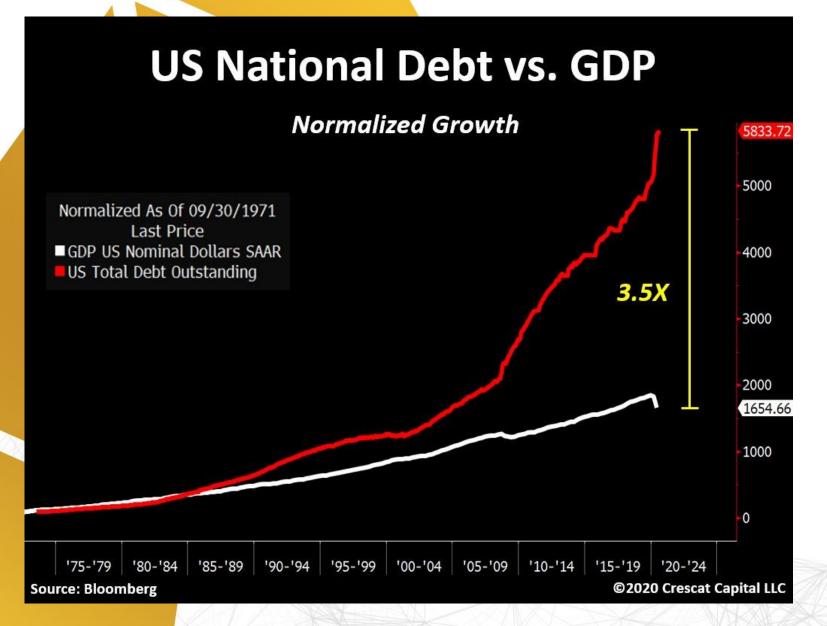


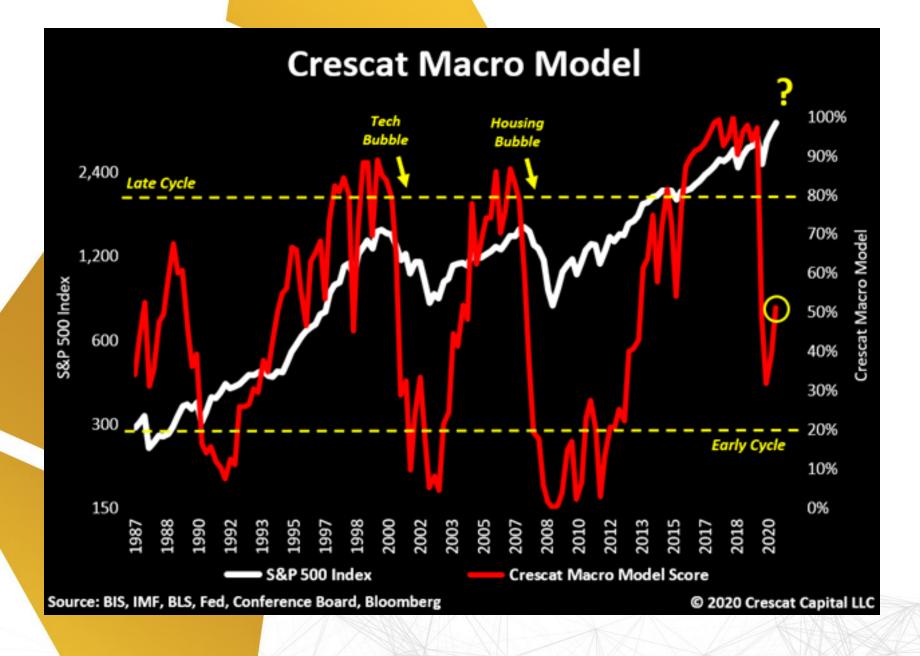
Important Disclosures

Only accredited investors and qualified clients will be admitted as limited partners to a Crescat fund. For natural persons, investors must meet SEC requirements including minimum annual income or net worth thresholds. Crescat funds are being offered in reliance on an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and are not required to comply with specific disclosure requirements that apply to registration under the Securities Act. The SEC has not passed upon the merits of or given its approval to the Crescat funds, the terms of the offering, or the accuracy or completeness of any offering materials. A registration statement has not been filed for any Crescat fund with the SEC. Limited partner interests in the Crescat funds are subject to legal restrictions on transfer and resale. Investors should not assume they will be able to resell their securities. Investing in securities involves risk. Investors should be able to bear the loss of their investment. Investments in the Crescat funds are not subject to the protections of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Performance data represents past performance, and past performance does not guarantee future results. Performance data is subject to revision following each monthly reconciliation and annual audit. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data presented. Crescat is not required by law to follow any standard methodology when calculating and representing performance data. Crescat Portfolio Management claims compliance with Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). Prospective clients can obtain a compliance presentation and the firm's list of composite descriptions by visiting our website at www.crescat.net/resources/due-diligence/. Returns are presented net of management fees and performance fees, except where otherwise indicated. The currency used to express performance is U.S. dollars. The performance of Crescat funds may not be directly comparable to the performance of other private or registered funds. Investors may obtain the most current performance data and private offering memorandum for a Crescat fund by contacting Linda Smith at (303) 228-7371 or by sending a request via email to Ismith@crescat.net. See the private offering memorandum for each Crescat fund for complete information and risk factors.



National Debt has grown over 3.5x nominal GDP since the break of the gold standard.

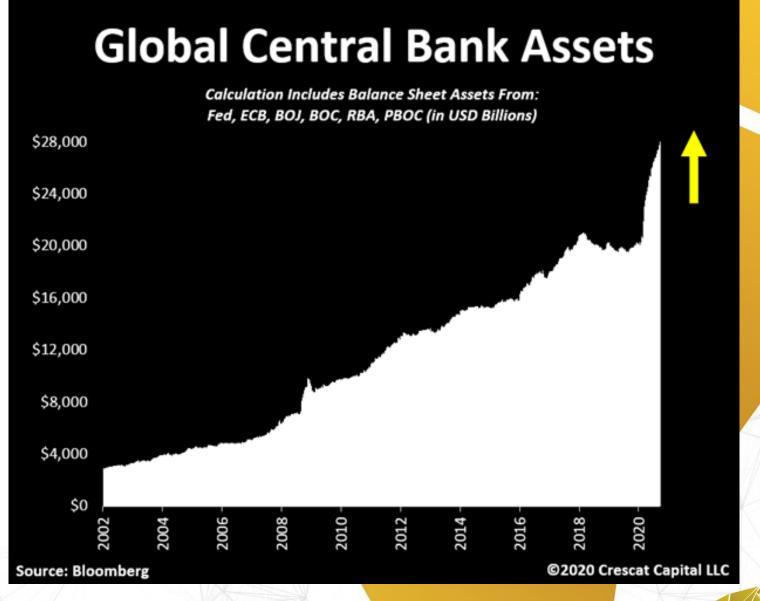


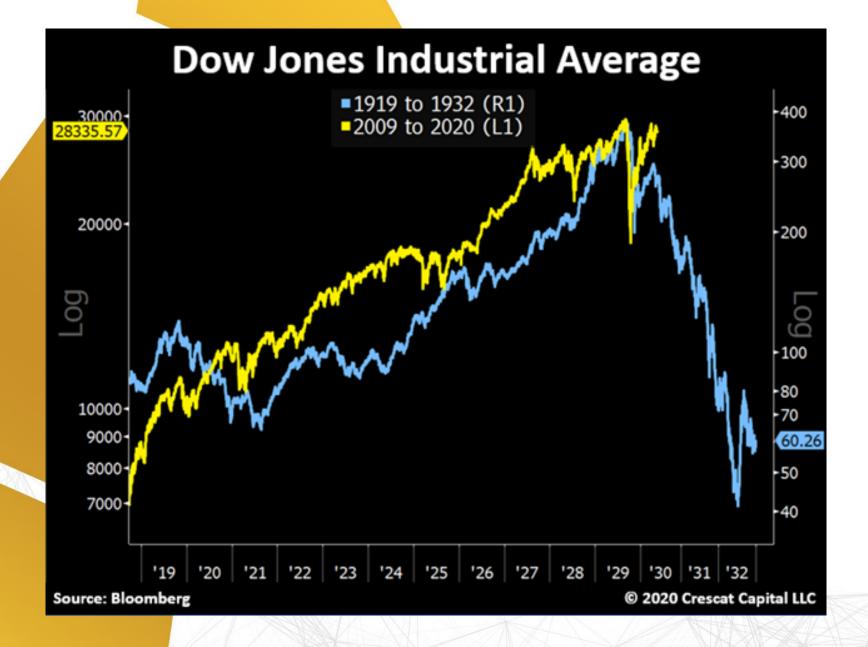


Our recently plunging macro model from an extreme is signaling a major disconnect with current stock prices.



In 2020, central bank asset growth has inflected upward to surpass the \$28 trillion mark.





The macro set-up today is eerily similar to the stock market crash of 1929 to 1932.



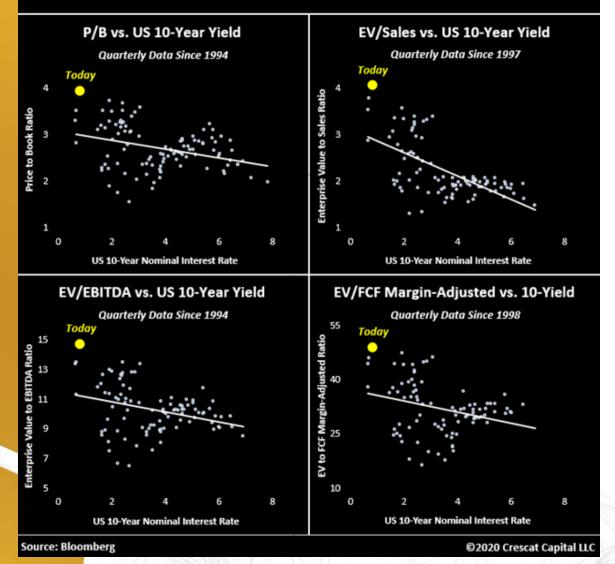
Crescat US Equity Market Valuation Model | Frior to the Great Recession | Frior to the Great Recession | Frior to the Bubble | Frio

Model Factors	Most Recent Value	Historical Percentile
Median EV to Sales (Ex-Financials)	4.0	100%
US Total Market Cap to GDP	170%	100%
EV to Free Cash Flow Margin-Adjusted (Ex-Financials)	48.8	100%
Median Price to Sales	2.8	100%
Median Price to Book	3.9	100%
Median EV to EBITDA (Ex-Financials)	15.0	100%
Aggregate EV To Sales	3.0	100%
Aggregate EV to Trailing 12M EBITDA	17.5	100%
Aggregate EV to 2021 EBITDA Estimate	15.9	100%
Aggregate Price to 2021 Book Value Estimate	3.8	100%
Aggregate Price to Tangible Book Value	12.8	100%
Aggregate Price to Earnings	27.9	98%
Cyclically Adjusted P/E (CAPE)	32.9	97%
Aggregate Price to 2021 Earnings Estimate	25.6	97%
Aggregate Price to Book	3.9	91%
Source: Bloomberg, Yale/Robert Shiller, John Hussman *Numbers as of November of 2020		©2020 Crescat Capital LLC

Crescat's 15-factor valuation model is at record levels with 11 out of 15 fundamental metrics in the 100th percentile historically.



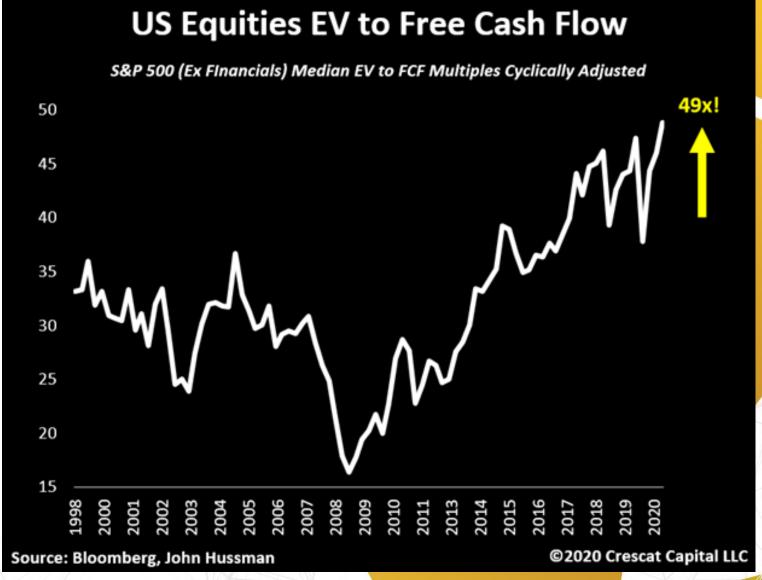
S&P 500 Median Valuation Metrics vs. US 10-Year Nominal Rates

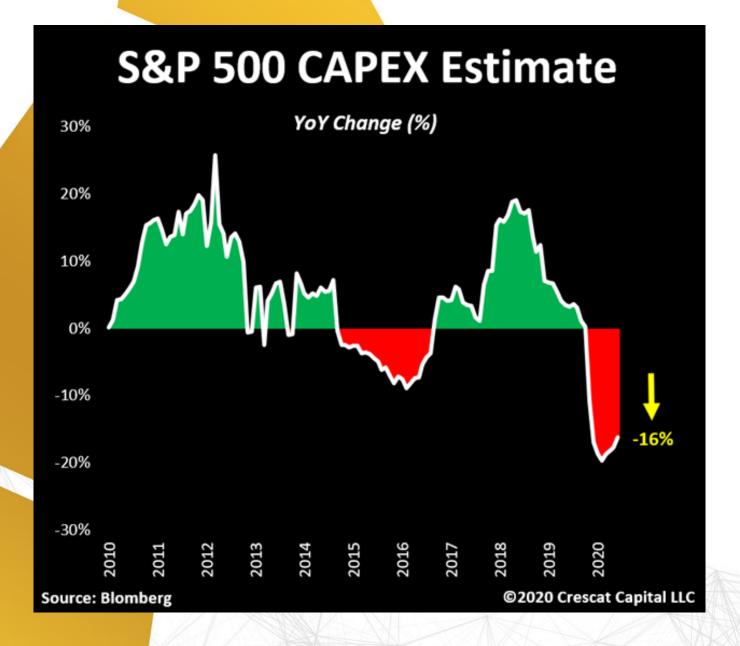


Four different valuation metrics using median S&P 500 company data. Today's stock market multiples are the most extreme relative to interest rates in the last 25 years.



Enterprise value compared to FCF illustrates the extreme valuation risks in today's stock and corporate bond market.





Lack of capital spending by US corporations should continue to drag on economic activity.



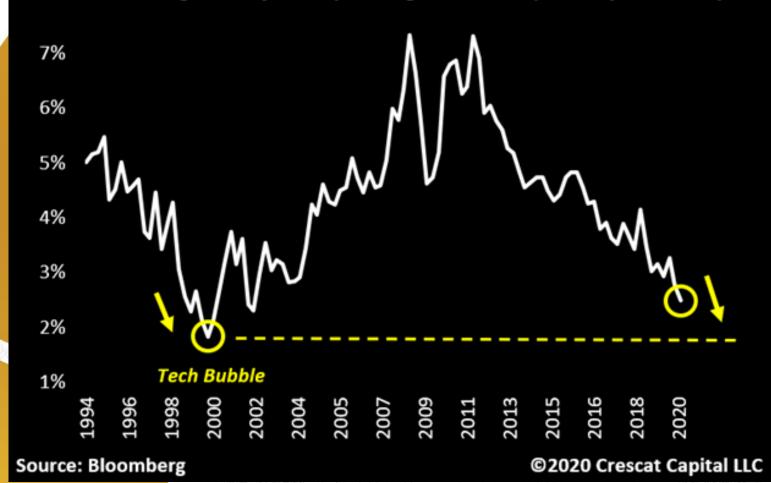


The aggregate market cap of info tech companies now represents a record 43% of US GDP



US Tech Stocks Earnings Yield

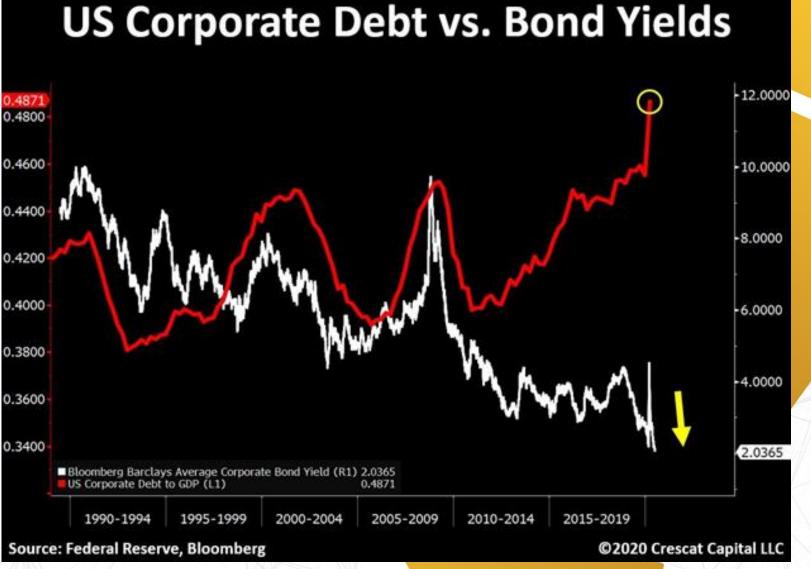
Median Earnings Yield of The Top 50 Largest Tech Companies By Market Cap



On a median basis, rather than market weighted measurements, earnings yield for the tech sector is now almost as low as it was in March 2000.

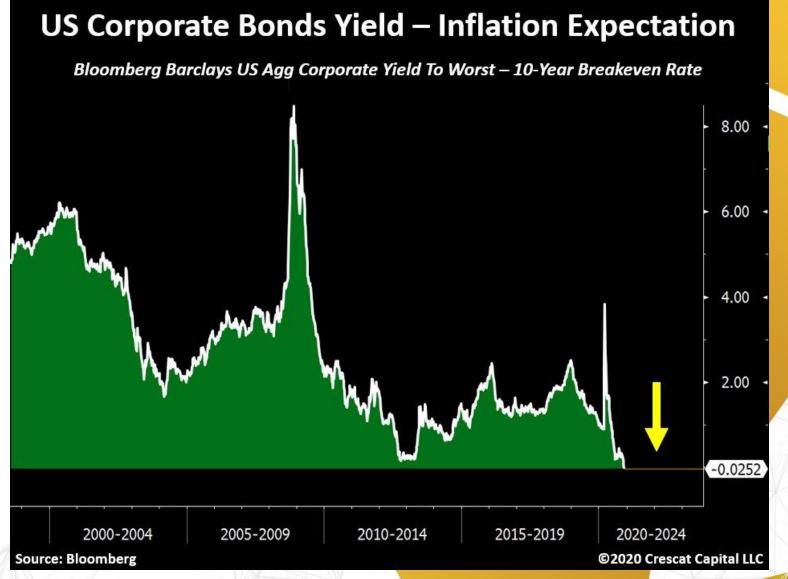


The US corporate bond market has become one the most central bank dependent parts of financial markets today.



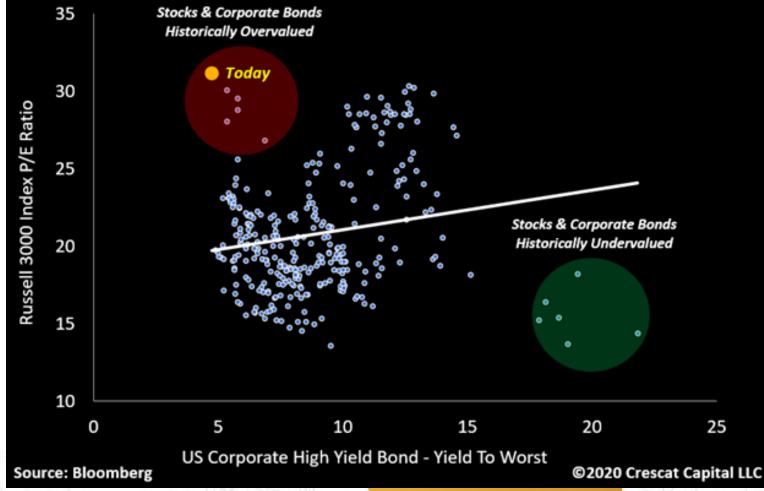


Corporate bonds now yield less than inflation expectation for the first time in history.

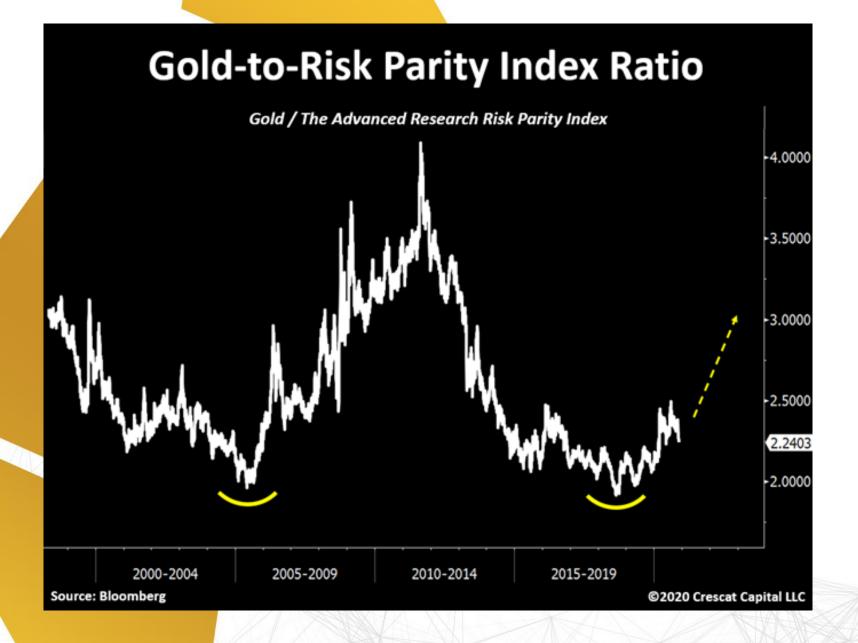


For the first time in history, junk bonds and stocks are record overvalued in tandem.

Valuation of US Stocks vs. Junk Bonds



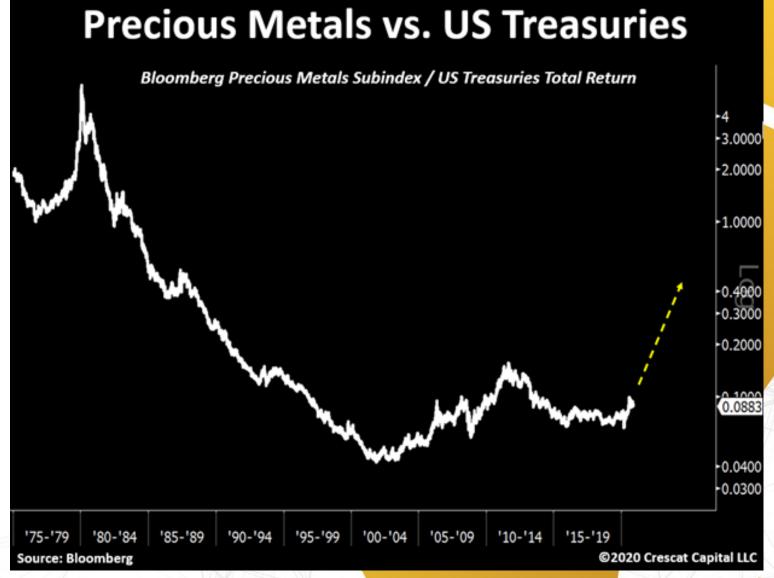




After 2011, the gold-to-risk parity ratio went through a precipitous downward trend that began to reverse in the fourth quarter of 2018. This ratio seems to have formed a double bottom.



The Precious Metals to US Treasuries ratio is still near all-time lows. In years to come, we believe investors will favor gold and silver over sovereign assets.

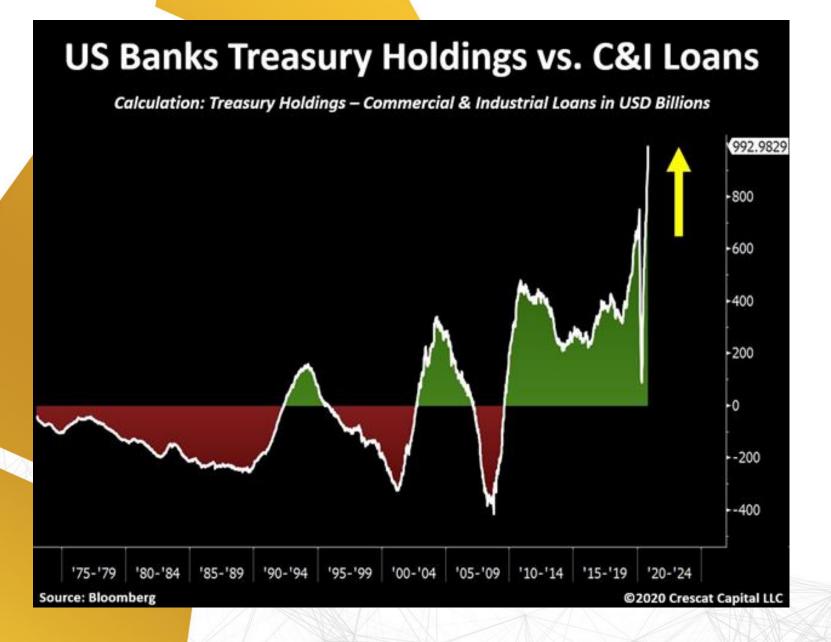




Money Supply vs. Fiscal Deficit 20000-30 ■ US Money Supply M2 in USD Billions (L1) ■ US Treasury Federal Budget Deficit Or Surplus as a % of Nominal GDP (R1) 18411.70 15000-20 10000-10 5000--5000--10 -15.009 -10000-1970-1979 1980-1989 1990-1999 2000-2009 2010-2019 2020-2029 Source: Bloomberg ©2020 Crescat Capital LLC

Monetary and fiscal disorder have perhaps gone too far this time around and significant monetary debasement is, in our view, inevitable.

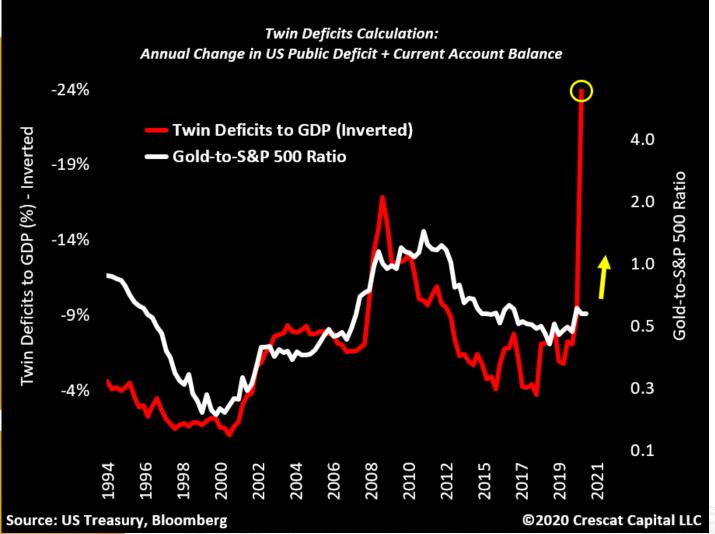




US banks now have \$993 billion more of US treasury holdings than the combined value of commercial and industrial loans.



Twin Deficits vs. Gold-to-S&P 500 Ratio



History has proven during times of fiscal disorder gold tends to outperform equities. Inverted twin deficits suggests a massive upward move in the gold to S&P 500 ratio is still ahead.



Foreign investors are currently holding the lowest percentage of marketable US Treasuries in 20 years. The Federal Reserve is becoming the buyer of last resort.

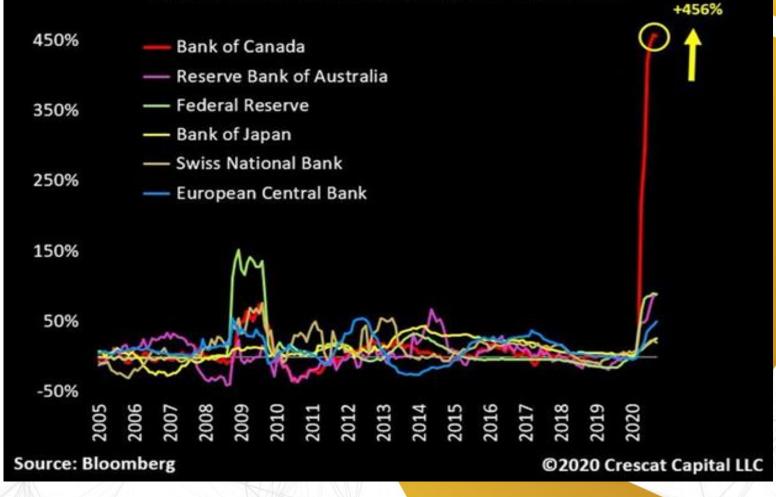




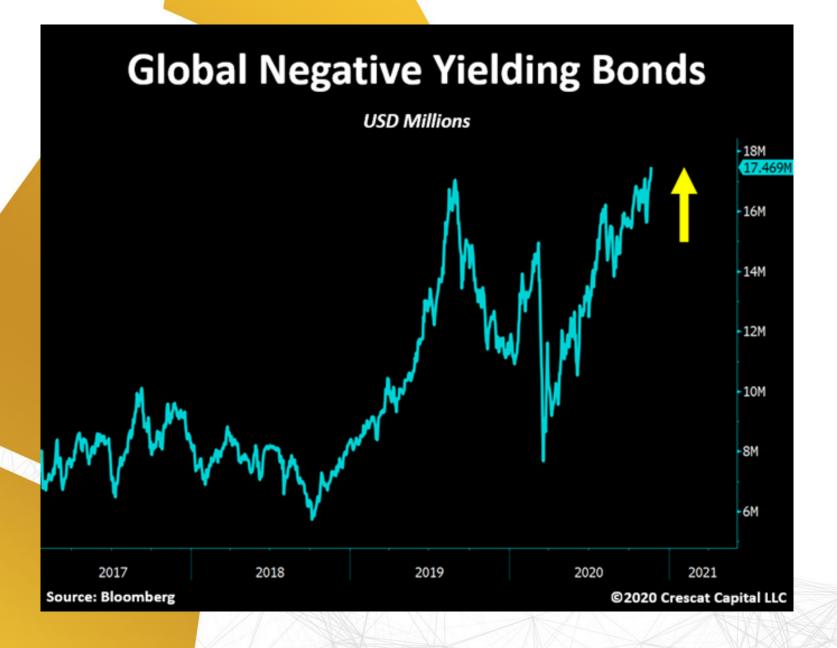
The Federal Reserve added about \$3 trillion of assets to its balance sheet since late February when the pandemic began to noticeably hit the US and stocks started selling off.

Central Bank Assets Growth

Balance Sheet Assets to Nominal GDP YoY Growth

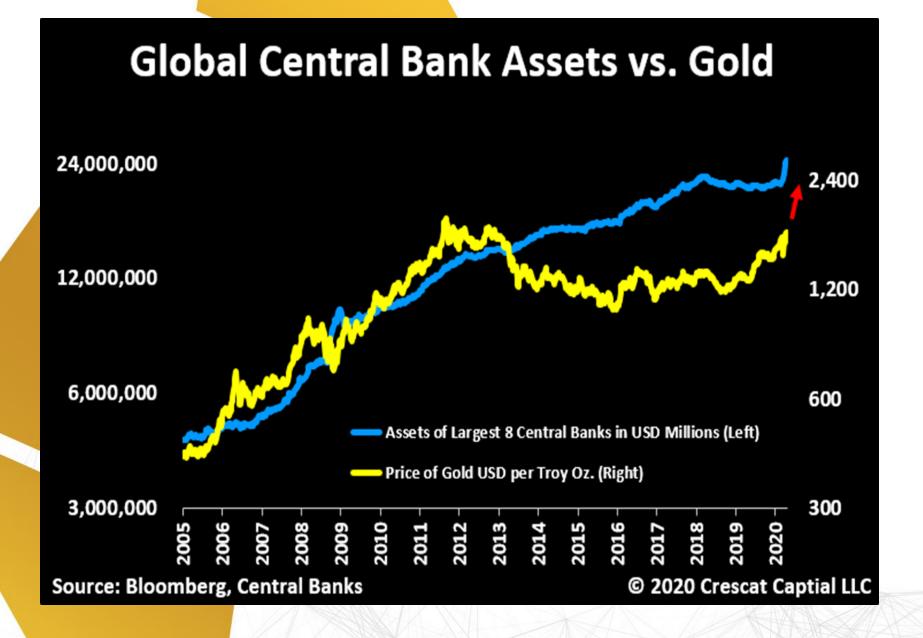






Global negative yielding bonds are again breaking out, now worth in aggregate a record of \$17.5T.



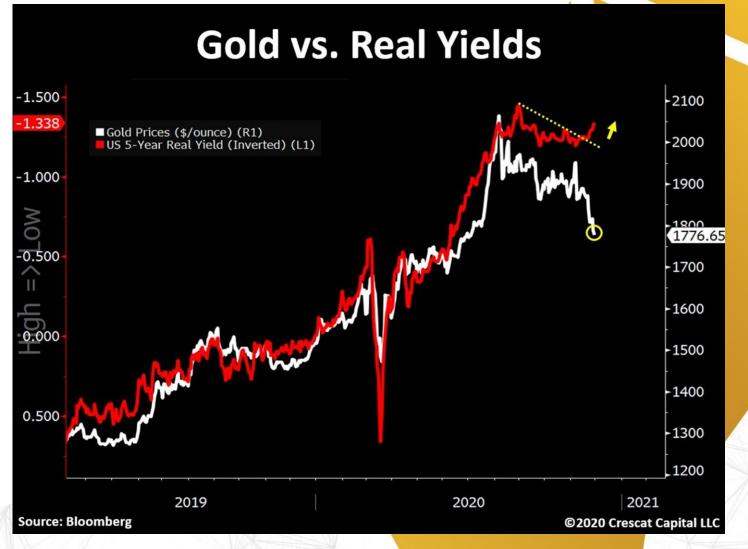


Money printing only supports financial asset bubbles for so long. Ultimately, QE drives flows out of overvalued stocks and credit and into undervalued precious metals.



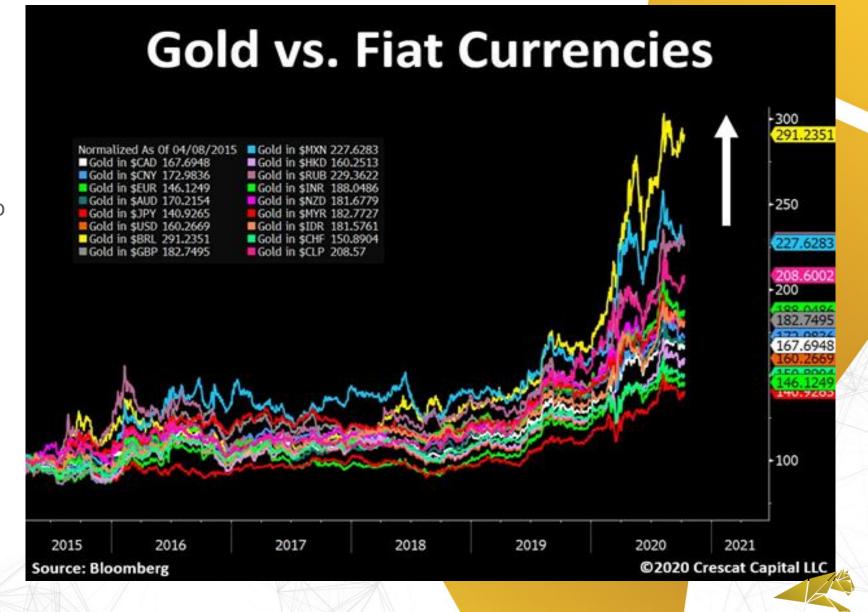
Negative and declining real yields are a macro driver for higher gold prices.

Recent divergence indicates catch up trade for gold is due.

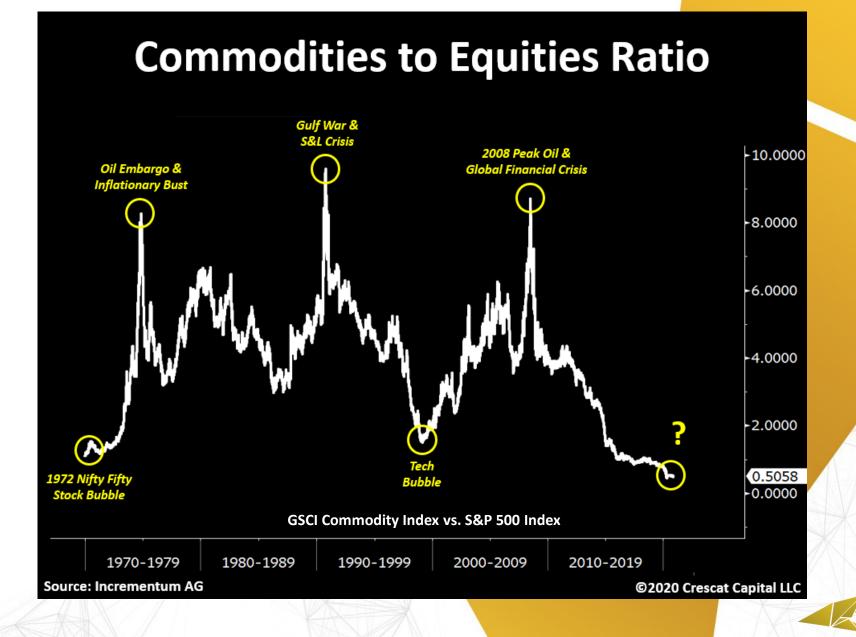




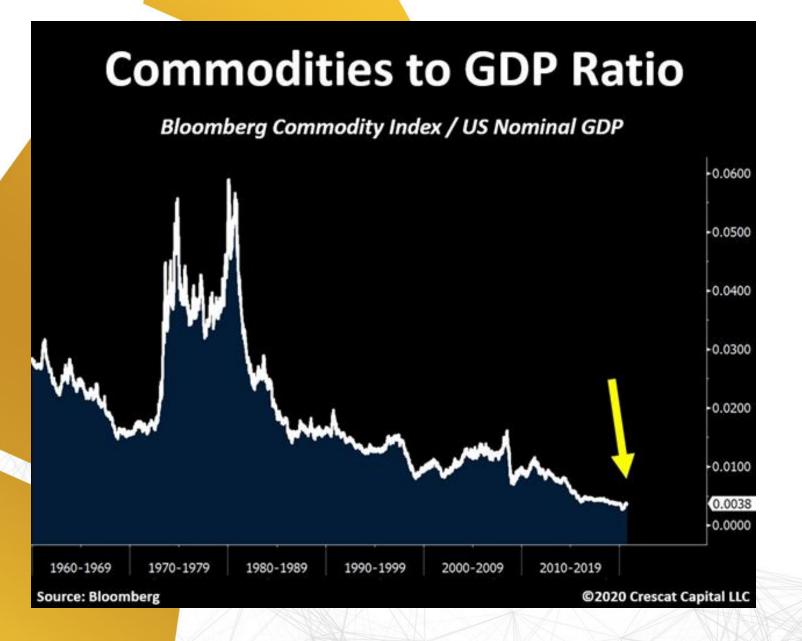
Fiat currencies around the world are in a race to the bottom. The price of gold has been rising across all of them.



The commodityto-equity ratio is at a 50-year low.

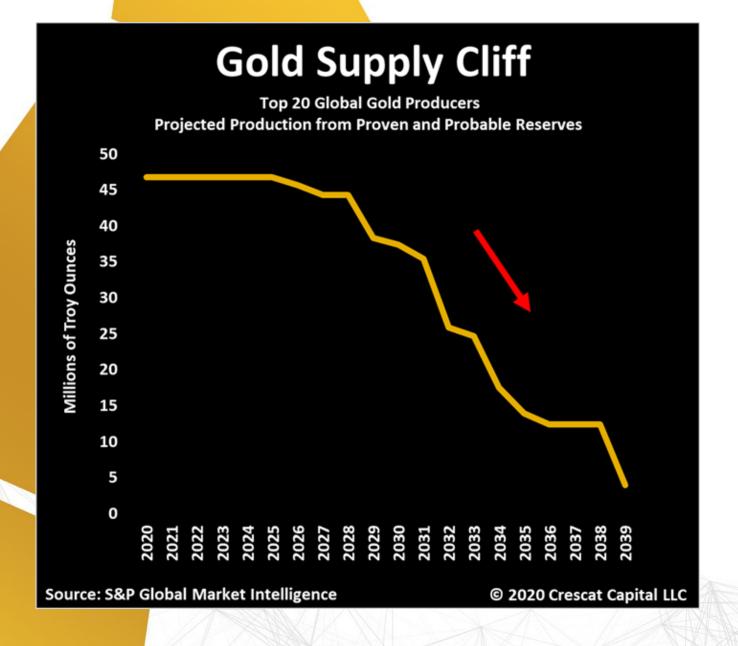


THE VALUE OF GLOBAL MACRO INVESTING



Tangible assets have massively underperformed, particularly in the last year. The commodities to GDP ratio juts reached a 60-year low.

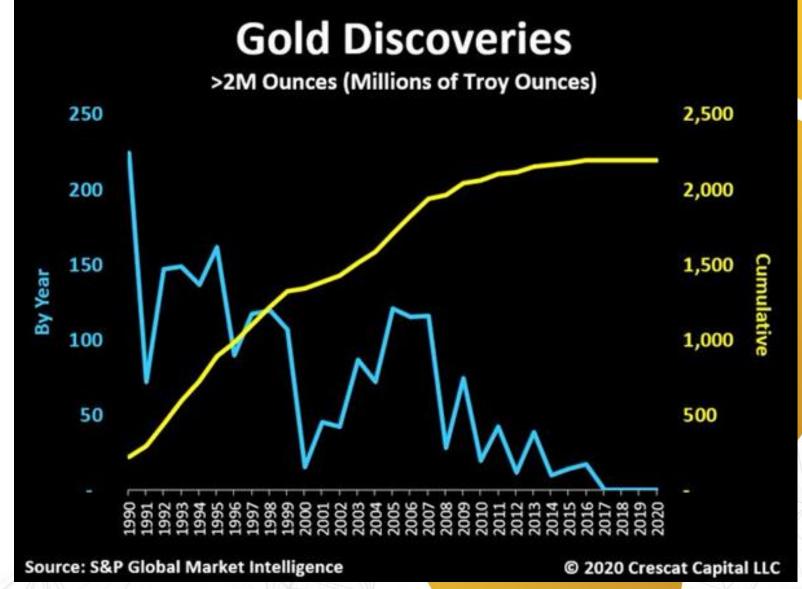




Majors have underinvested in exploration and must replace their reserves. Supply shortfall a macro positive for gold prices. Extremely bullish for junior explorers.

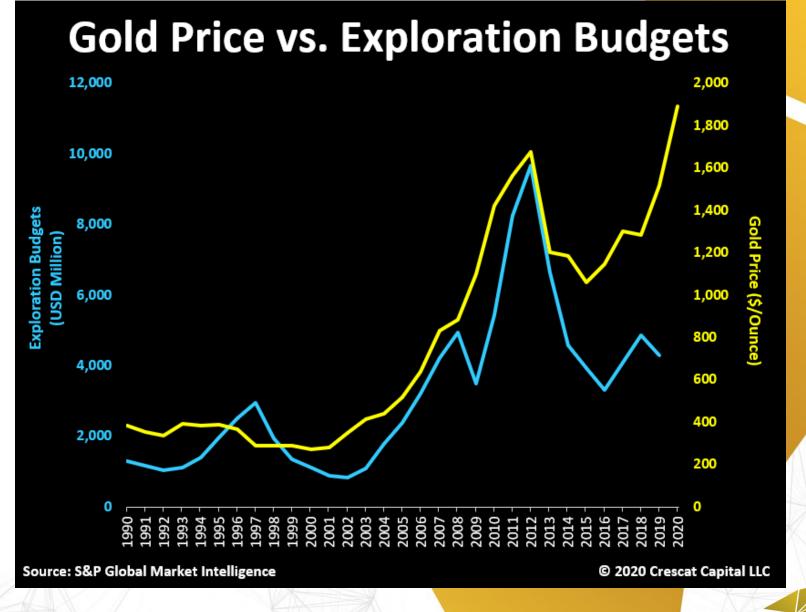


There were zero gold discoveries above 2 million ounces in the last 3 years. Precious metals companies are reluctant to spend capital even though gold prices have reached all-time highs.





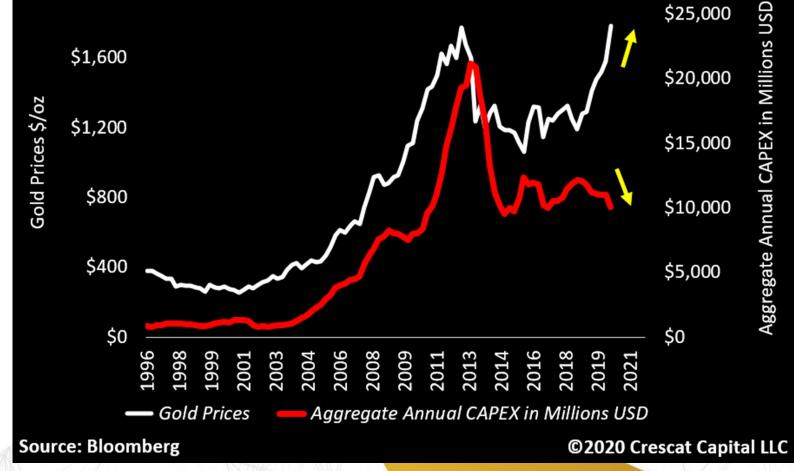
Exploration budgets and gold prices have been diverging for over 8 years.



Miners have been reluctant to spend capital even though gold prices have been moving higher. Thus, supply is constrained, an incredibly bullish fundamental backdrop for gold and silver.

Gold vs. Miners' CAPEX

Top 50 Miners by Market Cap in the Canadian & US Stock Exchanges



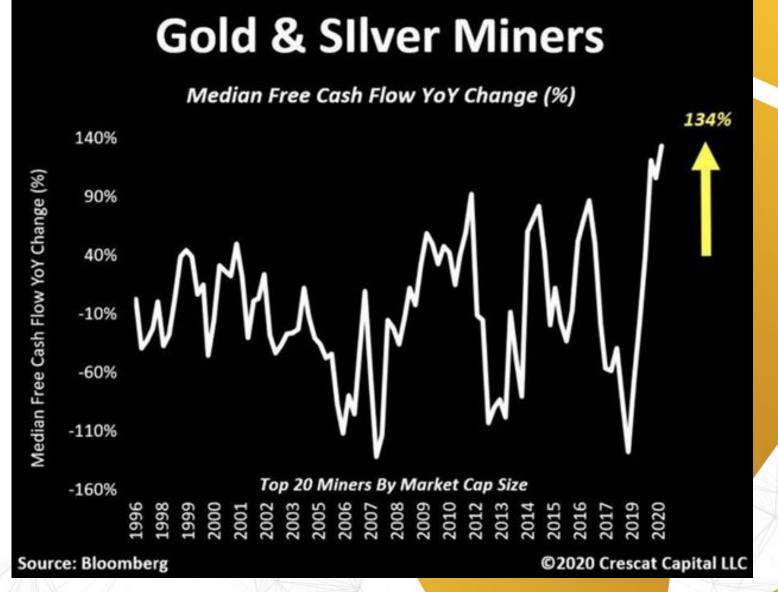


Gold Miners' Free Cash Flow Yield Median Trailing 12-Month Free Cash Flow to Enterprise Value 5% A New Era 0% -5% -10% 25-Years Being Capital Destroyers -15% Top 50 Miners by Market Cap in the Canadian & US Stock Exchanges -20% 2002 2002 2006 2007 2001 2013 2013 Source: Bloomberg ©2020 Crescat Capital LLC

Gold and silver mining companies are the real beneficiaries of today's macro environment with strong balance sheets, high growth, and still incredible undervaluation.



Free cash flow among the top 20 miners have grown by 134% year over year in their latest report

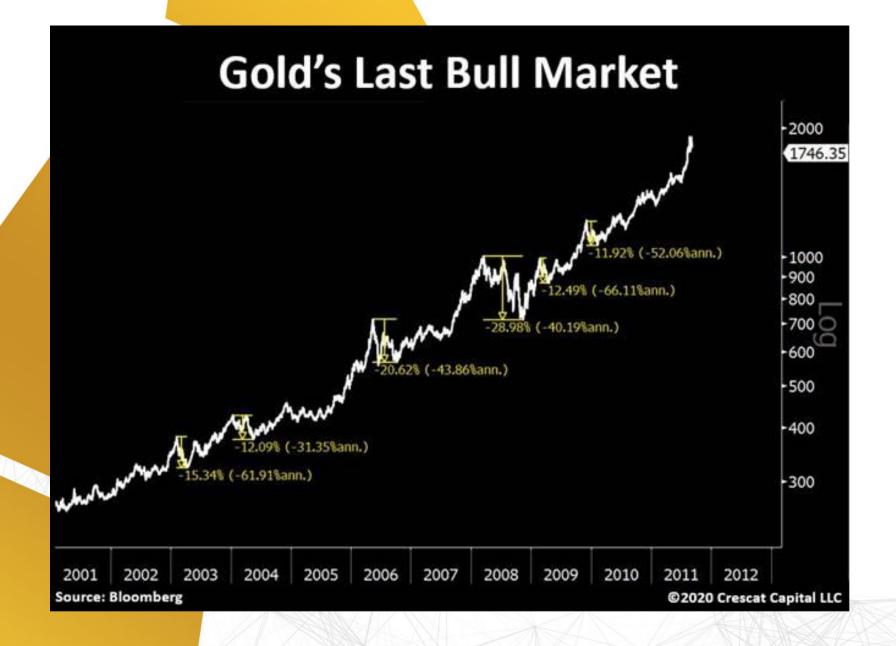




Median Total Debt to Assets Ratio Russell 3000 Index & Top 50 Precious Metals Miners By Market Cap 50% 45% 40% 35% 30% 25% 20% 15% 10% 5% 0% Industrials Source: Bloomberg ©2020 Crescat Capital LLC

If precious metals stocks were a sector, they would have the cleanest balance sheets of them all.

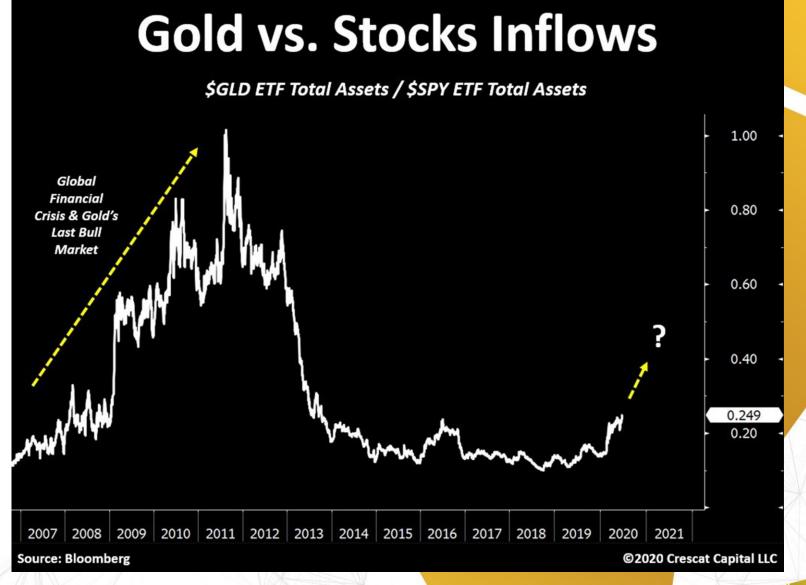




Looking at gold's last cycle, you can see pullbacks of 10% or more are healthy in a bull market on precious metals.

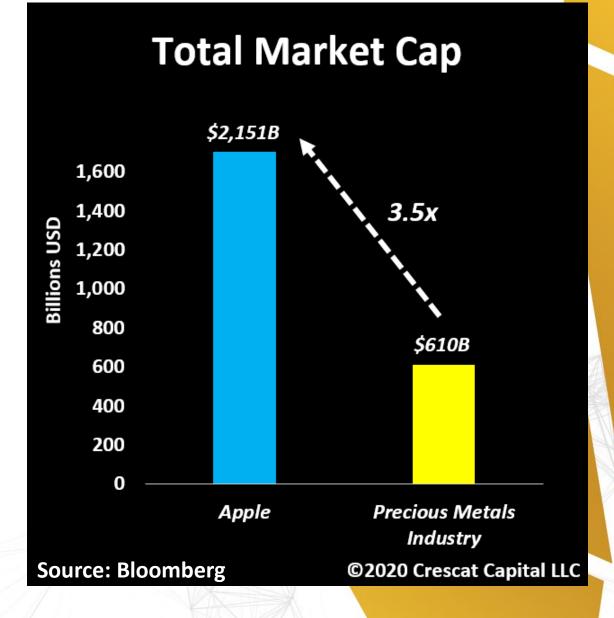


Gold inflows are not only rising, but also starting to outpace S&P 500 flows.

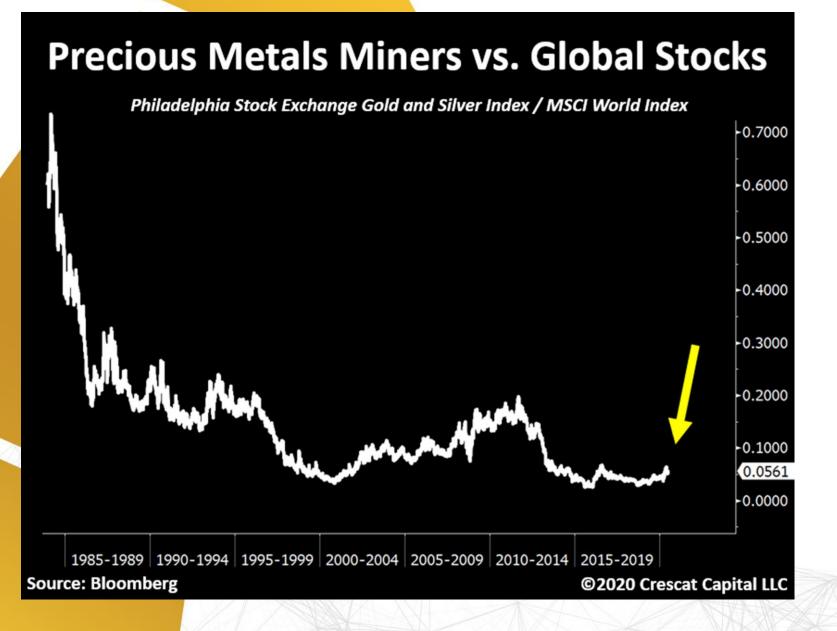




The entire precious metals industry is dirt cheap. Apple's market cap is 3.5 times the size of the whole precious metals industry.

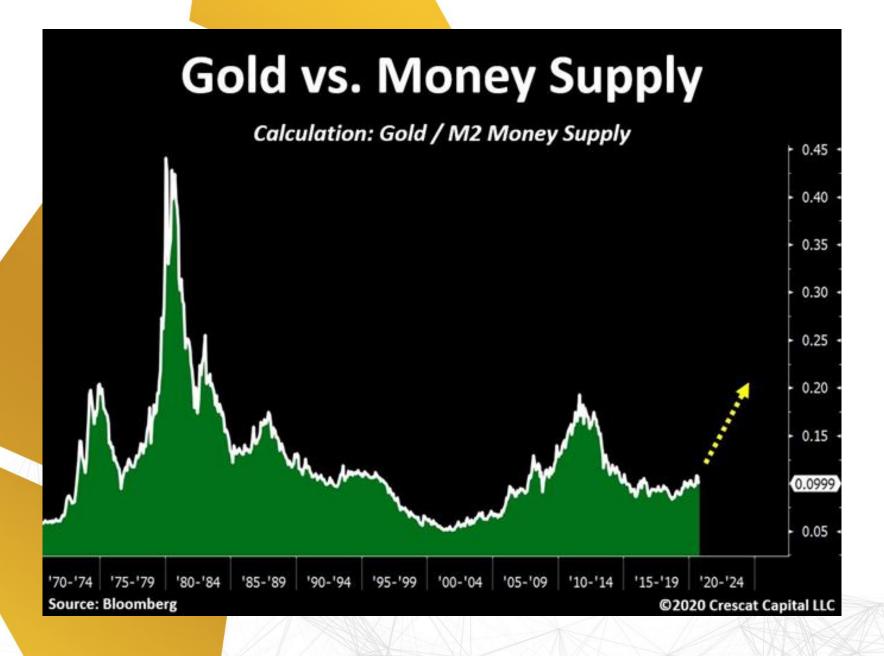






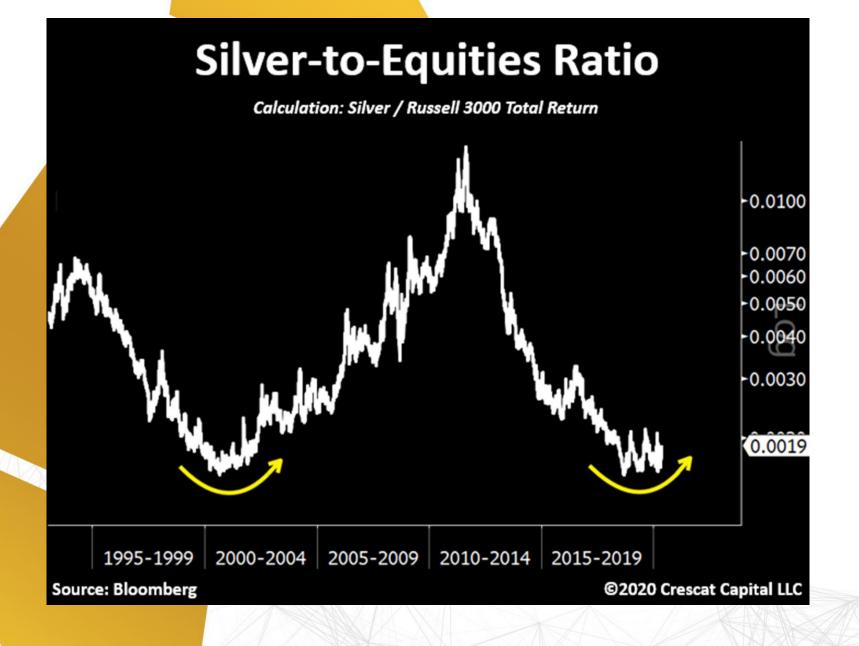
Gold and silver mining stocks compared to global stocks are still near record lows.





Price of gold relative to M2 money supply still looks historically attractive with significant upside likely ahead.

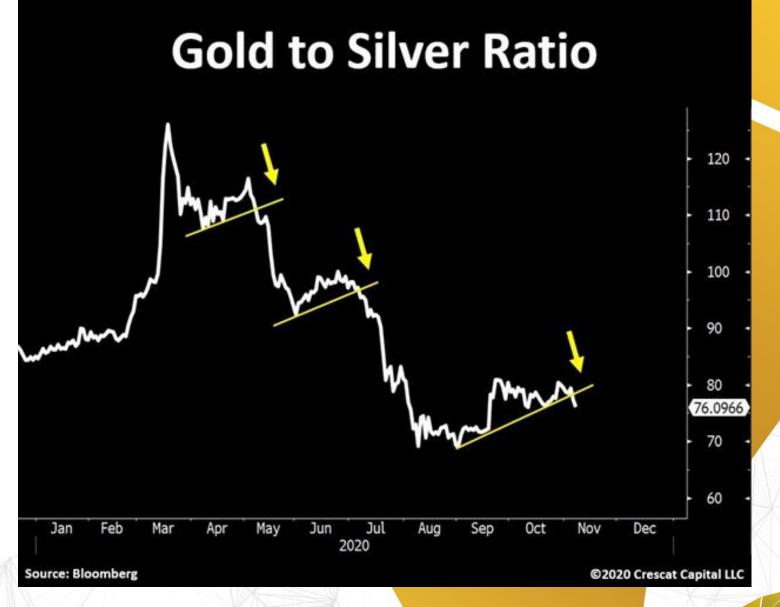




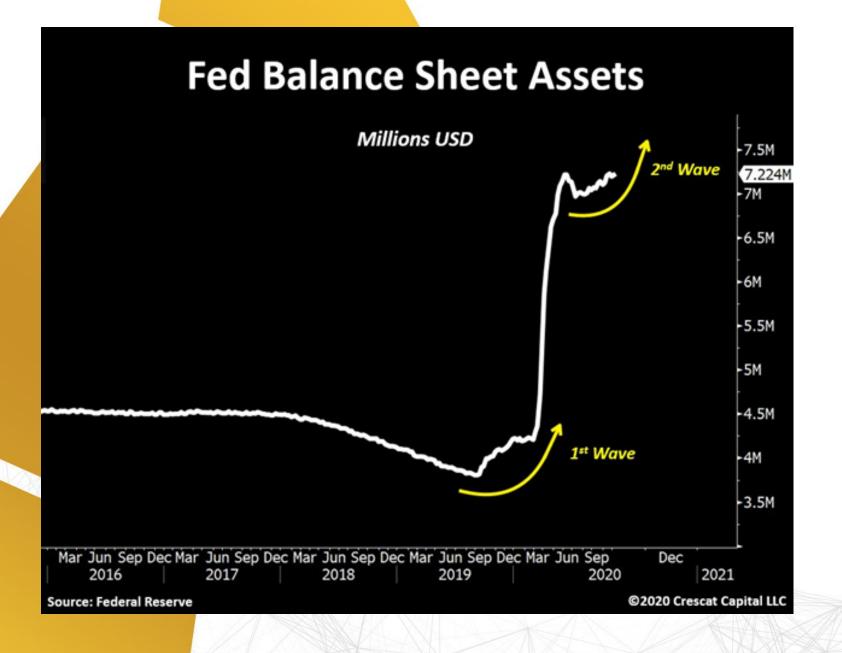
The silver-to-equities ratio is a clean looking double bottom, a battle of two extremes.



Gold-to-silver ratio is starting to break down again. This is exactly the leadership one would expect in a healthy bull market for precious metals.

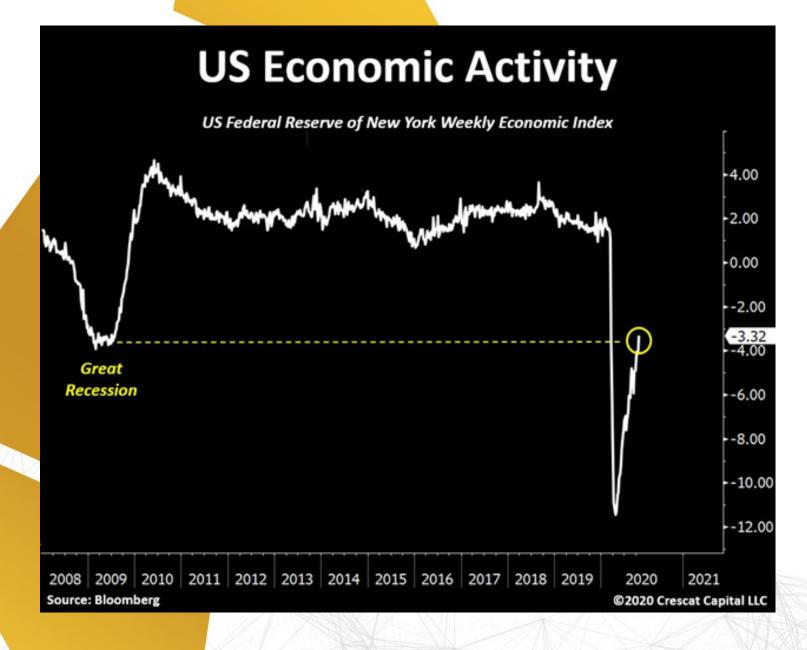






By the end of 2021 \$8.5T of US Treasuries will be maturing.

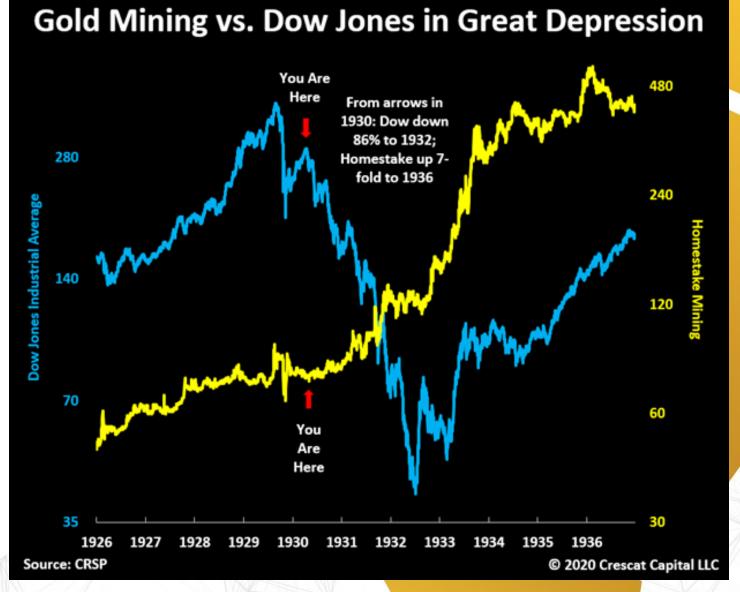




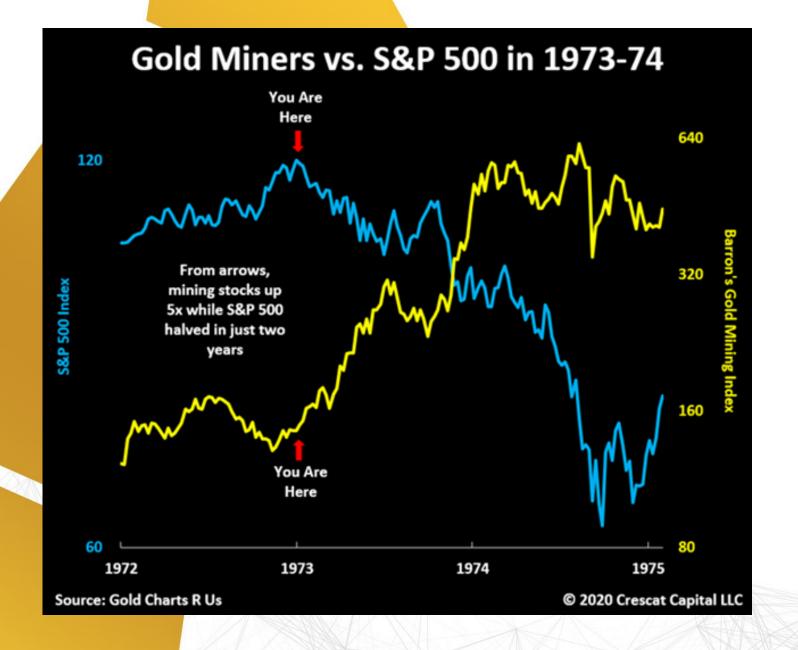
Just from the US government side, it took \$4T of debt to get economic activity back to the worst levels of the great recession.



Gold mining companies acted in counter cyclical fashion to create wealth during the credit deflationary bust of the Great Depression.

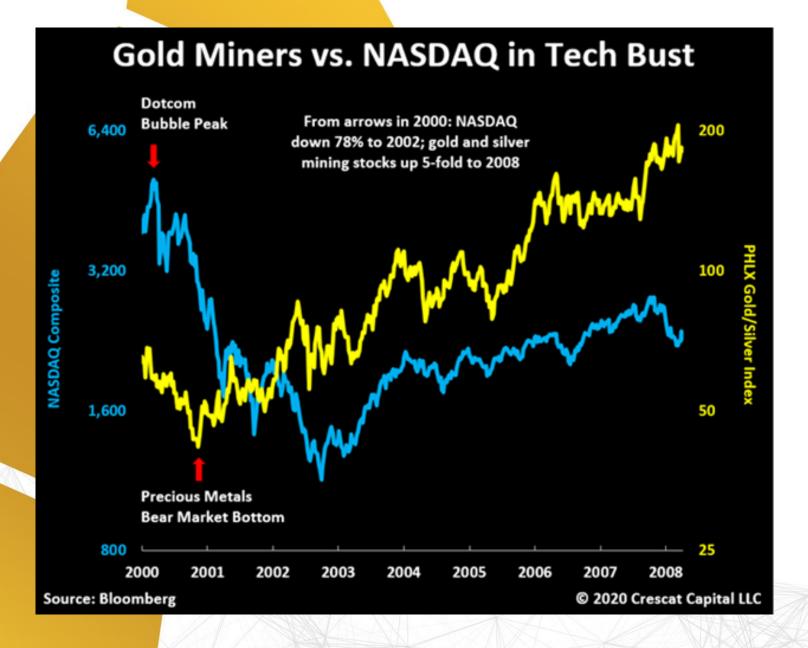






The Barron's Gold Mining Index increased 5-fold during the 1973-74 Stagflationary Recession.

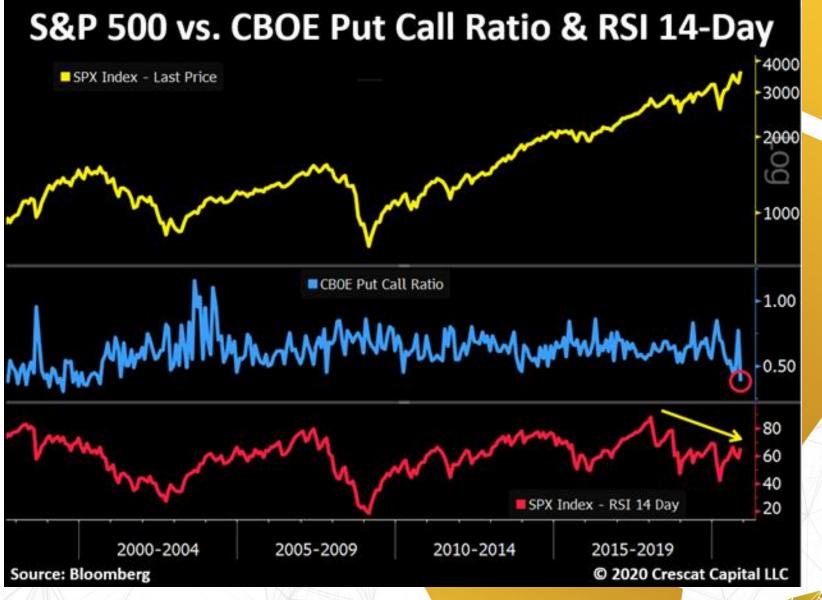




The Philadelphia Stock Exchange Gold and Silver Index increased five-fold from 2000 to 2008 while the Nasdaq composite declined 78% from 2000 to 2002.



Speculative long call option positioning today relative to puts is the highest it has been since the peak of the tech bubble.

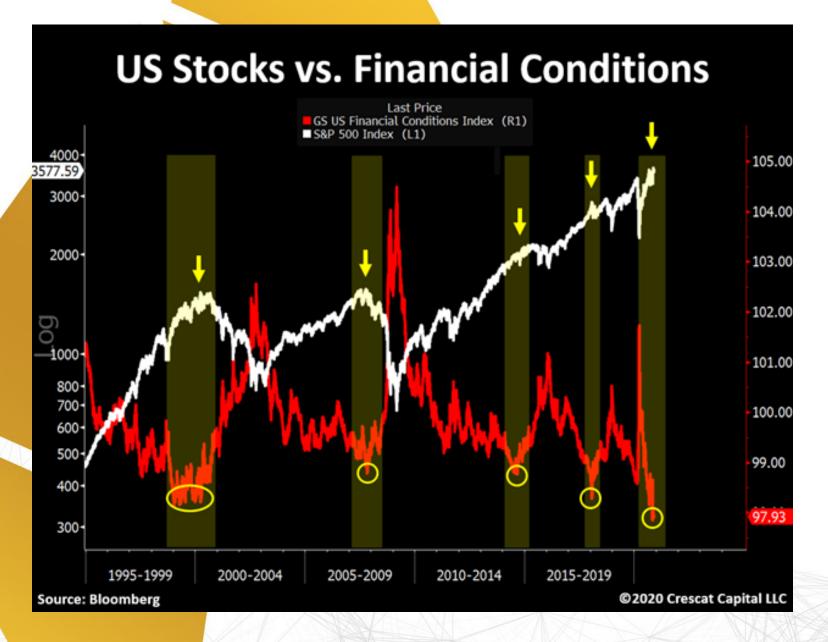




The percentage of S&P 500 Index members that are above their 200-day moving average just reached a new extreme for the uber-high valuation environment of the last five years.







Financial conditions today, driven by historic low interest rates and tight credit spreads, are the loosest yet, the easiest of the past thirty years, at the same time as valuations and leverage are the highest.





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