

As of 6/30/2022



Navigator U.S. Sector Opportunity

Navigate U.S. Equities with a Targeted Sector Rotation Strategy

As the equity markets ebb and flow through a cycle, the individual sectors within the economy perform differently. Clark Capital believes investors can benefit from an active sector rotation strategy that seeks to identify market trends and invest in sectors exhibiting strength relative to their peers.

Invest in Sectors and Industries Exhibiting Strength

Strive to achieve growth by investing in outperforming sectors

The strategy seeks to maximize returns through a rigorous, quantitatively driven investment process that adapts to changing economic and market regimes.

Avoid Economic Sectors Exhibiting Weakness

Seek to manage downside risk by avoiding underperforming sectors

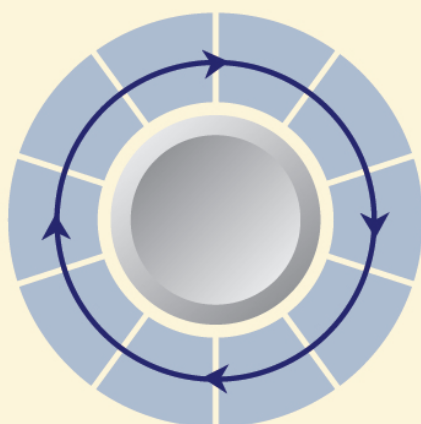
By avoiding areas of weakness in the market, the strategy seeks to limit downside exposure, taking a "winning by not losing" approach.

Monitor and Adjust in Response to Changing Markets

Provide a flexible and responsive approach to equity investing

Sectors and industry groups within the domestic equity markets are constantly changing in response to external forces. The strategy seeks to monitor and exploit the inefficiencies in the markets

The strategy remains fully invested with between 6 to 16 holdings and a maximum cash position of 20%. Portfolios are constructed using exchange traded funds (ETFs).



Sector Universe

Target Opportunities across Equity Sectors

A disciplined, quantitative process seeks to identify equity market leadership, constantly pursuing alpha while managing risk.

Objective

Maximize returns by adapting to changing economic and market regimes.

Sector Universe

- Consumer Discretionary
- Consumer Staples
- Energy
- Financials
- Health Care
- Real Estate
- Industrials
- Information Technology
- Materials
- Telecommunication Services
- Utilities

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

ISHARES TR SNP 1500 INDEX	76.75%
SELECT SECTOR SPDR TR SBI INT-UTILS	7.29%
SPDR SERIES TRUST KBW INS ETF	5.46%
GLOBAL X FDS GLOBAL X LITHIUM	5.40%
SPDR SERIES TRUST SNP PHARMAC	5.11%

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 6/30/2022)

	Portfolio (Pure Gross)*	Portfolio (Net of 3.0%)**	Benchmark
MTD	-8.97	-9.22	-8.25
3 Months	-14.06	-14.74	-16.10
YTD	-17.16	-18.44	-19.96
1 Year	-17.75	-20.22	-10.62
3 Year	14.53	11.17	10.60
5 Year	11.16	7.90	11.31
7 Year	10.55	7.30	11.14
10 Year	11.94	8.66	12.96
Since Inception (As of 1/1/2007)	8.16	4.98	8.72
Cumulative Return	237.26	112.25	265.64

Risk Measures

Standard Deviation	16.72	16.72	15.59
Beta	0.99	0.99	1.00
Alpha	-0.26	-3.21	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.50	0.33	0.56
R Squared	85.17	85.17	100.00

Calendar Year Performance

2021	20.83	17.30	28.71
2020	35.41	31.49	18.40
2019	27.66	23.96	31.49
2018	-10.89	-13.56	-4.38
2017	15.23	11.86	21.83
2016	16.28	12.88	11.96
2015	1.56	-1.44	1.38
2014	10.96	7.71	13.69
2013	28.88	25.14	32.39
2012	11.86	8.58	16.00
2011	-4.15	-7.00	2.11
2010	18.17	14.72	15.06
2009	34.85	30.95	26.46
2008	-39.68	-41.54	-37.00
2007	9.07	5.86	5.49

*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 S&P 500.

Past performance not indicative of future results. Please see attached disclosures.

Navigator U.S. Sector Opportunity

Compliant Presentation (as of 12/31/2020)

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. 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 U.S. Sector Opportunity Composite

Composite Inception and Creation Date: 1/1/2007

	Note A: Pure Gross Total Return	Net of 3.0%	S&P 500	Internal Dispersion	Number of Portfolios	Composite Assets (in Millions)	Wrap Fee	Total Firm Assets (in Millions)
1/1/2020 to 12/31/2020	35.41%	31.49%	18.40%	0.59%	443	\$24.153	100%	\$17,305.2
1/1/2019 to 12/31/2019	27.66%	23.96%	31.49%	0.19%	474	\$17.880	100%	\$14,519.0
1/1/2018 to 12/31/2018	-10.89%	-13.56%	-4.38%	0.13%	576	\$17.706	100%	\$10,563.7
1/1/2017 to 12/31/2017	15.23%	11.86%	21.83%	0.16%	684	\$26.051	100%	\$7,088.8
1/1/2016 to 12/31/2016	16.28%	12.88%	11.96%	0.18%	850	\$30.869	100%	\$4,159.8
1/1/2015 to 12/31/2015	1.56%	-1.44%	1.38%	0.14%	1199	\$41.353	100%	\$2,308.7
1/1/2014 to 12/31/2014	10.96%	7.71%	13.69%	0.13%	1604	\$61.091	100%	\$2,082.3
1/1/2013 to 12/31/2013	28.88%	25.14%	32.39%	0.10%	1893	\$69.011	100%	\$1,966.6
1/1/2012 to 12/31/2012	11.86%	8.58%	16.00%	0.08%	2852	\$85.890	100%	\$2,337.4
1/1/2011 to 12/31/2011	-4.15%	-7.00%	2.11%	0.20%	4205	\$125.960	100%	\$2,442.0
As of 12/31/2020								
Annualized Since	9.06%	5.86%	9.47%					
Cumulative Since	236.96%	121.85%	254.94%					

*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.

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 calculated using the equal-weighted standard deviation of annual pure gross account returns for those accounts included in the composite for the entire year. Prior to 2020, dispersion was calculated using the equal-weighted average deviation of annual pure gross account returns for those accounts included in the composite for the entire year.

Navigator U.S. Sector Opportunity

Compliant Presentation

3-Year Annualized Ex-post Standard Deviation

Year	Composite	Benchmark
2020	20.52%	18.79%
2019	13.25%	12.10%
2018	12.99%	10.95%
2017	11.22%	10.07%
2016	12.20%	10.74%
2015	10.86%	10.62%
2014	9.61%	9.10%
2013	12.33%	12.11%
2012	15.82%	15.30%
2011	19.92%	18.97%

The 3-year annualized ex-post standard deviation measures the variability of the composite's pure gross returns 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.

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, 2020. 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 and pooled fund 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. The Navigator U.S. Sector Opportunity composite had a performance examination for the following period(s): 1/1/2007 through 12/31/2013. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

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Composite Description: The Navigator U.S. Sector Opportunity composite invests in U.S. sectors and industries through a strategic rotation. The strategy has an unconstrained asset allocation policy and is allocated to the sectors and industries that appear to have the potential for producing exceptionally strong performance in the near future. A portfolio is constructed with a bias toward large cap equities and weighted to pursue maximum returns. The portfolio is actively managed; security weightings are adjusted to take advantage of emerging market opportunities as they arise and to harvest gains as they mature. The composite is implemented using exchange-traded funds which provides diversification, limit specific security risk, and provide tax efficiencies. The strategy seeks to provide capital appreciation.

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 is the S&P 500. The S&P 500 measures the performance of the 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy, capturing 75% of U.S. equities. The benchmark for this composite is used because the S&P 500 is widely known and is generally representative of U.S. equities. 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.

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.