

High Income Opportunities Fund

Fund Facts

OBJECTIVE

Seeks high current income with capital appreciation as the secondary objective

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Share class | I |
| Inception | 4/12/2004 |
| Ticker | LSIOX |
| CUSIP | 543495758 |
| Benchmark | Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index |

Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Eurobonds and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets (sovereign rating of Baa1/BBB+/BBB+ and below using the middle of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included. Original issue zeroes, step-up coupon structures, 144As and pay-in-kind bonds (PIKs, as of October 1, 2009) are also included. Indexes are unmanaged and do not incur fees. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Market Conditions

- The bond market delivered a solid total return with low volatility in the fourth quarter, closing out a generally positive year for the asset class. Fixed-income assets remained supported by a backdrop of slow but positive economic growth, an annualized inflation rate that largely held below 3%, and accommodative US Federal Reserve (Fed) policy. The Fed enacted two-quarter point interest rate cuts and announced the end of its multi-year effort to reduce the size of its balance sheet. Additionally, investors appeared to anticipate that the Fed was likely to continue easing in 2026. These developments, in combination, fueled positive returns across all major segments of the market.
- US Treasuries registered positive returns in the quarter, adding to their gain for the full calendar year. Government debt benefited from the environment of low inflation, accommodative US Federal Reserve policy, and expectations for further interest rate cuts in 2026. Yields on Treasury issues with maturities of five years and below declined, while longer-term yields rose. The yield curve steepened over the course of the quarter as a result. Two-year Treasuries were the quarter's top performing market segment in terms of total return, while 30-year bonds posted a small loss.
- Investment-grade corporates produced positive returns but finished slightly behind US Treasuries in the fourth quarter. Although income and falling Treasury yields supported performance, a modest increase in yield spreads offset much of the benefit. With spreads already near multi-year lows coming into the quarter, there was little room for further compression. Lower-quality corporates generally outpaced their higher-quality counterparts. Corporates outperformed Treasuries for the full year, reflecting the environment of solid economic growth, robust corporate earnings and healthy investor risk appetites.
- High-yield bonds gained ground and slightly outperformed the investment-grade market

Class I Performance as of December 31, 2025 (%)

| | CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN | | ANNUALIZED TOTAL RETURN | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 3 MONTH | YTD | 1 YEAR | 3 YEAR | 5 YEAR | 10 YEAR |
| FUND | 1.31 | 9.96 | 9.96 | 10.24 | 4.02 | 6.34 |
| BENCHMARK | 1.31 | 8.62 | 8.62 | 10.06 | 4.51 | 6.53 |

Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and value will vary and you may have a gain or loss when shares are sold. Current performance may be lower or higher than quoted. For most recent month-end performance, visit www.loomissayles.com.

Additional share classes may be available for eligible investors. Performance will vary based on the share class. Performance for periods less than one year is cumulative, not annualized. Returns reflect changes in share price and reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, if any. You may not invest directly in an index.

Shares of the fund are currently offered exclusively to investors in certain wrap fee programs or other institutional advisory clients of Loomis, Sayles & Company that meet criteria determined by Loomis Sayles.

The Class I inception date is 4/12/2004. Class I shares are available to certain institutional investors only.



in the fourth quarter. Income and falling Treasury yields were the primary drivers of performance, since yield spreads rose slightly. With spreads already near multi-year lows coming into the quarter, there was little room for further compression. B rated bonds were the top performing credit tier, slightly outpacing those rated Ba. Lower-quality Caa issues lagged. High-yield bonds also outperformed investment-grade debt for the full year, reflecting the backdrop of solid economic growth, robust corporate earnings and healthy investor risk appetites.

- Agency mortgage-backed securities (AMBS) outperformed Treasuries and over duration-equivalent US Treasuries. Securitized credit broadly outperformed in Treasuries and over duration-equivalent US Treasuries across asset-backed securities (ABS), non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities (NARMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and collateralized loan obligations (CLOs).
- Developed-market government bonds, while slightly positive in absolute terms, lagged the United States. The European markets generally performed well, but a weak showing for Japan offset much of the gain. The Bank of Japan continued to raise interest rates in an effort to normalize its monetary policy, making it an outlier among its global peers. Emerging-market bonds gained ground in the quarter, closing out a strong year for the asset class. The combination of healthy global growth trends, falling US interest rates, and rising commodity prices boosted investor risk appetites and led to broad-based strength across all regions.

Portfolio Review

- The Fund performed in line with its benchmark, the Bloomberg High Yield Index during the quarter.

Winners

- Our exposure to convertible securities played a beneficial role in portfolio performance. Notably, select names within communications space delivered positive excess returns.
- Issuer selection within emerging market corporate credit added to excess returns, with contributions from positions in the financial and pharmaceutical sector.

Laggards

- Issuer selection within high-yield corporate credit detracted, with notable laggards from select positions in the energy and communications sector.
- Exposure to securitized credit detracted from excess returns, driven primarily by certain non-agency CMBS holdings.
- Bank loans were slightly negative, particularly select names in the auto space.

Outlook

- Most segments of the global fixed income market generated positive returns during the fourth quarter, further contributing to an already strong year. At the start of the quarter, the US federal government began the longest shutdown in US history, lasting 43 days until a resolution in mid-November. The prolonged shutdown created market volatility, economic data collection issues and brought more uncertainty to the ensuing Federal Reserve (Fed) policy decision. Despite lingering inflation concerns, the Fed followed its September rate cut with 25 basis point cuts in October and December, an approach aimed to stabilize growth as labor market data weakened. The Treasury curve steepened during the quarter as the front end of the curve declined on the back of Fed cuts while long-term yields were slightly higher, likely the result of inflation concerns, tariff uncertainty and a



growing US debt burden. In 2025, the 10-year US Treasury fell 40 bps, from 4.57% to 4.17%, while demand for investment grade and high yield corporates remained strong, with spreads marginally tighter. Risk assets were supported throughout the year by the 75 basis points of Fed rate cuts, continued strong earnings growth by corporates and a surge in artificial intelligence (AI) investments.

- Looking ahead in 2026, we believe the US economy will remain in the ‘Expansion to Late Cycle’ phase of the credit cycle¹, supported by easing Fed monetary policy, fiscal stimulus from the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) and stable corporate fundamentals. We expect growth in the US to remain resilient in 2026 and we are not anticipating a recession at this time, rather, our base case calls for trend-like growth. Positive wealth effects and solid aggregate consumer consumption, especially among mid-to-upper-tier households, have been supporting demand. While employment data has cooled, we don’t anticipate widespread layoffs as long as earnings and profitability remain strong. Productivity gains from artificial intelligence (AI) implementation could lead to layoffs, but we do not see that as a near-term risk. Many companies have invested significant capital expenditures in AI and data centers, and we expect this spending to contribute to productivity gains and overall economic momentum globally. Outside the US, The US administration’s willingness to negotiate trade deals with its largest trading partners is a welcome development. In Europe, the lack of US security assurances has pushed Eurozone leaders, particularly in Germany, to recommit to more expansionary fiscal policy and massive borrowing for security infrastructure, thus reviving European output including manufacturing. In China, economic data still shows a continued slowdown across all core metrics, driven by a confluence of weak consumer confidence, real estate drag, and lackluster investment. We expect Chinese growth to muddle along at current levels, however, we still have questions about the quality and sustainability of growth moving forward. The tariff reprieve has been welcomed, but a more durable long-term resolution may be more challenging.
- Our view on interest rates is predicated on the basis that US inflation will remain sticky, continuing to print above the Fed’s 2% target, and structural factors are weighing on the US fiscal deficit. Inflation is increasingly entrenched in behavior supported by structural factors such as budget deficits, geopolitical fragmentation, increased defense spending and the reconfiguration of supply chains. On a cyclical basis, despite recent inflation readings that show lagged effects of shelter inflation easing, we caution that the combination of stimulus from OBBBA, mortgaged-backed securities (MBS) purchases and other factors could lead to an uptick in inflation later in the year. From a labor market perspective, although recent labor market data has cooled, we are not expecting a massive wave in layoffs and view corporate health as the lynchpin behind the labor market. In this context, the Fed may be comfortable with inflation hovering above their 2% target, while easing monetary policy to help mitigate the labor market from softening further.
- With regards to the US fiscal deficit, large nondiscretionary spending – mostly related to entitlements and defense – has led to a deficit that is structural rather than counter-cyclical. Debt servicing costs have also risen significantly, as interest rates have increased and the overall debt burden has expanded. Currently, the fiscal deficit is unsustainable and has the potential to stimulate inflation, which in turn could raise borrowing costs across the economy, in our view. Unless there is significantly higher growth (which we believe is unlikely), expenditures are reduced or another large source of revenue materializes (tariffs), we do not see a stabilization or contraction in the deficit occurring in the near term. As a result, we believe there is a risk to a move higher in long-term interest rates. We believe Treasury supply will continue to be a topic of heavy discussion, which could increase interest rate volatility and put a floor under long-term Treasury yields. We believe long-term fair value for the 10-year US Treasury is approximately 4.00–4.50%, based on a 1.75–2.00% real rate and 2.25–2.50% breakeven rate; however, Trump’s policies could push the fair value target slightly higher.



- Our investment process lends itself to constantly reassessing value through our risk premium framework. Our Credit Health Index (CHIN) within investment grade and high yield corporate credit suggest defaults/losses will be below historical averages for this part of the cycle. Bottom-up fundamentals have stayed robust despite slight weakening in leverage and interest coverage, while profit margins have continued to strengthen and the outlook for earnings growth remains positive. A combination of solid credit fundamentals and supportive technical backdrop have helped push spreads and risk premiums to tight levels, however, it is difficult to see any real signs of credit deterioration. In our opinion, corporate balance sheets can weather potential volatility in the macroeconomic backdrop.
- We are mindful of the risks going forward, such as sticky inflation and a growing US deficit, either of which could force the market to reprice Fed expectations and potentially push rates back up. In addition, we continue to monitor the risk that AI investments do not deliver on optimistic revenue projections or large-scale productivity gains, the potential for further escalation in geopolitical risk and security concerns, as well as the impact of long-term structural trends such as deglobalization, decarbonization and aging demographics. Each of these risks could further elevate market volatility and create additional buying opportunities in credit, interest rates and currencies, for which we would consider redeploying reserves faster.
- We believe that long-term value has returned to fixed income markets with a combination of discount-to-par (positive convexity) and favorable yields. As investors sit on record levels of cash, we expect strong demand will likely support bond markets. Given our expectation for a relatively benign loss environment, we believe investors should consider moderately leaning into credit risk for any potential extra carry pick-up. Compressed credit spreads have led us to remain diversified in our credit exposure across the fixed income markets. In today's environment, we believe bond investors should maintain flexibility with regards to interest rate and credit risk, considering the risk/reward of the intermediate part of the curve against the long-term risks associated with long-end curve exposures while being selective in potential opportunities in investment grade credit, high yield credit, bank loans and securitized credit, in our opinion. Convergence between public and private credit markets is accelerating, creating opportunities for multi-sector investors. In addition, we believe diversifying portfolios across non-US-dollar exposure is a worthwhile strategy as the current macroeconomic backdrop suggests a flight-to-safety bid is unlikely to buoy the US dollar, in our view, and investors can seek higher yields and potential for currency appreciation outside the US.



About Risk

Below investment grade (high yield) fixed income securities may be subject to greater risks (including the risk of default) than other fixed income securities. **Fixed income securities** may carry one or more of the following risks: credit, interest rate (as interest rates rise bond prices usually fall), inflation and liquidity. **Foreign and emerging market securities** may be subject to greater political, economic, environmental, credit, currency and information risks. Foreign securities may be subject to higher volatility than US securities due to varying degrees of regulation and limited liquidity. These risks are magnified in emerging markets. **Currency** exchange rates between the US dollar and foreign currencies may cause the value of the fund's investments to decline. **Derivatives** involve risk of loss and may entail additional risks. Because derivatives depend on the performance of an underlying asset, they can be highly volatile and are subject to market and credit risks.

¹A credit cycle is a cyclical pattern that follows credit availability and corporate health.

Important Disclosure

Outlook as presented in this material reflects subjective judgments and assumptions of the portfolio team and does not necessarily reflect the views of Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. There is no assurance that developments will transpire as stated. Opinions expressed will evolve as future events unfold.

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Market conditions are extremely fluid and change frequently.

Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against a loss.

Commodity, interest and derivative trading involves substantial risk of loss.

Any investment that has the possibility for profits also has the possibility of losses, including the loss of principal.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective will be realized or that the Fund will generate positive or excess return.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Before investing, consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses. Please visit www.loomissayles.com or call 800-633-3330 for a prospectus and a summary prospectus containing this and other information. Read it carefully.

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