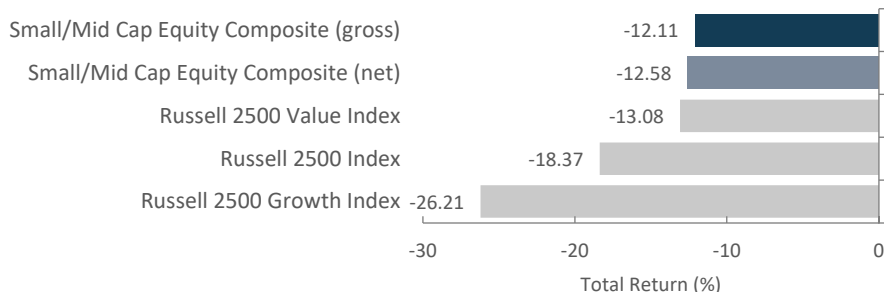


4Q 2022 Commentary

Calendar Year 2022 Returns



Sources: SS&C Advent, Russell Investments

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Returns are presented gross and net of investment advisory fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Gross returns will be reduced by fees and other expenses that may be incurred in the management of the account. Net returns are presented net of actual investment advisory fees and after the deduction of all trading expenses. Aristotle Small/Mid Cap Equity Composite returns are preliminary pending final account reconciliation. Please see important disclosures at the end of this document.

Markets Review

Small/mid cap equities ended the year on a positive note, with the Russell 2500 Index rising 7.43% during the final quarter of the year. Despite some relief in the fourth quarter, 2022 will mainly be remembered as a year when markets priced in the unpleasant consequences of higher inflation and interest rates, which many expect to hit the global economy in 2023. To that end, inflation remained elevated in the U.S., with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rising 7.1% for the 12-month period ending in November, continuing to slow from the 40-year highs of 9.1% set in June. While some economic indicators are suggesting that an economic slowdown lies ahead, third quarter U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was revised higher during the period, increasing 3.2%, and rebounding from two consecutive quarters of contraction. In response to the economic and inflationary backdrop, the Federal Reserve (Fed) raised its policy rate by 50 basis points at its December meeting, providing somewhat of a reprieve relative to the prior four 75 basis points increases. Still, this represented the fastest increase in rates since 1970 and a total increase of 4.25% in 2022. Against this backdrop, small/mid caps declined -18.37% for the full calendar year, ending a three-year run of positive returns for the broad Russell 2500 Index.

Stylistically, the Russell 2500 Value Index was a relative outperformer throughout 2022, with a full year return of -13.08% versus the -26.21% return of the Russell 2500 Growth Index. This marks the second consecutive calendar year where value has led the small/mid cap market and the first time value has outperformed growth in two consecutive years since 2001-2002. Likewise, cash flow generation and profitability remained in favor throughout the year after taking a multi-year back seat to anticipated revenue growth in the hierarchy of small/mid cap investor preferences. This is highlighted by the performance differential between money-losing and profitable companies in recent periods. For the full year, unprofitable* companies within the Russell 2500 Index returned -40.34%, while those with positive earnings declined “only” -14.10% on average.

At the sector level, all eleven economic sectors within the Russell 2500 Index generated positive returns during the quarter led by Materials, Energy and Consumer Discretionary. Health Care, Communication Services and Information Technology were the worst performing sectors during the quarter. For the full year Energy was by far the best performing sector within the index and the only sector to generate a positive return. Utilities and Materials were the next best performing sectors, finishing the year with modest declines. Communication Services, Information Technology and Health Care were the worst performing sectors for the year, all producing declines in excess of -25%.

*Based on earnings expectations over the next twelve months. Source: FactSet



Performance Review

For the fourth quarter of 2022, the Aristotle Small/Mid Cap Equity Composite generated a total return of 10.47% net of fees (10.59% gross of fees), outperforming the 7.43% total return of the Russell 2500 Index. Outperformance during the period was driven entirely by security selection while allocation effects modestly detracted. Overall, security selection was strongest within the Information Technology, Health Care and Industrials sectors and weakest within the Financials, Consumer Discretionary and Communication Services sectors. From an allocation perspective, the portfolio benefited from an overweight in Industrials and an underweight in Real Estate. This was partially offset by an underweight in Consumer Discretionary and an overweight in Health Care. For the full calendar year, the Aristotle Small/Mid Cap Equity Composite generated a total return of -12.58% net of fees (-12.11% gross of fees), outperforming the -18.37% return of the Russell 2500 Index.

Relative Contributors	Relative Detractors
Altra Industrial Motion	Catalent
Oceaneering	Signature Bank
AerCap Holdings	Carlisle Cos
Merit Medical Systems	Designer Brands
Barnes Group	ASGN

CONTRIBUTORS

- **Altra Industrial Motion (AIMC)**, a global manufacturer and supplier of motion control, power transmission and automation products, appreciated following an announcement that the company would be acquired by Regal Rexnord Corporation. The merger is expected to close in the first half of 2023 and upon the completion of the transaction, Altra shares will no longer be listed in the public market.
- **Oceaneering (OII)**, a global provider of engineered products, services and robotic solutions for a variety of end markets, benefited from improved operating performance and profitability across all its business units. We maintain a position, as we believe the company's strong portfolio of technologically advanced products and services remains well-positioned to benefit from a recovery in its offshore activity. Additionally, we believe the company's Mobile and Subsea Robotics may garner increased interest moving forward, as automation lowers on-site personnel requirements and enables remote supervisory control.

DETRACTORS

- **Catalent (CTLT)**, a pharmaceutical contract development and manufacturing organization, declined amid broader macroeconomic challenges impacting the biotech funding landscape and the more discretionary areas of the company's consumer health business. We maintain a position, as we believe the long-term value creation opportunity for the company remains intact, driven by its competitive position in biologics, particularly within the company's cell and gene therapy sub-segments.
- **Signature Bank (SBNY)**, a full-service commercial bank with offices across the U.S., declined despite reporting strong financial results during the quarter. It appears the share price weakness is in part due to subdued sentiment associated with the company's exposure to the digital currency ecosystem. We maintain our investment, as we believe the company's core business continues to perform well and that the company's recent expansion into the West Coast market will augment further growth at above-market rates both organically and inorganically, which should allow for additional shareholder value creation going forward.



Recent Portfolio Activity

Buys/Acquisitions	Sells/Liquidations
Adeia	Cal-Maine Foods
Safehold	Xperi Holding

BUYS/ ACQUISITIONS

- **Adeia (ADEA)**, is an intellectual property (IP) licensing business, focused on the media and semiconductor end markets. We inherited shares of Adeia via a spinoff from existing holding Xperi during the quarter. We maintain our investment in the company, as we assess the risk-reward profile of the standalone business.
- **Safehold (SAFE)**, is a real estate investment trust (REIT), focused on acquiring, owning, managing and capitalizing ground leases. We inherited shares of Safehold via a special dividend from existing holding iStar, which holds a meaningful stake in Safehold. We maintain our shares ahead of the anticipated business combination between the two entities, which will create the only self-managed, pure-play ground lease company in the public markets.

SELLS/LIQUIDATIONS

- **Cal-Maine Foods (CALM)**, the largest producer and distributor of fresh shell eggs in the U.S., was removed from the portfolio based on our belief that shares were fully valued amid a favorable pricing environment, in part, driven by the supply related impact of the ongoing Avian Flu outbreak. While we continue to believe that Cal-Maine is a high-quality company, we are cognizant of the risk that egg prices may eventually return to a normalized level and prefer to step aside while we monitor the company's progress from the sidelines.
- **Xperi Holding (XPER)**, a developer of technology for entertainment and consumer electronics products, was removed from the portfolio following its recent business reorganization, which resulted in the separation of the company's product business, Xperi, and the company's IP licensing business, Adeia.

Outlook and Positioning

2022 was a year to forget for investors, as markets grappled with a myriad of challenges that resulted in the worst calendar year decline for the Russell 2500 Index since 2008. Whether or not the market can rebound and produce a positive total return in 2023 will likely depend on many of the same factors that have influenced corporate profits and investor sentiment in 2022, including the timing and magnitude of future rate moves in response to inflation expectations, the seemingly never-ending geopolitical uncertainty around the world, changes to business and consumer spending patterns and commodity price movements, among others. The risks associated with these and other currently unknown issues may continue to impact global economic activity and thus equity market returns. However, the reality is that we do not know if, when or where these risks might be realized, so it is difficult to manage portfolios for specific threats that may or may not occur. Therefore, we remain focused on understanding the risk associated with each investment position within the context of our fundamentally-oriented approach and managing that risk through a disciplined approach to portfolio construction and management. As we have previously stated, we believe the current market environment reinforces the need for selectivity and further argues for a focus on companies with quality characteristics, particularly strong balance sheets and healthy profitability to offer a buffer in the face of adverse economic conditions.

On the plus side, given the recent declines and well-documented economic and corporate challenges on investors' minds, we believe at least some of this risk may be priced into markets already, particularly within the small/mid cap segment. At 12x, the Russell 2500 Index's forward P/E is trading near its lowest levels in over 30 years, only slightly above the lows during the Great Financial Crisis and below the COVID-19 recession and 2001 recession lows. The relative P/E of the Russell 2500 Index versus the Russell 1000 Index also remains near historic lows and sits at its cheapest levels since the Dot-com bubble. For long-term investors, these valuations may imply a more favorable setup for small/mid caps relative to large caps in the periods to come. Additionally, the 2020s may mark the beginning of deglobalization, where re-shoring of U.S. manufacturing accelerates following the pandemic and accompanying supply chain disruptions, trade tensions and geopolitical conflict. U.S.



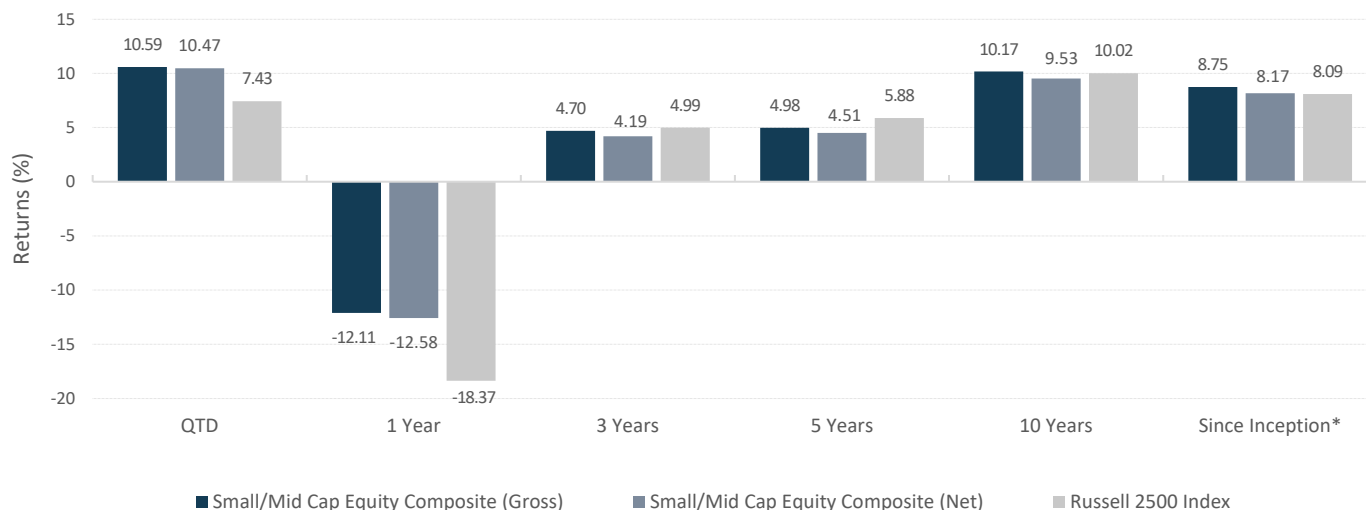
reshoring efforts, along with the accompanying need for regional banking, warehousing, etc., could result in a tailwind for small/mid caps, whose sales are more highly correlated with U.S. CapEx cycles than large caps. Lastly, using history as a guide, we observe that calendar year declines of this magnitude, typically portend positive returns in the following year, with the Russell 2500 never having experienced two negative years in a row since its inception. High and falling inflationary environments have also been favorable market environments for small/mid caps historically, a scenario we may find ourselves in this year.

As always, our current positioning is a function of our bottom-up security selection process and our ability to identify what we view as attractive investment candidates, regardless of economic sector definitions. Recent purchases and sales have been spread across industries and are idiosyncratic in nature, as opposed to being tied to an outlook for a particular sector. Overweights in Industrials and Information Technology are mostly a function of recent portfolio activity and the relative performance of our holdings in these sectors over the past few periods. Conversely, we continue to be underweight in Consumer Discretionary, as we have been unable to identify what we consider to be compelling long-term opportunities that fit our discipline given the rising risk profiles as a result of structural headwinds for various brick and mortar businesses. We also continue to be underweight in Real Estate as a result of valuations and structural challenges for various end markets within the sector. Given our focus on long-term business fundamentals, patient investment approach and low portfolio turnover, the strategy's sector positioning generally does not change significantly from quarter to quarter. However, we may take advantage of periods of volatility by adding selectively to certain companies when appropriate.



Aristotle Small/Mid Cap Equity Composite Performance

All Periods Ended December 31, 2022



Year	Small/Mid Cap Equity Composite (Gross %)	Small/Mid Cap Equity Composite (Net %)	Russell 2500 Index (%)
2022	-12.11	-12.58	-18.37
2021	18.50	17.93	18.18
2020	10.23	9.71	19.99
2019	23.73	23.25	27.77
2018	-10.22	-10.55	-10.00
2017	13.98	13.24	16.81
2016	22.73	21.89	17.59
2015	3.77	3.17	-2.90
2014	2.91	1.78	7.06
2013	38.34	37.41	36.82
2012	16.49	15.27	17.88
2011	0.00	-1.11	-2.51
2010	28.17	28.07	26.70
2009	28.88	28.88	34.38
2008	-30.53	-30.53	-36.78

Sources: SS&C Advent, Russell Investments

Composite returns for periods ended December 31, 2022 are preliminary pending final account reconciliation.

*The Aristotle Small/Mid Cap Equity Composite has an inception date of January 1, 2008 at a predecessor firm. During this time, Jack McPherson and Dave Adams had primary responsibility for managing the strategy. Performance starting January 1, 2015 was achieved at Aristotle Boston.

Effective January 1, 2022, the Russell 2500 Value Index was removed as the secondary benchmark for the Aristotle Boston Small/Mid Cap Equity Strategy. Non-fee-paying accounts represented less than 5% of the SMID Cap Composite assets from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2014, there were no non-fee-paying accounts in the Composite. In instances where non-fee paying accounts were included in the SMID Cap Composite, the highest model fee was applied to recalculate the net returns for composite purposes and the impact on the since inception return of the composite was deemed immaterial. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Performance results for periods greater than one year have been annualized.

Returns are presented gross and net of investment advisory fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Gross returns will be reduced by fees and other expenses that may be incurred in the management of the account. Net returns are presented net of actual investment advisory fees and after the deduction of all trading expenses. Please see important disclosures enclosed within this document.

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All investments carry a certain degree of risk, including the possible loss of principal. Investments are also subject to political, market, currency and regulatory risks or economic developments. International investments involve special risks that may in particular cause a loss in principal, including currency fluctuation, lower liquidity, different accounting methods and economic and political systems, and higher transaction costs.

These risks typically are greater in emerging markets. Securities of small- and medium-sized companies tend to have a shorter history of operations, be more volatile and less liquid. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks.

The material is provided for informational and/or educational purposes only and is not intended to be and should not be construed as investment, legal or tax advice and/or a legal opinion. Investors should consult their financial and tax adviser before making investments.

The opinions referenced are as of the date of publication, may be modified due to changes in the market or economic conditions, and may not necessarily come to pass.

The Russell 2500 Index is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 2500 Growth® Index measures the performance of the small/mid cap companies located in the United States that also exhibit a growth probability. The Russell 2500 Value® Index measures the performance of the small/mid cap companies located in the United States that also exhibit a value probability. The Russell 1000 Index is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index, representing approximately 90% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 1,000 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market capitalization and current index membership. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. The volatility (beta) of the composite may be greater or less than the benchmarks. It is not possible to invest directly in these indices.

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