THE CASE FOR TRADITIONAL HEDGE FUNDS

APRIL 2018



HEDGE FUNDS OVERVIEW



WHAT ARE THEY?

- We do not think of hedge funds as an asset class, rather as a collection of heterogeneous investment strategies which can be utilised to gain exposure to a variety of non-traditional risks ("hedge fund risks")
- In fact, individual hedge fund managers implementing the same investment strategy often target and generate contrasting risk profiles.



WHY INVEST NOW?

- We believe hedge funds represent a long term strategic allocation in the range of 10-20% of investor portfolios. Timing an allocation is difficult at best and highly discouraged.
- Investors increasingly seeking a greater contribution from "alpha" to capitalise on policy divergence, transition from QE to QT, rising dispersion, continued M&A activity and maturity of credit / default cycle.



RECENT CHALLENGES

- Performance
- Fees/Costs



MERCER PHILOSOPHY

- A risk reducing component of the growth portfolio
- Improve total portfolio diversification
- Diversify equity risk without introducing interest rate sensitivity
- · Downside protection first, balanced with upside participation second

WHAT ARE HEDGE FUNDS?



WHAT ARE HEDGE FUNDS? IMPROVING THE RISK/REWARD PROPOSITION

- Hedge funds offer a unique ability to diversify the traditional equity, credit and interest rate risks that dominate a typical asset allocation.
- This is achieved through a less constrained mandate which allows for more flexibility to capitalize on opportunities, expertise, and skillsets.
- Hedge funds provide exposure to nontraditional return drivers and can play an important role in achieving a well-diversified overall portfolio.
- By introducing new return drivers, the total portfolio relies less on the direction of capital markets.
- Hedge funds can be a powerful diversifier, stretching the efficient frontier and improving risk-adjusted performance.



WHAT ARE HEDGE FUNDS? THE HEDGE FUND TOOL BOX

HEDGE FUNDS

LONG/SHORT

- Hedge funds have the ability to invest long and short
- Taking long positions in securities that are expected to appreciate and short positions in securities that are expected to decline
- Short selling enables a strategy to profit from a position that is expected to decline in value

MANAGER SKILL

- Hedge funds are more reliant on investment manager skill (successful active management) than the direction of markets in general
- Returns are less reliant on market direction and therefore should be more consistent over time

ABSOLUTE RETURN

 Hedge funds focus on "absolute return" rather than performance relative to a specific benchmark

LEVERAGE

- Hedge funds have the ability to borrow
- Applying leverage enables a strategy to amplify position sizing to exploit opportunities in a more sizeable manner; however, this flexibility needs to be managed carefully

INVESTMENT FLEXIBILITY

- Hedge funds have few restrictions on asset classes and investment techniques they can employ
- However, most hedge funds do tend to specialise

Hedge funds offer greater flexibility in execution and a broader mandate through fewer constraints

WHAT ARE HEDGE FUNDS? THREE MAIN "TYPES"

Multi-strategy Funds

Multi-Strategy

Expected to produce consistent returns due to diversification across strategies, plus the ability to tactically shift allocations between strategies as the opportunity set changes

Focused Single Strategies

Long/Short EquityRelative ValueGlobal MacroCredit OpportunityEvent Driven & DistressedInsurance Linked

Expected to produce strong returns over a full cycle, but with less consistency than Multi-strategy Funds

Hedging Strategies

Tail Risk Hedging

Managed Futures

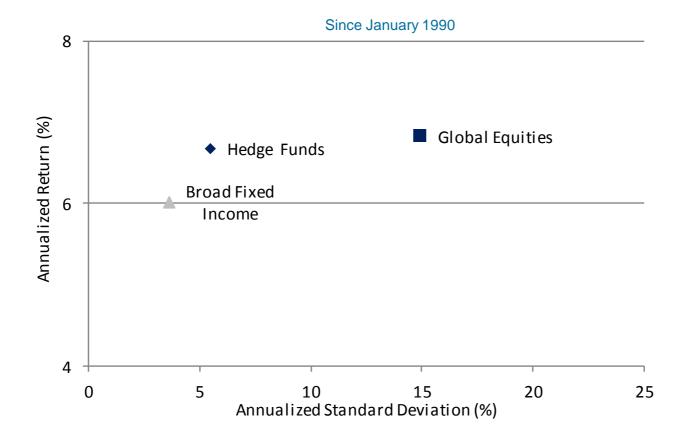
Strategies that can be expected to provide useful diversification or protection against systemic risk

WHY INVEST IN HEDGE FUNDS?



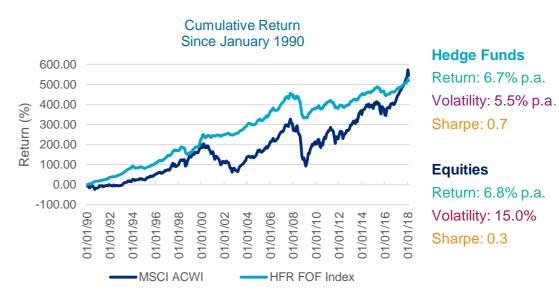
WHY INVEST IN HEDGE FUNDS? HISTORICAL RESULTS SUPPORT THESIS

Over their full history, hedge funds on average have indeed provided attractive risk-adjusted returns relative to traditional stock and bond portfolios.



WHY INVEST IN HEDGE FUNDS? DAMPENING CYCLE EFFECTS

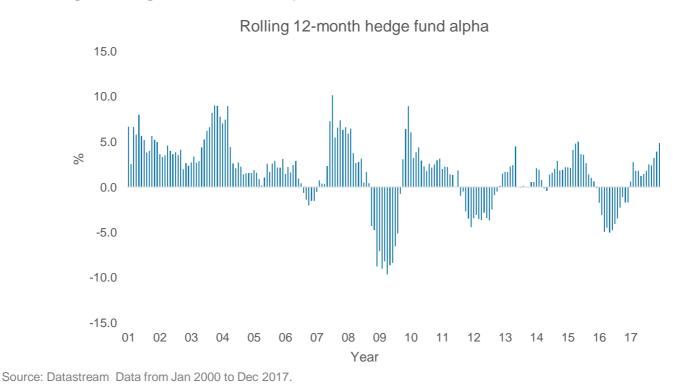
- Over their full history, hedge funds have delivered returns in line with global equities with approximately 1/3 the volatility.
- Generally, over full market cycles, hedge funds have demonstrated their benefit in a portfolio, as illustrated in the table below.
 - Over the first two cycles, hedge funds outperformed equities with less risk.
 - While hedge funds have underperformed equities in the current market cycle, the low volatility profile has remained consistent and attractive, particularly as a diversifier to equities that carries no interest rate risk. The comparison versus equities in the current cycle has been distorted by the end-period parabolic move in the equity markets.



	MSC	I ACWI	HFR FOF		
Market Cycle	Ann. Return	Ann. Std Dev	Ann. Return	Ann. Std Dev	
1. Jan '90 - Mar '00	11.5	14.2	13.0	6.1	
2. Apr '00 - Oct '07	4.6	13.5	6.3	4.2	
3. Nov '07 - Dec '17	4.0	16.7	1.0	5.1	

HISTORICAL RESULTS SUPPORT THESIS... BUT WHAT ABOUT THE LAST TEN YEARS?

- Residual hedge fund alpha has been more sporadic in recent years, however we believe much of this may be attributable to global monetary easing and regulatory changes. As we begin to move from QE to QT, we are seeing positive signs more recently for hedge fund alpha. Net of their average exposure to global equities, hedge funds provided alpha over calendar year 2017.
- While the average results continue to support the thesis, in our experience, alpha can be enhanced through manager selection and portfolio construction.



Calculated as (rolling 12 month HRI FoF Composite returns) – (rolling 12 month beta to MSCI World Index * rolling 12 month MSCI World Index return).

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WHY INVEST IN HEDGE FUNDS? THE POWER OF NEGATIVE RETURNS

Return in Year 1	Return in Year 2 to Break- Even	Years at 10% Return to Break-Even
-10%	11.1%	1.11
-20%	25.0%	2.34
-30%	42.9%	3.74
-40%	66.7%	5.36
-50%	100.0%	7.28

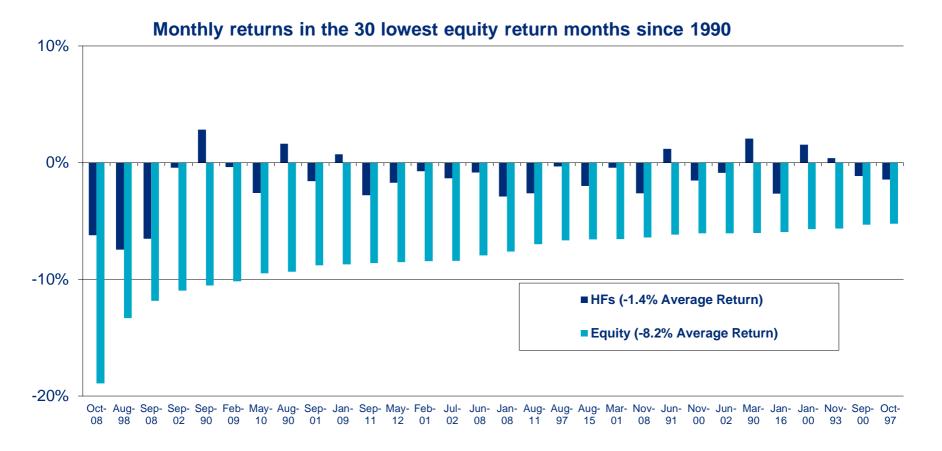




[&]quot;The tyranny of negative compounding returns may be the hardest lesson that far too many investors never master."

David Rolfe, Westwood Partners

WHY INVEST IN HEDGE FUNDS? EXCHANGING SHORT TERM GAINS FOR LONG TERM REWARD



Source: Datastream

Note: Based on the HFRI Fund of Fund Composite and MSCI AC World indices from January 1990 to December 2017

WHY INVEST IN HEDGE FUNDS? CONCLUSIONS

- In our opinion, a well-crafted hedge fund allocation represents an attractive component of the growth portfolio toolkit.
- Through risk factor diversification, hedge funds can increase the drivers of portfolio growth, thereby reducing risk in an absolute sense.
- Well executed, a hedge fund program may produce close to equity-like returns with significantly less volatility over the long-term.
- Hedge funds are not, of course, without risk. Furthermore, many hedge fund risks are non-compensating diversification of such risks is critical.
- Successful implementation is necessary in order to achieve the desired benefits.
 Manager selection, due diligence, risk monitoring, and portfolio construction are critical.

HEDGE FUND RECENT CHALLENGES



POSITIVE BUT MUTED PERFORMANCE IN RECENT YEARS



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream based on HFRI Fund of Fund Composite, MSCI AC World indices, and HFRI indices from December 2005 to December 2017 showing 5 year rolling period returns.

As of 12/31/17	HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index	HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index	HFRI Event- Driven (Total) Index	HFRI ED: Distressed/R estructuring Index	(Total)	MSCI ACWI Index	HFR FOF Index
1 Year (%)	8.6	13.3	7.6	6.3	2.2	24.0	7.8
3 Years (%)	4.2	5.8	4.7	4.0	0.7	9.3	2.6
5 Years (%)	4.9	6.6	5.5	4.8	1.4	10.8	4.0
10 Years (%)	3.2	3.2	4.2	3.9	2.0	4.7	1.1
Since Inception (%)	9.9	11.5	10.4	10.7	10.1	6.8	6.7
Inception Date				12/31/89			

Source: HFRI Fund of Fund Composite, MSCI AC World indices, HFRI indices from December 1989 to December 2017.

- The long-term track record of hedge funds broadly has been strong, but performance is strategy dependent and cyclical, underperforming during strong markets and adding significant value during market dislocations (as illustrated above).
- However, hedge funds have provided returns of cash + 4-6% over the last five years.
- As a reminder, hedge funds generally focus on absolute returns, are benchmark agnostic, and not constructed to outperform a particular benchmark.

WHY HAS HEDGE FUND PERFORMANCE BEEN LOWER IN RECENT YEARS?

1. The low interest rate environment

 Reduces the return on cash in the portfolio and resets global return expectations on all asset classes.

2. Relatively little dispersion within markets

 Extreme monetary stimulus has reduced the degree of dispersion at a security level, thereby reducing the opportunity set for relative-value and bi-directional investors.

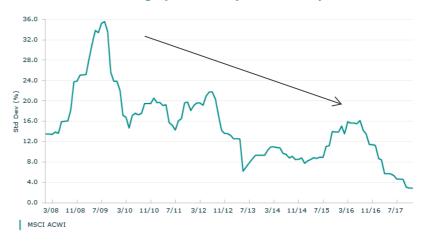
3. A falling (and low) volatility environment

 Volatility in markets creates opportunities that can be exploited by hedge funds.

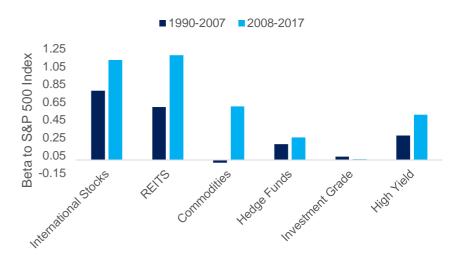
4. Increased emphasis on passive investing has led to equity beta driven markets

- QE has been effective in forcing investors into risk-on mode and resulted in increased passive investing.
- This has resulted in an unabated search for yield and return, resulting in indiscriminate asset price appreciation driven by global equities.
- Correlations have increased across most all asset classes, however the degree of sensitivities is notable across some of the more traditional diversifying asset classes.

Rolling 1 year volatility since January 2008



Beta of Asset Classes with the S&P 500 Index



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Source: Datastream. Based on MSCI ACWI X-US, FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITS, Bloomberg Commodity Index, HFR FoF Composite, BBgBarc Agg Index, Barclays US HY Index. All data through Dec 2017.

PERFORMANCE HEDGE FUNDS LOOKING FORWARD

US 10-Year Yields

1. The low interest rate environment

- Interest rates are expected to gradually increase over the next few years, which should be a tailwind for absolute return focused mandates. This should also create winners and losers within markets as weaker companies no longer survive through cheap financing.
- While not expected to be a strong tailwind, the short interest rebate is expected to turn from a constant negative to a slight positive for bi-directional equity strategies.

2. Relatively little dispersion within markets

 It is difficult to make strong assertions about the likely level of dispersion in markets, although we are now starting to see decreased intra asset class correlation. To the extent that we have already passed the high point in monetary stimulus, it may be that more "normal" market dynamics resume in years ahead.

3. A falling (and low) volatility environment

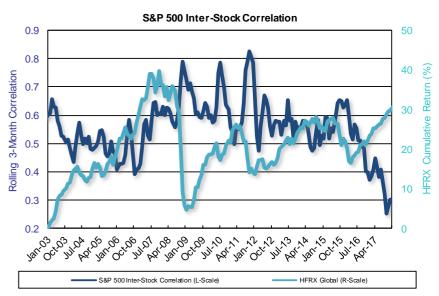
- Volatility regime shifts have proven to be dramatic and swift in the past.
- We expect hedge fund strategies to capitalize on higher levels of volatility and any resulting forced selling.

4. Increased emphasis on passive investing has led to equity beta driven markets

 A well diversified hedge fund program continues to offer correlation benefits. Targeting a low correlation (and beta) to global equities.



Source: FRED. Data from Jan 1988 to Dec 2017.



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Source: Bloomberg: Data from Jan 2003 to Dec 2017

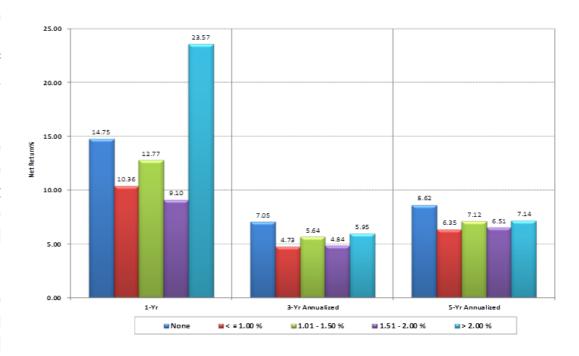
PERFORMANCE HEDGE FUNDS IN A BROADER CONTEXT

- Following a period of exceptional returns from many financial assets (equities, credit, government bonds), generating positive real returns in this environment is likely to be challenging
- We believe that investors need to prepare for lower returns or consider less familiar asset classes and more flexible strategies in order to deliver on their return objectives
- Hedge funds offer exposure to sources of return that are unlikely to have been significantly eroded by asset price inflation. These include:
 - Less constrained security selection
 - Variable beta
 - Complexity risk premium
 - Deal risk premium
 - Liquidity risk premium
 - Spread capture
- We believe that a well diversified portfolio of high calibre hedge funds should be capable of delivering returns of cash plus 3-5% (net of fees) over a full market cycle.

FEES

- The traditional 2% management fee and a 20% performance fee structure continues to be challenged. In our experience, hedge fund fees have been falling in recent years, with reductions in both the management and performance fees. Average fees today are in the range of 1.5-1.75% management fees and 15-17.5% performance fees.
- An overriding emphasis on fees alone may provide for less than desirable results. Current evidence suggests that outside of 0% management fee, over the last 5 years, lower fees have not resulted in higher returns on average.
- Higher fees, in some cases, may provide greater stability in team, structure, and process resulting in improved performance long-term.

HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index Performance by Current Management Fee Bucket Period Ending Q4 2017



Source: HFR Industry Reports, © HFR, Inc. Year End 2017 www.hedgefundresearch.com

ARE FEE CONSTRAINTS A ROADBLOCK?

- Hedge fund fees are higher than those for traditional asset classes. This will act as a barrier to entry for investors with explicit fee constraints.
- We continue to believe that true investment skill is a finite resource and allocating a
 greater portion of one's fee budget should carry a higher hurdle. We make a
 conscious decision to define that hurdle as superior risk management as opposed
 to absolute or relative performance levels.
- We favour an improved alignment of interests and allocation of returns between asset owners and asset managers broadly. We believe the unconstrained mandate affords a skilful investor the full expression of their talents. While there is scope broadly to improve the allocation of economics, we continue to believe there will be a premium for skilful hedge fund managers, however rare a breed.
- Those clients who aren't heavily fee constrained should consider the diversifying properties and inefficiencies available for hedge fund investors. In our opinion, attractive *net of fee* returns can be achieved.

MERCER HEDGE FUND PHILOSOPHY



MERCER'S HEDGE FUND PHILOSOPHY

We believe that a hedge fund program, properly designed, is a "**risk reducing**" component of the growth portfolio.

- A well diversified hedge fund program represents a strategic long term allocation within a portfolio.
- The allocation allows the growth portfolio to pursue a long term offensive posture.
- Risk reduction is defined as diversity of risk factors and return drivers
- We seek capital preservation first and performance enhancing second, utilizing the full spectrum of the hedge fund tool set.
- The allocation should diversify and complement the equity risk that dominates the growth portfolio without introducing interest rate sensitivity

The role of our hedge fund strategy is to diversify the return drivers in the growth portfolio and generate attractive risk-adjusted returns relative to equities over a market cycle.

MERCER'S HEDGE FUND PHILOSOPHY STRATEGIC ALLOCATION

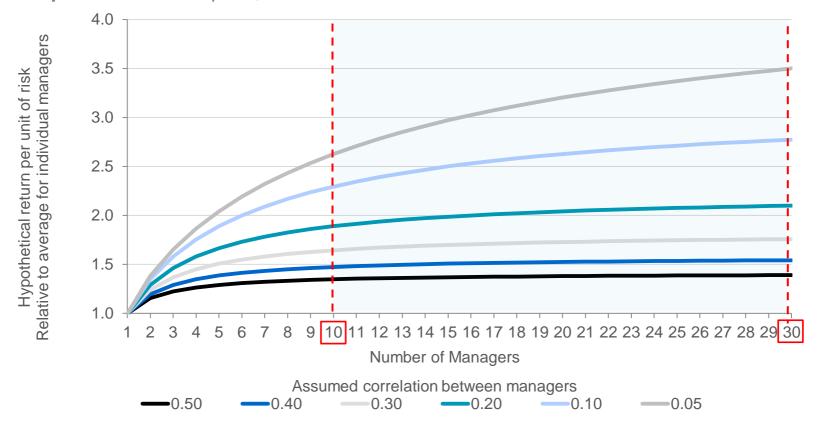
- In our opinion, the value proposition of a hedge fund allocation is best viewed through the benefits it can provide to a broader portfolio.
- A diversified collection of risk and return drivers should provide the most robust outcomes over a full market cycle.

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
HFRI Emerging Markets	HFRI ED: Distressed	HFRI Emerging Markets	HFRI Emerging Markets	HFRI Emerging Markets	Barclays Gov't/Credit	HFRI RV: ConvertArb	S&P 500	Barclays Gov't/Credit	S&P 500	S&P 500	S&P 500	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt Ntrl	HFRI ED: Distressed	S&P 500
39.36%	18.89%	21.04%	24.26%	24.92%	6.09%	60.17%		9.24%		32.36%	13.65%	4.27%	15.15%	21.80%
HFRI ED: Distressed	HFRI Emerging Markets	HFRI Equity Hedge	HFRI ED: Distressed	HFRI Macro	HFRI Macro	HFRI Emerging Markets	HFRI RV: ConvertArb	S&P 500	HFRI Relative Value	HFRI Equity Hedge	Barclays Gov't/Credit	HFRI ED: Merger Arb	S&P 500	HFRI Emerging Markets
29.56%	18.42%	10.60%	15.94%	11.11%	4.83%	40.25%	13.35%	2.09%	10.59%	14.28%	6.32%	3.32%	11.93%	20.12%
S&P 500	HFRI Event-	HFRI Fund Wghtd	S&P 500	HFRI Equity Hedge	HFRI ED: Merger Arb	HFRI ED: Distressed	HFRI ED: Distressed	HFRI ED: Merger Arb	HFRI Emerging Markets	HFRI ED:	HFRI Macro	HFRI RV: ConvertArb	HFRI Event- Driven	HFRI Equity
28.67%	Driven 15.01%	Comp 9.30%	15.78%	10.48%	-5.37%	28.14%	12.12%	1.50%	10.37%	Distressed 14.05%	5.58%	1.92%	10.57%	Hedge 13.46%
HFRI Event-		HFRI ED:	HFRI Event-	HFRI FOF	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt		HFRI Event-	HFRI Relative	HFRI ED:	HFRI Event-	HFRI Relative	-0	HFRI RV:	HFRI Fund Wghtd
Driven	S&P 500	Distressed	Driven	Composite	Ntrl	S&P 500	Driven	Value	Distressed	Driven	Value	S&P 500	ConvertArb	Comp
25.33%	10.86%	8.27%	15.33%	10.25%	-5.92%	26.47%	11.86%	0.15%	10.12%	12.51%	4.02%	1.38%	8.10%	8.68%
HFRI Macro	HFRI Fund Wghtd Comp	HFRI FOF Composite	HFRI ED: Merger Arb	HFRI Fund Wghtd Comp	HFRI Relative Value	HFRI Relative Value	HFRI Emerging Markets	HFRI ED: Distressed	HFRI Event- Driven	HFRI Fund Wghtd Comp	HFRI FOF Composite	Barclays Gov't/Credit	HFRI Relative Value	HFRI FOF Composite
21.42%	9.03%	7.49%	14.24%	9.96%	-18.04%	25.81%	11.44%	-1.79%	8.89%	9.13%	3.37%	0.15%	7.67%	7.73%
HFRI Equity	HFRI Equity	HFRI Event-	HFRI Fund Wghtd	HFRI Relative	HFRI Fund Wghtd	HFRI Event-	HFRI Relative	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt	HFRI RV:	HFRI FOF	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt	HFRI FOF	HFRI Emerging	HFRI Event-
Hedge	Hedge	Driven	Comp	Value	Comp	Driven	Value	Ntrl	ConvertArb	Composite	Ntrl	Composite	Markets	Driven
20.54%	7.68%	7.29%	12.89%	8.94%	-19.03%	25.04%	11.43%	-2.13%	8.58%	8.96%	3.06%	-0.27%	7.03%	7.73%
HFRI Fund Wghtd	HFRI FOF	HFRI Macro	HFRI Relative Value	Barclays Gov't/Credit	HFRI FOF	HFRI Equity	HFRI Equity Hedge	HFRI Event-	HFRI Equity	HFRI RV:	HFRI Fund Wghtd	HFRI Relative Value	HFRI Equity	HFRI ED:
Comp 19.55%	Composite 6.86%	6.79%	12.37%	7.75%	Composite -21.37%	Hedge 24.57%	10.45%	Driven -3.30%	Hedge 7.41%	ConvertArb 8.02%	Comp 2.98%	-0.29%	Hedge 5.47%	Distressed 7.58%
HFRI FOF	HFRI Relative	HFRI ED: Merger	HFRI RV:	HFRI ED: Merger	HFRI Event-		HFRI Fund Wghtd		HFRI Fund Wghtd	HFRI Relative	HFRI Equity	HFRI Equity	HFRI Fund Wghtd	HFRI RV:
Composite	Value	Arb	ConvertArb	Arb	Driven	Comp	Comp	HFRI Macro	Comp	Value	Hedge	Hedge	Comp	ConvertArb
11.61%	5.58%	6.25%	12.17%	7.05%	-21.82%	19.98%	10.25%	-4.16%	6.36%	7.07%	1.81%	-0.97%	5.44%	5.81%
HFRI RV:	HFRI Macro	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt	HFRI Equity	HFRI Event-	HFRI ED:	HFRI ED: Merger	HFRI Macro	HFRI RV:	Barclays	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt		HFRI Fund Wghtd		HFRI Relative
ConvertArb 9.93%	4.63%	Ntrl 6.22%	Hedge 11.71%	Driven 6.61%	Distressed -25.20%	Arb 11.65%	8.06%	ConvertArb -5.16%	Gov't/Credit 5.07%	Ntrl 6.46%	Arb 1.69%	Comp -1.12%	Arb 3.63%	Value 5.11%
HFRI Relative	Barclays	HFRI Relative	HFRI FOF		HFRI Equity	HFRI FOF		HFRI Fund Wghtd	HFRI FOF	HFRI Emerging	HFRI RV:		Barclays	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt
Value	Gov't/Credit	Value	Composite		Hedge	Composite	Gov't/Credit	Comp	Composite	Markets	ConvertArb	HFRI Macro	Gov't/Credit	Ntrl
9.72%	4.54%	6.02%	10.39%	5.49%	-26.65%	11.47%	6.99%	-5.25%	4.79%	5.47%	1.55%	-1.26%	3.19%	5.04%
- 0-	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt	S&P 500	HFRI Macro	HFRI RV:	HFRI RV:	Barclays	HFRI FOF	HFRI FOF	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt	HFRI ED: Merger	HFRI Event-	HFRI Emerging	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt	- 0-
Arb 7.47%	Ntrl 4.15%	4.91%	8.15%	ConvertArb 5.33%	ConvertArb -33.73%	Gov't/Credit 4.81%	Composite 5.70%	Composite -5.72%	Ntrl 2.98%	Arb 4.74%	Driven 1.08%	Markets -3.28%	Ntrl 2.23%	Arb 4.24%
Barclays	HFRI ED: Merger	Barclays	HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt				HFRI ED: Merger	HFRI Equity	HFRI ED: Merger		HFRI ED:	HFRI Event-		Barclays
Gov't/Credit	Arb	Gov't/Credit	Ntrl	Ntrl		HFRI Macro	Arb	Hedge	Arb	HFRI Macro	Distressed	Driven	HFRI Macro	Gov't/Credit
5.07%	4.08%	2.55%	7.32%	5.29%	-36.99%	4.34%	4.60%	-8.38%	2.76%	-0.44%	-1.39%	-3.55%	1.03%	4.18%
HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt	HFRI RV:	HFRI RV:	Barclays	HFRI ED:	HFRI Emerging		HFRI EH: Eq Mrkt	HFRI Emerging	HFRI Macro	Barclays	HFRI Emerging	HFRI ED:	HFRI FOF	HFRI Macro
Ntrl 2.44%	ConvertArb 1.18%	ConvertArb -1.86%	Gov't/Credit 4.07%	Distressed 5.08%	Markets -37.26%	Ntrl 1.43%	Ntrl 2.85%	Markets -14.01%	-0.06%	Gov't/Credit -2.47%	Markets -2.56%	Distressed -8.06%	Composite 0.51%	2.21%
2.4470	1.10/0	*1.00/0	4.0770	3.00%	-37.20%	1.4370	2.63/	-14.0176	-0.00%	-2.4770	-2.30%	-0.00%	0.31/6	2.2170

Source: HFR Industry Reports, © HFR, Inc. Year End 2017, www.hedgefundresearch.com.

MERCER'S HEDGE FUND PHILOSOPHY HOW MANY MANAGERS?

- Our analysis suggests that somewhere in the 10 to 30 range makes sense
- From a qualitative standpoint, this range allows the maximum allocation to a single fund to kept below 10%, without any allocations being too small to be meaningful
- From a quantitative standpoint, the conclusions are similar



INVESTMENT MANAGER SELECTION IDENTIFYING CANDIDATES

GATHER DATA

(Global Investment Manager Database™)

6,503 Managers 32,439 Strategies 11,042 Strategies are Rated 61% of Rated Strategies are Rated A, B+ or B

PRIORITIZE CANDIDATES

Review of GIMD Entry Previous Mercer Research Market Intelligence

WORLDWIDE DUE DILIGENCE

Idea Generation
Portfolio Construction
Implementation
Business Management

RATINGS

Ratings Review Committee Highly Rated Candidates (Ongoing monitoring)



CANDIDATES

Data as of 31 December 2017



IDEA GENERATION

How strong is the manager's ability to generate value-adding investment ideas?



PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION

How effectively are these investment ideas translated into weightings within portfolios?



IMPLEMENTATION

How much of the value-add is given back in the form of transaction costs and opportunity costs?



BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Well-managed investment firms are more likely to maintain and enhance the competitiveness of their investment strategies over time.

- A Above average prospects of outperformance.
- **B+** Above average prospects of outperformance but which are qualified by at least one of the following:
 - There are other strategies in which we have a greater conviction of outperformance.
 - Mercer requires more evidence to support its assessment.
- B Average prospects of outperformance.
- C Below average prospects of outperformance.
- N Not rated.
- R 1) Early stage research.
 - 2) Research no longer maintained

STRUCTURING A HEDGE FUND ALLOCATION THREE KEY STEPS

- 1) Talk to clients about their objectives, beliefs, and analyze the current investment portfolio
- 2) Review the appropriate hedge fund allocation, depending on a client's objectives and constraints
- 3) Review best way to implement the allocation, depending on client type:

"Do it for me" Investor

- Appreciates the value of hedge funds, but
- Limited hedge fund depth, operational resources, and/or time
- Wants professional assistance managing investment exposure over time
- An outsourced portfolio approach is likely to be the most appropriate

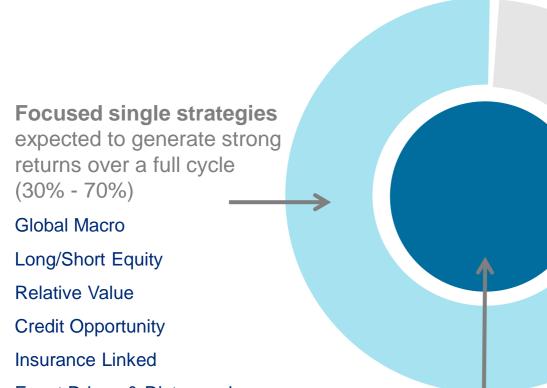
"Guide me" Investor

- Reviews alternatives allocation occasionally
- Wants control over major shifts in allocation
- Limited engagement on implementation, rebalancing and other shorter term issues
- A tailored portfolio approach is likely to be appropriate either directed or delegated

"Let me do it" Investor

- Frequently reviews alternatives portfolio
- Utilizes full range of investment options
- Controls all key investment allocation decisions
- An advisory portfolio approach is likely to be most appropriate

STRUCTURING A HEDGE FUND ALLOCATION BEST PRACTICE PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION



Hedging strategies useful diversifiers (0% - 30%)

Tail Risk Hedging Managed Futures

Event Driven & Distressed

Multi-strategy

provide diversification with scope to shift allocations as opportunity set changes and to gain exposure to niche/emerging strategies (20% - 60%)

IMPLEMENTATION OPTION LARGE UNIVERSE POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE

Category	Strategies on GIMD*	A rated		
Multi-Strategy	224	11		
Long Short Equity	1,043	46		
Event Driven (inc Distressed Debt)	308	12		
Long Short Credit	267	9		
Macro	291	31		
Managed Futures	270	24		
Liquid Alternatives	272	46		
Alternative Risk Premia	73	11		
Idiosyncratic Multi-Asset	117	12		
Fund of Funds	743	23		
Other	688**	26		
Total	4,296	251		

^{*} As at 31 December 2017

^{**} includes Active Currency, Commodities Long/Short, Tail Risk Hedging, Insurance Linked & Other strategies

HEDGE FUND SPECIALISTS 14 YEARS AVERAGE INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE

AMERICAS

Peter Willett, CFA, MBA, Boston, 29 years
Dave McMillan, CFA, St. Louis, 20 years
Stephen Ewen, CFA, Cleveland, 18 years
Jonathan Douek, St. Louis, 17 years
John Jackson, CFA, St. Louis, 17 years
John Schelich, St. Louis, 17 years
Erika Gestrich, St. Louis, 14 years
Juleigh Eggert, MBA, CAIA St. Louis, 13 years
Scott Zipfel, CFA, CAIA, St. Louis, 12 years
David Erhardt, CAIA, Chicago, 11 years
Lamar Small, MBA, CAIA, CFA, New York, 6 years
James Moog, CAIA St. Louis, 5 years
Brett Kasper, Chicago, 4 years
Dev Singhvi, CFA, New York, 4 years
Varun Patel, St. Louis, 1 year

EUROPE

Bill Muysken, FIA, FIAA, London, 35 years Diane Miller, FIA, London, 34 years Robert Howie, FIA, London, 21 years Penny Aitken, ACA London, 20 years Romule Nohasiarisoa, CFA, London, 18 years Garvan McCarthy, CAIA, FIA, London, 13 years Daniela Doria, London, 11 years Shailan Mistry, CFA London, 6 years Deborah Wardle, CFA, CAIA, London, 6 years Jai Doshi, CFA, London, 5 years Kishen Ganatra, CFA, London, 5 years Edward Richardson, CFA, London, 4 years Olivia Hu, MSc, London, 3 years Harry Moore, London, 3 years Matt Soundy, London, 3 years Daisy King, London, 2 years Georgia Wynter, London, 1 year

ASIA / PACIFIC

Phil Graham, CFA, Melbourne, 37 years Simon Coxeter, Hong Kong, 16 years Adrian Worth, MSc, CAIA, CFA, Hong Kong, 9 years

Data as of 31 December 2017. Average years experience excludes analysts and support/admin staff.

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