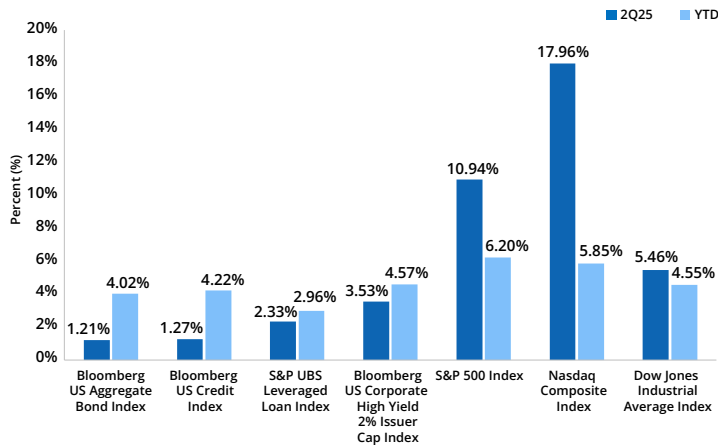




2Q25 Index Total Returns



Index	2Q25	YTD
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	1.21%	4.02%
Bloomberg US Credit Index	1.27%	4.22%
S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index	2.33%	2.96%
Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index	3.53%	4.57%
S&P 500 Index	10.94%	6.20%
Nasdaq Composite Index	17.96%	5.85%
Dow Jones Industrial Average Index	5.46%	4.55%

Source: Bloomberg as of 6/30/25.

Market Review

U.S. equity and fixed-income markets ended the second quarter higher despite bookended macro events, beginning with tariffs and ending with the war between Israel and Iran. Domestic equity indices ended the quarter higher, while performance favored intermediate maturities and lower-quality parts of the bond market.

- Markets were caught in a downdraft in early April as more hawkish-than-expected tariffs caught investors off guard. While the sell-off was sharp for equities and credit, positive risk sentiment returned following the low on April 9 as the administration temporarily paused higher reciprocal tariffs for countries aside from China and announced an agreement with the United Kingdom. A second bout of macro volatility erupted in mid-June as Israel conducted preemptive bombings on Iran's nuclear program followed

by U.S. strikes. The impact from the 12-day war was short-lived, however, as the oil market declined 8.9% during the quarter (as measured by the West Texas Intermediate or WTI benchmark).

- The Federal Reserve refrained from cutting interest rates in the second quarter, leaving the fed funds rate between 4.25% to 4.50%, but the central bank highlighted further uncertainty in their outlook. Fed messaging projected two cuts in 2025, a continuation of their wait-and-see approach as the knock-on effects of the trade war on economic growth, inflation, and employment remain to be seen.
- Bonds rallied during the quarter with spread compression the primary driver of performance while the contribution from interest-rate exposure was mixed. The U.S. Treasury curve steepened, as yields for intermediate maturities declined and the yield on the 30-year note rose 19 basis points (bps). The yield on the 30-year note briefly crested 5% in May, before drifting lower to 4.86% to end the quarter.

Credit markets generated positive total returns in the second quarter, with below investment-grade securities leading the rally back from the tariff-induced lows seen in early April. Credit spreads for high-yield corporates and loans materially tightened during the period, while investment-grade performance was positive as spread tightening was partially offset by rate exposure.

One theme of note during the second quarter was the resilience of the U.S. economy and consumer. Non-farm payrolls surprised to the upside in May and June, beating consensus expectations with growth of 144,000 and 147,000, respectively, while the unemployment rate fell a tenth of a percent in June to 4.1%. The personal-savings rate as a percentage of disposable income jumped in April to 4.9% in light of economic uncertainty but eased down to 4.5% as positive risk sentiment returned in May. Further supporting the resilience theme was forward-looking data such as inflation expectations and consumer sentiment, which improved in the second quarter. The University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Survey, which measures

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confidence and future expectations, sharply rebounded in June from recent lows in April and May. One factor driving the improvement was the decline in consumer inflation expectations for the year ahead, which fell from 6.6% in May to 5.0% in June as concerns about tariff induced inflation abated.

With no rate cuts in the first half of 2025, the Federal Reserve maintained a wait-and-see posture toward future easing. At the Fed's June Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting, participants unanimously voted to keep the target rate unchanged between 4.25% to 4.50%, with two cuts still the most likely trajectory for 2025. While news from the Fed was fairly muted in the second quarter, the same could not be said regarding the institution's independence and the credit worthiness of the U.S. Viewing rates as too high, President Trump floated the idea of firing Chairman Powell and fueled speculation of a replacement selection as early as this summer (Powell's term runs until May 2026). The nation's credit outlook is less sanguine as well, as Moody's stripped the U.S. of its last triple A rating, downgrading the country to Aa1 due to increased government debt and interest payments that are higher than similarly rated sovereigns. A potential casualty of the downgrade and trade war volatility was the U.S. dollar, which declined 7% in the second quarter and over 10% since the start of the year.

Asset Class Overview

Despite market and geopolitical volatility, short-term bonds played a meaningful role in preserving capital and maintaining liquidity for investors. Short-duration investment-grade bonds (represented by the Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Government/Credit Bond Index) ended the quarter with a yield-to-worst of 3.92% (down from 4.09% to start the period), spreads remained flat, and the index returned 1.27% during the second quarter of 2025. Quarter over quarter, the 3-month Treasury bill moved 9 basis points higher to end at 4.41%; the 1-year Treasury bill moved 7 basis points lower to finish at 3.96%; and the 3-year Treasury note moved 21 basis points lower to end at 3.68%. The Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Government/Credit Bond Index ended June with an average price of \$98.67, up from \$98.24 at the end of March.

Past Performance is not indicative of future results. Returns reflect reinvestment of dividends/distribution. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance current to the most recent month end may be found at www.AristotleFunds.com/performance or by calling 1-844-274-7885. The investment advisor has contractually agreed to limit certain expenses through 7/31/25. Please see the current prospectus for detailed information.

	2Q25 Return	OAS	OAS to Start Year	YTW	YTW to Start Year	Duration	Duration to Start Year
US 1-3 Yr Gov/ Credit Index	1.27%	12.5	13.3	3.92%	4.41%	1.87	1.89

Source: Bloomberg as of 6/30/25.

Fund Performance

For the quarter, the Aristotle Ultra Short Income Fund (Class I-2) returned 1.34% versus the Bloomberg Short Treasury Total Return Index return of 1.03%.

Portfolio Review

The Ultra Short Income Fund remains focused on investment-grade corporate bonds and high-grade asset-backed securities (ABS). Over recent quarters, credit selection has been fine-tuned towards sectors and issuers that we believe will be more resilient should an economic slowdown materialize. The investment-grade corporate bond and ABS sleeves averaged approximately 58.0% and 28.7%, respectively, for the quarter. The corporate bond exposure is oriented towards stable BBB rated securities. The ABS allocation is focused primarily on AAA rated CLO debt securities and highly rated auto- and student-loan exposures. We continue to find value in the banking sector, which makes up 22.4% of portfolio assets. Bank holdings are oriented towards global systemically important banks (G-SIBs), including Bank of America, JP Morgan, and Goldman Sachs. The fund's allocation to bank loans was 2.6% and consists of stable credit rated BB and better. Portfolio duration of 0.65 years was longer than benchmark duration of 0.35 years. The average cash position for the quarter was 6.58%.

Fund Allocation

At quarter-end, the fund's allocation was as follows: investment-grade corporate bonds (59.5%), ABS (29.2%), government bonds (5.0%), and bank loans and high-yield bonds. The fund's allocation to investment-grade corporate bonds and ABS increased by 3.0% and 1.2%, respectively, quarter-over-quarter. The allocation to government bonds increased by 0.8%. Combined exposure to bank loans and high-yield bonds

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decreased by 3.3%. The fund's cash position at quarter-end was 3.9%.

Contributors/Detractors

The fund's quarterly relative performance benefited from additional yield relative to the benchmark generated through selective credit exposures. Corporate option-adjusted spreads in the 1–3-year range tightened, providing incremental positive return attribution for the quarter. The allocation to ABS, inclusive of student loan, CLO debt securities, auto and other ABS, was broadly positive on an absolute and relative return basis. Floating-rate bank loans also provided positive return attribution for the quarter.

Manager Outlook

Rising concerns around the economy and credit fundamentals were priced into markets at the beginning of the quarter as large tariff announcements hit the tape. As these fears subsided, risk markets improved over the course of the quarter. Corporate fundamentals remain in good shape for many, but swings in economic expectations have strained some lower-quality corporate borrowers. As tariff uncertainty subsides, we expect management teams to improve outlooks or at the least become more confident in their fundamental visibility. The consumer fundamentals across all income cohorts continues to soften, and the consumer has become more dependent on borrowing to maintain spending. Higher costs, slightly higher jobless numbers, and higher uses of leverage have begun to result in more delinquencies and defaults in asset-backed structures. These have not risen to super concerning levels though. Watching all of this is the Fed, as it tries to determine which policy path to take. The central bank is looking to determine which is the bigger threat to stability: lower growth and potentially rising unemployment or higher inflation (hopefully not both!).

While we have had robust issuance in many fixed-income markets already this year, higher all-in yields have been supportive to the demand side of this issuance. Institutional and retail investors have been attracted to fixed-income markets, especially in credit products like corporates,

asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS). With the market rebounding and spread levels back to historically tight levels, we may see corporate bond issuance pick up. Use of proceeds could be to pull forward refinancings or for less debt-friendly activities such as dividends, share buybacks or leveraging transactions. These pressures usually grow as lower growth outlooks meet cheaper financing.

As of quarter-end, the option-adjusted spread on the investment-grade 1-3 year corporate index sat at 52 basis points, which is unchanged from the start of the year. We did see spreads move close to 87 basis in April post-tariff announcements, a level that we believed was adequately compensating investors for a small potential for recession. Spreads have moved lower since and once again sit at levels that leave the asset class at risk for fundamental outlook corrections. 1-3 year corporate yields at quarter-end were 4.34%, which is lower by over 45 basis points since year-end. The move lower in yields has been a positive for total returns, as the 1-3 year corporate index is up 3.13% year-to-date at quarter-end. Solid total-return potential exists if the Fed can return to its rate-cutting bias.

The fund's flexibility to invest across the credit spectrum allows it to seek value in the most attractive areas of the liquid-credit market. While we believe corporate management teams will be able to navigate through tariff noise, we are finding relative value in other parts of the credit markets where spreads look slightly more attractive. We feel we are positioned more defensively, while at the same time offering attractive yields through a higher allocation to high-quality areas of the securitized market. These areas include top-of-the-cap structure in CLOs, ABS, and some MBS. We also have a higher allocation to Treasuries. On an industry basis, we still like the large U.S. banks (including lower in the capital structure of bank paper), select Yankee banks and utilities. We continue to see stress in media/telco, drug retail, and chemical names. While volatility has subsided, we feel well-positioned should we see a pick-up in fundamental concerns being priced into the market. The fund's flexibility continues to enable us to navigate the evolving environment and capitalize on new opportunities.

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Performance as of 6/30/25

	Total Returns (%)			Annualized Total Returns (%)			Top 10 Issuers	Weight (%)
	3-Month	YTD	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	Since Fund Inception		
Class I-2	1.34	2.60	5.65	5.41	3.28	3.15	Gallant Capital Partners, LLC	6.60
Class I	1.33	2.60	5.65	5.41	3.28	3.14	Magnetite CLO Ltd	6.47
Bloomberg Short Treasury Total Return Index	1.03	2.10	4.80	4.53	2.69	2.56	American Airlines Group Inc.	5.87
							United Airlines Holdings, Inc.	5.39
							Government Of The United States Of America	4.97
							Bank Of America Corp	4.04
							Morgan Stanley	3.91
							Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	3.56
							Neuberger Berman CLO Ltd	3.34
							Banco Santander, S.A.	3.27
							Total	47.42

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Gross/Net annual operating expenses for Class I-2 are 0.36%/0.32%. Gross/Net annual operating expenses for Class I are 0.35%/0.32%, inception date 6/28/19.

Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Further, they hold no cash and incur no expenses. All share classes may not be available at all firms and not all investors may be eligible for all share classes.

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Definitions

One **basis point** equals 0.01%.

The **Bloomberg 1–3 Year US Government/Credit Bond Index** is a performance benchmark of U.S. investment-grade government and corporate bonds with maturities of one to three years.

The **Bloomberg Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) Index** is the ABS component of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index that measures the performance of ABS with the following collateral types: credit and charge card, auto and utility loans. All securities have an average life of at least one year.

The **Bloomberg Short Treasury Total Return Index** is a performance benchmark of all U.S. Treasuries that have a remaining maturity between one and twelve months.

The **Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index** is composed of investment-grade U.S. government bonds, investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities, and is commonly used to track the performance of U.S. investment-grade bonds.

The **Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index** includes publicly issued U.S. corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes that meet the specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements.

The **Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Bond Index** measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market.

The **Bloomberg US Credit Index** measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, taxable corporate and government-related bond markets. It is composed of the US Corporate Index and a non-corporate component that includes non-US agencies, sovereigns, supnationals and local authorities.

The **Bloomberg US High-Yield 2% Issuer Capped Bond Index** measures the performance of high-yield bonds with a 2% maximum allocation to any one issuer.

The **Dow Jones Industrial Average index (DJIA)** tracks the share price of the top 30 large, publicly owned U.S. companies which is often used as an indicator of the overall condition of the U.S. stock market.

Duration is often used to measure a bond's or fund's sensitivity to interest rates. The longer a fund's duration, the more sensitive it is to interest-rate risk. The shorter a fund's duration, the less sensitive it is to interest-rate risk.

The **Nasdaq Composite** is a stock market index that consists of the stocks that are listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange.

Option adjusted spread (OAS) is the measurement of the spread of a fixed-income security rate and the risk-free rate of return.

The **S&P 500 index** is a market capitalization-weighted index of 500 widely held stocks often used as a proxy for the U.S. stock market.

The **S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index** is designed to mirror the investable universe of the U.S. dollar denominated leveraged loan market.

Yield to worst is the lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting.

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Investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. The Fund is subject to liquidity risk (the risk that an investment may be difficult to purchase, value, and sell particularly during adverse market conditions, because there is a limited market for the investment, or there are restrictions on resale) and credit risk (the risk an issuer may be unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations, risking default). High-yield/high-risk bonds ("junk bonds") and floating-rate loans (usually rated below investment grade) have greater risk of default than higher-rated securities/higher-quality bonds that may have a lower yield. The Fund is also subject to foreign-markets risk.

This commentary represents the views of the portfolio managers at Aristotle Pacific Capital, LLC as of the publication date and are presented for informational purposes only. These views should not be construed as investment advice, an endorsement of any security, mutual fund, sector or index, or to predict performance of any investment. Any forward-looking statements are not guaranteed. All material is compiled from sources believed to be reliable, but accuracy cannot be guaranteed. The opinions expressed herein are subject to change without notice as market and other conditions warrant. Sector names in this commentary are provided by the Fund's portfolio managers and could be different if provided by a third party.

Investors should consider a fund's investment goal, risk, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about the fund and can be obtained at www.AristotleFunds.com. It should be read carefully before investing.

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Diversification does not assure a profit, nor does it protect against a loss in a declining market.

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