

“Notice the small things. The rewards are inversely proportional”

-Elizabeth “Liz” Vassey, actress

An overlooked opportunity or undue risk?

We have been advocates of investing in small and mid cap credits since launching our high yield strategy more than seven years ago. In our decades following the high yield market, we have learned that this often-overlooked market segment can offer mispriced opportunities for bottom-up credit pickers willing to roll up their sleeves. Admittedly, however, we have been somewhat deficient in articulating exactly why we have such a penchant for this market segment. We look to mend this with our latest newsletter, which will focus on the composition, characteristics, and risks of small and mid cap high yield credits.

In preview, there are three primary reasons for our small/mid cap proclivity; each of these benefits will be explored in greater detail with Benefit #3 receiving disproportionate attention:

- Benefit #1:** Large opportunity set
- Benefit #2:** Yield/spread advantage
- Benefit #3:** Upside potential overshadows manageable risks

Defining small and mid cap

Segmenting equity markets by company size is common practice. So much so, in fact, that even relatively novice investors are familiar with conventional size-based equity indices like the Russell 1000 (large), Russell Midcap (mid), and Russell 2000 (small). Analogous parsing of bond markets, however, is uncommon and fixed income research based on size is remarkably limited. To our knowledge, there is no universally-accepted method for defining large, mid, and small cap bonds. We will need to define the market ourselves as we wade into thinly-chartered waters. Table A summarizes our definitions, which will be used throughout the newsletter unless noted otherwise.

Table A: Size Classifications

	Issuer Size
Large Cap	Over \$1.2 billion
Mid Cap	\$600 million to \$1.2 billion
Small Cap	\$200 million to \$600 million

We are basing our size definition at the company level (i.e. issuer) rather than the bond level (i.e. individual issue). Performance of high yield bonds are typically dictated by positive or negative developments at the company level above all else. Defaults occur at the company level. Based on our definition, therefore, all bonds of the same company will be assigned the same classification. For example, HCA Inc., a hospital system, is one of the largest issuers in the high yield market with more than \$22 billion in par value outstanding. The company has more than 20 individual bonds issued, 8 of which are less than \$600 million in par value. We are classifying all of HCA's bonds as large cap, even those with just \$600 million in total par value, because the company is a large issuer. True small cap bonds, in our view, are bonds of small companies.

The breakpoints we chose (\$200MM, \$600MM, and \$1.2B) are somewhat arbitrary and largely based on our experiences—we have to draw the line in the sand somewhere. We could alter the parameters slightly and our conclusions would remain intact. Importantly, we impose a \$200 million minimum issuer size to be included in our small cap universe. It is exceedingly difficult to take meaningful positions in issuers below \$200 million without incurring excessive costs and/or liquidity risks.

Market snapshot

Benefit #1: Large opportunity set

The BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield Index—our proxy for the high yield market—is composed of about 1,000 companies with about 2,200 individual bonds. As shown in Chart 1, about 75% of the market is large cap and 25% is small/mid cap as measured by market value. Also shown in Chart 1, however, about 30% of the market is large cap and about 70% is small/mid cap as measured by the number of issuers. There are 660 small/mid issuers (442 + 218) compared to 279 large issuers. The failure to incorporate the small/mid cap segment of the market severely limits the opportunity set, thereby handicapping active managers’ ability to add value through credit research.

Chart 1: High Yield Market Composition

As of 6/30/16

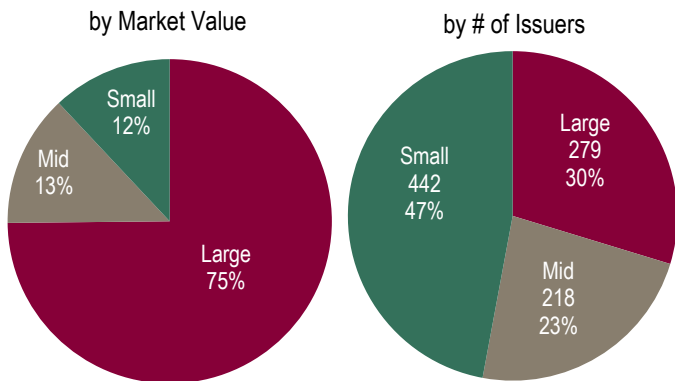
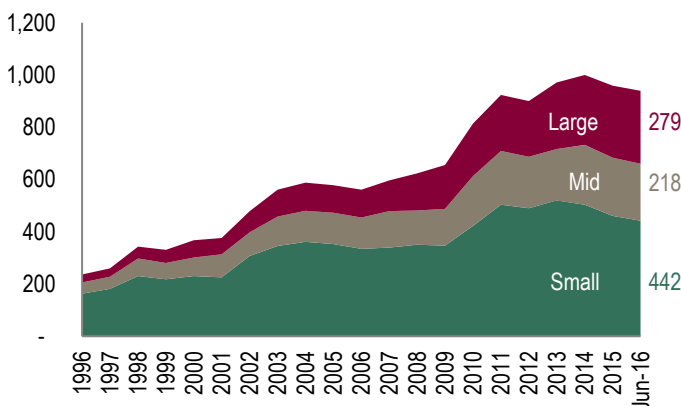


Chart 2: High Yield Market by Number of Issuers Historically



Yields and spreads

Benefit #2: Yield/spread advantage

Charts 3 and 4 highlight the median yields and spreads, respectively, for the high yield market over the last 20 years. On average, yields have been higher and spreads have been wider for small and mid caps compared to large cap. The only period where large caps had a yield/spread advantage over small/mid was in the early 2000s. During this period, several large cable and telecom issuers experienced periods of financial distress, and exhibited excessive yields/spreads accordingly (e.g. Nextel, Adelphia, Qwest). Outside this period small/mid caps have exhibited consistently higher yields and wider spreads.

Chart 3: Yield-to-Worst (%)

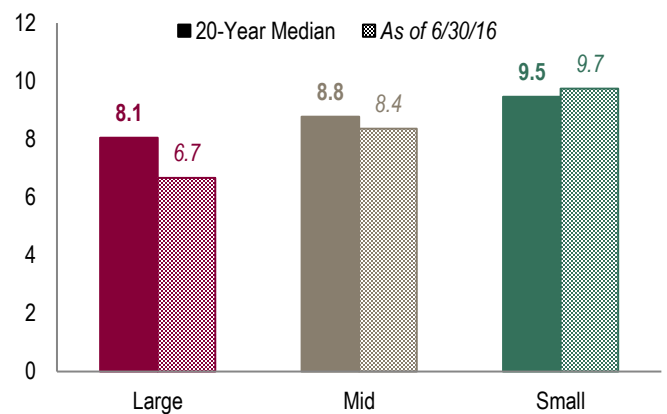
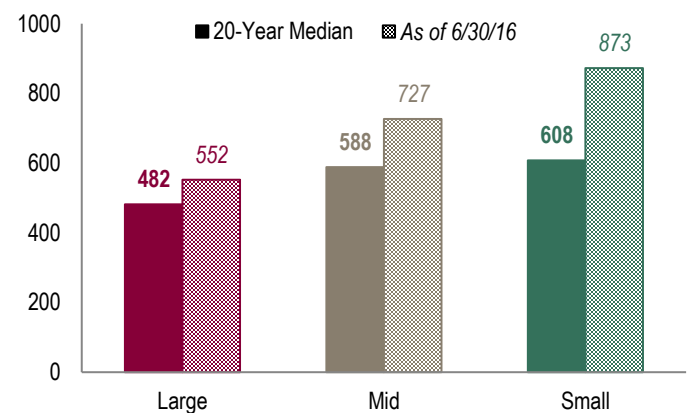


Chart 4: Spread Over Treasuries (basis points)

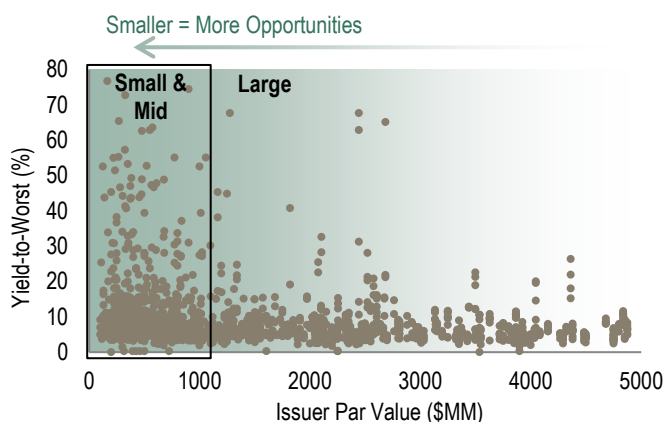


Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results.

Chart 5 plots the high yield market with the yield-to-worst on the vertical axis and issuer size on the horizontal axis. The chart demonstrates that high yielding opportunities are much more prevalent in the small and mid cap segment of the market than in the large cap segment.

Chart 5: Yield-to-Worst by Issuer Size

As of 6/30/16



Risk analysis

Benefit #3: Upside potential overshadows manageable risks

Risk 1: default and recovery rates

There are many different types of investment risk. The most threatening, in our opinion, is the risk of permanent capital loss. In the high yield market, this is best measured by default rates, adjusted for post-default recoveries. Let's begin by examining default rates by size, which is summarized in Chart 6. Small caps have demonstrated an average annual default rate of 4.9% over the past 20 years, slightly higher than mid and large caps, which have been nearly indistinguishable at 4.2% and 4.3%, respectively. This includes distressed exchanges, which are debt restructurings that are negotiated outside of bankruptcy and typically result in higher recovery rates than standard defaults. A "partial default" would be a reasonable categorization of most distressed exchanges.

Chart 6: Average Default Rates, Par-Weighted

20 Years ended 6/30/16 (annual rate)

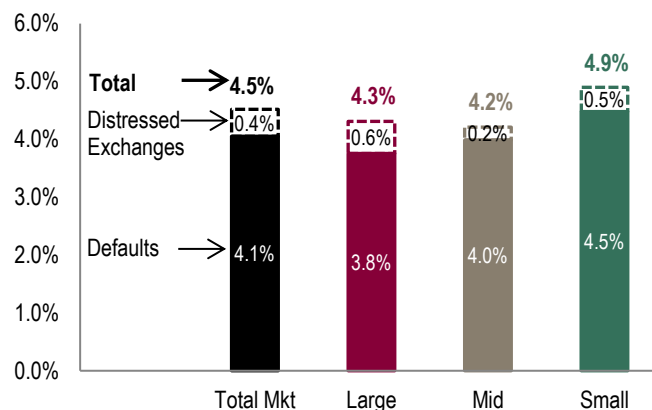
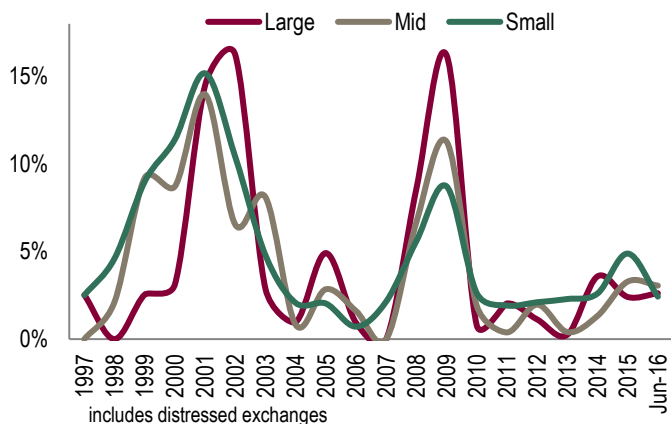


Chart 7 depicts the default rates year by year. For the most part, the default rates move in tandem. Years with notable deviations were most often influenced by a few large defaults.

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Chart 7: Default Rates, Par-Weighted

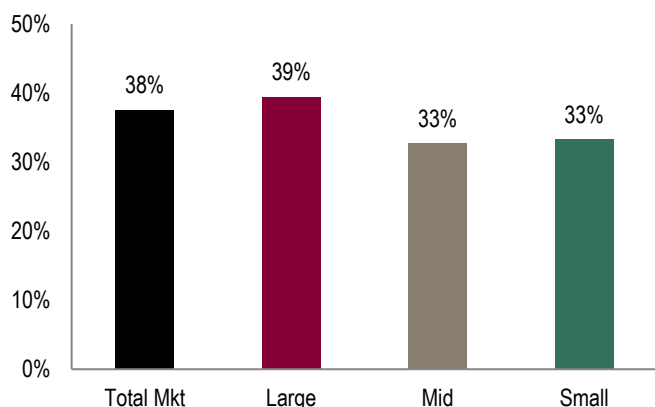
Year by Year, Last 20 Years (annual rate)



Next, we will assess recovery rates. When a bond defaults, the creditor (investor) recovers some value between 0% and 100% of par value, the higher the better. Unsurprisingly, bonds more senior in the capital structure and those secured by tangible assets have experienced considerably higher recovery rates than less senior and/or unsecured bonds. Secured and unsecured options are both prevalent in large, mid, and small cap bonds—as are various levels of seniority. The average recovery rate of all defaulted bonds over the past 25 years has been 41.4%¹. Unfortunately, retroactively parsing recovery data by issuer size this far back is not feasible because the data do not exist, to our knowledge. The best we could do was look at individual recovery rates for all defaulted bonds beginning in 2008, which is highlighted in Chart 8. Over this period, the average recovery rate was 38% for all defaulted bonds, 39% for large caps and 33% for small and mid caps.

Chart 8: Average Recovery Rates, Par-Weighted

8.5 Years ended 6/30/16



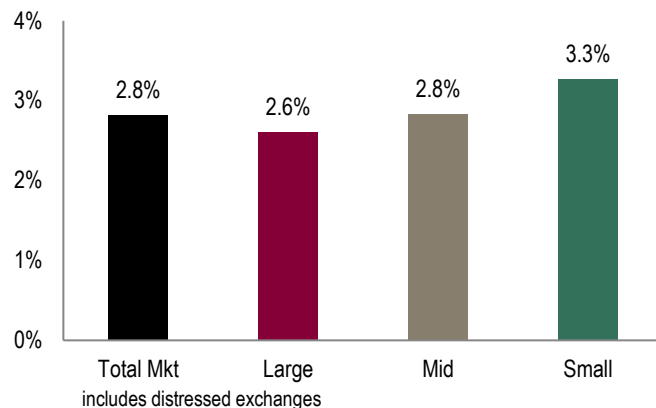
¹ Source: JPMorgan. All recovery rate information is based on the 30-day post default bond prices.

In Chart 9, we combined historical average default and recovery rates to get average loss rates. This is the amount that the investor loses due to defaults, after adjusting for post default recoveries:

$$[\text{Default rate} * (1 - \text{recovery rate})]$$

Chart 9: Average Loss Rates, Par-Weighted

Default Rates of Last 20 years, Recovery Rates of Last 8.5 years ended 6/30/16



Because small caps have marginally higher default rates and lower average recovery rates, they have higher loss rates. The magnitude, however, is a modest 0.5%. The difference in loss rates between mid and large is a meager 0.2%. To justify investing in an asset class with a higher loss rate, we require adequate compensation. In this case, we should require a spread advantage of at least 0.5% to justify investing in small cap bonds given the higher loss rate. Fortunately, as highlighted in Chart 10, the spread advantage for small caps more than compensates for its higher loss rate. The average spread, even after adjusting for higher loss rates, is much higher for small (563 bps) and mid caps (510 bps) than for large caps (397 bps). Chart 11 shows the same statistic year by year.

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Chart 10: Average Excess Spreads (Spread Over Treasuries – Loss Rate)

8.5 Years ended 6/30/16

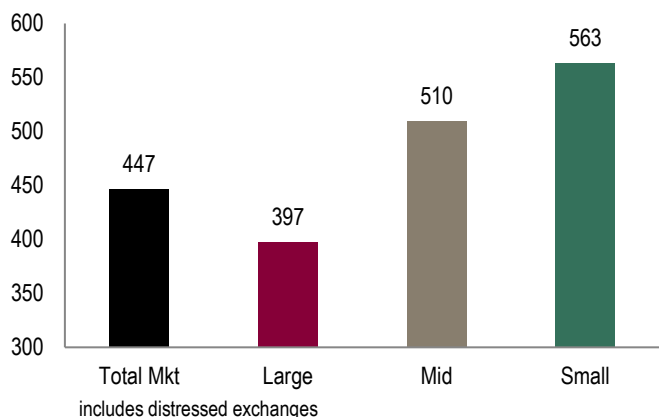
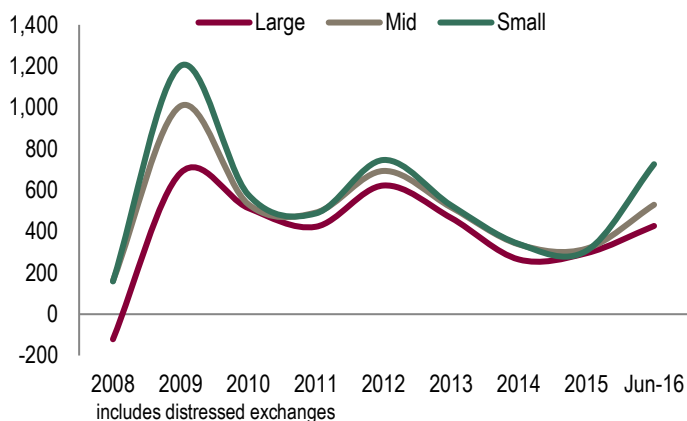


Chart 11: Excess Spreads (Spread Over Treasuries – Loss Rate)

Year by Year, Last 8.5 Years (annual rate)

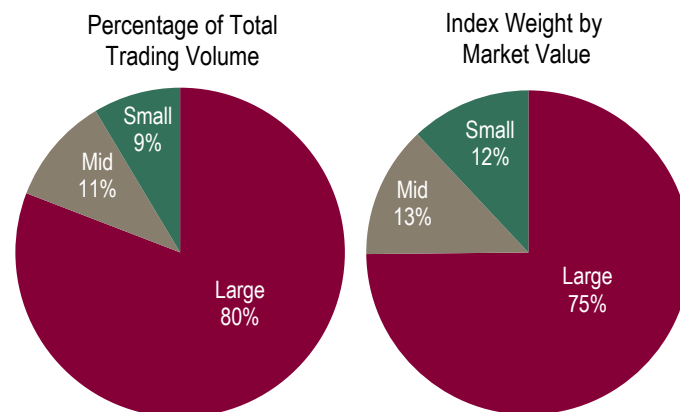


Risk 2: Liquidity

The correlation between issuer size and trading volume is a decidedly positive 0.43. The larger the issuer, the more liquid it is, and vice-versa. Chart 12 puts this in perspective by showing that large caps comprise 80% of the high yield market’s trading volume which is disproportionate to its 75% weight by market value. We suspect this is largely due to ETF flows which have become a popular mechanism for managing short term exposure to the asset class.

Chart 12: Share of Trading Volume by Size

6 Months ended 6/30/16



There are three primary means by which we mitigate/manage liquidity risk, all of which are imperative. First, we trade cautiously and prudently. The details of our trading process are beyond the scope of this paper but know that we have a finely tuned trading process that leverages many liquidity-sourcing techniques we have learned over decades. Second, we classify each investment into 3 liquidity buckets and limit total exposure to the least liquid category—typically less than 10% of the portfolio and very rarely exceeding 20%. Third, and most important, we limit assets under management to responsible levels. Allowing assets under management to balloon precludes an investor from meaningfully investing in small and mid cap credits without taking on excessive liquidity risk. Thoughtful trading, liquidity diversification, and limits on assets managed combine to mitigate liquidity risks substantially, in our opinion. While liquidity risk cannot be eliminated, it can be limited such that its risk is dwarfed by the overlooked opportunity.

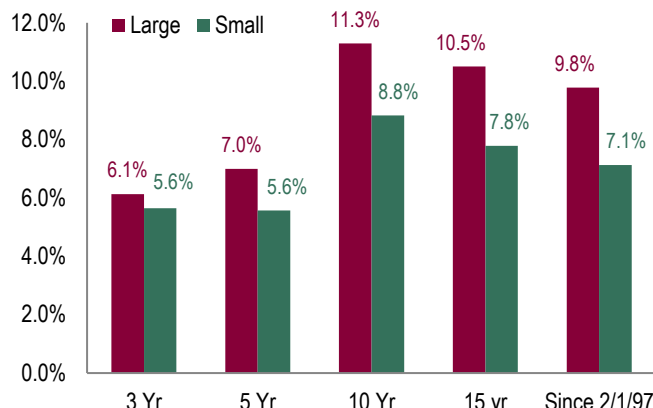
Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results.

Risk 3: Volatility

There are no third party indexes that are constructed based on our definitions of large, mid, and small cap. This makes analyzing historical performance and volatility inherently difficult. Our best option is to assess the returns of indexes that do exist, even though their construction methodology differs from our definition. BofA Merrill Lynch has indices that deconstruct the high yield market by size: for example, the *US Large Cap (by Par) High Yield Index* and the *US Small Cap (by Par) High Yield Index*. Unlike our size definitions, however, which are based on issuer/company size, these indexes are based on individual bond sizes. To construct these indices, all the bonds in the BofA Merrill Lynch US Cash Pay High Yield Index are ranked by par value; the larger half comprise the large cap index and the smaller half comprise the small cap index. Both indexes, therefore, will have the same number of bonds but the large cap index will dwarf the small cap index in terms of total par or total market value. Again, this differs from our own definition and is not perfectly consistent with the rest of the analysis in this paper but as the best of several imperfect options, it will have to suffice.

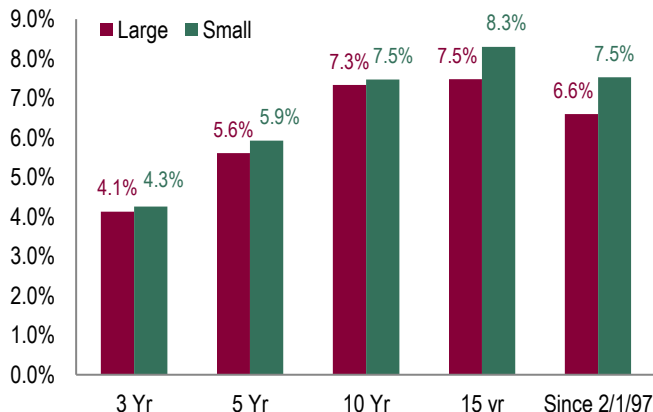
Chart 13 depicts the historical volatility, as measured by the annualized standard deviation of monthly returns, for the large and small cap indices. Interestingly, the large cap index has exhibited *higher* volatility than the small cap index. Our theory is that large caps act as the underwriters for fund flows into and out of the asset class. Short term investors typically increase/reduce their high yield exposure by buying/selling the most liquid positions first, i.e. large caps. This has been exacerbated by the growing popularity of high yield ETFs, the most popular of which have explicit mandates of tracking a high yield index comprised only of the market's most liquid bonds². Hence, large caps operate as the high yield market's liquidity valves. This leaves the small and mid cap markets more insulated from short term flows, i.e. fast money.

Chart 13: Annualized Standard Deviation of Monthly Returns
Period ended 6/30/16



The performance of the same indices can be observed from Charts 14 and 15. Small caps have outperformed over time.

Chart 14: Annualized Performance
Period ended 6/30/16

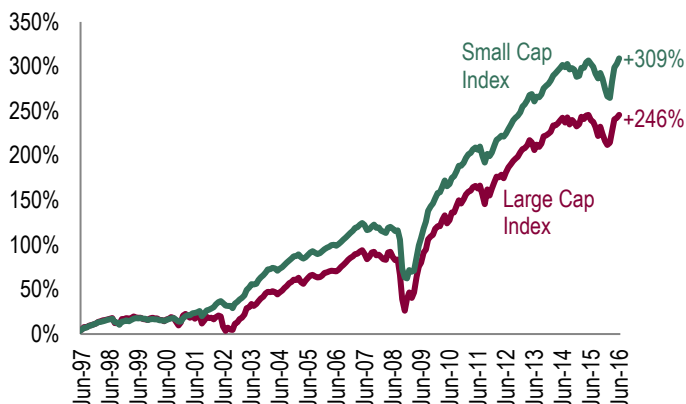


² The iShares HY ETF (ticker: HYG) is designed to track the Markit iBoxx USD Liquid HY Index. The SPDR HY ETF (ticker: JNK) is designed to track the Barclays High Yield Very Liquid Bond Index.

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Chart 15: Cumulative Performance

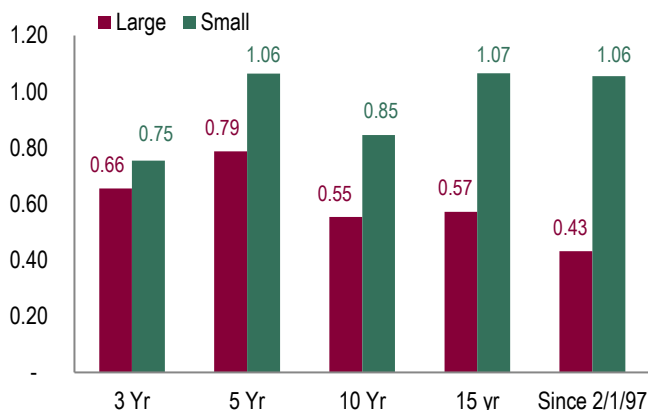
2/1/97 – 6/30/16



Because the small cap index has exhibited higher returns with lower volatility than the large cap index, its Sharpe Ratios are also higher, as depicted in Chart 16.

Chart 16: Sharpe Ratios

Period ended 6/30/16



Summary

The often-overlooked mid and small cap segments of the high yield market expand active credit pickers’ opportunity set dramatically, possess notable yield/spread advantages, and have manageable risks. We cannot make the case that as a group, the small and mid cap segments of the high yield market are less risky than large caps. When managed prudently, however, we believe that the risks are comparable which makes valuable the yield advantage of small and mid caps. We also believe that individual small or mid cap credits can be less risky than individual large caps. The goal of our bottom-up research process is to take advantage of higher yields while avoiding the pitfalls of higher defaults—a strategy well suited for small and mid cap high yield investing.

Hotchkis & Wiley High Yield Research

Note: Please see Addendum where we highlight the Hotchkis & Wiley High Yield Fund’s historical exposure to small and mid caps, the Fund’s yield and spread advantage, and the Fund’s default rate deconstructed by size.

The Hotchkis & Wiley High Yield Fund Fact Sheet contains 30-day SEC yields and standardized performance. 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. Index performance is not illustrative of fund performance. One cannot invest directly in an index. To obtain performance data current to the most recent month-end, access our website at www.hwcm.com.

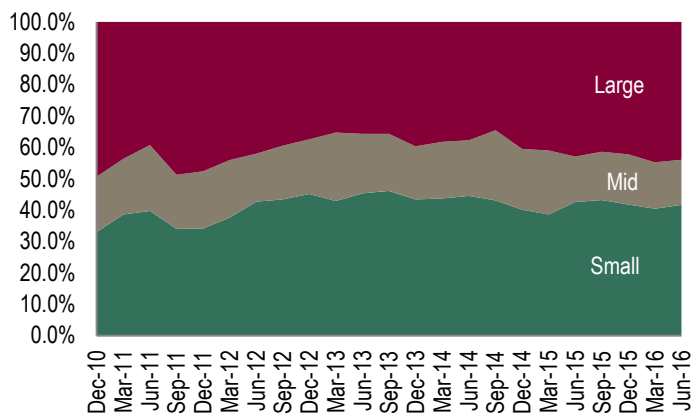
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Addendum:

An Assessment of the H&W High Yield Fund

Chart A1: Historical Allocation by Size

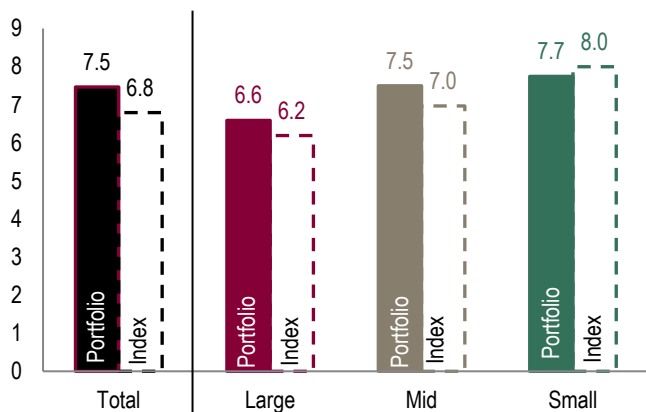
12/31/10 – 6/30/16



Historically, the Fund’s average small and mid cap exposure has ranged from about 50% to about 65%. The index’s average small and mid cap exposure has ranged from about 25% to about 35% over the same period.

Chart A2: Median Yield-to-Worst

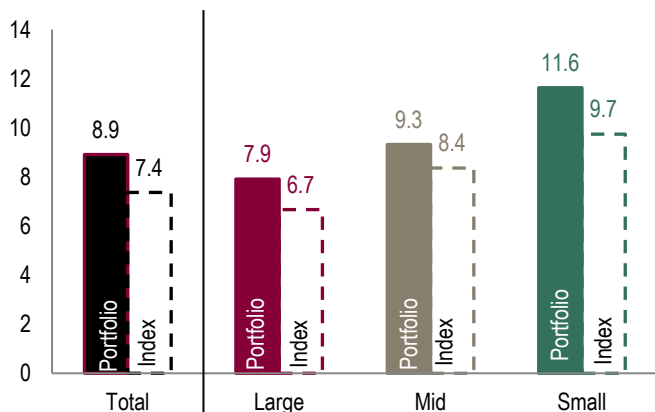
5.5 Years ended 6/30/16



The median yield-to-worst for the Fund has been reasonably similar to that of the index in each market cap category. The Fund’s median YTW has generally exceeded that of the index due to its larger weight in small and mid cap.

Chart A3: Yield-to-Worst

As of 6/30/16

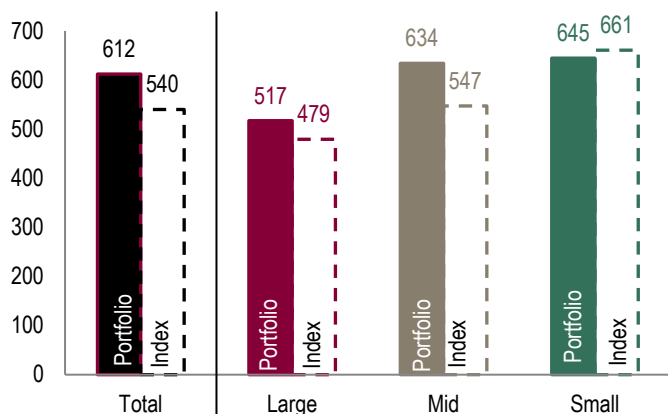


In the current market, the Fund’s yield advantage relative to the market is consistent across market caps and is particularly pronounced in small caps.

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Chart A4: Median Spread Over Treasuries

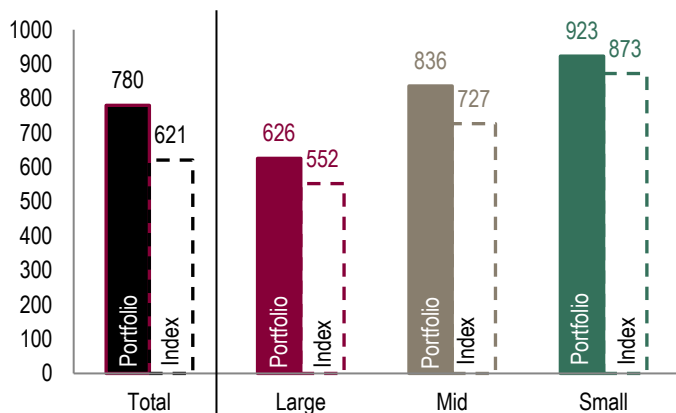
5.5 Years ended 6/30/16



The median spread over treasuries for the Fund has been reasonably similar to that of the index in each market cap category. The Fund's median spread over treasuries has generally exceeded that of the index due to its larger weight small and mid cap.

Chart A5: Spread Over Treasuries

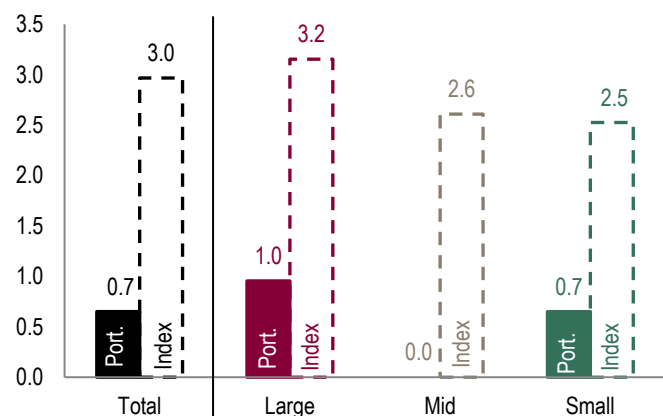
As of 6/30/16



In the current market, the Fund's spread advantage relative to the market is consistent across market caps.

Chart A6: Average Annual Default Rate

Since Inception (3/31/09-6/30/16)



The Fund's average annual default rate since its inception has been notably lower than that of the index in each of the market cap buckets.

Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future results. Index performance is not indicative of fund performance. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. To obtain fund performance please visit www.hwcm.com or call 800-796-5606.

This material must be preceded or accompanied by a summary prospectus or prospectus of the Hotchkis & Wiley Funds.

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All investments contain risk and may lose value. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investment by the fund in lower-rated and non-rated securities presents a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. The Fund may invest in derivative securities, which derive their performance from the performance of an underlying asset, index, interest rate or currency exchange rate. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks. Depending on the characteristics of the particular derivative, it could become illiquid. Investment in Asset Backed and Mortgage Backed Securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of such as credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. The Fund may invest in foreign as well as emerging markets which involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods.

All data for charts use the BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield index (formerly Master II) unless otherwise noted:

Charts 1-5: BofAML, Bloomberg; Charts 6-11: JPMorgan, BofAML, Bloomberg; Chart 12: BofAML, FINRA TRACE, Bloomberg; Charts 13-15: BofAML, Bloomberg / Indexes used: BofAML US Small Cap by Par Cash Pay HY Index, BofAML US Large Cap by Par Cash Pay HY Index; and Chart 16: BofAML, Bloomberg, Barclays / Indexes used: BofAML US Small Cap by Par Cash Pay HY Index, BofAML US Large Cap by Par Cash Pay HY Index, 3 Month T-bill (risk free rate). Chart A1: Bloomberg; Charts A2-A5: Bloomberg, BofAML; and Chart A6: Bloomberg, BofAML, JPMorgan. **Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.**

Top 10 holdings as of 6/30/17 as a % of the Fund's net assets: Harland Clarke Holdings Corp. 1.0%, Weekley Homes LP 1.0%, Momentive Performance Materials Inc. 1.0%, Kosmos Energy Ltd. 1.0%, Rayonier A.M. Products Inc. 0.9%, Zachry Holdings Inc. 0.9%, AMAG Pharmaceuticals Inc. 0.9%, McDermott International Inc. 0.9%, Hexion US Finance Corp. 0.9%, and Popular Inc. 0.9%. Fund holdings are subject to change and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security.

The BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Index tracks the performance of below investment grade, but not in default, U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market, and includes issues with a credit rating of BBB or below, as rated by Moody's and S&P. The Barclays Capital US Treasury Bellwethers 3-month Index measures the performance of T-bills with a maturity of less than three months. The BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Large Cap High Yield Index and BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Small Cap High Yield Index track securities by market cap of the BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Cash Pay High Yield Index which represents below investment grade US dollar denominated bonds making coupon payments in cash and that have at least \$100 million in outstanding issuance. The Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of those 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 92% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 2000 Index, an unmanaged index, measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell Midcap Index, an unmanaged index, measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index. 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.

Basis point is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1% and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument. Par value is the face value of a bond. Spread is the percentage point difference between yields of various classes of bonds compared to treasury bonds. Yield-to-Worst is the lowest possible yield from owning a bond considering all potential call dates prior to maturity. Standard

deviation is a measure that is used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values. Sharpe ratio is the average return earned in excess of the risk-free rate per unit of volatility or total risk. Volatility is a statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index.

Investing in high yield securities is subject to certain risks including market, greater price volatility, credit, liquidity, issuer, interest-rate, inflation, and derivatives risks. Lower-rated and non-rated securities involve greater risk than higher-rated securities. Investment grade bonds, high yield bonds, and other asset classes have different risk profiles which should be considered when investing. High yield securities have greater price volatility and credit and liquidity risks (presenting a greater risk of loss to principal and interest) than other higher-rated securities. Any discussion or view on a particular asset class or investment type are not investment recommendations, should not be assumed to be profitable, and are subject to change. Credit cycles vary in both length and volatility. Past credit cycles will differ from current or future cycles.

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