Large Cap Growth – Annual Performance Overview December 31, 2020

It is rare for us to comment on short-term investment performance, but 2020 has now provided us with two such occasions; the first followed the sharp market downturn in the first quarter and now again at year-end. For the year, our Large Cap Growth strategy achieved an absolute return of 32.95% (gross), 32.41% (net) for our investors. Since its inception in 2006[1], our strategy has achieved annual returns greater than 30% (gross and net) in five calendar years. On three of those occasions, our performance exceeded our Russell 1000 Growth benchmark. (Please see the table below). But in 2020, even with our 1st percentile outperformance during the pandemic-triggered market drawdown in the first quarter, our greater than 32% return (gross and net) still lagged the 38.5% return for the Russell 1000 Growth index.

LOOMIS SAYLES LARGE CAP GROWTH COMPOSITE – CALENDAR YEARS RETURNING IN EXCESS OF 30%

Calendar Year	Loomis Sayles LCG Strategy Returns (Gross)	Loomis Sayles LCG Strategy Returns (Net)	Russell 1000 Growth Return	Excess Return (gross/net)	S&P 500 Return	Excess Return (gross/net)
2020	32.95%	32.41%	38.49%	-5.55%/-6.08%	18.40%	14.55%/14.01%
2019	32.71%	32.18%	36.39%	-3.68%/-4.21%	31.49%	1.22%/0.69%
2017	34.03%	33.49%	30.21%	3.82%/3.28%	21.83%	12.20%/11.66%
2013	36.83%	36.37%	33.48%	3.35%/2.88%	32.39%	4.44%/3.98%
2009	41.24%	40.45%	37.21%	4.03%/3.23%	26.46%	14.78%/13.97%

The benchmark for the Large Cap Growth Composite is the Russell 1000 Growth Index. Performance for the S&P 500 Index is shown as supplemental information. Gross returns are net of trading costs. Net returns are gross returns less effective management fees.

Please see trailing returns and all calendar year returns since inception at the end of this document.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Please see trailing returns and other statistics as of the most recent quarter-end at the end of this document.

We believe 2020 provides a telling illustration of how volatile relative returns can be in the short term when viewed from a single snapshot in time. For instance, following the first quarter, in which our strategy exhibited its downside protection, our strategy had positive excess returns over the trailing one-, three-, five-, and ten-year periods, as well as since strategy inception, and had outperformed at least 70% of our peers in each period. However, as of December 31, following a nine-month period during which the composite returned 49.8% (gross), 49.3% (net) but lagged the 61.2% return of the Russell 1000 Growth index, excess returns are negative over one-, three-, and five-year rolling periods – demonstrating how a short-term period (the past nine months) can meaningfully impact the perception of longer-term returns.

1. The portfolio manager for the Growth Equity Strategies joined Loomis Sayles on May 19, 2010, and performance prior to that date was achieved at his prior firm.

LOOMIS SAYLES LARGE CAP GROWTH COMPOSITE – PEER RANKINGS AND RELATIVE RETURNS

Performance Periods (Gross)	eVestment Peer Rank		Excess Returns (gross/net) vs. Russell 1000G		Number of Observations	
	As of Q1 2020	As of Q4 2020	As of Q1 2020	As of Q4 2020	As of Q1 2020	As of Q4 2020
1 Year	28	61	0.48%/0.06%	-5.55%/-6.08%	297	286
3 Year	29	67	1.25%/0.78%	-2.85%/-3.33%	282	280
5 Year	10	46	1.87%/1.41%	-1.12%/-1.60%	270	263
10 Year	9	19	1.31%/0.87%	0.56%/0.11%	238	236
Since Inception 7/1/2006	3	7	2.36%/1.87%	1.72%/1.21%	215	206

Source: eASE Analytics System as of 12/31/2020.
Peer rankings are based on eVestment Large Cap Growth Universe (gross). Returns greater than one year are annualized.
Annualized performance is calculated as the geometric mean of the product's returns with respect to one year. Returns-based data are gross of management fees and net of trading costs. The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is 1, and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100.
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We believe short-term performance is largely random in nature. *"In the short run, the market is a voting machine but in the long run, it is a weighing machine."* What Ben Graham[2] describes is the result of innate behavioral biases that we believe drive reflexive overreactions to short-term market variables that, when viewed rationally, have no impact on long-term value. Not only do we believe that short-term performance is random in nature, we believe any single period of performance is essentially an arbitrary construct. To understand how a manager performs over a given period, we believe it is important to look at performance in the context of all periods of similar length in a manager's track record. In the table below, we look at all the rolling one-year, three-year, five-year and 10year periods (monthly) to assess our frequency and magnitude of outperformance and underperformance. For three-year periods, we outperformed our benchmark 76% of the time while our peers outperformed in 35% of these periods. Further, our average excess return in these periods was +281 (gross), +247 (net) basis points versus the benchmark. In contrast, the average excess returns of those peers that outperformed in these periods was +197 (gross), +193 (net) basis points – outperforming both less frequently and by a lower magnitude. Similarly, for five-year periods, we outperformed our benchmark 95% of the time while our peers outperformed in 29% of these periods. Our average excess return in these periods was +213 (gross), +156 (net) basis points versus the benchmark, while the average excess returns of those peers that outperformed was +144 (gross), +90 (net) basis points.

2. Benjamin Graham was a British-born American investor, economist, and professor. He is widely known as the "father of value investing", and wrote two of the founding texts in neoclassical investing: Security Analysis with David Dodd, and The Intelligent Investor.

LOOMIS SAYLES LARGE CAP GROWTH COMPOSITE – ROLLING PERIOD PERFORMANCE VS ALL STRATEGIES IN THE LARGE CAP GROWTH UNIVERSE

Rolling Periods as of 12/31/2020	% of Periods with Positive Excess Net Return		Average Positive Excess Net Return			% of Periods with Negative Excess Net Return		Average Negative Excess Net Return		
	Loomis Sayles LCG	LCG Universe	Loomis Sayles LCG	LCG Universe	Difference	Loomis Sayles LCG	LCG Universe	Loomis Sayles LCG	LCG Universe	Difference
1 Year	55%	41%	+424 bps	+401 bps	+23 bps	45%	59%	-256 bps	-446 bps	+190 bps
3 Years (Annualized)	76%	35%	+247 bps	+193 bps	+55 bps	24%	65%	-138 bps	-264 bps	+126 bps
5 Years (Annualized)	95%	29%	+171 bps	+137 bps	+34 bps	5%	71%	-70 bps	-211 bps	+141 bps
10 Years (Annualized)	100%	23%	+156 bps	+90 bps	+66 bps	0%	77%	N/A	-168 bps	+143 bps

As of 12/31/2020. Source: Loomis Sayles, eASE Analytics System (eVestment Alliance's Large Cap Growth Universe). Data is pulled from eASEAnalytics and calculated by Loomis Sayles. Number of rolling periods: 163 (1-yr), 139 (3-yr), 115 (5-yr), 55 (10-yr). The full universe is comprised of the 164 managers with a track record since inception of our LCG strategy, regardless of the length of the rolling period. Managers reporting only gross of fee returns are excluded. Excess returns are based on net returns and are calculated vs the benchmark Russell 1000 Growth Index. The Russell 1000 Growth Index, is a nationally recognized index that represents the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It is used here for universe comparison purposes only. There are large cap growth strategies hat use an alternate primary benchmark or are benchmark agnostic; a common benchmark is not a prerequisite to be a constituent of the eVestment Alliance Large Cap Growth Universe. ***See chart below which shows large cap growth strategies versus only those in the universe that use the Russell 1000 Growth as a benchmark.***

Indices are unmanaged and do not incur fees. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. The portfolio manager for the Growth Equity Strategies joined Loomis Sayles on May 19, 2010, performance prior to that date was achieved at his prior firm.

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Periods of underperformance are almost inevitable for active managers. A 2019 study (shown below) of active managers that delivered top-quartile performance over a ten-year period showed that across equity asset classes, on average, 83% of those managers experienced at least a three-year period where they delivered below median returns, while 54% experienced a five-year period with below median returns. On average, these top-performing managers experienced six consecutive quarters of underperformance. So managers that have delivered top-quartile returns over ten years have frequently experienced extended periods of below-median performance in the course of generating those results.

10-YEAR TOP QUARTILE MUTUAL FUNDS FALLING BELOW MEDIAN DURING ONE OR MORE 3- AND 5-YEAR PERIODS THROUGH 2018

Category	% of 10-Year Top Quartile Funds Below Median For a 3-Year Period	Average # of Consecutive Quarters Spent in the Bottom Half of Peer Group	% of 10-Year Top Quartile Funds Below Median For a 5-Year Period
Large-Cap Value	85%	5.9	53%
Large-Cap Core	85%	6.2	55%
Large-Cap Growth	74%	5.3	43%
Mid-Cap Value	95%	5.7	84%
Mid-Cap Core	100%	7.3	83%
Mid-Cap Growth	76%	6.3	44%
Small-Cap Value	95%	7.5	73%
Small-Cap Core	81%	7.3	56%
Small-Cap Growth	95%	6.8	74%
Total	**83%**	**6.2**	**54%**

Source: Anthony Novara, CFA, Collin McGee, CFA, Matthew Rice, CFA, "The Next Chapter in the Active vs. Passive Management Debate", White Paper, June 2019. Study based on 2,150 mutual funds through 2018. This study has not been updated to the current date. Although this study is for mutual funds, we believe that it is relevant because Growth Equity Strategy Funds are managed by the same investment team and based on the same philosophy as the Composite.Results shown above were modified to only include Morningstar domestic equity categories, comprised of 1,412 funds. We removed Morningstar categories Intermediate Bond, High Yield Bond, International/Global Bond, International Value, International Core, International Growth, Emerging Markets and Real Estate categories (comprised of 738 funds) since these categories are not included in the domestic equity space where we are focused.
Some or all of the information on this chart may be dated, and, therefore, should not be the basis to purchase or sell any securities. Information obtained from outside sources is believed to be correct, but Loomis Sayles cannot guarantee its accuracy. This material cannot be copied, reproduced or redistributed without authorization. The data contained in a communication may be obtained from a variety of sources and may be subject to change.

Since strategy inception in July 2006 through December 31, 2020, our up market capture of 100.1% indicates that we have historically returned more than the benchmark during periods of positive returns – a result that is better than 62% of our peers. However, a study of our periods of relative underperformance, as shown in the table below, demonstrates that our largest periods of underperformance also occurred during periods of positive market returns. Meaning, our returns were positive, just less positive than our benchmark, as with the most recent nine-month period. The study also revealed that each prior period was followed by a period of significant outperformance with our performance typically rebounding in three-to-eight months. While our median peer ranking during these periods of underperformance was 93rd percentile, our median peer ranking during the follow-on outperformance periods was 4th percentile.

LOOMIS SAYLES LARGE CAP GROWTH COMPOSITE - PRIOR PERIODS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

	Relative Underperformance Period	# Months	Relative Return (Gross/Net)	R1000G Return	Loomis LCG Peer Rank	Observations	Relative Outperformance Period	# Months	Relative Return (Gross/Net)	R1000G Return	Loomis LCG Peer Rank	Observations
1							07/2008 - 03/2009	9	13.32%/12.95%	-35.10%	2	484
2	04/2009 - 06/2009	3	-4.32%/-4.48%	16.32%	83	481	07/2009 - 11/2009	5	5.33%/5.05%	19.34%	3	473
3	11/2010 - 03/2011	5	-6.02%/-6.20%	13.17%	98	445	04/2011 - 09/2011	6	4.31%/4.14%	-12.48%	5	432
4	10/2011 - 05/2012	8	-6.32%/-6.62%	18.53%	93	412	06/2012 - 01/2013	8	11.42%/11.12%	12.16%	1	391
5	02/2013 - 04/2013	3	-3.66%/-3.76%	7.27%	84	394	05/2013 - 01/2014	9	4.55%/4.27%	15.92%	33	380
6							09/2014 - 09/2016	25	6.03%/5.61%	7.24%	1	335
7	10/2016 - 02/2017	5	-6.45%/-6.63%	8.75%	100	331	03/2017 - 08/2017	6	5.74%/5.51%	10.69%	6	317
8	02/2018 - 09/2018	8	-6.81%/-7.09%	9.34%	95	306	10/2018 - 12/2018	3	4.30%/4.21%	-15.89%	8	304
9	07/2019 - 10/2019	4	-3.90%/-3.95%	4.35%	88	288	02/2020 - 03/2020	2	4.01%/3.95%	-15.98%	3	273
10	04/2020 - 12/2020	9	-11.45%/-11.90%	61.22%	88	276						

Source: Loomis Sayles, eASE Analytics System (eVestment Alliance's Large Cap Growth Universe). Returns over 12 months are annualized. Data compiled by Loomis Sayles. Returns shown are based on gross of fees. Gross returns are net of trading costs. Net returns are gross returns less effective management fees.

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Further, our return profile in both rising and falling markets has been differentiated from our peers. In the US Large Cap Growth universe, as of December 31, we ranked in the top 17th percentile in down market protection and in the top 38th percentile in up market capture since strategy inception. In the group of managers that has had better down market protection, the maximum up market capture was 94.2% versus our 100.1%, and on average these managers were in the bottom quartile in up markets. Similarly, in the group of managers that have stronger up market capture statistics, no other manager had better down market protection than Loomis Sayles Large Cap Growth Composite. On average these managers have been in the bottom quartile in down markets, capturing 104% of market declines, versus our 92.3%. In summary, the group of managers that has done better than us in down markets significantly underperformed our strategy in up markets and delivered bottom quartile up market performance on average. The group of managers that has done better than us in up markets significantly underperformed our strategy in down markets and also delivered bottom quartile down market performance on average.

LOOMIS SAYLES LARGE CAP GROWTH COMPOSITE - DOWNSIDE MARKET CAPTURE

Firm Name	Product Name	Downside Market Capture - (07/2006 - 12/2020) Using Russell 1000 Growth	Rank	Upside Market Capture - (07/2006 - 12/2020) Using Russell 1000 Growth	Rank	Information Ratio - (07/2006 - 12/2020) Using Russell 1000 Growth	Annualized Alpha - (07/2006 - 12/2020) Using Russell 1000 Growth
Loomis Sayles & Company, L.P.	Large Cap Growth	92.34	17	100.10	38	0.37	2.35
Summary Statistics For Peer Group with Better Downside Capture Than Loomis Sayles LCG (count = 33)							
Average		85.36	6	84.34	92	-0.21	0.87
Min		63.27	1	72.16	100	-0.76	-1.59
Max		91.82	17	94.15	67	0.50	6.35

LOOMIS SAYLES LARGE CAP GROWTH COMPOSITE - UPSIDE MARKET CAPTURE

Firm Name	Product Name	Downside Market Capture - (07/2006 - 12/2020) Using Russell 1000 Growth	Rank	Upside Market Capture - (07/2006 - 12/2020) Using Russell 1000 Growth	Rank	Information Ratio - (07/2006 - 12/2020) Using Russell 1000 Growth	Annualized Alpha - (07/2006 - 12/2020) Using Russell 1000 Growth
Loomis Sayles & Company, L.P.	Large Cap Growth	92.34	17	100.10	38	0.37	2.35
Summary Statistics For Peer Group with Better Upside Capture Than Loomis Sayles LCG (count = 73)							
Average		104.02	77	106.68	15	0.14	0.21
Min		92.67	18	100.19	37	-0.38	-2.47
Max		117.72	100	133.32	1	0.75	3.45

As of 12/31/20. Source: eASE Analytics System. Ranking out of 194 observations. eVestment Alliance's US Large Cap Growth Universe.) Excludes strategies with inception dates after 7/1/2006 as they are not direct comparisons to the Loomis Sayles Composite. Annualized performance is calculated as the geometric mean of the product's returns with respect to one year. Returns-based data are gross of management fees and net of trading costs. The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is 1, and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100. Rankings are based on gross returns unless otherwise indicated and are subject to change.

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Because we define risk as a permanent loss of capital, we take an absolute-return approach to managing risk and seek to actively manage our downside risks. This is an important component of our alpha thesis given the frequency of negative return quarters for the Russell 1000 Growth index. Since inception of our Large Cap Growth strategy on July 1, 2006 through December 31, 2020, the benchmark experienced 12 negative quarters with gross returns ranging from -0.77% to -22.79%. Our strategy outperformed the index in 9 of those 12 quarters, with a median excess gross and net return of +2.66% and +2.58%. During these negative quarters our median excess gross and net return versus our peers was greater at +3.37% and +3.40%., and we outperformed our peers in 10 of those 12 quarters.

LOOMIS SAYLES LARGE CAP GROWTH COMPOSITE – QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE VS. INDEX AND PEERS WHEN INDEX RETURNS ARE NEGATIVE

Down Quarter	R1000 Growth Return	LCG Gross Return	LCG Net Return	Excess Gross Return Loomis Sayles LCG vs R1000G	Excess Net Return (Loomis Sayles LCG vs R1000G)	Median LCG Peer Gross Return	Excess Gross Return Loomis Sayles LCG vs Median LCG Peer	Peer Universe Count
Q4 2007	-0.77%	-3.22%	-3.37%	-2.45%	-2.60%	0.10%	-3.32%	228
Q1 2008	-10.18%	-10.40%	-10.54%	-0.22%	-0.36%	-10.48%	0.08%	234
Q3 2008	-12.33%	-1.97%	-2.12%	10.36%	10.21%	-12.12%	10.15%	235
Q4 2008	-22.79%	-18.69%	-18.82%	4.10%	3.97%	-22.31%	3.62%	235
Q1 2009	-4.12%	-1.87%	-2.01%	2.25%	2.11%	-4.09%	2.22%	236
Q2 2010	-11.75%	-12.35%	-12.49%	-0.61%	-0.74%	-11.62%	-0.73%	243
Q3 2011	-13.14%	-10.68%	-10.76%	2.46%	2.38%	-14.39%	3.71%	249
Q2 2012	-4.02%	-3.86%	-3.94%	0.16%	0.08%	-4.98%	1.12%	250
Q4 2012	-1.32%	3.26%	3.17%	4.58%	4.49%	-0.79%	4.05%	251
Q3 2015	-5.29%	-2.35%	-2.45%	2.94%	2.84%	-5.95%	3.59%	269
Q4 2018	-15.89%	-11.58%	-11.68%	4.30%	4.21%	-15.24%	3.66%	254
Q1 2020	-14.10%	-11.23%	-11.33%	2.87%	2.77%	-14.34%	3.11%	259
Range				-2.45% to 10.36%			-3.32% to 10.15%	
Median				2.67%			3.35%	

As of 12/31/2020
Source: Loomis Sayles, eASE Analytics System (eVestment Alliance's Large Cap Growth Universe. Managers reporting net of fee returns are excluded). Gross returns are net of trading costs. Net returns are gross returns less effective management fees.
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Although we find ourselves in an inevitable period of underperformance, it does not impact how we manage the portfolio, nor does it change our objective of delivering superior risk-adjusted excess returns over a full market cycle – at least five years. Ultimately, our job as an investment manager is to allocate capital to what we believe to be the most compelling reward-to-risk opportunities. Doing so requires the knowledge to establish a range of valuation outcomes or scenarios. When buying a business, we require at least a 2:1 anticipated upside-to-downside, reward-to-risk opportunity. We seek to create a margin of safety[3] by investing at a purchase price that is at a meaningful discount to our estimate of a company's intrinsic value. Investing with a margin of safety requires not only a disciplined understanding of a company's intrinsic value but a clear recognition of what the market price implies about consensus expectations for that company's value. The more attractive we view the reward-to-risk opportunity, the larger our capital allocation and position weight. In comparison, we have observed that the largest positions of a cap-weighted benchmark may have the least margin of safety—or worse, market prices above intrinsic value—yet are given the largest capital allocations in many benchmark-centric portfolios.

Over the past year, on a relative basis, not owning Apple and Tesla explains more than 100% of our underperformance. Neither company is in our portfolio because they do not meet our quality-growth-valuation investment criteria. In addition to the rallies in Apple and Tesla that we did not participate in, we have also seen significant rallies in a number of lower-quality companies that are mostly in the

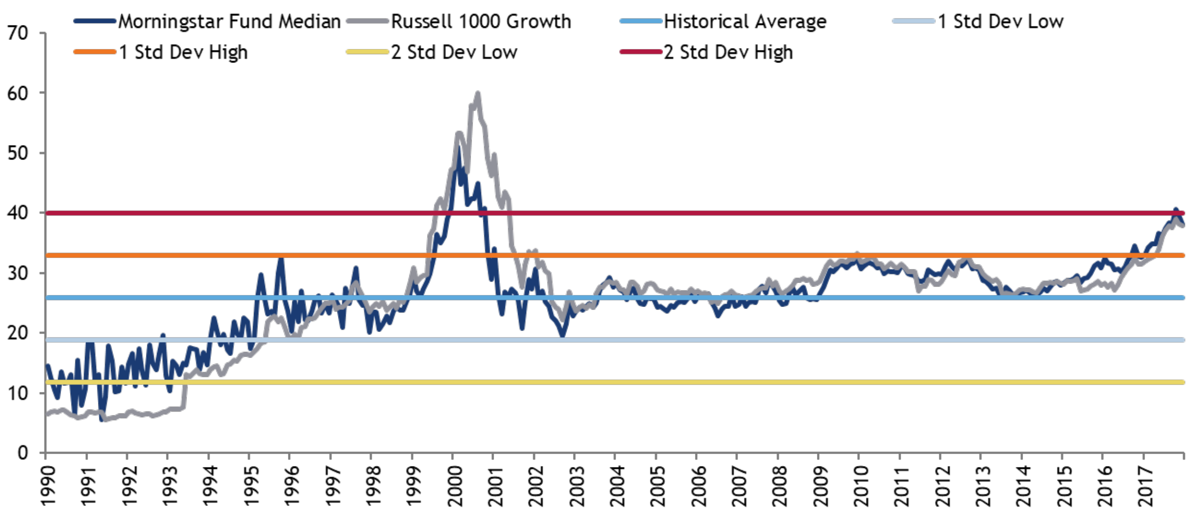
3. Holding all else equal, the larger the discount between market price of a particular security and our estimate of its intrinsic value, the greater we view our margin of safety. Margin of safety is not an indication of the fund's safety as all investments carry risk, including risk of loss.

information technology, consumer discretionary, and healthcare sectors. Due to the short-term investor fervor and herd mentality seen especially in "work from home" companies – a fervor that we believe is analogous to that seen in the "dot-com" era of the late 1990s and early 2000s – some of these lower quality companies have seen significant rallies since the end of the first quarter. These companies typically have smaller positions in the benchmark so their cumulative impact on our underperformance is not as large as Apple and Tesla.

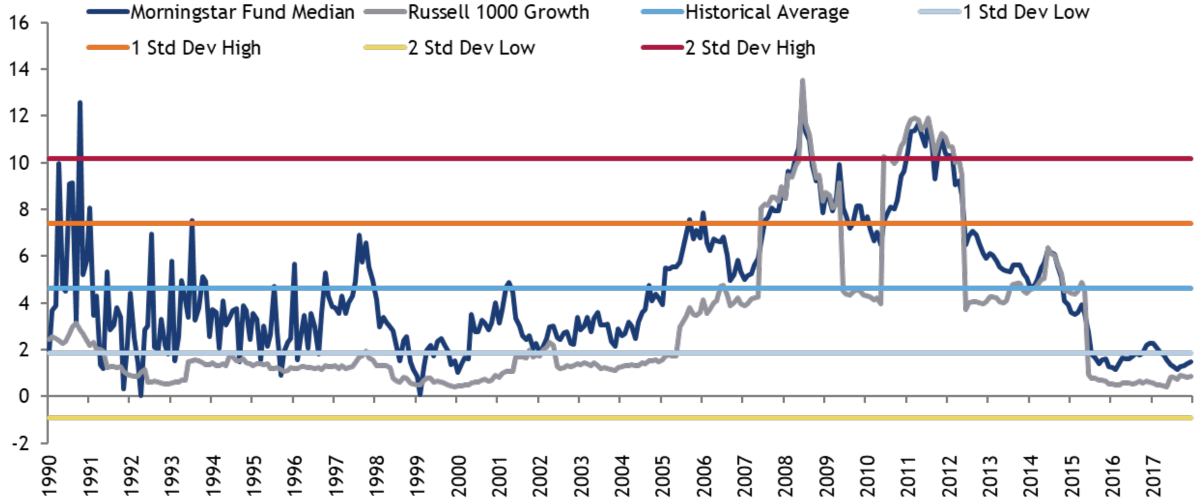
But because our strict quality-growth-valuation process leads us to avoid these largely lower-quality names, there is a relative performance headwind from not holding them. For example, looking at companies in the benchmark that rallied more than twice as much as the benchmark (more than 123%), excluding Tesla there were 44 that we did not own. Not owning these companies accounted for approximately 24% of our underperformance since the end of the first quarter. Looking at companies that rallied more than 100%, excluding Apple and Tesla, there are 73 that we did not own. Not owning these companies accounted for approximately 32% of our underperformance since the end of the first quarter. By contrast, growth managers who delivered the highest returns in 2020 typically had substantial exposure to these companies. Based on the Lipper Large Cap Growth universe for mutual fund managers who delivered top-decile returns, the average exposure was 10.3% - over 4 percentage points higher than the benchmark. (Lipper peer group information is shown for availability of data).

We have seen this tendency of our peers, many of whom may actively seek the highest momentum names as part of their investment discipline, to increase exposure to those sectors and industries that are experiencing the greatest appreciation in price; most notably preceding the dot-com bubble in 2000 and the financial crisis and energy bubble in 2008. We believe most companies in those cohorts reflected unrealistic investor expectations that were borne out by their subsequent performance in the years that followed.

MORNINGSTAR LARGE CAP GROWTH MUTUAL FUNDS – HISTORIC EXPOSURE TO TECHNOLOGY
JANUARY 1, 1990 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2018



MORNINGSTAR LARGE CAP GROWTH MUTUAL FUNDS – HISTORIC EXPOSURE TO ENERGY
JANUARY 1, 1990 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2018



Source: Loomis Sayles, Morningstar (as of 12/31/2018)
Information above uses mutual fund data because composite information is not available. We believe that this is meaningful because the mutual fund and the Composite have similar holdings, although not all the same.
Morningstar data reflects Large Cap Growth mutual funds totaling 10 in 1990 to 360 in 2018.

In our experience, periods when market leadership has been similarly concentrated in a narrow group of companies expressing a popular theme are typically precursors to major inflection points and substantial corrections in those companies. Both in 2000 and 2008, many of these companies suffered significant corrections at a time when both the benchmark and our peer group had substantially elevated exposures.

To help understand these prior periods of elevated investor expectations, we looked at the performance of the Russell 3000 Growth index. At the time of its peak in March 2000, there were 427 companies within the index that had appreciated by 100% or more in the prior 12 months – approximately 25% of all index constituents which came to represent over 40% of the benchmark. Most of these were technology companies, many of which were considered to be beneficiaries of the dot-com era. Within this group, 265 companies appreciated by 200% or more, 97 appreciated by over 500%, and 30 appreciated by over 1,000%. Unsurprisingly, in the year following the peak, this group of companies declined 53% on average versus 35% for the index as a whole. The companies that experienced the greatest price appreciation in the twelve months prior (and highest embedded expectations) experienced the sharpest corrections – including a decline of 80% for those that appreciated over 1,000% and 67% for those that appreciated between 500% and 1,000%. Ten years following the peak, returns for these companies were still negative, and today only 30% exist as standalone companies.

RUSSELL 3000 GROWTH – HIGHEST RETURNING COMPANIES PRE AND POST 2000 TECHNOLOGY BUBBLE

R.3000G as of 3/10/2000				Cumulative Return %						
T-1 Return Bucket	Company Count	% Weight in R3G	% Companies in R3G	T-1 Total return	T+1 Total return	T+3 Total return	T+5 Total return	T+10 Total return	T thru 12/31/2020 Total return	% Survivors
1000%+	30	5%	2%	1,424	(80)	(91)	(85)	(64)	(20)	31%
500-999%	67	5%	4%	685	(67)	(88)	(80)	(77)	(27)	28%
200-499%	168	13%	10%	318	(61)	(81)	(63)	(35)	592	29%
100-199%	162	19%	9%	140	(33)	(56)	(40)	1	577	32%
>100%	427	42%	25%	386	(53)	(73)	(50)	(29)	463	30%
R.3000G Total				**31**	**(35)**	**(60)**	**(41)**	**(34)**	**269**	

Returns following T0 for said categories are the average total stock returns of the surviving companies
Source: Loomis Sayles, FactSet
Data pulled from FactSet and calculated by Loomis Sayles. T+/-1, 3, 5, 10 indicate 1, 3, 5, 10 year(s) after/prior to as of date shown.

While it was a different set of companies for which investor expectations became unrealistically inflated in 2007 and 2008, the pattern of investor exuberance followed by a dramatic correction remained largely the same. At the time of its peak in October 2007, there were 150 companies within the Russell 3000 Growth index that had appreciated by 100% or more in the prior 12 months – approximately 8% of all index constituents which represented 7% of the benchmark. Many of these were energy, industrials, and materials companies, as well as technology companies, that we believe embedded very high expectations for strong ongoing demand from emerging markets, particularly from China. Within this group, 28 companies appreciated by 200% or more. Similarly, in the year following the peak, this group of 150 companies declined 56% on average versus 23% for the index as a whole, while the companies that had grown in excess of 200% declined by over 60%. Ten years later, returns for the highest appreciation cohort were still negative, and today just over 40% exist as standalone companies.

RUSSELL 3000 GROWTH – HIGHEST RETURNING COMPANIES PRE AND POST 2007-2008 FINANCIAL CRISIS

R.3000G as of 10/9/2007				Cumulative Return %							
T-1 return catgy.	Company Count	% Weight in R3G	% Companies in R3G	T-1 Total return	T+1 Total return	T thru 3/9/09 Total return (Market Bottom)	T+3 Total return	T+5 Total return	T+10 Total return	T thru 12/31/20 Total return	% Survivors
1000%+											
500-999%	1	0%	0%	433	(85)	(80)	(60)	(50)	(70)	(90)	100%
200-499%	27	1%	1%	255	(61)	(68)	(35)	(23)	(18)	55	41%
100-199%	122	6%	6%	131	(53)	(65)	(26)	3	104	331	54%
>100%	150	7%	8%	160	(56)	(66)	(29)	(3)	79	278	53%
RG3000				**21**	**(23)**	**(51)**	**(13)**	**13**	**134**	**356**	

Returns following T0 for said categories are the average total stock returns of the surviving companies
Source: Loomis Sayles, FactSet
Data pulled from FactSet and calculated by Loomis Sayles. T+/-1, 3, 5, 10 indicate 1, 3, 5, 10 year(s) after/prior to as of date shown.

Today, with over 200 companies that have appreciated by 100% or more in the past 12 months versus a 38% return for the Russell 3000 Growth index as a whole, we believe we are again in similar territory.

RUSSELL 3000 GROWTH – HIGHEST RETURNING COMPANIES AS OF 12/31/2020

T-1 return catgy.	Company Count	% Weight of Co. in RG3000	% Companies in RG3000	T-1 Total return
1000%+	4	0%	0%	1,618
500-999%	13	3%	1%	741
200-499%	59	3%	4%	298
100-199%	125	7%	8%	136
>100%	201	12%	13%	252
RG3000				**38**

** Returns following T0 for said categories are the average total stock returns of the surviving companies*
Source: Loomis Sayles, FactSet. Data pulled from FactSet and calculated by Loomis Sayles

While the nature of the underlying companies may be different from the prior two instances, what is similar is that a narrow set of companies has experienced outsized stock price appreciation that suggests heightened investor expectations for these companies. The below table uses simple valuation metrics to illustrate that recent expectations appear comparable to where they were in 2000 and substantially higher than in 2007.

RUSSELL 3000 GROWTH – VALUATION METRICS FOR COMPANIES WITH >100% 12-MONTH PRICE APPRECIATION AT PRIOR MARKET PEAKS

As of:	P/E LTM	P/Sales LTM	P/FCF LTM
3/10/2000 (tech bubble)	91.1	30.8	136.5
10/9/2007 (financial crisis)	58.7	10.1	60.7
12/31/2020	124.6	28.3	97.9

Source: Loomis Sayles, FactSet. Data normalized for companies with negative multiples and outliers with multiples > 1,000.
LTM = Last twelve months; P/E – Price to Earnings; P/Sales = Price to Sales; P/FCF = Price to Free Cash Flow

Importantly, we arrive at this conclusion from a bottom-up perspective. We take a long-term structural view that looks beyond these simple valuation metrics and asks what cash flow growth expectations must be embedded in these companies to justify their current prices – let alone any further upside potential. Our conclusion is similar to the answer we would have gotten back in 2000 and 2007; we believe these expectations are unrealistic and unsustainable over the long-term. It is important to stress that we are not calling for a correction from a macro perspective; rather, our bottom-up observations are consistent with behaviors we have seen at prior inflection points. A correction might occur with just these high-expectation companies correcting while the overall market could continue to perform well – the inverse of 2020 when a narrow set of companies outperformed while the vast majority of companies underperformed – or a correction might impact equity markets more broadly, but we would still expect these high-expectation stocks to be impacted most severely.

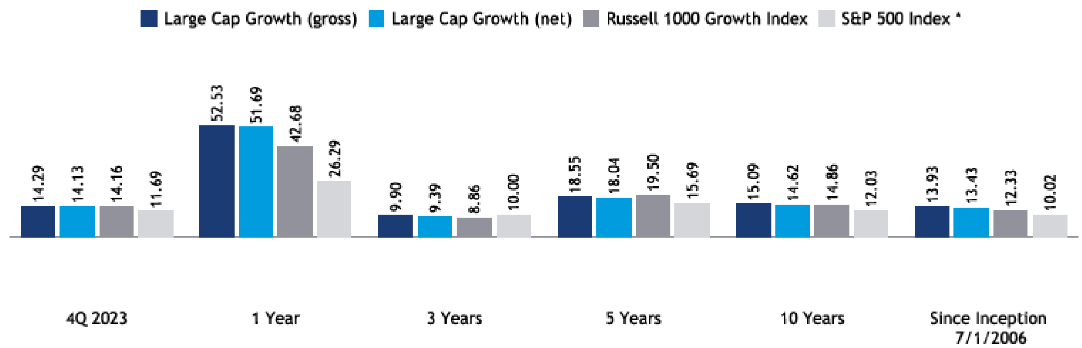
While we believe efforts to precisely predict the timing, duration, and magnitude of any correction is futile, the good news is we believe one need not predict these events to be prepared for the events. The best preparation requires, we believe, a consistent and disciplined ability to do the right thing every day; that is to allocate capital rationally based on informed views of risk-reward. Our disciplined quality-growth-valuation process leads us to avoid these lower-quality names and also reflects a contrarian posture: we look to invest in those rare, high-quality growth businesses – only when they are selling at a significant discount to our estimate of intrinsic value. We also believe that diversification using traditional sector definitions can mask high underlying correlation between stocks in different sectors that are nonetheless being impacted by similar business drivers, such as China growth in 2007 or "work-from-home" beneficiaries today. At the portfolio level, we seek to enhance risk management by diversifying the business drivers to which our holdings are exposed. Because business drivers are imperfectly correlated, the positive impact of one may offset the negative impact of another. We believe this fosters more efficient diversification of risk, limits our portfolio exposure to any single business driver, and reduces the impact of factor risks such as momentum. Adhering to our investment process not only helps us manage downside risk but helps increase upside potential. For alpha generation, we believe the pursuit of greater upside potential and managing absolute levels of risk are inextricable goals. Each tenet of our alpha thesis is designed – individually and collectively – to promote this dual objective for our investors.

Our investment process is guided by our steadfast commitment to the long-term. Because we approach investing as if we are buying into a private business, a long investment horizon is central to our philosophy. Since inception on July 1, 2006 through December 31, 2020, the long-term annualized turnover for our Large Cap Growth strategy is 12.9%. In our view, a long investment horizon affords us the opportunity to capture value from secular growth opportunities as well as capitalize on the stock market's shortsightedness through a process called time arbitrage. Therefore we attempt to identify intrinsic value and exploit the long-term differential between this value and the market's current perception. We measure and monitor our long-term investment thesis for each company through bottom-up analysis of a company's fundamentals, not by the fluctuation in daily stock prices. Our approach always looks beyond the current environment. What's happening today or on a daily basis does not dictate what we will do for the long-term. The only relevance of what is happening in any environment is our pursuit of taking advantage of what is presented to us in terms of what we believe are compelling investment opportunities. As we did during the 2008-2009 correction, we sought to take advantage of the opportunities created in the market, and invested in six new companies in 2020.

Our investment process is characterized by bottom-up, fundamental research and a long-term investment time horizon. The nature of the process leads to a lower turnover portfolio where sector positioning is the result of stock selection. Versus the Russell 1000 Growth, as of December 31, 2020, we were overweight in the industrials, communication services, financials, energy, healthcare, and consumer staples sectors and underweight in the information technology and consumer discretionary sectors. We had no exposure to stocks in the real estate or materials sectors. We remain committed to our long-term investment approach to invest in those few high-quality businesses with sustainable competitive advantages and profitable growth when they trade at a significant discount to our estimate of intrinsic value. Our proprietary five-year forward-looking cash flow growth rate for the companies in our portfolio is 16.9% on a weighted average basis. As of December 31, 2020, the overall portfolio discount to intrinsic value was approximately 46.9%.

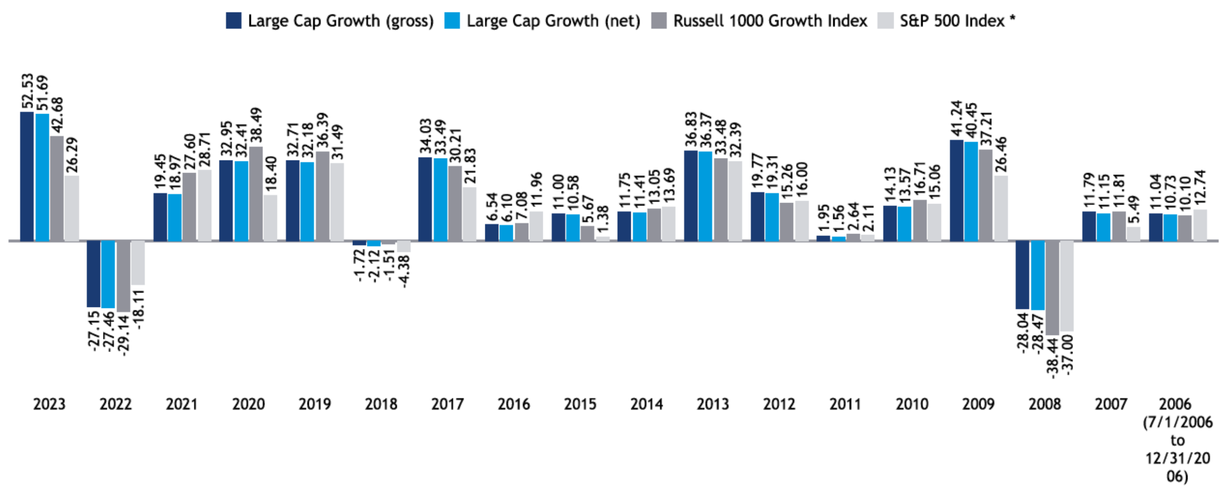
This Commentary was originally published in December 2020. However, we believe that the content is valuable to understand how the team performs in all market environments. We have added current performance and data numbers to bring it up to date.

LARGE CAP GROWTH COMPOSITE TRAILING RETURNS AS OF 12/31/2023



		Cumulative Total Return			Average Annual Total Return		
Excess return vs. Russell 1000 Growth	Gross	+0.13	+9.85	+1.04	-0.95	+0.23	+1.60
	Net	-0.03	+9.01	+0.53	-1.46	-0.24	+1.10
Excess return vs. S&P 500	Gross	+2.60	+26.25	-0.10	+2.87	+3.06	+3.90
	Net	+2.44	+25.40	-0.61	+2.35	+2.58	+3.40

LARGE CAP GROWTH COMPOSITE CALENDAR YEAR RETURNS



Data Source: Loomis Sayles, the Frank Russell Company & S&P Global.

** The benchmark for the Large Cap Growth Composite is the Russell 1000 Growth Index. Performance for the S&P 500 Index is shown as supplemental information.*

The portfolio manager for the Growth Equity Strategies joined Loomis Sayles on May 19, 2010, and performance prior to that date was achieved at his prior firm. As required by GIPS, the prior performance information is being included as part of the Loomis Sayles Large Cap Growth Composite. Gross returns are net of trading costs but gross of management fees. Net returns are gross returns less the effective management fees. Returns for multi-year periods are annualized. See GIPS Report at the end of this paper for a description of the Loomis Sayles Large Cap Growth Composite.

Indices are unmanaged and do not incur fees. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Returns may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

12/31/2023 PERFORMANCE ADDENDUM:

QUARTER END TRAILING RETURNS AND STATISTICS

ROLLING PERIODS OF COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE VS ALL STRATEGIES IN THE LARGE GROWTH UNIVERSE

Rolling Periods as of 12/31/2023	% of Periods with POSITIVE Excess Net Return		Average POSITIVE Excess Net Return		
	Loomis Sayles LCG	LCG Universe	Loomis Sayles LCG	LCG Universe	Difference
1 Year	52%	40%	+487 bps	+423 bps	+63 bps
3 Years (Annualized)	62%	33%	+242 bps	+204 bps	+38 bps
5 Years (Annualized)	72%	28%	+171 bps	+154 bps	+17 bps
10 Years (Annualized)	76%	21%	+131 bps	+101 bps	+29 bps

	% of Periods with NEGATIVE Excess Net Return		Average NEGATIVE Excess Net Return		
1 Year	Loomis Sayles LCG	LCG Universe	Loomis Sayles LCG	LCG Universe	Difference
3 Years (Annualized)	48%	60%	-348 bps	-484 bps	+136 bps
5 Years (Annualized)	38%	67%	-232 bps	-299 bps	+67 bps
10 Years (Annualized)	28%	72%	-202 bps	-238 bps	+36 bps
1 Year	24%	79%	-40 bps	-183 bps	+143 bps

As of 12/31/23. Source: Loomis Sayles, eASE Analytics System (eVestment Alliance's Large Cap Growth Universe). Data is pulled from eASEAnalytics and calculated by Loomis Sayles. Number of rolling periods: 196 (1-yr), 172 (3-yr), 148 (5-yr) and 88 (10-yr). The full universe is the same 146 managers with a track record since inception of our LCG strategy, regardless of the length of the rolling period. Managers reporting only gross of fee returns are excluded.. Excess returns are calculated vs the Russell 1000 universe. The benchmark index is not available for investment and does not reflect investment costs; it is shown here for universe comparison purposes only. There are large cap growth strategiies that use an alternate primary benchmark or are benchmark agnostic; a common benchmark is not a prerequisite to be a constituent of the eVestment Alliance Large Cap Growth Universe.

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Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

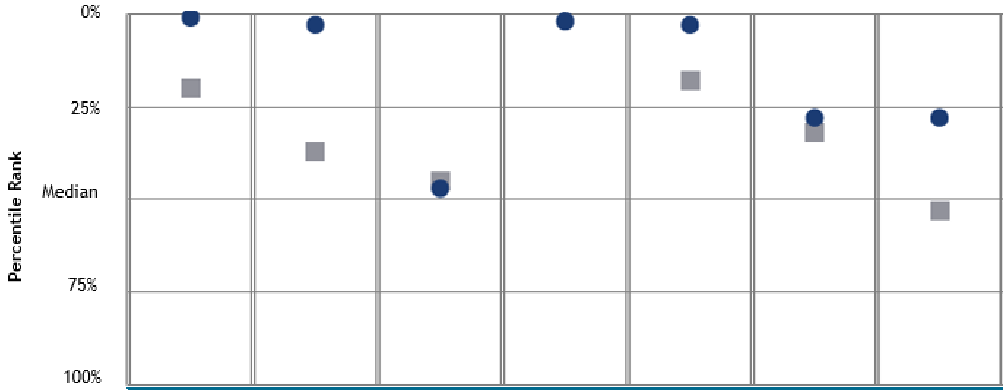
PERFORMANCE IN NEGATIVE QUARTERS

Down Quarter	R1000G Gross Return	Loomis Sayles LCG Net Return	Excess Net Return (Loomis Sayles LCG vs R1000G)	Median LCG Peer Net Return	Excess Net Return (Loomis Sayles LCG vs Median LCG Peer)	Peer Universe Count
Q4 2007	-0.77%	-3.37%	-2.60%	0.35%	-3.72%	367
Q1 2008	-10.18%	-10.54%	-0.36%	-11.02%	0.48%	385
Q3 2008	-12.33%	-2.12%	10.21%	-13.31%	11.19%	386
Q4 2008	-22.79%	-18.82%	3.97%	-22.75%	3.93%	379
Q1 2009	-4.12%	-2.01%	2.11%	-4.20%	2.19%	382
Q2 2010	-11.75%	-12.49%	-0.74%	-11.86%	-0.63%	377
Q3 2011	-13.14%	-10.76%	2.38%	-14.67%	3.91%	363
Q2 2012	-4.02%	-3.94%	0.08%	-5.41%	1.47%	355
Q4 2012	-1.32%	3.17%	4.49%	-0.79%	3.96%	348
Q3 2015	-5.29%	-2.45%	2.84%	-6.07%	3.62%	326
Q4 2018	-15.89%	-11.68%	4.21%	-15.35%	3.67%	296
Q1 2020	-14.10%	-11.33%	2.77%	-14.50%	3.17%	287
Q1 2022	-9.04%	-7.69%	1.35%	-10.28%	2.59%	262
Q2 2022	-20.92%	-22.76%	-1.84%	-20.46%	-2.30%	261
Q3 2022	-3.60%	-4.22%	-0.62%	-4.33%	0.11%	247
Q3 2023	-3.55%	-3.69%	-0.56%	-3.45%	-0.24%	283
	Range		-2.60% to 10.21%		-3.72% to 11.19%	
	Median		1.73%		2.39%	

As of 12/31/2023
Source: Loomis Sayles, eASE Analytics System (eVestment Alliance's Large Cap Growth Universe. Managers reporting net of fee returns are excluded). Annualized performance is calculated as the geometric mean of the product's returns with respect to one year. Returns are gross of management fees and net of trading costs. Median is the middle value for the observations as of the end of each period shown. Although we believe it is reliable, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of data from a third party source. This information cannot be copied, reproduced or redistributed in any form. The portfolio manager for the Growth Equity Strategies joined Loomis Sayles on May 19, 2010, and performance prior to that date was achieved at his prior firm.
. For additional details, please see Composite gross and and net trailing returns shown in this paper.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

LARGE CAP GROWTH COMPOSITE INCEPTION (7/1/2006) THROUGH 12/31/2023

Statistics & Rankings vs Index



	Annualized Returns	Annualized Alpha	Standard Deviation	Information Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Up Market Capture	Down Market Capture
Large Cap Growth (gross)	13.93	1.97	16.84	0.32	0.75	100.86	94.46
% Ranking*	**1st**	**3rd**	**47th**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**28th**	**28th**
Russell 1000 Growth	12.34	0.00	16.79	N/A	0.66	100.00	100.00
% Ranking	**20th**	**37th**	**45th**	**N/A**	**18th**	**32nd**	**53rd**
Median	**11.70**	**-0.35**	**16.92**	**-0.14**	**0.61**	**97.84**	**99.05**
Large Cap Growth (net)	13.43	1.51					

*Data Source: eASEAnalytics System; eVestmentAlliance is the ranking agency. Rankings are based on gross returns. *Ranking out of 179 observations. (eVestmentAlliance's Large Cap Growth Universe.) The portfolio manager for the Growth Equity Strategies joined Loomis Sayles on May 19, 2010, and performance prior to that date was achieved at his prior firm. Gross returns are net of trading costs. Net returns are gross returns less effective management fees. Annualized performance is calculated as the geometric mean of the product's returns with respect to one year. The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is 1, and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100. Rankings are subject to change. Although we believe it is reliable, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of data from a third party source. This information cannot be copied, reproduced or redistributed without authorization in any form. Any investment that has the possibility for profits also has the possibility of losses, including loss of principal. Please see Key Investment Risks at the end of this paper. Returns may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations.*

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

The portfolio manager for the Growth Equity Strategies joined Loomis Sayles on May 19, 2010, and performance prior to that date was achieved at his prior firm.

Indices are unmanaged and do not incur fees. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

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

Important Disclosures

This analysis is based on historical data and does not predict future results. Therefore, the use of this type of information to make investment decisions has inherent limitations. There is no guarantee that future experience will be similar. The analysis reflected in this paper is limited to certain periods. We make no representation that the experience of any other periods is comparable.

Data Source: FactSet, eVestment Alliance, Morningstar, Lipper.

The portfolio manager for the Growth Equity Strategies joined Loomis Sayles on May 19, 2010, and performance prior to that date was achieved at his prior firm.

Gross returns are net of trading costs. Net returns are gross returns less the effective management fees. For periods longer than one year, returns are annualized.

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

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Commodity trading involves substantial risk of loss. This is not an offer of, or a solicitation of an offer for, any investment strategy or product.

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

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

Equity securities are volatile and can decline significantly in response to broad market and economic conditions.

Lipper US Large Cap Growth peer group information is based on mutual funds due to availability of data. Lipper rankings are based on gross returns. Lipper, a Thomson Reuters Company, is not responsible for the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information obtained from Lipper. In addition, Lipper will not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from information obtained from Lipper or any of its affiliates.

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Please request the most recent presentation book for the Loomis Sayles Large Cap Growth Composite for additional information.

Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of, and not necessarily indicative of, future results.

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