

LARGE CAP DIVERSIFIED VALUE

MARKET COMMENTARY

In 2020, investors witnessed the devastating impact of a worldwide pandemic on the global economy. While the effect was severe, investors perceived it as a transitory event, and recognized the stimulative influence of massive monetary and fiscal intervention. These interventions helped propel the S&P 500 Index which returned +18% for the year. Value investors were largely left behind; however, as growth stocks soared +38% and value stocks returned a modest +3%. This represented the largest gap between the Russell 1000 Growth Index and the Russell 1000 Value Index ever observed over a calendar year, and if history is any guide, sets the stage for a value comeback. We had a glimpse of what that comeback might look like during the fourth quarter of 2020. Value stocks outperformed, buoyed by the economic ramifications of new COVID-19 vaccines and another round of fiscal stimulus.

In our experience, when a major asset class underperforms for as long as value has, most investors are under-allocated to the asset class. Signs of this neglect include incessant rhetoric about the asset class' demise in the financial media, unusually wide valuation gaps, and the fatigue/frustration asset allocators experience when compelled to repeatedly explain why they have invested in such a lagging strategy. When the economic winds shift, however, the out-of-favor asset class can enjoy a substantial and sustained period of outperformance. Following the tech bubble, for example, value outperformed growth seven consecutive years by more than 100 percentage points cumulatively. We have learned time and time again, that patience is rewarded for those that stay focused on fundamentals and valuation.

Despite value outperforming growth in the fourth quarter, the Russell 1000 Value continues to trade at a larger than normal discount to the Russell 1000 Growth. Also, despite the strategy outperforming the value index, the portfolio continues to trade at a larger than normal discount to the Russell 1000 Value. In fact, the portfolio's discount remains near record levels. The portfolio trades at 8x normal earnings, which is more than 10% below its long-term average. The Russell 1000 Value, however, trades at 16x normal earnings, which is more than 20% above its long-term average. At the end of 4Q 2020 the portfolio's valuation was just half that of the index, a discount that has only been exceeded once before—at the beginning of 4Q 2020. The portfolio's 4Q outperformance narrowed the gap modestly but we anticipate considerably more reversion ahead.

To achieve such a large valuation discount, a portfolio must not only be invested in stocks trading at substantial discounts to intrinsic value but must also be very different than the index. The portfolio is both. Its active share is 85, which means that 85% of the portfolio is positioned differently than the Russell 1000 Value. While the portfolio is always highly active, 85 is among the highest in the strategy's history. Among their top 10 positions respectively, the portfolio and the index share only one common name (Bank of America). Of the portfolio's top 10 positions, 8 trade at single digit multiples of normal earnings and 5 trade at single digit multiples of consensus forward earnings (FY3), compared to just one for the index.

Financials and banks remain the portfolio's largest sector and industry weights, respectively, both in absolute terms and relative to the benchmark. Banks have been an unloved industry for years as scars from the financial crisis remain and regulatory uncertainties linger. When it appeared that the market was finally beginning to recognize the industry's strong recurring profitability and its massive de-risking efforts over the past decade, the pandemic caused investors to shun banks regardless of underlying fundamentals or valuations. Among the most important of these de-risking efforts was a substantial increase in capital held on banks' balance sheets. In addition to having excess capital, banks took large provisions throughout the year for potential credit delinquencies that may occur in the future. While these provisions hit 2020 bank earnings, the industry continued to produce compelling pre-provision income, even in the low interest rate environment. The combination of having strong balance sheets, large reserve pools, and ongoing profitability gives us confidence that banks have more than enough capacity to withstand a severe economic downturn much worse than we have experienced thus far. Yet many banks trade at single-digit multiples of normal earnings, which we see as extremely attractive in this market. Further, the Federal Reserve recently lifted stock buyback restrictions. Many banks are in a position to return considerable capital to shareholders. This would be accretive to earnings per share thereby improving valuations even more.

Calendar year 2020 was challenging in a myriad of ways. Looking through our value investor lens, the year tested our patience and conviction. We held steady in our commitment to the principles of value investing and worked as a team to ensure existing investments remained prudent and to find new ideas in an ever-changing environment. We will continue to do both. Our team remains entirely intact, the firm is healthy, and we are optimistic that our clients will be rewarded by our commitment and effort. It was reassuring to observe our time-tested investing style come back into vogue during the most recent quarter and we are optimistic that this reversion could be powerful and lasting. We look forward to the new year with enthusiasm.

ATTRIBUTION – 4Q20

The Hotchkis & Wiley Large Cap Diversified Value portfolio (gross and net of management fees) outperformed the Russell 1000 Value Index in the fourth quarter of 2020 by a wide margin. The portfolio has long exhibited valuation characteristics at a discount to the Russell 1000 Value, which had been a major stylistic headwind throughout 2020 until reversing in the fourth quarter. Positive stock selection drove about 80% of the outperformance, as the portfolio outperformed the index in 9 of 11 sectors. Positive stock selection in financials, industrials, energy, and consumer discretionary, were the largest contributors to performance; the overweight exposure to financials and energy were also modestly helpful, along with the underweight exposure to consumer staples. Stock selection in consumer staples and technology were modest detractors. The largest positive contributors to relative performance in the quarter were General Electric, Citigroup, AIG, CNH Industrials, and Magna International; the largest detractors were Unilever, GlaxoSmithKline, PPL Corp, Microsoft, and Oracle.

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Over the calendar year, the strategy underperformed the Russell 1000 Value Index. The value-focused approach that helped during the fourth quarter hurt over the course of the entire year. Accordingly, the largest contributors/detractors over the year were largely opposite of what occurred during the fourth quarter. Stock selection in financials and the overweight position in energy were the largest detractors, while stock selection in technology was the largest positive contributor.

LARGEST NEW PURCHASES – 4Q20

Bristol-Myers Squibb is a large pharmaceutical company that trades at a discount to its existing portfolio of marketed drugs. Based on its valuation, we are receiving its pipeline for free, yet the company has a long history of successful drug developments, including the first immuno-oncology drugs. It is diversifying to the portfolio, has meaningful valuation support, and the potential for a successful pipeline provides considerable upside.

F5 Networks provides software and hardware that ensures both traditional and modern applications are efficiently and safely deployed, both on premise and in public and private clouds. The company is typically viewed as a traditional IT hardware vendor, and critics often highlight the company's secularly declining on premise appliance business as a key risk factor. This perspective underappreciates the stickiness of F5's software and services

which almost always migrate to the public cloud in tandem with F5's loyal enterprise customers. It also underappreciates F5's strong presence in infrastructure and security software for rapidly growing modern applications. We believe downside is protected by stable cash flows from F5's traditional businesses and a renewed focus on shareholder return through share repurchases which gives this investment an attractively skewed risk/return profile.

Host Hotels is a REIT that owns about 80 hotels primarily in the US. It trades at a discount to the replacement cost of its assets and at an attractive multiple of normal earnings. It has well-positioned hotels and an investment grade balance sheet. Travel has been disrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but Host's hotels are in markets that serve both leisure and business travel. Delays in business travel may cause it to underearn temporarily but this should not impair the long-term normal earnings power of the franchise.

Composite performance is available at www.hwcm.com, located on the strategy's Performance tab. Returns discussed can differ from actual portfolio returns due to data differences, cash flows, trading, and other activity. Portfolio characteristics and attribution based on representative Large Cap Diversified Value portfolio. Certain client portfolio(s) may or may not hold the securities discussed due to each account's guideline restrictions, cash flow, tax and other relevant considerations. Performance attribution is an analysis of the portfolio's return relative to a selected benchmark, is calculated using daily holdings information and does not reflect management fees and other transaction costs and expenses. For the portfolio's total performance attribution, interaction effect is combined with stock selection. Specific securities identified are the largest contributors (or detractors) to the portfolio's performance relative to the Russell 1000 Value Index. Other securities may have been the best and worst performers on an absolute basis. The "Largest New Purchases" section includes the three largest new security positions during the quarter/year based on the security's quarter/year-end weight adjusted for its relative return contribution; does not include any security received as a result of a corporate action; if fewer than three new security positions during the quarter/year, all new security positions are included. Securities identified do not represent all of the securities purchased or sold for advisory clients and are not indicative of current or future holdings or trading activity. H&W has no obligation to disclose purchases or sales of the securities. No assurance is made that any securities identified, or all investment decisions by H&W were or will be profitable. The value discipline used in managing accounts in the Large Cap Diversified Value strategy may prevent or limit investment in major stocks in the S&P 500, Russell 1000 Value and Russell 1000 Growth and returns may not be correlated to the indexes.

Quarterly characteristics and portfolio holdings are available at www.hwcm.com, located on the strategy's Characteristics and Literature tabs. For a list showing every holding's contribution to the overall account's performance and portfolio activity for a given time period, please contact H&W at hotchkisandwiley@hwcm.com. Portfolio information is subject to the firm's portfolio holdings disclosure policy.

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. Growth investing tends to work well during speculative, momentum-driven markets, while value investing tends to work well following recessionary periods. Value stocks following a recession may start from a lower market value than growth stocks which can contribute to their outperformance. Past recessions and recoveries cannot predict future performance due to different factors and circumstances. Companies identified are for illustrative purposes and should not be considered investment advice.

Market Disruption: The recent global coronavirus pandemic has caused and continues to cause disruption in the global economy, unprecedented business and travel disruption and extreme fluctuations in global capital and financial markets. H&W is unable to predict the consequences of the upheaval caused by coronavirus pandemic, which, depending on the severity and the length of the outbreak, has the potential to negatively impact the firm's investment strategies and reduce available investment opportunities.

All investments contain risk and may lose value. The commentary is for information purposes only and should not be considered as investment advice or a recommendation of any particular security, strategy or investment product. Portfolio managers' opinions and data included in this commentary are as of December 31, 2020 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. Certain information presented is based on proprietary or third-party estimates, which are subject to change and cannot be guaranteed. Equity securities may have greater risks and price volatility than U.S. Treasuries and bonds, where the price of these securities may decline due to various company, industry and market factors. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.