As of 9/30/2023

Navigator Enhanced Short Duration

Navigate Fixed Income Markets with an Enhanced Short Duration Strategy

The Navigator Enhanced Short Duration Bond Strategy primarily invests in a broad range of short duration corporate investment grade fixed income securities with a weighted duration typically below one year and, to a lesser degree, intermediate term fixed income securities (which may include below investment grade), U.S Treasuries, and money market securities.

Current Income, Modest Capital Appreciation, and Capital Preservation

Primarily provides exposure to ultra-short duration investment grade fixed income

This portion of the strategy seeks to opportunistically add value through an active approach that looks to take advantage of credit spreads and sector valuation.

Seek to Enhance Returns

Invests in intermediate term fixed income securities

This portion of the strategy seeks to minimize downside risk through its rotational approach and its ability to shift.

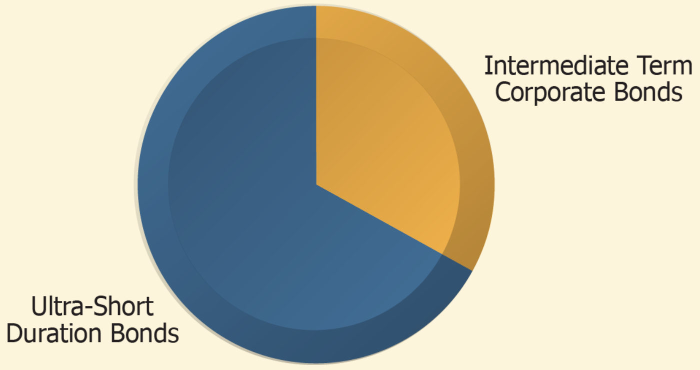
Active and Tactical Approaches

Seeks to provide excess returns through both active, security selection and tactical approaches

This approach is supported by in-depth, internally generated research that seeks to pursue attractive risk-adjusted performance results over the long-term.

Navigator® Enhanced Short Duration Bond Strategy combines two approaches in an effort to offer attractive yields to investors with lower levels of risk than long-term securities.

Two Investment Philosophies in one strategy



Portfolio Construction

The ultra-short duration portion of the portfolio seeks attractive ultra-short duration investment grade fixed income that may offer investors attractive yields with lower levels of risk than long-term securities.

The intermediate term corporate bond portion of the portfolio seeks enhanced returns through a relative strength, momentum based approach.

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Holdings

NAVIGATOR ULTRA SHORT I	69.34%
NAVIGATOR TACTICAL FIXED INCOME I	30.66%

Top 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 9/30/2023)

	Portfolio (Gross)*	Portfolio (Net of 3.0%)**	Benchmark
MTD	0.00	-0.25	0.42
3 Months	0.98	0.23	1.33
YTD	4.55	2.23	3.55
1 Year	5.69	2.57	4.48
3 Year	1.98	-1.03	1.45
5 Year			
7 Year			
10 Year			
Since Inception (As of 6/1/2019)	2.08	-0.93	1.63
Cumulative Return	9.33	-3.99	7.28

Risk Measures

Standard Deviation	2.37	2.37	0.60
Beta	1.45	1.45	1.00
Alpha	0.47	-2.50	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.19	-1.07	-0.02
R Squared	3.98	3.98	100.00

Calendar Year Performance

2022	-2.05	-4.95	0.69
2021	1.64	-1.37	0.10
2020	2.67	-0.36	1.31

*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 generally assumed highest model wrap fee.

The benchmark is the BBgBarc Short&term Gov/Corporate. The risk statistics are calculated against it.

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

Important Disclosures

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Advisory services offered through Clark Capital Management Group, Inc., an investment adviser registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Fixed income securities may be affected by interest rate risk as increases or decreases in interest rates occur and also by credit risk in that issuers may not make payment on the securities. High yield securities (including but not limited to bonds, ETFs, and open and closed-end funds) tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than higher-rated securities and generally involve more credit risk. The risk of loss due to default by an issuer of a high yield security is significantly greater than issuers of higher-rated securities because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors. An account may have difficulty disposing of certain high yield securities because there may be a thin trading market for such securities. As a result, an account may have to accept a lower price to sell a high yield security, which could have a negative effect on performance. Bond values fluctuate in response to the financial condition of individual issuers, general market and economic conditions, and changes in interest rates. Changes in market conditions and government policies may lead to periods of heightened volatility in the bond market and reduced liquidity for certain bonds held in the strategy. In general, when interest rates rise, bond values fall and investors may lose principal value. Interest-rate changes and their impact on the fund and its share price can be sudden and unpredictable. Funds that concentrate their investments in limited sectors are more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political, or other developments affecting those sectors. Certain investment strategies tend to increase the total risk of an investment (relative to the broader market). ETFs may not accurately track their underlying index and may not have liquidity under severe market conditions. They may lack liquidity under severe market conditions. The return of principal for bond funds and for funds with significant underlying bond holdings is not guaranteed. Fund shares are subject to the same interest rate, inflation and credit risks associated with the underlying bond holdings.

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GIPS® Composite Report (as of 12/31/2022)

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.

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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.

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.

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Composite Description: The Navigator Enhanced Short Duration Bond Strategy primarily invests in a broad range of short duration corporate investment grade fixed income securities with a weighted duration typically below one year and, to a lesser degree, intermediate term fixed income securities, U.S treasuries, and money market securities. Given the low interest rate environment, the portion of the strategy that invests in corporate debt, which can include below investment grade, uses a rotational approach to in an effort to enhance total return potential. Active management supported by in-depth, internally generated research seeks to pursue attractive risk-adjusted performance results with greater consistency and lower volatility of returns. The portfolio may also invest in exchange-traded funds and mutual funds targeting high yield corporate, investment grade corporate, government, government agency and treasury fixed income sectors. The Strategy seeks to provide current income, modest capital appreciation, and capital preservation.

Fixed income securities are subject to certain risks including, but not limited to: interest rate (changes in interest rates may cause a decline in market value or an investment), credit, prepayment, call (some bonds allow the issuer to call a bond for redemption before it matures), and extension (principal repayments may not occur as quickly as anticipated, causing the expected maturity of a security to increase).

Non-investment-grade debt securities (high-yield/junk bonds) may be subject to greater market fluctuations, risk of default or loss of income and principal than higher-rated securities.

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: BBgBarc Short-term Gov/Corporate seeks to track the shorter maturity side of the corporate bond market. These are debt securities issued by companies and can include investment-grade debt, lower-quality junk or high-yield bonds. Short-term bonds are generally defined as those with maturities of less than five years.

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.