

Completing the “Great Reset”

Todd Global Intrinsic Value Equity Income Review

| | 2Q 2017 | YTD | 1 Year | 3 Years * | 5 Years * | Since Inception * (01/01/11) |
|--|---------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Global Intrinsic Value Equity Income (Gross) | 2.3% | 8.6% | 14.3% | 3.7% | 10.6% | 10.4% |
| (Net) | 2.1% | 8.3% | 13.7% | 3.0% | 9.9% | 9.7% |
| MSCI ACWI | 4.5% | 11.8% | 19.4% | 5.4% | 11.1% | 8.3% |

* Annualized Total Returns. Please refer to the attached Performance Disclosure for further information.

Was the financial crisis of 2008 "The Great Recession" or the start of a long period that should be called "The Great Reset"? Corporate and consumer leverage got too high going into the recession, and they reset spending over years to reduce those debt loads, slowing growth. China reset their economy over years to promote consumption, causing a slowdown in their growth. Emerging markets suffered deep recessions on the years long reset in commodity prices, slowing growth. Developed markets saw a reset in political tone as populism gained traction. All of these were headwinds to confidence and growth rates. More importantly, all of these headwinds are mostly complete. Recognizing this, Central banks are raising rates back to normal levels. A typical late cycle expansion continues in the US. International economies seem to be in an early cycle recovery, implying good growth potential from here. These should contribute to synchronized global growth which would be a positive for stock performance in the second half. After the “Great Reset” things are getting normal again and we think that is good for the outlook.

What makes us think the reset is complete and we’re getting back to normal economics?

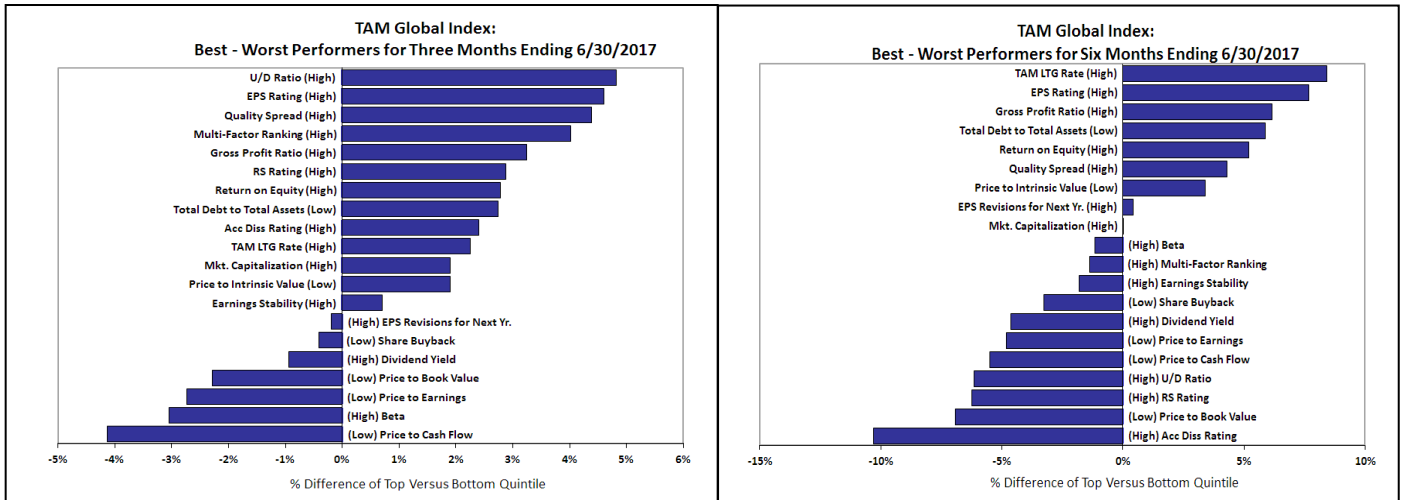
- Many central banks are raising rates (or contemplating it), something they would not be doing unless the reset was almost finished. The US Fed, Bank of Canada and the Bank of England fall into this category. The ECB has hinted at the end of their QE program. To quote Mr. Draghi, “We see growth above trend and well distributed across the Euro area.” Rate increases from very low levels are more of normalization than a tightening.
- Political shocks appear to be subsiding. The French election for a pro-Europe candidate highlighted that populations are less dissatisfied than had been worried.
- Commodities have softened recently, lowering inflation estimates. Markets still act well, and are not showing the high levels of market angst that accompanied the reset mentality during the last period of commodity weakness. Confidence is better.
- Consumers and Corporations have seen their debt burdens decline since 2008, and both recently bottomed out. Corporations have actually started increasing their debt to assets from very low levels. We view that as a sign the reset is done and further income gains can go to capex or consumption.
- Various other indicators show better confidence is at hand. MSCI added Chinese stocks to global indexes, European yield curves became steeper, global credit spreads narrowed and many markets are responding positively. This indicates confidence in a continued



economic expansion is growing. For the first time since 2010, investors believe growth is sustainable, indicating that the reset is probably complete.

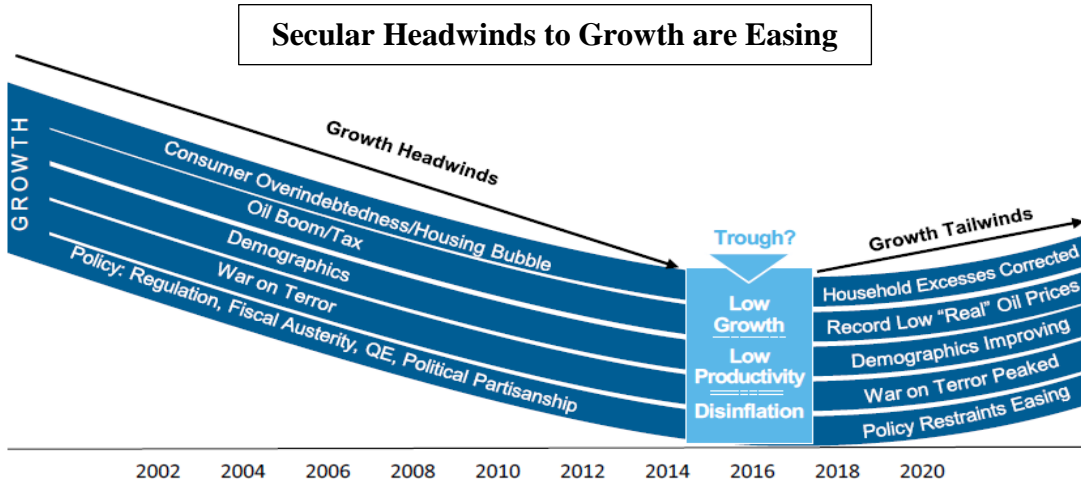
Rates have the potential to move higher from here. As this occurs, we think investors will favor fundamentals when investing, like they have been doing for the past year. This probably positions our strategies to continue the recovery we have seen lately.

Our customary charts that illustrate the factors being rewarded within the marketplace during the second quarter of 2017 and the trailing six months period are presented below. There is a very positive development to note here, the markets have rewarded more factors this past quarter than they have over the past six months. Last year, investors were concerned and rewarded a narrow group of attributes. That sentiment has now turned to tentative confidence, indicated by a broader list of factors that helped performance. This is a good development for our style, and active managers in general. In the most recent quarter, investors favored a mix of technical, quality and fundamental measures. The factors that are out of favor include several valuation measures, dividend yield and beta. The underperformance of dividend yield in both time periods contributed to the underperformance of this strategy to its index.



Source: Bloomberg, TAM estimates

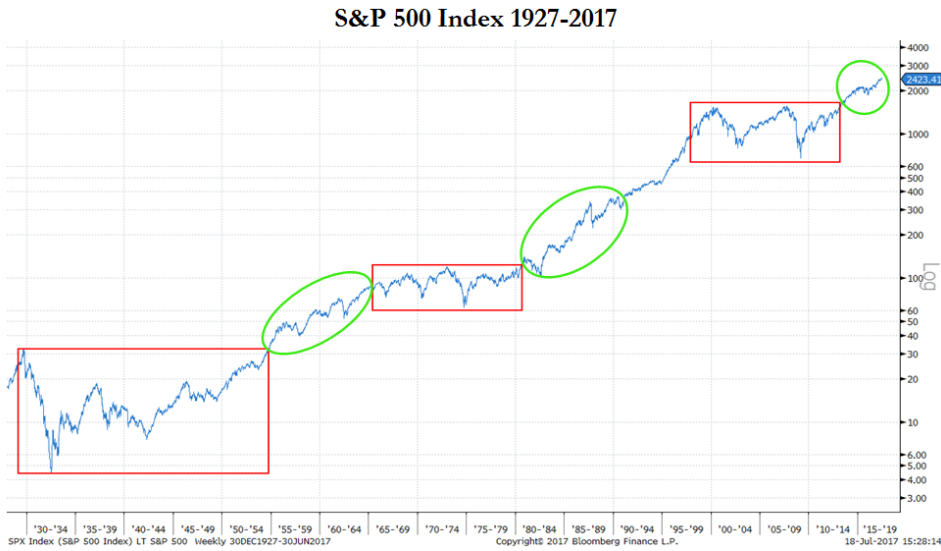
Interesting charts we saw this quarter



Source: Morgan Stanley

This chart, compliments of Morgan Stanley, nicely summarizes the theme of this article. There have been a number of headwinds to growth over the past cycle. Those headwinds appear to be peaking over the past two years, and should subside as we go forward. This is a key premise for why we are in a secular bull market. The FTSE 100, German DAX and S&P 500 indexes are all at or near all-time highs.

S&P Breaking to New Highs



Source: Bloomberg, TAM

UK's FTSE 100 Breaking to New Highs

FTSE 100 Index 1983-2017



Source: Bloomberg, TAM

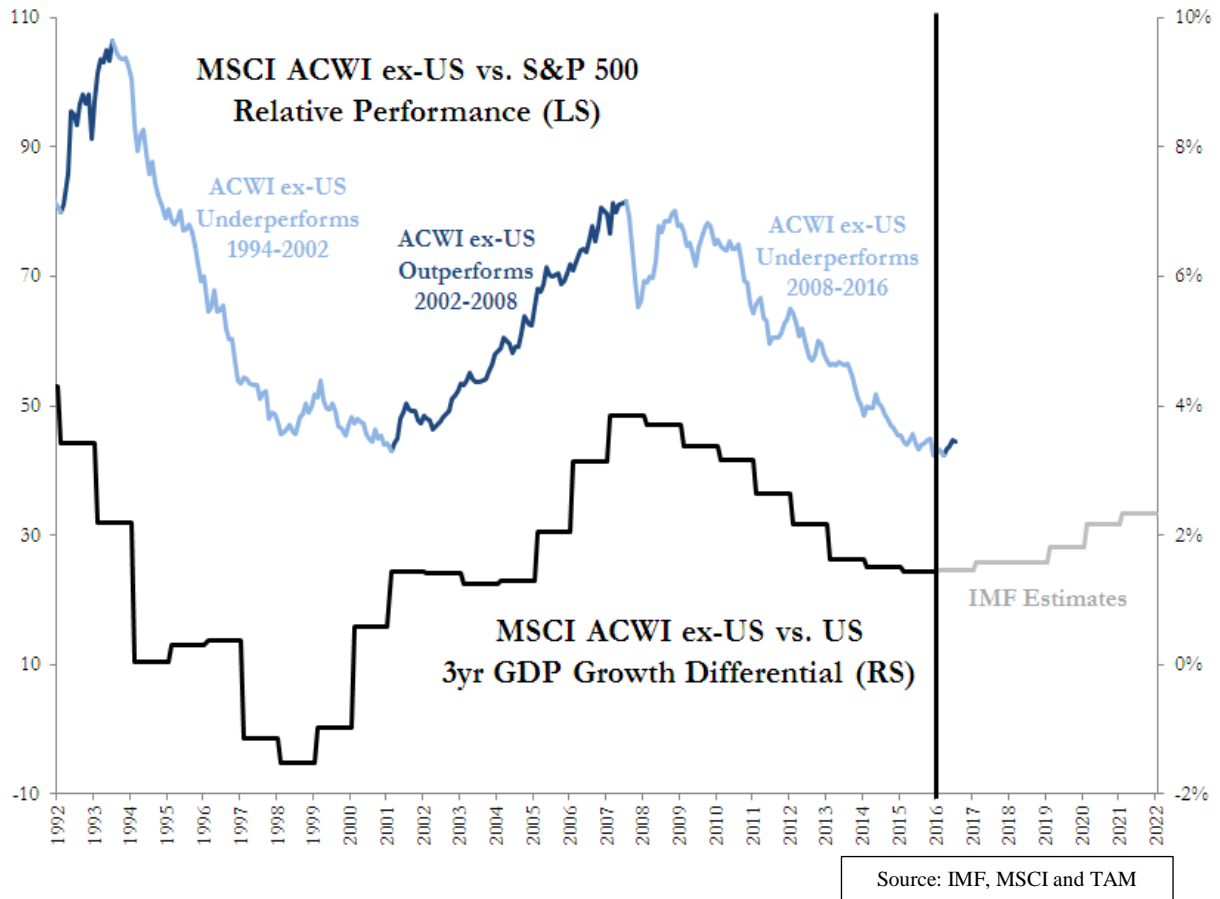
German DAX Breaking to New Highs

DAX Index 1961-2017

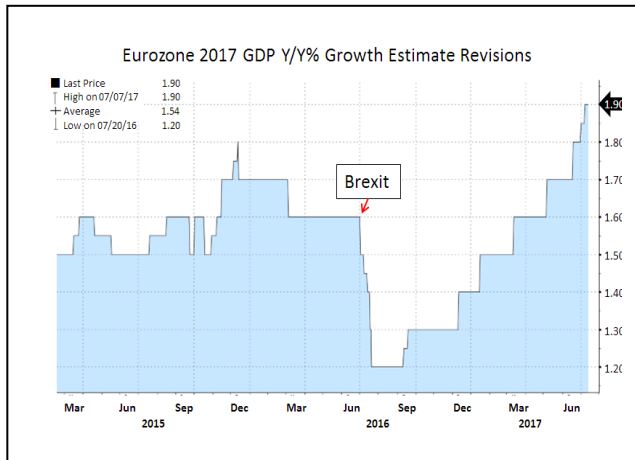


Source: Bloomberg, TAM

Time to Learn a Foreign Language



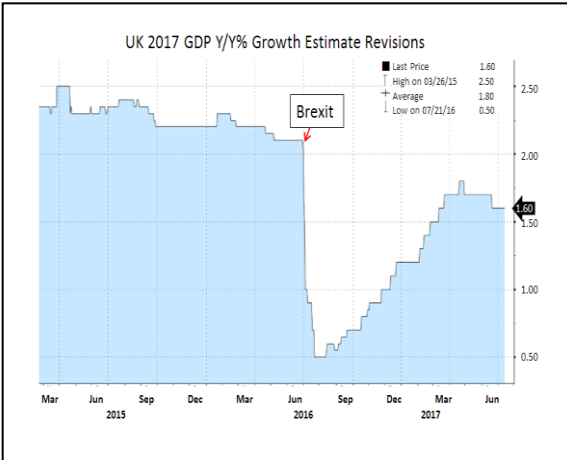
The chart above illustrates how relative economic growth rates lead to International Markets outperforming or underperforming the US. As international growth rates improve versus the US, those markets tend to outperform. As they deteriorate (like they did over the past seven years) they tend to underperform. The IMF recently issued forward estimates showing an expected improvement in the economic growth rate for the international markets, something we believe should lead to out-performance for international equities.



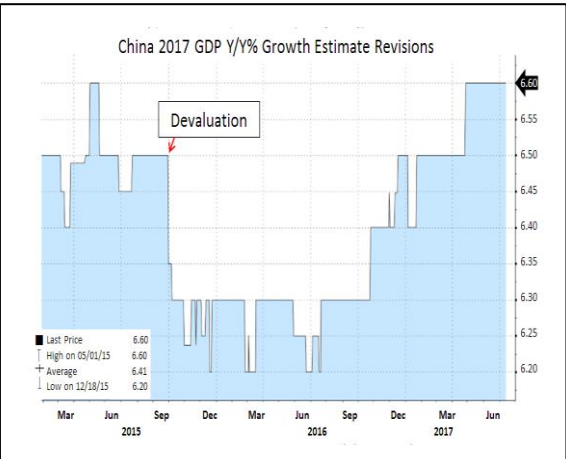
Source: Bloomberg, TAM

Post Brexit, European GDP growth estimates were dramatically reduced as investor feared for the stability of the EU. Since then, banks have recapitalized, political fears receded and estimates of growth have rebounded to surpass the prior expectations.

Post Brexit, UK 2017 GDP growth estimates were dramatically reduced as investor feared the outcome of exit negotiations and inflation. The economy has proven more resilient than feared, and estimates of growth have rebounded. More drama awaits us during the actual negotiations



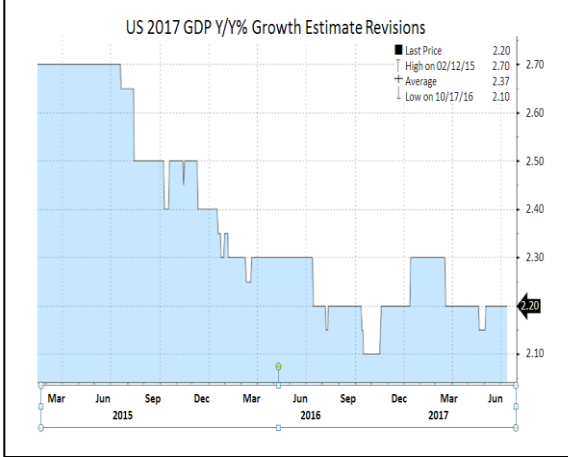
Source: Bloomberg, TAM



Source: Bloomberg, TAM

Chinese 2017 GDP estimates declined in late 2015 on economic and financial stability worries and currency devaluation. The Chinese government instituted stimulative fiscal policies since then, which have led to a rebound in growth expectations.

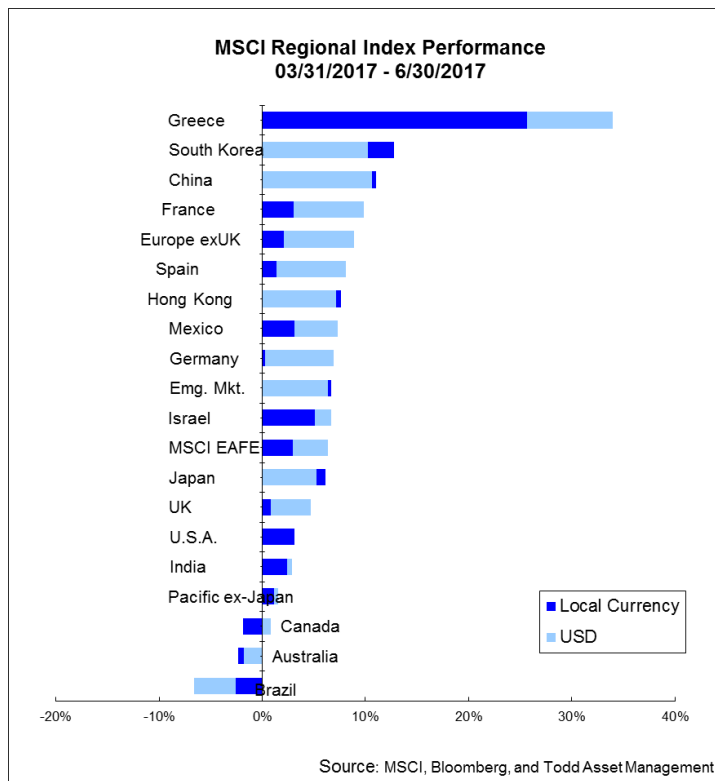
US 2017 GDP estimates came down in late 2015 on economic and financial stability fears. Unlike the other major world economies, listed above, expectations have not rebounded yet. If stimulative policies can be pursued by Washington, we may see estimates tick up.



Source: Bloomberg, TAM

Performance Review

The GIVEI strategy increased **+2.3%** (gross) during the quarter, underperforming MSCI ACWI index return of **+4.5%**. Yield and shareholder returns remained out of favor this quarter. While this has been a headwind for this yield and income oriented strategy, investors continue to more broadly reward fundamental characteristics, which should benefit this discipline moving forward.



Greece, South Korea and China were the three best performing regions while Brazil, Australia and Canada were the weakest. Commodity weakness seemed to pressure those at the bottom of the list. Greece benefitted from reduced risk of default. The other best performers tended to be either European or Asian beneficiaries of synchronized growth.

Stock selection drove our underperformance during the quarter. Our best performing sectors during the quarter were Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, and Health Care. Regionally, Europe ex-UK was our best performing area. Our worst performing areas were Technology, Industrials and the US. Factor analysis shows that investors are rewarding a broader list of characteristics with our Multi-Factor

ranking being one of the best for the quarter. High quality, earning strength and good technicals were also rewarded this quarter. Traditional value and shareholder returns (yield and share buybacks) detracted from performance.

We are overweight the Financials, Consumer Staples, Materials and Energy sectors. We are underweight the Technology, Health Care, Industrials and Consumer Discretionary. Regionally, we are overweight the UK, Canada, Europe and the US. We are underweight Emerging Markets and Japan.

Our top five contributors to performance during the quarter were ING, Coach, CA, AXA and HSBC. ING reported better than expected results with solid loan growth, double digit fee growth and healthy capital ratios. Coach is seeing market share gains in North America and the acquisition of Kate Spade is expected to boost growth in the coming years. CA shares increased in late June on news of a potential buyout that would take the company private. AXA is seeing better results in their Life and Property & Casualty businesses and recently announced plans to IPO their US business, which was positively viewed by investors. HSBC posted a solid first



quarter highlighted by accelerating revenues and a strong capital position. Shares were further boosted in late June after passing the US stress test which upgraded shareholder return expectations from their US business.

Our worst five detractors from performance during the quarter were Vermilion, AT&T, Pacwest Bancorp, Westpac Banking and Intel. Vermilion shares sold off as oversupply issues weighed on the price of crude oil. AT&T shares have been weak as US telecom carriers are in the midst of a price war to try to gain/maintain customers. Pacwest is seeing loan growth soften and higher credit costs are pressuring earnings. Westpac shares sold off after Australian authorities issued new regulations that are expected to weigh on their mortgage business. Intel is facing increased competitive pressures which are weighing on the stock.

As always, we are here to assist you. If you need any additional information, please feel free to contact any of us.

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Todd Asset Management LLC

07-19-2017
MSCI ACWI – 474.44

Refer to Performance Disclosure on the following page for more information on the performance numbers presented. These notes are an integral part of this letter and should not be reproduced or duplicated without these notes.

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Past performance does not provide any guarantee of future performance, and one should not rely on the composite or any security's performance as an indication of future performance. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that the value of the account may be worth more or less than the original invested cost.

Specific stocks discussed in this presentation are included to help demonstrate the investment process or as a review of the Composite's quarterly results and are not and were not recommendations for purchase or sale by investors. All or some of the specific stocks mentioned may have been purchased or sold by accounts within the Composite during the period, or since the period, and may be purchased or sold in the future. A complete listing of the holdings as of the period end is available upon request.

Todd Asset Management LLC ("TAM") is a registered investment adviser. The performance presented represents a composite of fully discretionary accounts invested in a diversified portfolio of attractively valued domestic and international equity securities with a goal to seek dividend income along with growth of that income and capital appreciation. The international securities are internationally domiciled, US traded equity securities.

Todd Asset Management LLC, formerly Todd-Veredus Asset Management LLC began operations on June 1, 1998 as Veredus Asset Management LLC (VAM). Effective May 1, 2009, VAM combined with Todd Investment Advisors, Inc. (TIA). TIA (and its predecessors) was founded in 1967 by Bosworth M. Todd. Upon the combination of VAM and TIA in 2009, Veredus Asset Management LLC changed its name to Todd-Veredus Asset Management LLC (TVAM). On February 28, 2013, after a change in ownership involving some VAM unitholders, TVAM changed its name to Todd Asset Management LLC. The firm continues to offer the same strategies managed by individuals using the process founded under TIA.

The Global Intrinsic Value Equity Income Composite contains fully discretionary, taxable, and tax-exempt accounts that use the MSCI ACWI (Gross) Index as the benchmark. The Composite does not include accounts with social restrictions. All fee-paying, fully discretionary portfolios under our management are included in a composite. Accounts are eligible for inclusion in the composite at the beginning of the first calendar quarter after the month of initial funding and upon being fully invested.

TAM claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). The Firm has been verified for the period January 1, 2008 through March 31, 2017 by Ashland Partners & Company LLP and for the period July 1, 1989 through December 31, 2007 by a previous verifier. TIA's compliance with the GIPS® standards has been verified for the period January 1, 1993 through April 30, 2009 by Ashland Partners & Company LLP. In addition, a performance examination was conducted on the Global Intrinsic Value Equity Income Composite for the period January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2017. To receive a complete list and description of TAM composites and/or a full disclosure presentation which complies with the GIPS® standards, please contact TAM at 1-888-544-8633, or write Todd Asset Management LLC, 101 South Fifth Street, Suite 3100, Louisville, Kentucky 40202, or contact us through our Web site at www.toddasset.com.

The performance information is presented on a trade date basis, both gross and net of management fees, net of transaction costs and includes the reinvestment of all income. Net of fee performance was calculated using the applicable annual management fee schedule of 0.60% applied monthly. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. The currency used to calculate and express performance is U.S. dollars. All cash reserves and equivalents have been included in the performance.

The composite performance has been compared to the following benchmark. The index is unmanaged, and not available for direct investment; it includes reinvestment of dividends; it does not reflect management fees or transaction costs:

MSCI ACWI (Gross) Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets.