CanterburyConsulting

Global Positioning Statement™

December 31, 2015

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Drivers of the Market

Fed 'Lift-off' results in the first U.S. rate hike since 2006

- After delaying a U.S. tightening cycle in September, the FOMC decided to raise short term rates by 25 basis points in December. Policy makers cited strong U.S. employment, growth, and inflation metrics as reasons to begin monetary policy normalization
- Growth outperformed value and large-cap outperformed small-cap in the fourth quarter, continuing the trend for the year. In a volatile, low-growth environment, investors favored large companies with strong organic growth prospects
- U.S. rates rose along the yield curve, however the curve flattened as short term rates rose at a higher pace relative to long term rates. Declining commodity prices continued to negatively affect debt situated in the energy and basic materials sectors
- Oil prices continued to decline during the fourth quarter as excess supply weighed on the market. Moreover, many producers had to readjust their 2016 spending projections to account for 'lower-for-longer' prices

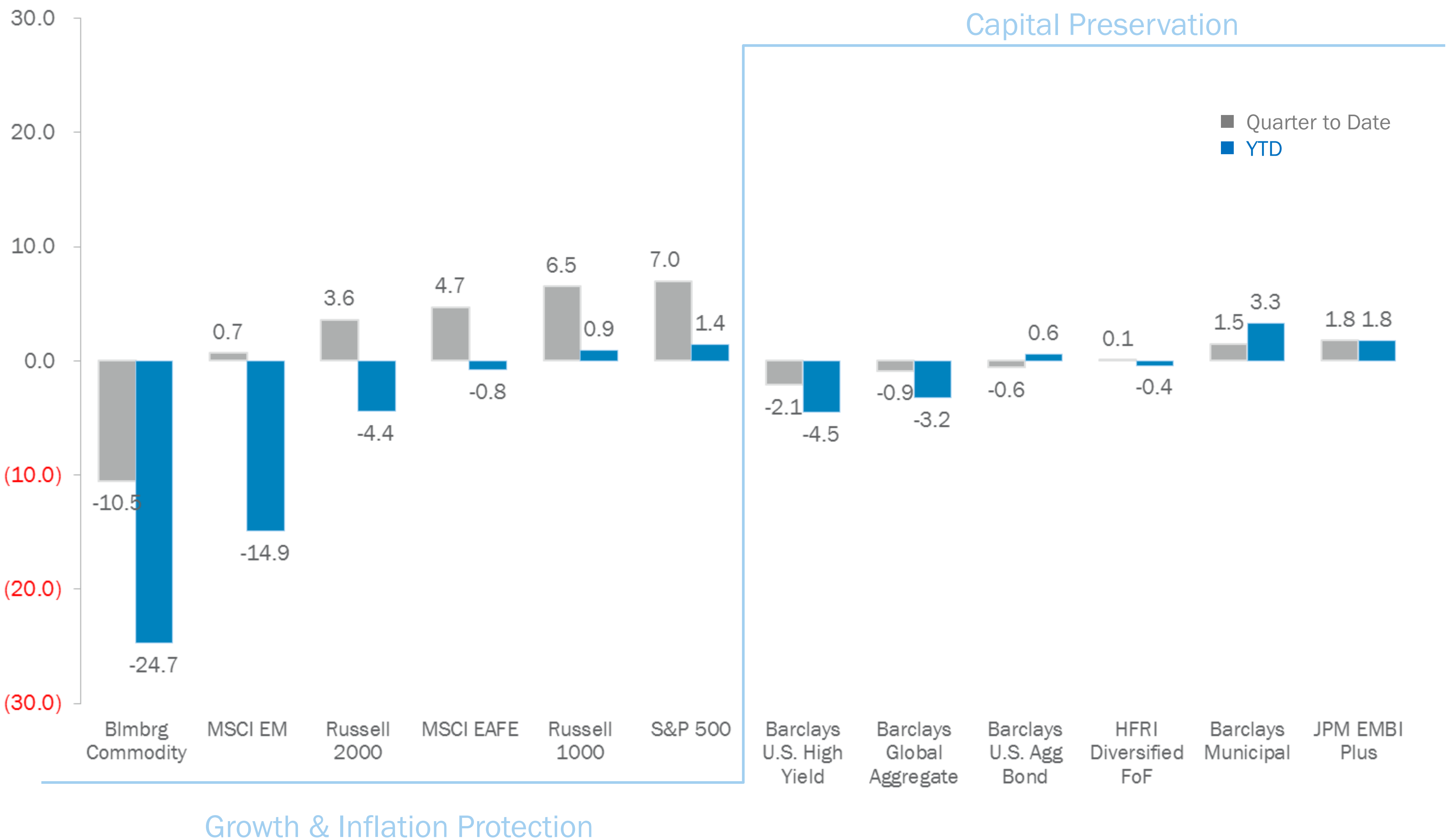
Returns through December 31, 2015

Index	QTD	YTD	1 Year
Growth MSCI ACWI	5.0%	(2.4%)	(2.4%)
Capital Preservation Barclays Global Aggregate	(0.9%)	(3.2%)	(3.2%)
Inflation Protection Morningstar U.S. Real Asset*	0.9%	(4.2%)	(4.2%)

*42% TIPS, 31% L/S Commodity, 15% REITs, 8% Global Nat. Resources, 4% MLPs

Index Returns (%)

Through December 31, 2015



Source: Morningstar

Economic Data

Year over Year Statistics

	December 31, 2010	December 30, 2011	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015
S&P 500	1,257.64	1,257.60	1,426.19	1,848.36	2,058.90	2,043.94
S&P 500 EPS[1]	81.58	93.56	99.33	105.87	112.80	111.94
P/E of S&P 500[1]	15.42	13.44	14.36	17.46	18.25	18.26
P/E of MSCI EAFE	14.13	13.74	17.99	18.01	16.81	19.05
P/E of MSCI EM	13.57	10.15	12.92	10.76	12.87	12.22
S&P 500 Earnings Yield	6.49	7.44	6.96	5.73	5.48	5.48
Fed Funds Effective Rate	0.18	0.07	0.16	0.09	0.12	0.24
3 Month LIBOR	0.30	0.58	0.31	0.25	0.26	0.61
10 Year Treasury Yield	3.29	1.88	1.76	3.03	2.17	2.27
30 Year Mortgage Rate	4.99	3.94	3.40	4.54	3.99	3.90
Barclays U.S. Agg Yield	4.02	3.74	2.71	3.26	3.11	3.67
Barclays HY Spread	5.26	6.99	5.11	3.82	4.83	6.60
Gold ($/oz)	1,421.40	1,564.91	1,675.35	1,201.64	1,184.37	1,061.10
WTI Crude Oil ($/bbl)	91.38	98.83	91.82	98.42	53.27	37.04
Unemployment Rate	9.30	8.50	7.90	6.70	5.60	5.00
Headline CPI[2]	1.50	3.00	1.70	1.50	0.80	0.50
VIX Index	17.75	23.40	18.02	13.72	19.20	18.21

Forward Looking Forecasts[3]

	Real GDP	CPI	Unemployment	10-Yr Treasury
2015	2.5%	0.1%	5.3%	2.3%
2016	2.5%	1.7%	4.8%	2.8%

S&P 500 EPS[1]	Forward P/E[1]
$117.59	17.38
$121.65	16.80

MSCI EAFE EPS[4]	Forward P/E[4]
$110.38	15.55
$111.86	15.34

MSCI EM EPS[4]	Forward P/E[4]
$60.37	13.15
$65.51	12.12

(1) EPS & P/E is based off operating earnings per share (est. are bottom up) provided for the S&P 500 by Standard & Poor's
(2) Values are carried forward from the most recent reported value (11/30/2015)
(3) Forecasts are consensus opinions from 98 forecasting agencies
(4) Source: MSCI

Current U.S. Economic Conditions: Normal Growth

Contraction

U.S. GDP Growth: 0.0% - 2.0%

U.S. Earnings: Meeting forecasts

U.S. Credit Markets: Expanding spreads

Volatility (VIX): 25-40

Yield Curve: Flattening yield curve

Investor Sentiment: Demand greater risk premium

Normal Growth

U.S. GDP Growth: 2.0% - 4.0%

U.S. Earnings: Meet or Exceed forecasts

U.S. Credit Markets: Normal spreads Normal defaults

Volatility (VIX): Normal 15-25

Yield Curve: Yield curve stable

Investor Sentiment: Investors showing rational buying

Panic

U.S. GDP Growth: Negative

U.S. Earnings: Worse than pessimistic forecasts

U.S. Credit Markets: Wide spreads, High defaults

Volatility (VIX): > 40

Yield Curve: Inverted yield curve

Investor Sentiment: Investors sell indiscriminately

Manic Growth

U.S. GDP Growth: Greater than 4.0%

U.S. Earnings: Exceed optimistic forecasts

U.S. Credit Markets: Low defaults, Low spreads

Volatility (VIX): Below 15

Yield Curve: Yield curve steepens

Investor Sentiment: Investors eager to purchase at any price

— Notable changes from the prior quarter's economic conditions include: 1) High yield **spreads fluctuated** during the quarter as high volatility was sustained throughout 2) The yield curve continued to **flatten**

Data is based on one year averages and compared to 10 year averages

Global Positioning Statement™

Canterbury's Position

	GROWTH		CAPITAL PRESERVATION		INFLATION PROTECTION
Asset Class	Public Equity	Private Equity	Fixed Income	Hedge Funds	Real Assets
Benchmark	MSCI ACWI	Cambridge U.S. Private Equity Index	Barclays Global Aggregate	HFRI Fund of Funds Index	Morningstar U.S. Real Asset
Canterbury Positioning	1. Reduce home country bias 2. Allocate to high active share strategies	1. Focus on operational improvement 2. Avoid overpaying for deals and excessive use of leverage	1. Trade interest rate risk for credit risk 2. Maintain home country bias	1. Rebalance to long/short equity 2. Focus on strategies with broad, diversified mandates	1. Diversify exposure to real assets 2. Rebalance real asset exposure
Reason	1. Better valuations and future growth potential outside the U.S. 2. Later stage recovery and rising interest rates support active management	1. Persistent value creation independent of market cycle 2. Provides better upside potential and downside protection	1. Interest rate risk is expensive in the current low rate environment 2. Less currency risk, more yield, and a better hedge against investor liabilities	1. Credit opportunity set is waning while equity dispersion is increasing 2. Better access across the opportunity set increases the chance of achieving absolute returns	1. Increases the reliability of the asset class against inflation 2. Many investor's allocations to real assets have fallen below target ranges
Positioning Shifts	Decrease U.S. overweight. Move towards market cap neutrality	None	None	None	Increase diversification benefits through MLP allocation