

MARKET COMMENTARY

The Russell 2000 Index declined -2.2% in the third quarter of 2022. The Russell 2000 Growth Index outperformed for the quarter, returning +0.2% vs. -4.6% for the Russell 2000 Value Index.

Investors continued to grapple with elevated inflation and the Fed's hawkish action and sentiment. The latest Consumer Price Index (CPI) reading was 8.3% year-over-year, which was slightly above consensus forecasts but below the 40-year high reached in June (9.1%). Energy prices declined, with WTI crude oil falling from \$106/barrel to \$79/barrel over the course of the quarter. The most recent Core CPI reading, which excludes food and energy, increased slightly from the beginning of the quarter (6.3% from 5.9%). To combat inflation, the Federal Open Market Committee continued to raise interest rates. It increased the Fed Funds Target Rate by 150 basis points via two hikes in the quarter. The target rate now stands at 3.25% (upper bound), a full 3 percentage points higher than where the year began (0.25%). Market implied expectations are for the rate to exceed 4% by year-end.

The economy demonstrated mixed signals. Second quarter real gross domestic product (reported in the third quarter) contracted -0.6% quarter-over-quarter. The ISM Manufacturing PMI declined to 50.9 from over 60 in late 2021 (a reading above 50 indicates expansion, below 50 contraction). The ISM Services PMI was 56.7, slightly higher than at the beginning of the quarter. Unemployment and initial jobless claims remain low. Reported corporate earnings were strong, with 59% of Russell 2000 companies exceeding analyst expectations. Lower forward guidance was a common theme, however. Many management teams have been pointing to inflation, continued supply constraints, and the stronger dollar as near-term profitability headwinds.

At a price-to-earnings ratio¹ of 9.0x at the end of September, the Russell 2000 Value Index continues to trade at an attractive valuation relative to its own history. We continue to find attractive opportunities in Energy. There has been massive underinvestment in new energy projects. These projects take a long time, i.e., years, to produce oil and gas, so even if investment ramps up, we appear poised for a supply shortage for some time. This should keep upward pressure on commodity prices and benefit energy companies' earnings and cash flow. Eventually this is likely to balance but this could be well into the future. In the meantime,

the overearning and above normal cash flow puts energy companies in a position to return a lot of capital to shareholders. Retiring shares at attractive valuations is accretive to earnings per share and makes these companies even more attractively valued. We also remain partial to banks, which trade at significant discounts to the market and to their own history. Banks are also returning a lot of capital to shareholders and are one of very few industries that can benefit from rising interest rates. The substantial excess capital on their balance sheets should enable banks to withstand an economic downturn without requiring dilutive capital raises.

ATTRIBUTION – 3Q22

The Hotchkis & Wiley Small Cap Diversified Value Fund underperformed the Russell 2000 Value Index in the third quarter of 2022. The largest positive contributor to relative performance was stock selection in Information Technology. The overweight in Energy and underweight in Real Estate also helped relative performance. Conversely, stock selection in Industrials detracted from relative performance during the quarter. The underweight position and stock selection in Health Care also detracted.

¹Based on FY1 consensus earnings

Portfolio managers' opinions and data included in this commentary are as of September 30, 2022 and are subject to change without notice. Any forecasts made cannot be guaranteed. Information obtained from independent sources is considered reliable, but H&W cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. Fund holdings and/or sector allocations are subject to change and are not buy/sell recommendations. Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to risk. Certain information presented based on proprietary or third-party estimates are subject to change and cannot be guaranteed. **Diversification does not assure a profit nor protect against loss in a declining market. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

SMALL CAP DIVERSIFIED VALUE FUND

HWVIX
HWVAX
HWVZX

MANAGER REVIEW & ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

PERFORMANCE (%) as of September 30, 2022

	QTR	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	Since 6/30/14
Small Cap Diversified Value Fund – I Shares	-5.29	-17.78	-13.02	6.88	4.06	6.43
Russell 2000 Value	-4.61	-21.12	-17.69	4.72	2.87	4.90

The performance shown represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. Investment results and principal value will fluctuate so that shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. To obtain performance data current to the most recent month-end, access our website at www.hwcm.com.

The Fund's total annual operating gross expense ratio as of the most current prospectus is 0.87% for I Shares; 0.80% net expense ratio. The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive advisory fees and/or reimburse expenses through August 31, 2023. Expense ratio shown is gross of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements. I Shares sold to a limited group of investors. Periods over one year are average annual total return. Average annual total returns include reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Expense limitations may have increased the Fund's total return.

You should consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before you invest. This and other important information is contained in the Fund's summary prospectus and prospectus, which can be obtained by calling 1-800-796-5606 or visiting our website at www.hwcm.com. Read carefully before you invest.

Investing in smaller and/or newer companies involves greater risks than those associated with investing in larger companies. Please read the fund prospectus for a full list of fund risks.

Equities, bonds, and other asset classes have different risk profiles, which should be considered when investing. All investments contain risk and may lose value. Attribution is an analysis of the portfolio's return relative to a selected benchmark, is calculated using daily holdings information and does not reflect the payment of transaction costs, fees and expenses of the Fund.

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Style Risk: A value-oriented investment approach involves the risk that value stocks may remain undervalued or may not appreciate in value as anticipated. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole or from other types of stocks and may be out of favor with investors and underperform growth stocks for varying periods of time.

Market Disruption: The global coronavirus pandemic has caused disruption in the global economy and extreme fluctuations in global capital and financial markets. H&W is unable to predict the impact caused by coronavirus pandemic, which has the potential to negatively impact the firm's investment strategies and investment opportunities.

The Russell 2000® Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index. The Russell 2000® Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000® companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell 2000® Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000® Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The indices do not reflect the payment of transaction costs, fees and expenses associated with an investment in the Fund. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Real gross domestic product (GDP) is the inflation adjusted value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the US. The Consumer Price Index is a measurement of US prices for household goods and services. Basis point is a unit equal to 1/100th of 1% and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument. Cash flow measures the cash generating capability of a company by adding non-cash charges (e.g., depreciation) and interest expense to pretax income. Price-to-Earnings is the current market price per share divided by normalized earnings per share. Projected earnings are consensus analyst forecasts; actual P/E ratios may differ from projected P/E ratios. **A company's forecasted, or estimated, earnings made by analysts or by the company itself. Forward earnings differ from trailing earnings (which is the figure that is quoted more often) in that they are a projection and not a fact.**

Mutual fund investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible.
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