Q3 2026

Navigator® Tactical U.S. Allocation Fund

Class I: NTAIX

Navigate U.S. Equity Markets with a Tactical Approach

The U.S. equity market offers a variety of growth opportunities, but also presents a number of unique challenges and risks. Clark Capital believes investors may benefit from a disciplined, quantitatively managed tactical asset allocation approach that actively pursues "risk-on" opportunities while guarding against undue risks.

Deliver Total Return

Provide investors the potential for higher returns by identifying market leadership and constantly pursuing alpha.

The strategy utilizes a relative strength, momentum based approach to identify the leading sector(s).

Reduce Portfolio Risk

Manage portfolio risk through the ability to shift to safer asset classes when necessary.

The strategy seeks to minimize downside risk through its ability to shift its asset class exposure from U.S. equities to treasuries and cash.

Take a Tactical Approach

Utilize a quantitative and repeatable investment process that seeks to maintain a durable portfolio through various market cycles.

The strategy utilizes a tactical asset allocation policy that seeks to rotate among the following asset classes: U.S. equities, treasuries and cash.



Investment Process

Target opportunites across asset classes:

The Fund will tactically shift its asset class exposure acrosss U.S. Equity, U.S. Treasuries, and cash equivalents.

Our proprietary quantitative model ranks each asset class based on relative strength.

When a clear market leader is identified, we will make a 100% allocation to the top sector(s).

Under normal conditions, the Fund expects to invest in securities and derivatives to replicate exposure to the three asset classes. For more information about the Fund's use of derivatives, please see the end disclosures.

Inception Date: 6/11/2021

Benchmark: S&P 500 Index

Approach: Top-Down

Fund Objective: Seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fund AUM: $78.971 Million

Investment Team

K. Sean Clark, CFA®
Chief Investment Officer

Alexander Meyer, CFA®
SVP, Head of Fixed Income

Robert S. Bennett, Jr.
VP, Head of Cross Asset Management

Kevin Bellis, CFA®
Portfolio Manager

Share Class	Ticker	CUSIP	Minimum Investment
I share	NTAIX	66538J415	$25,000

Share Class	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	What You Pay Now	Annual Trail (12-b1)
I share	1.18%	1.03%	none

*Net expense ratio after fee waiver/expense reimbursement contractual through February 28th, 2027.

Transfer Agent: Ultimus Fund Solutions LLC.

Distributor: Northern Lights Distributors, LLC.

Custodian: BNY Mellon

Registered in all 50 States and DC & PR.

NSCC Participant Number: 5394 (Levels 0-4)

Navigator® Tactical U.S. Allocation Fund Class I Performance

	Navigator® Tactical U.S. Allocation Fund | NTAIX	S&P 500 Index
QTD	2.27	2.30
YTD	11.76	12.75
1 Year	14.37	15.74
3 Year	15.24	22.89
5 Year	9.23	13.79
Since Inception*	8.95	13.33
Calendar Year Performance		
2025	2.19	17.88
2024	23.05	25.02
2023	23.03	26.29
2022	-18.75	-18.11
Risk Measures (Since Inception)		
Standard Deviation	14.30	15.50
Beta	0.78	1.00
Alpha	-1.93	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.41	0.65

*The Navigator Tactical U.S. Allocation Fund was incepted on 6/11/2021. Since Inception trailing return is as of the Fund's inception date while risk measures are as of the month end following inception.

The performance data quoted here represents past performance. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted above. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Total return is calculated assuming reinvestment of all dividends. Total returns would have been lower had the Adviser, the Distributor, the Administrator, and Custodian not waived or reimbursed a portion of their fees. For more performance numbers current to the most recent month-end please call 1-800-766-2264.

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

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.

The manager utilizes a proprietary investment model to assist the manager with making investment decisions. Investments selected using this process may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the model, the weight placed on each factor, and changes from the factors' historical trends. There is no guarantee that Clark Capital's use of a model will result in effective investment decisions.

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Navigator Tactical U.S. Allocation Fund. This and other important information about the Fund is contained in the prospectus, which can be obtained by calling 800.766.2264. The prospectus should be read carefully before investing. The Navigator Tactical U.S. Allocation Fund is distributed by Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, member FINRA/SIPC.

Clark Capital Management Group, Inc. and Northern Lights Distributors, LLC are not affiliated.

Under normal conditions, the Fund expects to invest in securities and derivatives. When the U.S. equity asset class is favored, the Fund will normally use a combination of securities and derivatives designed to create an investment return that tracks the return of the Fund's primary benchmark index, currently the Standard & Poor's 500 Total Return index. When the treasury asset class is favored, the Fund will normally sell and/or hedge its U.S. equity exposure and increase the Fund's exposure to treasuries through securities and derivatives. When the cash asset class is favored, the Fund will normally sell and/or hedge its U.S. equity and/or treasury exposure and increase the Fund's exposure to cash equivalents through securities and derivatives. Due to the structure of the derivatives the Fund expects to use, the Fund will hold a portion of its assets in highly liquid securities as collateral and still have excess cash to invest regardless of whether the favored asset class is U.S. equity, treasuries or cash (or a combination of these asset classes). The Fund will normally invest this excess cash in a mix of investment grade corporate bonds, treasury bills, notes, municipal bonds and other instruments to seek to obtain additional return. As a result, when the U.S. equity asset class is favored, a portion of the Fund's assets will be invested in fixed income investments, including but not limited to corporate bonds. Similarly, when the treasury asset class is favored, the Fund will hold a portion of its assets in non-treasury investments, and when the cash asset class is favored, the Fund will hold a portion of its assets in non-cash investments. Please see the "Principal Investment Strategies" section of the Fund's Prospectus for more information on the types of investments normally used by the Fund.

Important Risk Information

An investment in the Fund(s) is subject to risks, and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund(s). There can be no assurance that the Fund(s) will achieve its investment objective. Your investment in the Fund(s) is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. The Fund invests primarily in bond instruments such as municipal bonds and U.S. Treasury bonds and notes. The Fund(s) has specific principal risks, which are described below. More detailed information regarding these risks can be found in the Fund's prospectus. The principal risks of investing in the Navigator® Tactical U.S. Allocation Fund include: correlation risk, derivatives risk, fixed income risk, inflation-indexed securities risk, interest rate and bond maturities risk, issuer-specific risk, leverage/volatility risk, liquidity risk, management risk, municipal market risk, non-diversification risk, non tax exempt risk, turnover risk, U.S. government securities risk. The Fund invests in exchange traded funds (ETFs), closed end funds and other mutual funds ("Underlying Funds"). Such Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the Underlying Funds is subject to its own specific risks, but the sub-advisor expects the principal investments risks of such Underlying Funds will be similar to investing in the Fund.

Municipal bonds on one hand, and treasury bonds and LIBOR swaps or options or futures on treasury bonds on the other hand, may experience a lack of correlation. The Fund can be adversely affected by times where municipal interest rates rise and the Fund interest rate hedges decline in value. Even a small investment in derivatives (which include options, futures and swap contracts) may give rise to leverage risk, and can have a significant impact on the Fund's performance. Derivatives are also subject to credit risk and liquidity risk. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities, derivatives on fixed income securities, or underlying Funds that invest in fixed income securities, the value of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Defaults by fixed income issuers in which the Fund invests will also harm performance. Inflation-indexed securities, including Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, decline in value when real interest rates rise. Interest rate changes may adversely affect the market value of an investment.

The Fund may employ leverage and may invest in leveraged instruments. Borrowing magnifies the potential for losses and exposes the Fund interest expenses on borrowing. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid Navigator® Tactical U.S. Allocation Fund securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. Special factors may negatively affect the value of municipal securities including political or legislative changes, uncertainties related to the tax status of the securities, or the rights of investors in the securities. The Fund is not intended to be a tax exempt fund and may not be tax advantaged. A higher portfolio turnover may result in higher transactional and brokerage costs. Other mutual funds, ETFs and closed-end funds ("Underlying Funds") in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. The Fund may invest in obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government may choose not to provide financial support to U.S. Government sponsored agencies or instrumentalities if it is not legally obligated to do so, in which case, if the issuer defaulted, the Fund might not be able to recover its investment.

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.