

Market Trend Fund

September 30, 2025

Third Quarter Commentary

Market Commentary

The third quarter was marked by the beginning of the Federal Reserve Board's ("Fed") rate cutting cycle. Weak labor data and seemingly cooling inflation prompted the Fed to cut rates by 25 basis points in its September meeting and announced its intention of future rate cuts going forward dependent on further inflation and labor data. Artificial Intelligence ("AI") optimism propelled tech-heavy U.S. equity indexes higher throughout the quarter as the S&P 500 Index posted gains in all three months of third quarter, pushing its year-to-date return to +14.83%.

The U.S. jobs market weakened in the quarter. Nonfarm payrolls increased by 73,000 jobs in July, below the 100,000 forecasted, and June and May numbers were revised significantly lower. Nonfarm payrolls increased 22,000 in August versus the 75,000 forecasted. The unemployment rate rose to 4.3%, up from 4.1% in the previous quarter. While inflation has fallen dramatically from its peak, it still remains stubbornly above the Fed's 2% target. CPI rose +2.9% year-over-year in August, increasing +0.4% from July.

The Fed's preferred inflation index, the Personal Consumption Expenditures Index ("PCE") rose +2.7% in August, increasing +0.1% from July.

The bond market rose as the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index finished the quarter with a +2.03% gain as the Fed easing cycle began. However, inflationary pressure from tariff announcements and potential trade war fallout with the U.S. government has still seemingly limited the rally in U.S. debt. The 10-year Treasury yield fell approximately -26 bps, finishing the quarter at 4.12%. Globally, the story was different as the 10-year German Bund and the 10-year Japanese Government Bond yields rose approximately +14 and +25 bps, respectively.

U.S. equities rallied in third quarter, with the S&P 500 Index up +8.12%. The CBOE Volatility Index, commonly referred to as the market's fear gauge, stayed below 20 for most of the quarter as market volatility continued to cool following April's "Liberation Day". The market-cap skew that has been present in recent years reversed somewhat this quarter as the Russell 2000 Index outperformed large cap stocks by +4.27%. The S&P 500 Equal

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Performance Summary

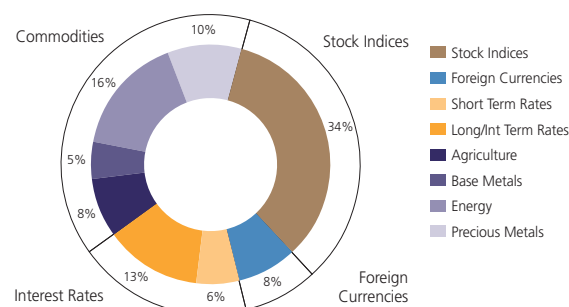
As of September 30, 2025

	3Q25	YTD	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inc.*
Class A - LOTAX	7.75%	0.18%	-1.03%	5.92%	1.70%	3.89%
Class A - LOTAX (Load)	1.57%	-5.59%	-6.73%	4.67%	1.11%	3.34%
Class C - LOTCX	7.56%	-0.39%	-1.78%	5.12%	0.94%	3.11%
Class C - LOTCX (Load)	6.56%	-1.38%	-1.78%	5.12%	0.94%	3.11%
Class I - LOTIX	7.85%	0.37%	-0.82%	6.18%	1.95%	4.15%
ICE BofAML 3M T-Bill Idx	1.07%	3.20%	4.40%	2.98%	2.10%	1.87%

Trend Strategy Sector Allocation

Average for 3Q25

(Subject to change and measured by average standalone VaR during the quarter.)¹



*June 30, 2014. The Fund's total annual fund operating expenses are 2.02% for Class A; 2.77% for Class C; and 1.77% for Class I.

Performance data quoted represents past performance; **past performance does not guarantee future results.** The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance of the Fund may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Short term performance, in particular, is not a good indication of the Fund's future performance, and an investment should not be made based solely on returns. Performance data current to the most recent month end may be obtained by calling 888.628.2887. Investment performance reflects contractual fee waivers in effect. In the absence of such waivers, total return would be reduced. Performance data shown with load for Class A shares reflects a 5.75% sales load and for Class C shares reflects a 1.00% CDSC. Performance data shown without the load does not reflect the current maximum sales charges for Class A shares (up to 5.75% front-end) and Class C shares (1.00% CDSC). Performance figures one year and greater are annualized. Had the sales charge been included, the Fund's returns would be lower.

Commentary continued.

Weight Index was up +4.84% in third quarter, underperforming the cap-weighted S&P 500 Index by -3.28%. International stocks also underperformed the S&P 500 Index as the MSCI EAFE Index gained just +4.77%.

The Bloomberg Commodity Index rose in the quarter, up +3.65%, largely driven by gold reaching another all-time high as investors continued to flock to the safe-haven asset. The precious metal was up +16.40% in the quarter, as measured by the Bloomberg Gold Subindex. Crude oil, as measured by the Bloomberg WTI Crude Oil Subindex, remained rangebound and choppy, but ultimately rose by +0.83% in Q3. Agricultural commodities detracted as negative performance in grains offset gains in livestock.

In currency markets, the U.S. Dollar rose slightly against a basket of major currencies, up +0.93%, bringing its YTD decline to -9.87%.

Performance Overview

The LoCorr Market Trend Fund, Class I share (the "Fund") was up +7.85% in the quarter versus a +5.82% gain for the Morningstar US Fund Systematic Trend category. The Fund's gains occurred in equities, metals, agricultural commodities, and energy. These gains were somewhat offset by trading in currencies and interest rates.

Trading in equity indices was a positive contributor in the quarter. The strong rally in U.S. equities throughout the quarter benefited long positions, specifically in the S&P 500

and NASDAQ 100 indexes. Asian and European equities also rallied in the quarter and provided a tailwind for long positions, specifically in the Hang Seng and FTSE 100 indexes. The Fund ended the period with long positions in the U.S., Asia, and Europe.

Commodity trading was a positive contributor in the quarter, with the trading gains coming primarily from precious metals. The Fund was able to capitalize on the persistent uptrend in gold and silver with long positions in both metals. The Fund also posted gains in agricultural commodities. Short positions in soybeans, wheat, and corn were profitable for the Fund during the quarter. Trading in energy and industrial metals was negligible in the quarter. The Fund ended the period with a short position in agricultural commodities, while energy, precious metals, and base metals were long.

The Fund held long positions in FX during the period, resulting in a slight loss. The largest currency losses came from long British Pound and Euro positions which were somewhat offset by gains in short positions in the Mexican Peso and Canadian Dollar. The Fund ended the period with a long position in foreign currencies and a short U.S. Dollar position.

The rally in fixed income was a headwind for the Fund during the quarter as short exposure in European fixed income was unprofitable, particularly the Euro Schat and the Euro Bund. Short exposure in Japanese Government Bonds was a positive contributor. The Fund ended the period long in the US and short in Europe and Asia.

¹LoCorr also holds cash, cash equivalents and fixed income securities, which are excluded from the Trend Strategy risk allocation shown. The sector risk allocation is measured by the average standalone VaR during the quarter. Fund holdings and sector allocations are subject to change at any time and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell any security. Opinions expressed are subject to change at any time, are not guaranteed, and should not be considered investment advice.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based bond index comprised of government, corporate, mortgage and asset-back issues rated investment grade or higher. **Bloomberg Commodity Index** is a broadly diversified commodity price index distributed by Bloomberg Indexes. The index was originally launched in 1998 as the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index and renamed to Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index in 2009, when UBS acquired the index from AIG. **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** measures inflation by tracking the changes in prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services over time. **ICE BofAML 3-Month T-Bill Index** tracks the performance of the U.S. Dollar denominated U.S. Treasury Bills publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market with a remaining term to final maturity of less than 3 months. **MSCI World Index** is a market capitalization weighted index designed to provide a broad measure of equity-market performance throughout the world. **Personal Consumption Index (PCE)** measures the changes in the price of goods and services purchased by consumers for the purpose of consumption, excluding food and energy. Prices are weighted according to total expenditure per item. **The Russell 2000** serves as a benchmark for small-cap stocks in the United States. **S&P 500 Total Return Index** is a capitalization weighted unmanaged benchmark index that includes the stocks of 500 large capitalization companies in major industries. This total return index includes net dividends and is calculated by adding an indexed dividend return to the index price change for a given period. **CBOE Volatility Index** is the Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index, which shows the market's expectation of 30-day volatility. It is constructed using the implied volatilities of a wide range of S&P 500 index options. This volatility is meant to be forward looking, is calculated from both calls and puts, and is a widely used measure of market risk, often referred to as the "investor fear gauge." **German DAX Index** (Deutscher Aktienindex (German stock index)) is a blue chip stock market index consisting of the 30 major German companies trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. Prices are taken from the Xetra trading venue. **The S&P 500 Equal Weight Index (EWI)** is the equal-weight version of the widely-used S&P 500. The index includes the same constituents as the capitalization weighted S&P 500, but each company in the S&P 500 EWI is allocated a fixed weight - or 0.2% of the index total at each quarterly rebalance. **NASDAQ 100** is a stock market index made up of 103 equity

securities issued by 100 of the largest non-financial companies listed on the NASDAQ stock market. It is a modified capitalization-weighted index.

Performance data for the Class A Shares does not reflect the 1.00% CDSC, which only applies to certain no-load transactions of \$1 million or greater.

The Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The [prospectus](#) contains this and other important information about the investment company, and it may be obtained by calling 1.855.LCFUNDS, or visiting www.LoCorrFunds.com. Read it carefully before investing.

Mutual fund investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. The Fund invests in foreign investments which involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. Investing in commodities may subject the Fund to greater risks and volatility as commodity prices may be influenced by a variety of factors including unfavorable weather, environmental factors, and changes in government regulations. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in Asset-Backed, Mortgage-Backed, and Collateralized Mortgage-Backed Securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of such as credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms which can magnify the Fund's potential for gains or losses through increased long and short position exposure. The Fund may access derivatives via a swap agreement. A risk of a swap agreement is the risk that the counterparty to the agreement will default on its obligation to pay the Fund. The Fund will incur a loss as a result of a short position if the price of the short position instrument increases in value between the date of the short position sale and the date on which an offsetting position is purchased.

Diversification does not assure a profit nor protect against loss in a declining market.

One cannot invest directly in an index.

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