Dynamic Total Return Strategy

Investment Objective

The strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation. Over a complete market cycle[1] the strategy will pursue returns from traditional equity and fixed income asset classes as well as non-traditional[3] asset classes. Asset class exposure will vary by market opportunity and the outcomes of our research.

Investment Strategy

The Entasis Dynamic Total Return strategy is designed to leverage our core research process to develop a differentiated and largely benchmark agnostic portfolio of investments from four primary opportunity segments: High Conviction Managers, Emerging Managers, Performance Reversion Opportunities and Diversifying Investments. Investments may have traits of one or more segments.

<u>High Conviction Managers</u>

- Managers where we have a high level of confidence in the potential for benchmark relative outperformance over a complete market cycle
- Time horizon: Long-term = 5 years+

<u>Emerging Managers</u>

- Managers with a short-term track record that satisfy all qualitative hurdles
- Time horizon: Intermediate-/long-term = 2-5 years+

<u>Performance Reversion Strategies</u>

- Investment strategies that have struggled in the short run relative to a target benchmark with long-term potential intact
- High conviction managers that manage assets in a segment of the market that has significantly underperformed the broad market
- Time horizon: Short-/intermediate-term = 1-3 years+

Investor Profile

- Long-term investor looking for a differentiated source of potential value creation
- Core asset allocation strategy already in place
- 5+ years of investment experience
- Moderate to high level of investment knowledge
- Comfortable with equity price volatility

Entasis Risk & Expense Ratings[2]

Risk: Very Low — Very High

Expenses: Below Avg — Above Avg

Benchmark

- Largely benchmark agnostic
- Blended broad-based global benchmark such as 80% MSCI ACWI Index and 20% BoAML High Yield Master II Index

Investment Strategy Continued

Diversifying Investments

- Non-traditional asset classes that are not typically part of an individual's long-term, core portfolio holdings
- Time horizon: Short-/intermediate-term = 1-3 years+

Under normal market conditions, we anticipate that at least 50% of the strategy will typically be invested in traditional equity investments across market-capitalizations and styles. The remainder of the strategy will typically be invested in fixed income asset classes and non-traditional asset classes. Non-traditional asset classes will often include sub-sets of the broad U.S. equity market such as micro-cap equities, sub-sets of foreign equity markets such as frontier markets and higher risk sectors of the fixed income market such as high-yield, emerging markets (U.S. and foreign currency denominated), insurance-linked securities and catastrophe bonds. Non-traditional asset classes may also include commodities, gold, real estate (REITs), master limited partnerships (MLPs), closed-end funds, targeted foreign currency exposures, covered calls, global macro, preferred equity and convertible bonds.

Up to 20% of the portfolio may be in investments that have limited short-term liquidity such as quarterly purchase and redemption periods. During periods of significant market volatility, we may increase investments in cash and cash equivalents up to 20% of the strategy.

Portfolio Construction

Our traditional investment strategies are constructed using our Core / Completion philosophy, which was developed over time through extensive research into broad asset classes, sub-asset classes, interaction of those asset classes with one another and the probability of active manager success over a complete market cycle. In asset classes where we have determined there is a higher probability of success, we tend to utilize active management more extensively. In asset classes where we have determined there is a lower probability of success, we tend to utilize low-cost passive management to reduce the overall level of fees in portfolios. The Core of portfolios generally refers to an investment in inexpensive passive or broad market U.S. exposure, while the Completion portion of portfolios generally refers to an investment in active managers.

The Entasis Dynamic Total Return strategy is generally comprised of Completion strategies. We use a proprietary risk model and our fundamental research to establish portfolio position sizes. Our risk model utilizes a combination of forward-looking capital market assumptions, volatility assumptions and relative valuation metrics. The investments that represent our highest fundamental conviction and most attractive risk profiles become our largest positions. We believe this combined approach generally limits bias and allows the strategy to benefit from the return potential of individual investments across a broad range of asset classes while managing risk over a variety of market environments.

Investment Team

Charles (CJ) Batchelor, CFA
Chief Investment Officer – Equity, Strategy Lead

Mike Peters, CFA
Chief Investment Officer – Fixed Income

Bob Batchelor, CFA
Chief Executive Officer

Management Fee[4]

0.50%*

*Entasis' fee for investment management does not include underlying product fees or platform fees. Our fee transparency sheet provides an estimate of the total client fee for this strategy. Actual client total fees will vary.

Important Notes

[1]Entasis defines a complete market cycle as an extended timeframe that incorporates positive and negative periods of economic and security markets activity.

[2]The Entasis Risk Rating is designed to provide investors with a general understanding of the comparative risk profile of each of the Entasis strategies. It is not meant to provide a comparison of Entasis strategies to those at other firms. Generally speaking, the lighter grey strategies are designed to more highly emphasize capital preservation while the dark grey strategies are designed to emphasize value creation. The Entasis Expense Rating is also designed to provide a comparative expense profile of each of the Entasis strategies. It is not meant to provide a means of comparing Entasis fees to other firms. Generally speaking, the lighter blue strategies tend to use a higher passively managed allocation creating lower overall fees while the darker blue strategies tend to use a greater percentage of actively managed portfolios.

[3]Non-traditional asset classes include micro-cap equities, sub-sets of foreign equity markets such as frontier markets and higher risk sectors of the fixed income market such as high-yield, emerging markets (U.S. and foreign currency denominated), insurance-linked securities and catastrophe bonds. Non-traditional asset classes may also include commodities, gold, real estate (REITs), master limited partnerships (MLPs), closed-end funds, targeted foreign currency exposures, covered calls, global macro, preferred equity and convertible bonds.

[4]Entasis' fee for investment management will be charged as a percentage of "household" assets under management. For the purposes of the fee calculation, "household" assets mean investment accounts managed for a client and client's spouse, partner, minor children and/or disabled adult children. Fees for households with assets over $5M will be negotiated individually.

Investment Risks

The strategy is subject to asset allocation risk and the risks of the underlying funds and ETFs in which it invests. Stock markets, especially foreign markets, are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. International investing presents specific risks, such as currency fluctuations, differences in financial accounting standards as well as potential political and economic instability. These risks are magnified in emerging and frontier markets. Fixed income investments entail interest rate risk (as interest rates rise bond prices usually fall), the risk of issuer default, issuer credit risk and inflation risk. Lower-quality bonds can be more volatile and have greater risk of default than higher-quality bonds.

The **MSCI ACWI Index** is a market capitalization weighted index that represents the performance of companies in developed and emerging markets. The **BoAML High Yield Master II Index** is a broad based index consisting of all U.S. dollar-denominated high-yield bonds with a minimum outstanding of $100 million and maturing over one year.

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