

RISK-MANAGED MULTI-ASSET INDEX STRATEGYTM

Strategy Objective & Description: To provide moderate long-term capital appreciation over the full market cycle while also providing downside protection against major market declines. More specifically, this strategy seeks to produce returns that are greater than those of a traditional 60% stock / 40% bond portfolio over a full market cycle, with lower downside risk, by investing in a combination of risk-managed and unhedged U.S. equity index investments along with an allocation to intermediate term U.S. government bonds and gold. In summary, this strategy is a tax efficient, core, multi-asset investment strategy that combines the benefits of risk-controlled equity exposure with the additional security of U.S. government bonds and gold.

Strategy Composition: This strategy is a composite strategy made-up of the following individual investments:

MER Risk-Managed S&P 500 Index Strategy TM	55%
MER Risk-Managed U.S. Real Estate Index Strategy TM	20%
iShares 3-7 Year Treasury Bond ETF (IEI)	10%
SPDR Gold Trust ETF (GLD)	15%

This combined strategy is periodically rebalanced, subject to a 25% rebalancing threshold. Information regarding our individual risk-managed index strategies is available on request.

Designed for: This strategy is designed for moderate-to-conservative risk investors looking to:

- Invest in a tax efficient, core, multi-asset investment strategy with better long-term returns and lower downside risk compared to a traditional 60% stock /40% bond investment portfolio.

SIMULATED (NET) PERFORMANCE (Quarter Ending March 31, 2022)

Annualized Return (%)*	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year
Strategy	-4.34	15.19	17.05	12.97	10.56	10.28
60% Stock / 40% Bond Portfolio**	-4.97	7.51	12.16	10.70	9.70	7.96
Excess Return (%)	0.63	7.68	4.89	2.27	0.86	2.32
Risk Statistics						
Strategy Max. Drawdown (%)	-	-	-9.33	-9.64	-10.69	-11.24
Benchmark Max. Drawdown (%)	-	-	-21.80	-21.80	-21.80	-34.70
Strategy Standard Deviation (%)	-	-	11.15	9.82	9.46	9.27
Benchmark Standard Deviation (%)	-	-	11.30	9.86	8.14	9.40
Strategy Sharpe Ratio	-	-	1.34	1.14	1.03	1.00
Benchmark Sharpe Ratio	-	-	0.99	0.96	1.12	0.77
Strategy Sortino Ratio	-	-	1.75	1.49	1.35	1.36
Benchmark Sortino Ratio	-	-	1.33	1.28	1.50	1.01
Strategy Annualized Alpha (%)	-	-	7.44	4.06	1.38	4.42

*Returns are average annualized total returns, except those for periods less than one year, which are cumulative.

**Benchmark: 60% SPY / 40% BND portfolio.

SIMULATED (NET) PERFORMANCE BY CALENDAR YEAR (Calendar Years 2007 – 2022)

Return (%)	2007*	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022**
Strategy	2.47	0.38	17.11	21.92	3.05	12.27	8.87	13.78	-4.71	9.59	14.19	-1.80	20.31	21.42	26.14	-4.34
60% Stock / 40% Bond Portfolio	5.29	-20.33	17.82	11.74	4.89	10.99	17.36	10.43	1.27	8.34	14.16	-2.45	22.06	15.45	15.75	-4.97
Excess	-2.82	20.71	-0.71	10.18	-1.84	1.28	-8.49	3.35	-5.98	1.25	0.03	0.65	-1.75	5.97	10.39	0.63

From (*) 4/1/07 to (**) 3/31/22

KEY DEFINITIONS

Alpha: A measure of performance on a risk-adjusted basis. Simply stated, alpha is considered to represent the value that a portfolio manager adds to (positive alpha) or subtracts from (negative alpha) a portfolio's return. It is expressed as an annualized percentage. For example, an alpha of 1.0% means that the portfolio has outperformed its risk-adjusted benchmark by 1.0% per year.

Excess Return: A strategy's annualized (net) total return in excess of the applicable benchmark's annualized total return for the same period.

Maximum Drawdown: The largest drop from peak to bottom during a certain time period, expressed in percentage from the peak.

Sharpe Ratio: A measure of a portfolio's risk-adjusted performance. It divides the average of an investment's return by the standard deviation (i.e., volatility) of returns. Therefore, the higher this ratio the better. This ratio is typically used to compare the risk-adjusted returns of two or more investments. The investment with the highest Sharpe Ratio is deemed to have the best risk-adjusted return.

Sortino Ratio: A measure of a portfolio's downside risk-adjusted performance. It divides the average of an investment's return by the downside standard deviation (i.e., negative volatility) of returns. Therefore, the higher this ratio the better. Like the Sharpe Ratio, this ratio is typically used to compare the risk-adjusted returns of two or more investments. The investment with the highest Sortino Ratio is deemed to have the best risk-adjusted return. However, this measure of risk-adjusted returns typically is considered superior to the Sharpe Ratio because it measures an investment's performance in relation to only its volatility of negative returns or downside volatility.

Standard Deviation: A statistical measurement that shows the historical volatility of an investment's return. The greater the standard deviation, the greater the volatility. For example, a volatile stock or portfolio will have a high standard deviation, while a more stable stock or portfolio will have a lower standard deviation.

ADDITIONAL EXPLANATORY NOTES & DISCLOSURES

- All strategy returns are based on simulated portfolio total returns net of an estimated annual advisory fee of 0.60%, estimated annual custodian and trading fee of 0.20% and estimated slippage or bid-ask trading costs of between 0.10% and 0.15% per trade. 0.70% of net annualized returns represent the estimated returns when using the iShares 7-10 Year Treasury Bond ETF (IEF), as opposed to cash, as the hedge asset.
- Market data for back-testing provided by Portfolio 123, S&P Global Market Intelligence, Compustat, S&P Capital IQ Estimates, ICE Data, LLP, IEX and FactSet.
- The material in this presentation is based on information from a variety of sources we consider reliable, but we do not represent that the information is accurate or complete. The material provided herein is for informational purposes only.
- References to market or composite indices, benchmarks or other measures of relative market performance over a specified period of time are provided for your information only.
- This presentation is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities.
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- The simulated performance information set forth herein is for our model strategy only. Individual investors who invest in separately managed accounts that track this strategy may experience different returns than our model. Accordingly, the statements made herein are not necessarily representative of the returns that any investor may actually attain.
- This strategy may be subject to higher portfolio turnover compared to the applicable market index exchange traded fund as a result of periodic hedge trades, and thus, may incur a higher level of taxes and transaction costs compared to merely buying and holding the applicable market index exchange traded fund.
- Opinions expressed are current opinions as of the date appearing in this material only.
- Stocks with smaller market capitalizations may have greater risk and volatility than those with larger market capitalizations.
- Due to ongoing research, we may from time-to-time adjust our strategies by changing certain factors or screens without prior notice.
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