to shift out of lower quality areas when needed and invest in high quality debt and/or cash. Its asset allocation policy rotates among:

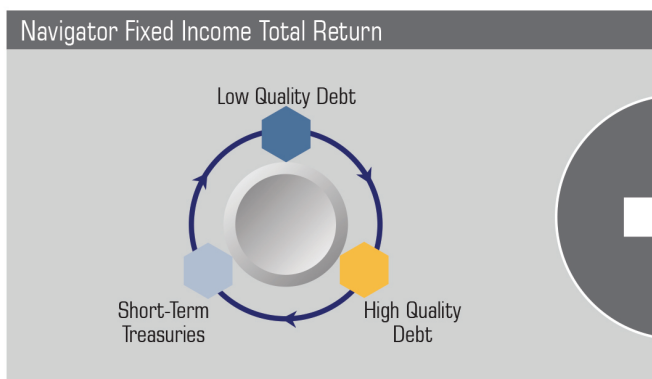
- 1) low quality debt
- 2) short-term U.S. Treasuries
- 3) high quality debt

Obtain Low Volatility Equity Exposure

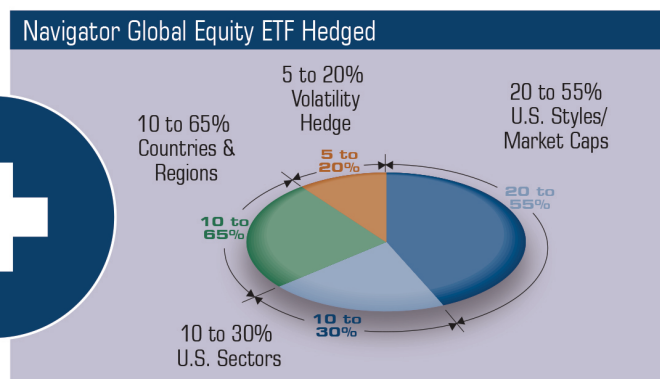
Attempt to stabilize client portfolios by constraining losses.

Help clients remain committed to long-term goals by seeking to constrain losses to acceptable levels. When the hedge is incorporated into a client's overall portfolio, the protection is always in place. As a result, the portfolio is always guarded from unexpected, potentially catastrophic declines.

The strategy is available in four equity/fixed income allocations: 80/20, 60/40, 40/60, 20/80. While the underlying equity and fixed income holdings are actively managed, the overall asset allocation will be rebalanced as needed to maintain the proper risk profile.



This strategy provides tactical exposure to the fixed income markets and seeks to deliver total return with a secondary goal of income.



The investment process utilizes a disciplined, quantitative analysis of relative strength across three subsets of the global equity markets. A volatility hedge is incorporated to provide downside protection.

Past performance not indicative of future results. Returns greater than one year are annualized. Please see attached disclosures. Pure gross returns do not include the deduction of transaction costs, and are shown as supplemental information. The net 3.00% performance is shown because 3.00% is the highest possible industry standard platform fee.

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Holdings

US DOLLARS	
NORTHERN LTS FD TR NAV EQTY HDG I	83.55%
NORTHERN LTS FD TR NAV TCL FIXD I	16.45%

Top five holdings (by portfolio weight) only shown above. This is not a recommendation to buy or sell a particular security. Please see attached disclosures. A complete list of holdings is available upon request.

Performance (as of 9-30-2021)

	Portfolio (Pure Gross)*	Portfolio (Net of 3.0%)**	Benchmark
MTD	-3.57	-3.82	-1.93
3 Months	-2.52	-3.26	0.24
YTD	9.39	6.98	9.05
1 Year	22.40	18.83	20.31
3 Year	9.20	5.99	8.47
5 Year	8.54	5.35	8.60
7 Year	6.36	3.23	6.45
10 Year	6.02	2.90	7.82
Since Inception (As of 4/1/2011)	4.59	1.50	5.88
Cumulative Return	60.18	16.98	82.16

Risk Measures

Standard Deviation	8.62	8.62	9.27
Beta	0.84	0.84	1.00
Alpha	-0.42	-3.36	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.50	0.15	0.60
R Squared	82.14	82.14	100.00

Calendar Year Performance

2020	19.25	15.76	9.76
2019	10.21	6.97	17.79
2018	-7.81	-10.56	-7.95
2017	10.69	7.44	15.08
2016	8.55	5.36	6.61
2015	-4.17	-7.01	-2.77
2014	1.29	-1.70	2.72
2013	10.28	7.04	15.06
2012	3.08	0.04	11.54

*Pure gross returns do not include the deduction of transaction costs, and are shown as supplemental information.

**The net 3.00% performance is shown because 3.00% is the highest possible industry standard platform fee.

Risk statistics are calculated against the 40% MSCI ACWI & 40% HFRX Equity Hedge Fund & 20% BBgBarc US Corporate High Yield.

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Compliant Presentation (as of 12/31/2019)

Past performance is not indicative of future results. This material is not financial advice or an offer to sell any product. Not every client's account will have these exact characteristics. The actual characteristics with respect to any particular client account will vary based on a number of factors including but not limited to: (i) the size of the account; (ii) investment restrictions applicable to the account, if any; and (iii) market exigencies at the time of investment. Clark Capital Management Group, Inc. reserves the right to modify its current investment strategies and techniques based on changing market dynamics or client needs. The information provided in this report should not be considered a recommendation to purchase or sell any particular security. There is no assurance that any securities discussed herein will remain in an account's portfolio at the time you receive this report or that securities sold have not been repurchased. The securities discussed may not represent an account's entire portfolio and in the aggregate may represent only a small percentage of an account's portfolio holdings. It should not be assumed that any of the securities transactions, holdings or sectors discussed were or will prove to be profitable, or that the investment recommendations or decisions we make in the future will be profitable or will equal the investment performance of the securities discussed herein.

Firm Information: Clark Capital Management Group, Inc. (Clark Capital) is an investment advisor registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Clark Capital is a closely held, mostly employee-owned C Corporation with all significant owners currently employed by the firm in key management capacities. The firm specializes in managing equity and fixed income portfolios for individuals and institutions. More information about Clark Capital's advisory services and fees can be found in its Form ADV which is available upon request.

Calculation Methodology: Composite returns assume reinvestment of income and other earnings, are gross of withholding taxes, if any, and are reported in U.S. dollars. Net returns presented reflect the deduction of a model investment advisory fee of 3% which is the highest wrap fee charged by any sponsor. Internal dispersion is calculated using the equal-weighted average deviation of annual pure gross account returns for those accounts included in the composite for the entire year. Trade date accounting is used. Leverage is not used in the composite. The composites are comprised of all fully discretionary accounts managed in the strategy for one full month, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Closed accounts are included through the completion of the last full month of eligibility. A copy of the complete list and description of Clark Capital's composites, list of broad distribution pooled funds, verification and performance examination reports, and policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.

Navigator Global Balanced 80-20 Hedged-MF Composite

Composite Inception and Creation Date: 4/1/2011

40% MSCI ACWI &
40% HFRX Equity
Hedge Fund & 20%
BBgBarc US
Corporate High
Yield

	Note A: Pure Gross Total Return	Net of 3.0%	Internal Dispersion	Number of Portfolios	Composite Assets (in Millions)	Percent of Composite Charged a Bundled Fee	Percent of Non-Fee Accounts	Total Firm Assets (in Millions)	
1/1/2019 to 12/31/2019	10.21%	6.97%	0.05%	20	\$1.062	100%	6.76%	\$14,519.0	
1/1/2018 to 12/31/2018	-7.81%	-10.56%	0.12%	22	\$1.361	100%	5.13%	\$10,563.7	
1/1/2017 to 12/31/2017	10.69%	7.44%	0.08%	28	\$1.840	100%	7.26%	\$7,088.8	
1/1/2016 to 12/31/2016	8.55%	5.36%	0.13%	47	\$3.558	100%	4.35%	\$4,159.8	
1/1/2015 to 12/31/2015	-4.17%	-7.01%	0.06%	78	\$5.842	100%	6.00%	\$2,308.7	
1/1/2014 to 12/31/2014	1.29%	-1.70%	0.07%	137	\$11.592	100%	8.00%	\$2,082.3	
1/1/2013 to 12/31/2013	10.28%	7.04%	0.10%	182	\$18.289	100%	0.00%	\$1,966.6	
1/1/2012 to 12/31/2012	3.08%	0.04%	0.08%	300	\$30.539	100%	0.00%	\$2,337.4	
4/1/2011 to 12/31/2011	-8.84%	-10.89%	*	240	\$24.722	100%	0.00%	\$2,442.0	
Annualized Since	2.37%	-0.65%	4.89%	†Firm assets as of December 31, 2017 have been revised resulting in an increase of 15% from what was previously reported.					
Cumulative Since	22.80%	-5.54%	51.92%						

Note A: Pure gross-of-fees performance returns are presented as supplemental information and do not reflect the deduction of any trading costs, fees, or expenses. Therefore, returns will be reduced by advisory and other expenses.

*Internal dispersion is not presented for periods of less than a full year, or for annual periods that include less than 5 accounts for the full year.

As of
12/31/2019

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Compliant Presentation

3-Year Annualized Ex-post Standard Deviation

Year	Composite	Benchmark
2019	6.60%	7.23%
2018	6.94%	7.18%
2017	5.99%	6.95%
2016	6.63%	7.39%
2015	6.50%	7.12%
2014	6.47%	6.66%

The 3-year annualized ex-post standard deviation measures the variability of the composite and benchmark returns over the preceding 36-month period. It is not required to be presented for periods prior to 2011 or when there are less than 36 monthly composite returns.

Sentry Disclosure

An ETF, or exchange-traded fund, issues shares (equity) that represent interests in a basket of stocks. An ETN, or exchange-traded note, is a debt security. The primary risk of investing in an ETF is market risk, which is the risk that the value of your investment will rise and fall with the securities markets. The primary risk of an ETN is credit risk, or the risk that the bank that issued the ETN will default and the investor will lose its investment. Because the ETN is backed by a single bank, ETNs can be more risky than ETFs, which spread their risk over many securities.

A put option is not a debt or equity security. It is a contract between two parties to exchange an asset, such as a basket of S&P 500 stocks, at a specified price by a predetermined date. The buyer of the put option may, but is not required to, sell the asset by a future date, while the seller must buy the asset if the buyer exercises the option. The buyer pays the seller a premium. If the buyer exercises the option, the writer buys the asset at the agreed-upon price; if the buyer does not exercise, the seller keeps the premium.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. Client account values will fluctuate and may be worth more or less than the amount invested. Clients should not rely solely on this performance or any other performance illustrations when making investment decisions.

Clark Capital claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Clark Capital has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2019. The verification report is available upon request. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

Composite Description: The Navigator Global Balanced 80/20 Hedged composite consists of portfolios with an 80% allocation to equity and 20% fixed income. The composite provides targeted exposure to the U.S. equity market coupled with targeted international exposure and an actively managed fixed income component seeking to lower risk and reduce composite volatility. The equity allocation invests in the Navigator Equity Hedged Fund which invests in exchange-traded funds in U.S. equity styles, market capitalizations and styles, and sectors and industry groups and international countries and regions and also incorporates the Navigator Sentry Strategy which utilizes an allocation to volatility to hedge the portfolio in an attempt to mitigate downside risk. The fixed income allocation utilizes the Navigator Fixed Income Total Return strategy. The fixed income allocation has an unconstrained allocation policy targeting high yield corporate, investment grade corporate, government, government agency and treasury fixed income sectors. The composite seeks to provide growth of capital.

The strategy utilizes an allocation to volatility to hedge the equity portion of the portfolio in an attempt to limit risk. From inception through mid-December 2011 the strategy's performance reflects the use of only S&P 500 Index put options for the volatility allocation. In mid-December 2011, the strategy expanded the universe of investments to include volatility exchange-traded products (ETFs and ETNs) that are based upon the S&P 500 volatility short-term and mid-term futures indexes, as well as S&P 500 Index put options. Since mid-December 2011, the strategy has utilized only volatility exchange-traded products to hedge the portfolio. In the future, the strategy may use only these products, S&P 500 Index put options, or both within our sole discretion.

Fee Schedule: The maximum total wrap fee is 3.00%. The total wrap fee includes all charges for trading costs, portfolio management, custody, and other administrative fees. Actual fees may differ from the fees used in this presentation depending upon account size, investments, and agreement with the client.

Benchmark Description: The benchmark consists of 40% MSCI ACWI & 40% HFRX Equity Hedge Fund & 20% BBgBarc US Corporate High Yield rebalanced annually. MSCI ACWI is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The MSCI ACWI consists of 46 country indexes comprising 23 developed and 23 emerging market country indexes. The HFRX Equity Hedge Index encompasses various equity hedge strategies that combine core long holdings of equities with short sales of stock, stock indices, related derivatives, or other financial instruments related to the equity markets. The BBgBarc U.S. Corporate High-Yield Index covers the U.S. dollar-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high-yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch, and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. Benchmark returns are net of withholding taxes. Index returns reflect the reinvestment of income and other earnings, are provided to represent the investment environment shown, and are not covered by the report of independent verifiers.

The volatility (beta) of the Composite may be greater or less than its respective benchmarks. It is not possible to invest in these indices.

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Statistic Descriptions

Standard Deviation: A statistical measure of dispersion about an average which depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time.

3-Year Standard Deviation: The 3-year annualized standard deviation measures the variability of the composite and the benchmark returns over the preceding 36-month period.

Beta: A measure of systematic risk with respect to a benchmark. Systematic risk is the tendency of the value of the composite and the value of the benchmark to move together. Beta measures the sensitivity of the composite's excess return (total return minus the risk-free return) with respect to the benchmark's excess return that results from their systematic co-movement. It is the ratio of what the excess return of the composite would be to the excess return of the benchmark if there were no composite-specific sources of return. If beta is greater than one, movements in value of the composite that are associated with movements in the value of the benchmark tend to be amplified. If beta is one, they tend to be the same, and if beta is less than one, they tend to be dampened. If such movements tend to be in opposite directions, beta is negative. Beta is measured as the slope of the regression of the excess return on the composite as the dependent variable and the excess return on the benchmark as the independent variable.

The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. Morningstar calculates beta by comparing a portfolio's excess return over T-bills to the benchmark's excess return over T-bills, so a beta of 1.10 shows that the portfolio has performed 10% better than its benchmark in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the portfolio's excess return is expected to perform 15% worse than the benchmark's excess return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.

Alpha: A measure of the difference between a portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. A positive alpha figure indicates the portfolio has performed better than its beta would predict. In contrast, a negative alpha indicates the portfolio has underperformed, given the expectations established by beta. Alpha is calculated by taking the excess average monthly return of the investment over the risk free rate and subtracting beta times the excess average monthly return of the benchmark over the risk free rate.

Sharpe Ratio: A risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the composite's historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past 36-month period by dividing a composite's annualized excess returns by the standard deviation of a composite's annualized excess returns. Since this ratio uses standard deviation as its risk measure, it is most appropriately applied when analyzing a composite that is an investor's sole holding. The Sharpe Ratio can be used to compare two composites directly as to how much risk a composite had to bear to earn excess return over the risk-free rate.

R-Squared: Reflects the percentage of a portfolio's movements that can be explained by movements in its benchmark.

Downside Capture Ratio: Measures a manager's performance in down-markets. A down-market is defined as those periods (months or quarters) in which market return is less than 0. In essence, it tells you what percentage of the down-market was captured by the manager. For example, if the ratio is 110%, the manager has captured 110% of the down-market and therefore underperformed the market on the downside.

Upside Capture Ratio: Measures a manager's performance in up markets relative to the market (benchmark) itself. It is calculated by taking the security's upside capture return and dividing it by the benchmark's upside capture return.

Bull Beta: A measure of the sensitivity of a composite's return to positive changes in its benchmark's return.

Bear Beta: A measure of the sensitivity of a composite's return to negative changes in its benchmark's return.

Best Month: The highest monthly return of the investment since its inception or for as long as data is available.

Worst Month: The lowest monthly return of the investment since its inception or for as long as data is available.

Maximum Gain: The peak to trough incline during a specific record period of an investment or composite. It is usually quoted as the percentage between the peak to the trough.

Maximum Drawdown: The peak to trough decline during a specific record period of an investment or composite. It is usually quoted as the percentage between the peak to the trough.