OAM Research *Viewpoints* | Fourth Quarter 2023

The Importance of Remaining Diversified

With the Magnificent Seven carrying high valuations and macro risks persisting, we believe that thoughtfully diversified portfolios are best positioned to withstand a wide range of potential outcomes.

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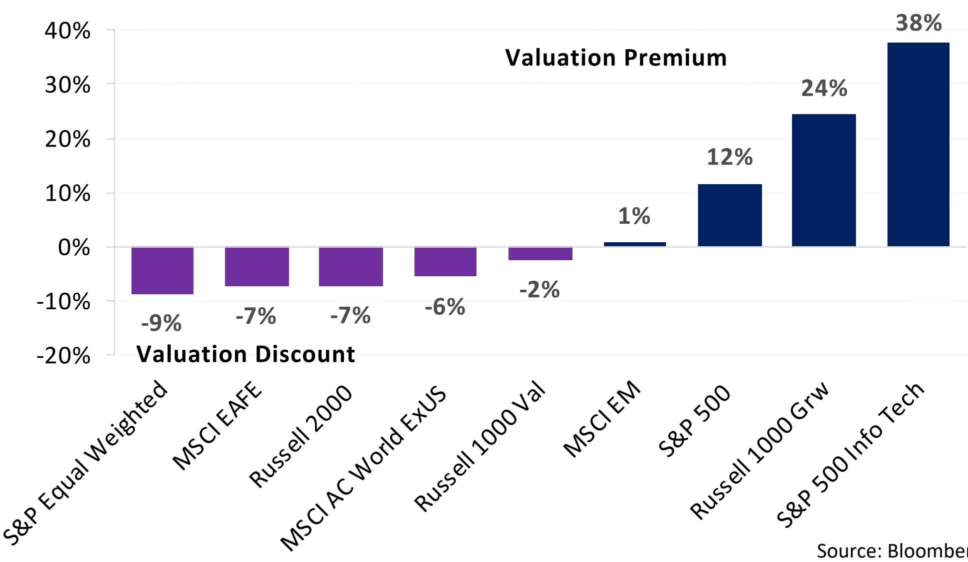
Market breadth continues to be narrow, and in last quarter's Viewpoints, OAM Research highlighted the magnitude of the impact that the "Magnificent Seven" had on S&P 500 performance. With the sharp recovery of these stocks over the last year, large cap growth equities are back to trading at elevated valuations. As the market digests the potential for "higher for longer" interest rates and assesses the lagged impact of monetary policy making its way through the economy, OAM Research believes that investors should ensure diversification across more reasonably priced asset classes that could prove more resilient during a slowdown.

Growth Equities are Trading at Elevated Valuations
Forward P/E vs 15 Year Average (as of 9/30/23)



Source: Bloomberg

The Forward P/E for each index is the current price divided by the forecasted earnings over the next 12 months. Today's Forward P/E for each index is compared to the index's 15-year average Forward P/E

Challenging Macro Backdrop

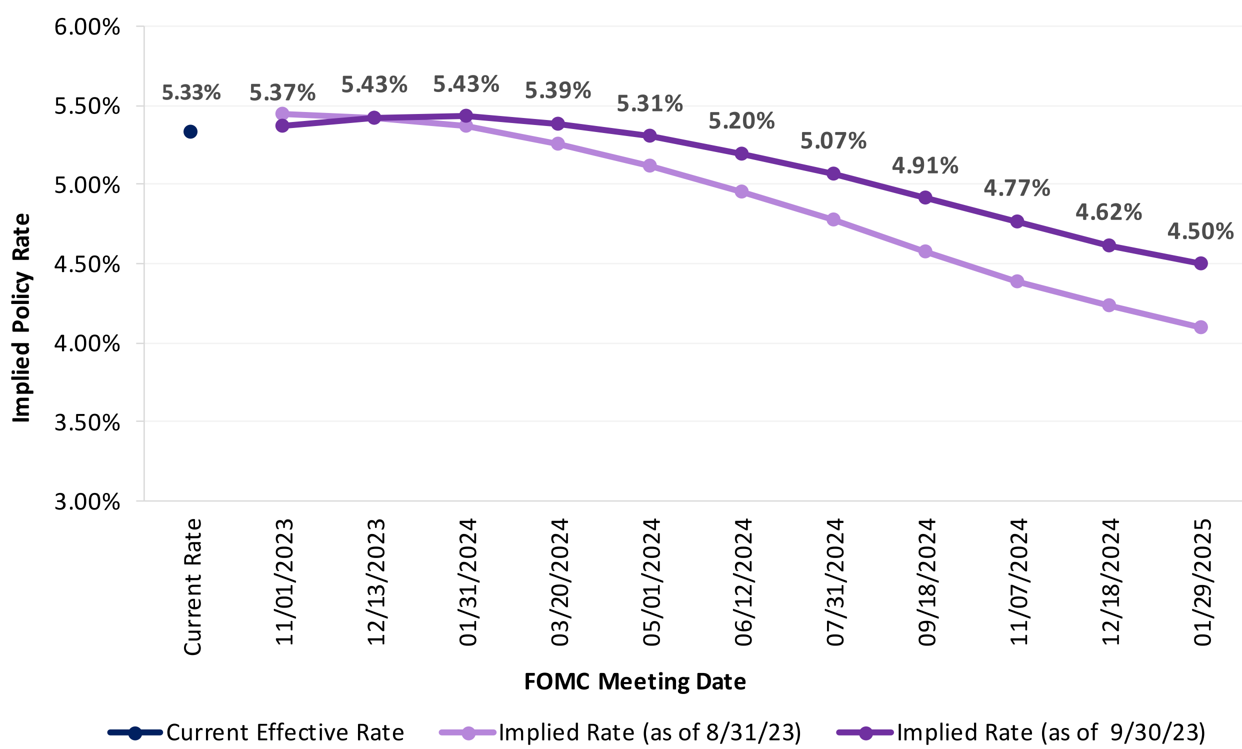
Domestic growth has been much more resilient than expected, and the Atlanta Fed GDPNow model is forecasting a well above-trend annualized growth rate for the third quarter. The continued strength of the U.S. consumer has propelled much of the growth, as low unemployment, wage gains and excess savings helped to sustain spending habits even as prices continued to rise. With inflation prints continuing to trend lower over the summer, many investors began to buy into the soft landing or even no landing narratives.

However, we reiterate a number of outstanding headwinds that warrant skepticism of the Fed's ability to successfully tame inflation without inducing economic pain:

1. Banks have significantly tightened their lending standards for both retail and commercial customers. Borrowers that still have access to capital will likely see interest expenses move materially higher and place pressure on margins.
2. Depleting consumer savings and the resumption of student loan repayments could hamper future spending, and rising delinquencies on credit card debt and auto loans have already impacted some consumers.
3. The labor market has proven much more resilient than expected but is often viewed as a lagging indicator for economic weakness. Persisting challenges from union strikes are likely to increase wages and thus spending but pressure margins further. Declining corporate profits will eventually lead to slowing growth and increased slack in the labor market.

Recent weakness in both the equity and fixed income markets likely represents a resetting of expectations regarding future interest rates. While inflation has cooled from peak levels seen in June 2022, inflation expectations have once again begun to shift upward as oil prices have moved notably higher and wage growth has remained sticky. The Fed's latest summary of economic projections reported higher than expected growth and inflation targets and a reduction in the number of interest rate cuts expected in 2024, which has exerted upward pressure on longer-term rates as investors digest a potential new normal.

Change in Implied Policy Rate
Based on Fed Funds Futures



Source: Bloomberg

Portfolio Implications

This macro landscape could prove difficult for large cap growth equities seeking to retain their dominance, as higher for longer rates could serve as a valuation headwind for longer duration assets, especially if the Fed is forced to keep interest rates high to avoid a stagflationary scenario. While new innovations such as generative artificial intelligence serve as significant potential future efficiency and growth drivers, uncertainty remains regarding the ultimate impact on earnings and future industry leaders. The rally in the first half of the year has likely caused an overweight to large cap growth equity in portfolios. We believe investors should reassess their current growth style allocations and contemplate rebalancing overweight positions back to their intended target weights.

In our view, instead of chasing the return drivers of early 2023, investors should remain diversified and ensure appropriate allocations to a variety of other asset classes with lower correlations to growth equity. Within equity markets, large cap value and smaller market cap stocks have the potential to provide attractive risk/return profiles at more reasonable valuations. Equity risk should be appropriately balanced with meaningful allocations to core fixed income and diversifying strategies that look increasingly attractive in today's economic and interest rate environment. Many investors have been sitting on excess cash reserves given the high short-term rates, but there is an opportunity cost to sitting on the sidelines and capital appreciation may be missed if markets move quickly.

In our view, investors should consider rebalancing capital away from areas of the market that have outperformed, and OAM Research has identified four opportunities below for capital deployment that could be primed for positive mean reversion.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Large Cap Value Equities

- Large cap value has lagged its growth counterpart by -23% YTD.
- The value to growth discount is over 20% wider than the long-term average discount.
- Exposure to higher quality and defensive value should protect on the downside and offer differentiated exposure to growth.

U.S. Small-Mid Cap Equities

- Small cap equities are trading at a 10% discount to their 20-year average on a Forward P/E basis.
- With the valuation discount, small and mid cap equities could provide a buffer heading into a slowdown.
- Small cap stocks also tend to lead the rally off of recessionary lows.

U.S. Core Fixed Income

- Core fixed income continues to offer its highest yields since 2007.
- The total return potential for core fixed income at current levels remains attractive.
- In the event of a slowdown or a form of a risk-off environment, high quality fixed income should perform.

Diversifying Strategies

- Strategies with low correlations to traditional equities and fixed income continued to provide risk-adjusted returns in Q3, similar to 2022
- Real assets have also performed well on a relative basis in recent periods given their inflation sensitivity

Summary of Asset Class Changes – Fourth Quarter 2023

In this section, OAM Research offers sector-specific opinions derived from ongoing analysis of valuations, momentum, economics, business cycle and fund flows. It is important to note that some asset classifications changed since the last quarter. The changes are defined in the chart below.

Old Classification	New Classification	Rationale
Diversifying Strategies		
Event Driven and Other Uncorrelated Strategies	Event Driven/Uncorrelated	Combined into one asset class given current platform offerings and similar uses in portfolios

Asset Class Detail

This chart outlines OAM Research's macroeconomic and asset class views.

Negative Slightly Negative Neutral Slightly Positive Positive Change from prior quarter

Global Equity

U.S. Large Cap Large caps offer investors an attractive blend of quality, yield and growth. Growth equity valuations remain very stretched, but value stocks appear more reasonably priced. Economic growth has thus far remained stronger than expected, but cautionary signs continue to emerge as the full impact of the Fed's aggressive tightening is likely still making its way through the economy. Higher-quality companies with pricing power should be more resilient, and investors may benefit from allocating to strategies focused on quality and downside protection.

U.S. Small-Mid Cap Small and mid-cap stocks are trading at discounts relative to large caps and to their own history. Smaller companies are facing the same headwinds as their larger counterparts, primarily due to the impact of higher interest rates, higher cost of labor and lending pressures but are navigating the environment with less diversified product lines. Smaller cap stocks tend to underperform as economic growth slows, so neutral positioning is warranted despite more attractive valuations.

International Developed Most major economies outside of the U.S. are contending with weakening growth, elevated inflation, and hawkish central banks. International equities continue to trade at meaningful discounts, but given the economic uncertainties there appears to be more potential downside risk.

Emerging Markets Valuations remain reasonable and look attractive relative to developed equities. However, China's growth has been much weaker than expected and other emerging economies may suffer if global demand slows. Active managers can take advantage of bifurcated performance by allocating to countries with more promising growth prospects.

Global Equity - Alternatives

Long/Short Equity is considered part of the strategic asset allocation for equities based on each fund's underlying investments.

Long/Short Equity Long/short strategies should benefit from increased dispersion and market dislocation, leveraging active management of both long and short positions. However, if a broad downward revision of earnings across sectors were to occur, it would likely adversely impact strategies.

Global Fixed Income

U.S. Core Fixed Income Interest rates have continued to rise and yields are much higher today than they were a year ago, providing a buffer from a total return standpoint. With the Fed nearing the end of their hiking cycle it can be an opportunity to add duration. Investment-grade credit spreads remain reasonable and corporate balance sheets are generally healthy. Spreads for high-quality securitized products represent attractive entry points.

High Yield Credit Spreads have widened a bit recently but are tighter year-to-date and look tight if the U.S. is heading for recession. Defaults have picked up over the last year and could accelerate if the economy worsens. However, yields more than doubled over the last two years and high-yield bonds provide considerably more income today.

International Fixed Income Yields overseas have similarly improved over the last year and a half. However, most developed market rates remain less attractive than U.S. yields. Emerging market debt looks more attractive within the non-U.S. market, both from a yield perspective and as a portfolio diversifier, though the asset class may suffer if the risk-off trade intensifies.

Diversifying Strategies

Real Assets Midstream energy infrastructure continues to benefit from elevated commodity prices, improved fundamentals and attractive yields. Other infrastructure segments with lower equity betas should provide stability in the face of more volatility. REITs continue to feel pressure from interest rates and loan concerns, but valuations have improved and fundamentals in many segments remain sound.

Event Driven/Uncorrelated Event-driven strategies have rebounded from volatility in the first half of 2023 and continue to perform well as deal flow is projected to remain resilient despite increased regulatory scrutiny and recession risk. In some cases, event-driven managers with opportunistic credit exposure may benefit from stressed and distressed situations that arise. Other uncorrelated strategies such as multi-manager, macro and CTA have performed well amid elevated volatility, higher commodity prices and an increase in rates. If this environment continues, we believe these strategies should perform.

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Adopting a fee-based account program may not be suitable for all investors; anticipated annual commission costs should be compared to anticipated annual fees.

S&P Equal Weighted is the equal-weight version of the S&P 500. The index is comprised of the same stocks of the S&P 500, but each company is allocated a fixed percentage (.2%) of the total index.

MSCI AC World ex-USA Index *captures large- and mid- cap representation across 22 of 23 developed-market countries (excluding the U.S.) and 24 emerging-market countries.*

MSCI EAFE *is an index in US dollars based on the share price of companies listed on stock exchanges in 21 developed countries outside of North America. This Index is created by aggregating the 21 different country Indices, all of which are created separately. It is considered to be generally representative of overseas stock markets.*

Russell 2000 Index *measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 index. Frank Russell Co. ranks the US common stocks from largest to smallest market capitalization at each annual reconstitution period. The Russell 2000 Index represents a very small percentage of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. It is considered to be generally representative of US Equity Small and Mid Cap performance.*

Russel 1000 Value Index *measures the performance of the Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.*

MSCI Emerging Markets Index *is a market capitalization weighted Index in US dollars representing 26 emerging markets in the world. The Index is created by aggregating the 26 different country Indices, all of which are created separately. It is considered to be generally representative of overseas stock markets.*

Russel 1000 Growth Index *measures the performance of the Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.*

S&P 500 Sector/Information Technology TR Index *consists of stocks chosen for their representation in the Info Tech industry. Companies considered are involved in technology software and technology hardware and equipment. It is a market value weighted Index (stock price times number of shares outstanding), with each stock's weight in the Index proportionate to its market value.*

LTM PE Ratio *is the last 12-month price-to-earnings ratio.*

Indices are unmanaged, do not reflect the costs associated with buying and selling securities and are not available for direct investment.

Risk Factors

The success of an investment program may be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, the availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity of a portfolio's investments. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could result in losses. Investing in securities is speculative and entails risk. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives will be achieved or that an investment strategy will be successful.

Special Risks of Foreign Securities

Investments in foreign securities are affected by risk factors generally not thought to be present in the United States. The factors include, but are not limited to, the following: less public information about issuers of foreign securities and less governmental regulation and supervision over the issuance and trading of securities. International investments may involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuation in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles or from economic or political instability in other nations.

Special Risks of Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies
Investments in companies with smaller market capitalization are generally riskier than investments in larger, well established companies. Smaller companies often are more recently formed than larger companies and may have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. These companies may not be well known to the investing public, may not have significant institutional ownership and may have cyclical, static or moderate growth prospects. There is often less publicly available information about these companies than there is for larger, more established issuers, making it more difficult for the Investment Manager to analyze that value of the company. The equity securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies are often traded over-the-counter or on regional exchanges and may not be traded in the volume typical for securities that are traded on a national securities exchange. Consequently, the investment manager may be required to sell these securities over a longer period of time (and potentially at less favorable prices) than would be the case for securities of larger companies. In addition, the prices of the securities of small- and mid- capitalization companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies.

Special Risks of Fixed Income Securities
For fixed income securities, there is a risk that the price of these securities will go down as interest rates rise. Another risk of fixed income securities is credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer of a bond will not be able to make principal and interest payments on time. Liquidity risk is the risk that you might not be able to buy or sell investments quickly for a price that is close to the true underlying value of the asset. When a bond is said to be liquid, there's generally an active market of investors buying and selling that type of bond. Fixed income securities markets are subject to many factors, including economic conditions, government regulations, market sentiment, and local and international political events. Further, the market value of fixed-income securities will fluctuate depending on changes in interest rates, currency values and the creditworthiness of the issuer.

High Yield Fixed Income Risk
High yield fixed income securities are considered to be speculative and involve a substantial risk of default. Adverse changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the issuer are more likely to cause price volatility for issuers of high yield debt than would be the case for issuers of higher grade debt securities. In addition, the market for high yield debt may be less attractive than that of higher-grade debt securities.

Special Risks of Event-Driven Strategies
Investing in event or disruption driven strategies carries the risk of the unforeseen nature of events, such as corporate transactions falling through or changes in the economic or political environment. A reduction in money market liquidity or pricing inefficiency, as well as other market factors, can potentially reduce the scope for these investment strategies. Such funds may be adversely affected by unforeseen events, including forced redemptions of securities or acquisition proposals, break-up of planned mergers, unexpected changes in relative value, short squeezes, inability to short stock or changes in tax treatment.

Special Risks of Long/Short Equity
Long/short equity strategies utilize leverage, and may do so through direct borrowing, short selling, options and other instruments (including, without limitation, derivatives) and arrangements with embedded leverage. While strategies, techniques and instruments that employ leverage increase the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, they also increase the risk of loss. Hedging and selling securities short entails losing an amount greater than proceeds received or possible default by the other party to the transaction.

Special Risks of Uncorrelated Strategies
Strategies such as multi-strategy, macro and CTA utilize leverage, and may do so through direct borrowing, short selling, options and other instruments (including, without limitation, derivatives) and arrangements with embedded leverage. Hedge funds, commodity pools and other alternative investments involve a high degree of risk and can be illiquid due to restrictions on transfer and lack of a secondary trading market. In addition, they may be subject to commodity risk, derivatives risk, foreign investment risk, foreign currency risk, and credit risk. Many hedge funds employ a single investment strategy. Thus, a hedge fund or even multi-strategy hedge funds may be subject to strategy risk, associated with the failure or deterioration of an entire sub-strategy. Strategy specific losses can result from excessive concentration by multiple hedge fund managers in the same investment or broad events that adversely affect particular strategies.

Special Risks of Alternative Investments
Alternative investments are not appropriate for all investors and only may be offered to certain qualified investors. Investors must be able to bear the economic risk of such an investment for an indefinite period and can afford to suffer the complete loss of investment. An Investor's ability to redeem from such investments is limited to specific time periods (e.g. monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually) with certain notice requirements. Investing in securities is speculative and involves substantial risk. There can be no assurance that any investment strategy will be successful. This information is provided for informational purposes only and should not be construed as an endorsement of or a solicitation to invest in any specific program. There is a substantial risk of loss when investing in alternative investments and, for each specific fund, the risk of underperforming the general markets or other funds.

Special Risks of Real Assets
Master limited partnerships are publicly listed securities that trade much like a stock, but they are taxed as partnerships. MLPs are typically concentrated investments in assets such as oil, timber, gold and real estate. The risks of MLPs include concentration risk, illiquidity, and exposure to potential volatility, tax reporting complexity, fiscal policy and market risk. MLPs are not suitable for all

investors. Common risks associated with an investment in a REIT include, but are not limited to, real estate portfolio risk (including development, environmental, competition, occupancy and maintenance risk), general economic risk, market and liquidity risk, interest rate risk, sector diversification and geographic concentration risk, leverage risk, distribution risk, capital markets risk, growth risk, counterparty risk, conflicts of interest risk, key personnel risk, and structural and regulatory risk.

Forward Looking Statements

This presentation may contain forward looking statements or projections. These statements and projections relate to future events or future performance. Forward-looking statements and projections are based on the opinions and estimates of Oppenheimer as of the date of this presentation, and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors, such as economic, political, and public health, that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements and projections.

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