OPPENHEIMER
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Corporate Core Plus Fixed Income

ASSETS IN OIM COMPOSITE **$76.3MM**

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: ASSETS IN OIM STRATEGY **$121.0MM***

ASSETS IN OIA STRATEGY **$375.4MM***

AS OF **December 31, 2025**

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS **Michael D. Richman, CFA**
Leo J. Dierckman

Annualized Performance

Returns for time periods over one year are annualized
†Please see the performance information disclosure on the next page.

Annual Performance

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Portfolio Characteristics

	CORPORATE CORE PLUS FIXED INCOME	BLOOMBERG US CREDIT INDEX
Average Price	$95.55	$95.43
Average Coupon % Gross	4.31	4.42
Average Coupon % Net*	3.91	4.42
Average Maturity (Years)	4.82	10.17
Average Quality	Baa3	A2
Yield to Worst % Gross	5.33	4.75
Yield to Worst % Net*	4.93	4.75
Effective Duration (Years)	3.83	6.67

Source: Investortools/Bloomberg
*Net YTW represents performance net of the maximum Program Fee of 40 bps. Actual fees will vary per each account.
For more information regarding bond ratings, please visit www.moodys.com/ratings or www.spglobal.com/ratings.

Statistics (15-YEAR ANNUALIZED)

	CORPORATE CORE PLUS FIXED INCOME (GROSS)	CORPORATE CORE PLUS FIXED INCOME (NET)	BLOOMBERG US CREDIT INDEX
Return %	5.22	4.88	3.56
Sharpe Ratio	0.56	0.51	0.35
Information Ratio	0.46	0.37	—
Standard Deviation %	6.82	6.81	6.09
Alpha %	1.75	1.43	—
Beta	0.96	0.96	1.00
R-Squared %	72.26	72.27	100.00
Tracking Error %	3.62%	3.62%	—

Source: Zephyr
*Supplemental information to the OIM Corp Core Plus Fixed Income Composite presentation.

OPPENHEIMER
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

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Sector Breakdown

*Supplemental information to the OIM Corp Core Plus Fixed Income Composite presentation.

Ten Largest Credit Holdings*

BARCLAYS PLC	EPR PROPERTIES
ONEOK INC.	KRAFT HEINZ FOODS COMPANY
BURLINGTON NORTHERN SANTA FE LLC	ENERGY TRANSFER LP
BATH & BODY WORKS INC.	GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
ASHLAND INC.	BEAZER HOMES USA INC.

Top 10 credit holdings represent 22.0% of market value.

Up/Down Market (15-YEAR ANNUALIZED)

Benchmark: Bloomberg U.S. Credit

CORPORATE CORE PLUS FIXED INCOME COMPOSITE

INCEPTION: July 1, 2010 (PERFORMANCE RESULTS INCLUDE THE REINVESTMENT OF ALL INCOME)

- Oppenheimer Investment Management LLC (OIM) is a federally registered investment adviser. OIM is a subsidiary of Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc., a federally registered investment adviser and an affiliate of Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., a federally registered investment adviser and broker-dealer. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Please see OIM's Form ADV-Part 2A for a description of advisory fees and other detailed information.
- OIM claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein. Contact Cyndi Collins at (317) 843-3607 or Cyndi.Collins@opco.com for a full disclosure presentation that complies with the requirements of GIPS® adopted by the CFA Institute and for a list and description of all composites maintained by OIM.
- Performance information shown for the composite is presented gross and net of actual investment management fees, unless otherwise noted. **Past performance of the composite does not indicate how the OIM Corporate Core Plus Fixed Income Composite will perform in the future. Investing in securities including bonds entails risks and may result in loss of principal.**
- The risks associated with investing in fixed income include loss of principal, risks related to interest rate movements (interest rate risk and reinvestment risk), the risk of credit quality deterioration (credit or default risk), the risk of reinvesting proceeds at a lower interest rate if the bonds are called or sold (reinvestment risk), and liquidity risk (the risk of not being able to buy or sell investments quickly for a price close to the true underlying value of the asset).
- Funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as high yield or junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.
- "Assets in Composite" consist of assets only in the OIM Corporate Core Plus Fixed Income Composite. "Assets in OIM Strategy" are composite and non-composite assets managed by OIM according to the Corporate Core Plus Fixed Income Strategy. Non-composite assets are not included in the Corporate Core Plus Fixed Income Composite due to client restrictions.
- "Assets in OIA Strategy" consist of assets in Oppenheimer Investment Advisers (OIA), an affiliated firm's Corporate Core Plus Fixed Income product managed with similar investment objectives and by the same OIM portfolio managers. The OIA strategy is offered to retail high net worth investors, with certain differences from the OIM Corporate Core Plus Strategy.
- The Bloomberg U.S. Credit Index measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar denominated, fixed-rate, taxable corporate and government-related bond markets. Indices are unmanaged, hypothetical portfolios of securities that are often used as a benchmark in evaluating the relative performance of a particular investment. An index should only be compared with a mandate that has a similar investment objective. An index is not available for direct investment, and does not reflect any of the costs associated with buying and selling individual securities or management fees.

Glossary of Terms:

- Average Price: The average price of a bond is calculated by adding its face value to the price paid for it and dividing the sum by two.
- Average Maturity: A straight average of the time to maturity of each bond in the portfolio.
- Effective Duration: A calculation used to approximate the actual, modified duration of a callable bond. It takes into account that future interest rate changes will affect the expected cash flows for a callable bond. A bond's duration will almost always be shorter than its maturity, with the exception of zero coupon bonds, for which maturity and duration are equal. Intermediate duration generally refers to bonds with durations between 3 and 7 years, and reflects a moderate level of sensitivity to interest rate changes. These strategies may also involve credit risk, inflation risk, and liquidity risk, depending on the underlying securities. Unlike individual bonds, bond funds and strategies do not have a stated maturity date, and investors may experience gains or losses if shares are sold prior to changes in market conditions. Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against loss.
- Annualized Return: Returns for periods longer than one year are expressed as "annualized returns", equivalent to the compounded rate of return. This is the annual increase in value of an investment, including compounding of interest and dividends as well as price appreciation that is expressed as a percentage of the starting price.
- Sharpe Ratio: Relates to the difference between the investment's return and the T-bill rate divided by the standard deviation of the investment's return for a given time period (i.e. the investment's return minus the T-bill rate divided by the investment's standard deviation.) The Sharpe ratio is stated in absolute terms. This ratio represents the unit of return (minus the risk-free rate) for each unit of total risk (standard deviation).
- Information Ratio: A ratio of portfolio excess return (measured against benchmark) to the volatility of excess returns. The information ratio (IR) measures a portfolio manager's ability to generate consistent excess returns relative to a benchmark.
- Standard Deviation: A gauge of risk that measures the spread of the difference of returns from their average. The more a series of returns vary from the average, the higher the standard deviation. To calculate the standard deviation, the difference between each month's return and the Monthly Average Return, defined below, is squared, and then all of them are added together. The square root of that number is calculated and then annualized by multiplying that result by the square root of 12.
- Alpha: A measure of nonsystematic return, or the return that cannot be attributed to the market. Alpha is useful in analyzing a manager's specific contribution or "value-added" to a portfolio's performance. It is how the portfolio would have performed had the market had no gain or loss.
- Beta: A measure of systematic risk (relative to a specific benchmark), or the portion of the investment's return that is attributable to market movements. An investment with a beta of 1.0 has an expected risk level equal to that of the market. Investments are considered more risky than the market if their beta is greater than 1.0 or less risk than the market if their beta is less than 1.0.
- R-Squared: Measures how much of a change in a particular product can be accounted for by the benchmark it is measured against. If that product's return is explained perfectly by the benchmark, the R-Squared would equal 1.00, while a R-Squared of 0.00 would indicate that no relationship exists between the product's returns and the benchmark. Higher R-Squared values also indicate more statistically accurate alpha and beta figures.
- Tracking Error: When using an indexing or any other benchmarking strategy, the amount by which the performance of the portfolio differed from that of the benchmark.
- Up Market Capture Ratio: Measure of a product's performance in up markets relative to the market (appropriate benchmark). The higher the ratio the better the product performed relative to the market. Specifically, the up market capture ratio links returns for the product and the market for all up market quarters over the selected time period. The product's return during up market quarters is then divided by the market return for the same period. Note: The statistic may be less significant if the number of up quarters over the total period is low or if the benchmark is not relevant to the manager's style.
- Down Market Capture Ratio: Measure of a product's performance in down markets relative to the market (appropriate benchmark). The lower the ratio the better the product protected capital during a market decline. Specifically, the down market capture ratio links returns for the product and the market for all down quarters over the selected time period. The product's return during down market quarters is then divided by the market return for the same period. Note: The statistic may be less significant if the number of down quarters over the total period is low or if the benchmark is not relevant to the manager's style. 8737997.1