

Market Commentary

Although the first quarter began with plenty of uncertainties on the horizon, sentiment was generally positive and the arrow pointed upwards for domestic equities. In fact, the S&P 500® registered a new all-time high, even breaching the 7000 level, in late January. Much of this optimism was based on the expectation that the Federal Reserve would continue cutting interest rates, while the more widespread adoption of AI might also boost earnings and push economic growth above consensus expectations. Investors were sanguine to start the year.

There were, however, some meaningful changes underway regarding market internals. Since the beginning of the year, we've witnessed a decisive shift in market leadership and a rotation away from the mega-cap growth and AI-driven themes that dominated the previous year. The NASDAQ® and S&P 500® faced pressure from valuation compression and "higher-for-longer" interest rate expectations, while value-oriented benchmarks have been buoyed by a resurgence in "old economy" sectors.

This shifting market leadership—and the importance of valuations—was underscored as volatility and turmoil gripped the market during the latter parts of the first quarter. In late February, the launch of new military actions in Iran roiled markets, The VIX spiked and the sell-off deepened when it appeared this conflict might persist and severely disrupt energy markets. Investors worried that any sustained oil price shock would work its way into inflation numbers. In turn, this could tie the Federal Reserve's hands with regard to further eases in monetary policy. Although the price of oil has receded somewhat and the market rebounded with a sharp rally on the last day of the quarter, the situation remains tenuous at best.

For the first quarter, the S&P 500®, the most popular proxy for the U.S. stock market that has become dominated by a handful of mega-caps, declined by 4.6%. Not surprisingly Energy stocks were among the standout winners during the quarter. Materials, Utilities, and Consumer Staples also delivered positive performance, while previous leaders like Information Technology and Communications Services were among the laggards. In general, Value stocks, which tend to trade at lower multiples, held up better than their growth-oriented counterparts given the turmoil and elevated volatility.

In terms of domestic value-oriented strategies, our area of focus, the Russell 3000® Value Index managed to deliver positive returns of 2.2% during the first quarter of 2026. This is a stark contrast to a decline of roughly 9.5% for the Russell 3000® Growth Index. In terms of market capitalization, small-cap value stocks, as represented by the Russell 2000® Value Index, returned almost 5.0% for the quarter, while the Russell Midcap® Value Index returned 3.7%. Large cap value stocks, as represented by the Russell 1000® Value Index, also delivered positive returns of roughly 2.1% during the same period.

Looking Ahead

Given the expanded conflict in the Middle East and the uncertainty surrounding energy prices, we've seen Treasury yields also rise. Markets are fretting about the return of inflation, and that's not

exactly an ideal backdrop for equities, especially richly valued domestic equities. As we've written in the past, the highest valuation stocks tend to be the most vulnerable when sentiment shifts and the momentum runs out, and thus we continue to be more optimistic about the value-oriented segments of the market. We were particularly encouraged by the fact that value-oriented benchmarks across the cap spectrum delivered positive first quarter returns in the face of the market turmoil.

It's not just the war and energy prices concerning investors. Many investors are worried about weak economic growth, while others worry that AI might boost earnings of individual companies but at the expense of overall employment. Are we entering a new era of low or no job growth, and will this eventually impact consumer spending? In addition, AI has already shifted the narrative and caused multiple compression among previously lauded software stocks. Which sector might be the next to be disrupted and re-valued?

There's little doubt that periods of heightened volatility are likely to continue in the coming quarters. Thus, we still believe that risk management and downside protection will prove to be more important than ever looking out to the remainder 2026. However, as patient, long-term investors, we are also prepared to take advantage of any market turmoil and periods of price dislocations. In this uncertain environment, we think that companies with sound balance sheets should be favored. Our team will continue to search for companies with a combination of improving ROIC (return on invested capital) and stock prices trading at what we perceive as a discount to intrinsic value. We believe this gives us the best opportunity to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns over longer time periods in all environments.

Performance Review

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Victory RS Partners Fund (A shares without sales charge) marginally underperformed its benchmark Russell 2000® Value Index (the "Index").

During the quarter, strong individual stock selection was offset by unfavorable sector positioning. While ten of the 11 major economic sectors posted positive returns, only three outperformed the broader Russell 2000® Value Index. Energy led the market with a return of 43.37%, while Consumer Discretionary was the weakest performer at -3.83%.

In terms of portfolio attribution, stock selection was strongest in Industrials, Materials, Consumer Discretionary, and Utilities, but detracted in Information Technology, Energy, Consumer Staples, and Communication Services. An underweight position in Health Care aided performance, though this was ultimately outweighed by negative allocation effects in Energy and Financial Services.

Investment Strategy

The RS Value Team seeks to invest in good companies, led by strong management teams, that are attractively valued. Our decision to invest in any company starts with business analysis and an understanding of the company's unit-level economics. Our work

on unit-level economics helps us determine the quality and key drivers of the business. We are ROIC-focused investors and seek to invest in companies that we believe have the potential to create shareholder value due to an improvement in the returns of the existing assets or through attractive reinvestment opportunities. We are long-term investors who use our investment time horizon as a key differentiator and are attracted to out-of-favor and/or misunderstood companies in the market.

The next step in our process is to assess the management team. Our evaluation of a company's management team is critical to our investment decision. We regularly meet with management to gauge how they think about their business: Are they focused on (and compensated for) growing earnings at any cost, or do they understand ROIC and how value is created? Additionally, we perform detailed historical analyses of management's capital decisions—looking at acquisitions, asset sales, and measures of capital stewardship. This analysis provides us with the conviction to invest with strong management teams that we expect will be able to navigate through short-term market volatility and appear to be poised to deliver long-term shareholder value.

The final step in our analysis is valuation. To the RS Value Team, value investing is buying a business at a discount to what we believe it is actually worth. We determine what a company is worth by assessing a company's current share price versus its expected cash flow streams or long-term net asset value based upon the management team's plan for value creation. ROIC is the lens through which we analyze that value creation. Our research has shown that, over time, stock price performance has a strong correlation to improving ROIC as opposed to traditional valuation measurements like price to earnings (P/E). We seek to invest in companies that we believe can create shareholder value due to an improvement in the returns of the company's existing assets or through attractive reinvestment opportunities. We pay close attention to a company's financial strength, scrutinizing financial statements, and we run various financial models to understand our downside risk. This quantitative analysis gives us confidence in our investment thesis and helps us determine at what stock price we are comfortable investing.

Select Position Review

Below, we review two businesses in an effort to use tangible examples to highlight our investment process.

MEOH (Methanex Corporation)

Methanex is the world's largest producer of methanol, a versatile fuel source and an essential building block for intermediate chemicals used in diverse consumer and industrial applications. Operating seven production facilities across four continents, Methanex controls an extensive transport infrastructure, solidifying its position as a preferred global supplier. We invested in Methanex following its successful relocation of a production facility to a low-cost jurisdiction and its acquisition of a smaller competitor. With these two major investments complete, the company is well positioned to improve its Return on Invested Capital (ROIC), as capital expenditures are expected to decline to modest levels over

the next few years. Furthermore, ROIC should benefit from tightening methanol markets and internal cost-saving initiatives, both of which are expected to expand margins. Driven by increased free cash flow, Methanex is poised to enhance shareholder returns through debt repayment and share repurchases. The stock has recently outperformed the market, reflecting the initial stages of a tighter methanol supply environment. We remain confident that the company has a clear pathway to meaningfully enhance ROIC over the coming years.

CVLT (Commvault Systems, Inc.)

Commvault Systems shares declined recently after the company's quarterly Annual Recurring Revenue (ARR) fell short of investor expectations. This shortfall was primarily driven by a faster-than-anticipated shift toward Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) sales. While these subscription-based contracts are initially smaller than traditional one-time software sales, they provide a more predictable revenue stream and offer greater opportunities to provide additional services to customers over time. Although the lower headline numbers caused a temporary pullback, we believe the transition to SaaS actually increases the long-term value of the business. We are maintaining our position because we believe Commvault's data protection and security tools will become increasingly essential as Artificial Intelligence (AI) is adopted more widely. By moving toward a high-margin, recurring revenue model, Commvault is creating a sustainable path to Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) improvement, as the business will require less capital to generate higher profits as the SaaS platform scales.

Outlook

Investor sentiment has grown more cautious as signs of improving economic activity—driven by the potential for reshoring, electrification, infrastructure spending, and deregulation—are increasingly weighed against the uncertainty of the Iran conflict. While these industrial tailwinds provide a constructive backdrop, the potential for escalation in the Middle East remains a source of unpredictability, threatening to disrupt energy markets and keep inflation elevated. This geopolitical volatility introduces a layer of macro instability that challenges the sustainability of recent gains and the resilience of the US economy. Consequently, our strategy continues to prioritize businesses with improving returns on invested capital (ROIC) and strong balance sheets, maintaining a disciplined margin of safety as the market navigates these evolving regional tensions.

We thank you, as always, for your support.

Sincerely,

RS Value Team

Sector Allocation

As of March 31, 2026

Sector	% of Portfolio
Communication Services	2.67%
Consumer Discretionary	4.19%
Consumer Staples	2.09%
Energy	6.11%
Financials	33.38%
Health Care	13.98%
Industrials	19.48%
Information Technology	8.52%
Materials	0.00%
Real Estate	3.95%
Utilities	1.47%

Source: FactSet

Sector allocations and holdings are subject to change and should not be construed as investment advice or a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold any security

Top 10 Holdings

As of March 31, 2026

Holding	% of Portfolio
MarketAxess Holdings Inc.	4.81%
Globe Life Inc.	4.53%
Prosperity Bancshares, Inc.(R)	4.32%
CVS Health Corporation	4.28%
Mattel, Inc.	4.19%
V2X Inc.	3.98%
St. Joe Company	3.95%
Everest Group, Ltd.	3.89%
Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited	3.83%
Gates Industrial Corporation plc	3.82%

Performance

Average Annual Total Returns as of March 31, 2026

Victory RS Partners Fund (Class A – RSPFX)	First Quarter 2026	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception (7/12/95)
without sales charge	4.84%	12.34%	11.59%	7.90%	11.04%	10.84%
with maximum sales charge (5.75%)	-1.18%	5.86%	9.41%	6.62%	10.38%	10.62%
Russell 2000® Value Index	4.96%	28.09%	13.80%	5.79%	9.61%	9.49%

Past performance does not guarantee future results. The performance data quoted represents past performance and current returns may be lower or higher. The investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. To obtain performance information current to the most recent month-end, visit www.vcm.com. Returns include reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Performance returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Performance may reflect certain past fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, without which performance would have been lower. Performance information for the Fund's Class A shares prior to July 30, 2016, reflects the historical performance of the Class A shares of the RS Partners Fund, a series of RS Investment Trust (the predecessor to the Fund managed by RS Investment Management Co. LLC) (the "predecessor fund"). The Fund's performance has not been restated to reflect any differences in expenses paid by the predecessor fund and those paid by the Fund.

The Fund's total gross/net annual operating expense ratio as of the most current prospectus for the Class A Shares is 1.33%/1.33%. Net expense ratio reflects the contractual waiver and/or reimbursement of management fees through April 30, 2026. Other share classes are available, but not all share classes are available to all investors.

Carefully consider a fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses before investing. To obtain a prospectus or summary prospectus containing this and other important information, visit www.vcm.com/prospectus. Read it carefully before investing.

All investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal. The market prices of securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, recessions, inflation, or changes in interest or currency rates. Investments in **smaller companies** typically exhibit higher volatility. **International investments** can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from U.S. investments. **Investments concentrated in an industry** or group of industries may face more risks and exhibit higher volatility than investments that are more broadly diversified over industries or sectors. Companies in the **financial services** sector are subject to extensive government regulation that may affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and capital maintenance. The industry is subject to severe competition and can be significantly affected by market conditions, including interest rate changes. To the extent the Fund invests in a **small number of securities**, its value may be more negatively affected by the decline in market value of a particular security than if the Fund invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of your investment is also subject to geopolitical risks such as wars, terrorism, trade disputes, environmental disasters, and public health crises; the risk of technology malfunctions or disruptions; and the responses to such events by governments and/or individual companies.

The views expressed are as of the date noted and are subject to change at any time based on market or other conditions. These views should not be relied upon as investment advice, as securities recommendations, or as an indication of trading intent on behalf of any portfolio. Any discussions of specific securities should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell those securities.

Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

- 1 The S&P 500[®] Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.
- 2 The NASDAQ Composite is a market-capitalization-weighted index that tracks the performance of all common stocks and similar securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market. It is often

cited as a barometer of the technology and innovation economy.

- 3 The Russell 3000[®] Value Index is an unmanaged market-capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell 3000[®] Index (which consists of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization) with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- 4 The Russell 3000[®] Growth Index is an unmanaged market-capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell 3000[®] Index (which consists of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization) with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
- 5 The Russell 2000[®] Value Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell 2000[®] Index (which consists of the 2,000 smallest-cap companies in the Russell 3000[®] Index) with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- 6 The Russell Midcap[®] Value Index is an unmanaged market-capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell Midcap[®] Index with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. (The Russell Midcap[®] Index measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000[®] Index, which consists of the 1,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.)
- 7 The Russell 1000[®] Value Index is an unmanaged market-capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell 1000[®] Index (which consists of the 1,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization) with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- 8 The Fund's holdings are allocated to each sector based on their GICS classification. If a holding is not classified by GICS, it is assigned a GICS designation by RS Investments. Cash includes short-term investments and net other assets and liabilities.
- 9 Portfolio holdings are subject to change and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell individual securities.

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