

Fund Overview

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund (“Fund”) is designed to help investors sidestep market downturns while participating in its growth via the continuous and active management of portfolio market exposure. The Fund seeks to manage risk and help enhance alpha with the flexibility to be long, short or neutral on the market.

- The Fund is designed as a core investment for those who worry about losing money in equity market downturns but also want to participate in the market’s upside. Using active market exposure management, the Fund moves in and out of the market incrementally based upon macro and technical factors.
- The Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and instruments providing exposure to indices, sectors and industries based on its four-pillar process.
- Proprietary Volume/Breadth-Based Momentum models are used to determine optimal stock market exposure, including entry points, the amount of exposure, the type of exposure and exit points.

Market Review

Despite geopolitical uncertainty and the rise in the price of oil, stocks climbed to record highs in April, powered by strong earnings, particularly in the technology sector. As a result, technology stocks led the market higher during the month, with the Nasdaq-100 Index jumping 15.66%.¹ Small-cap stocks also came alive with the Russell 2000 Index gaining 12.21%.² The S&P 500 Index was up 10.49%,² and the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 7.24%.¹

The first pillar of our investment process — equity valuations — remains in negative territory. However, the median price-earnings multiple on the S&P 500 fell during the month due to strong earnings. While this is positive for the market on a near-term basis, equity valuations are still well-above their 62.2-year median multiple of 18.0 times earnings.³

The second pillar of our investment process, monetary policy and credit conditions, has become more neutral. The rise in price of oil and accompanying increased prices for other commodities have led to higher potential inflationary expectations. Nonetheless, interest rates rose modestly during the month. The 10-year U.S. Treasury Note yield closed the month at 4.40%, up slightly from the 4.30% yield at the end of March.⁴

As noted in our last commentary, the third pillar of our investment process, investor sentiment, moved into bullish territory last month and, in retrospect, that marked the market low. Since then, investor sentiment has become much more optimistic, which is negative from a contrary point of view.

The fourth pillar of our process — momentum — showed improvement, and both our measures of market breadth and volume are positive. Due to the improvement in sentiment in March and continued strong momentum, the investment

¹ Bloomberg, April 30, 2026.

² Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, April 30, 2026.

³ Ned Davis Research, April 30, 2026.

⁴ U.S. Department of the Treasury, April 30, 2026.

team raised exposure to 55%.⁵ The team would increase exposure if interest rates declined and if momentum improved further. The team would lower exposure if our breadth and volume momentum models deteriorated.

Our assessment of the four pillars of our investment process is as follows:

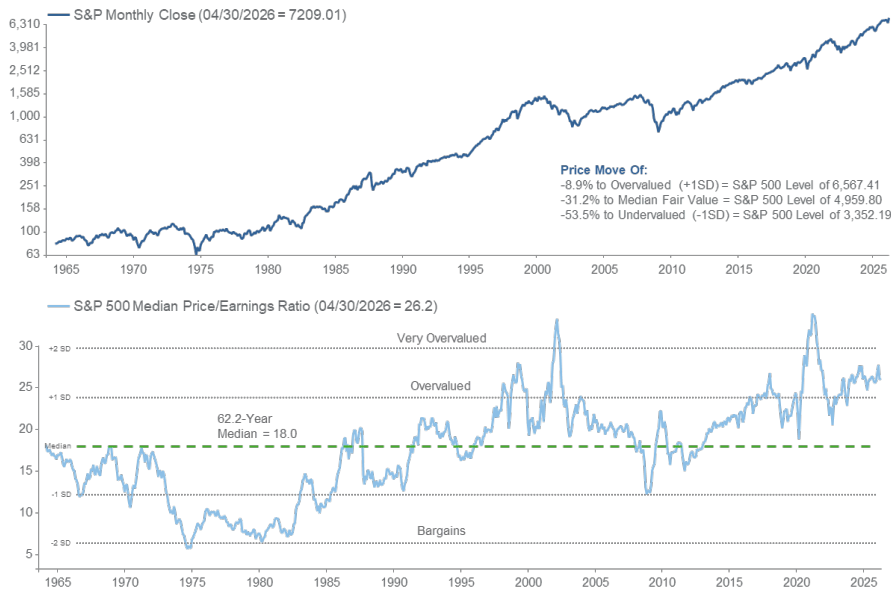
1. **Valuation:** Equity valuations improved last month with the median multiple on the S&P 500 falling to 26.2 times earnings. Nonetheless equity valuations are still well above their 62.2-year median multiple of 18.0 times earnings (*Figure 1*).
2. **Monetary factors and credit conditions:** Monetary conditions have turned neutral after the positive readings of recent months. The reason for this shift is that the Iran conflict and the blocking of the Strait of Hormuz have sent oil and other commodity prices upward. Nonetheless, strong earnings gains overcame these concerns in April. Credit spreads remain narrow, indicating no current trouble in the credit markets (*Figure 2*).
3. **Sentiment:** Both our intermediate and daily measures of investor sentiment turned more positive in March. However, in April these measures became more negative as investors became more bullish. This increase in bullish sentiment is negative from a contrary point of view (*Figure 3*). We would note that investor sentiment is a condition, not a trigger, and investor sentiment can remain bullish for an extended period of time prior to a market correction.
4. **Momentum:** After weakening in March, our market breadth model has once again risen into modestly bullish territory (*Figure 4*). As tech leadership has surged, the market's breadth has lagged our volume measures due to narrowed leadership, which has happened during other periods of tech leadership. Nevertheless, as happened in these other periods, our upside-downside volume measures have remained continuously positive. It is good to see breadth improving along with our measures of upside and downside volume.

⁵ Westwood Management and Broadmark, April 30, 2026.



Figure 1.

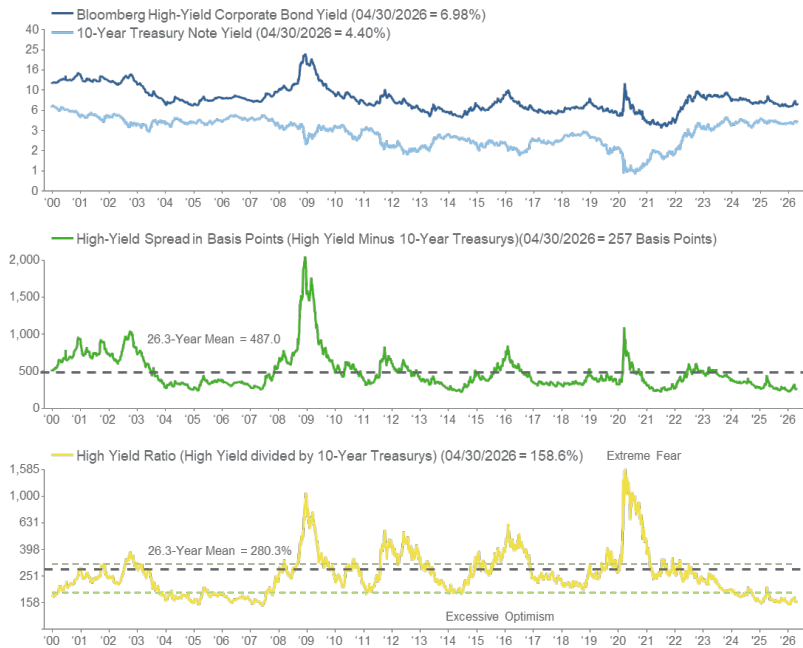
S&P 500 Median Price-Earnings Ratio (NDR Calculation)



Sources: Ned Davis Research (NDR), S&P Dow Jones Indices, S&P Capital IQ Compustat. Monthly data 03/31/1964 to 04/30/2026. SD = Standard Deviation. *Past performance does not guarantee future results. For illustrative purposes only.*

Figure 2.

High-Yield Corporate Spreads

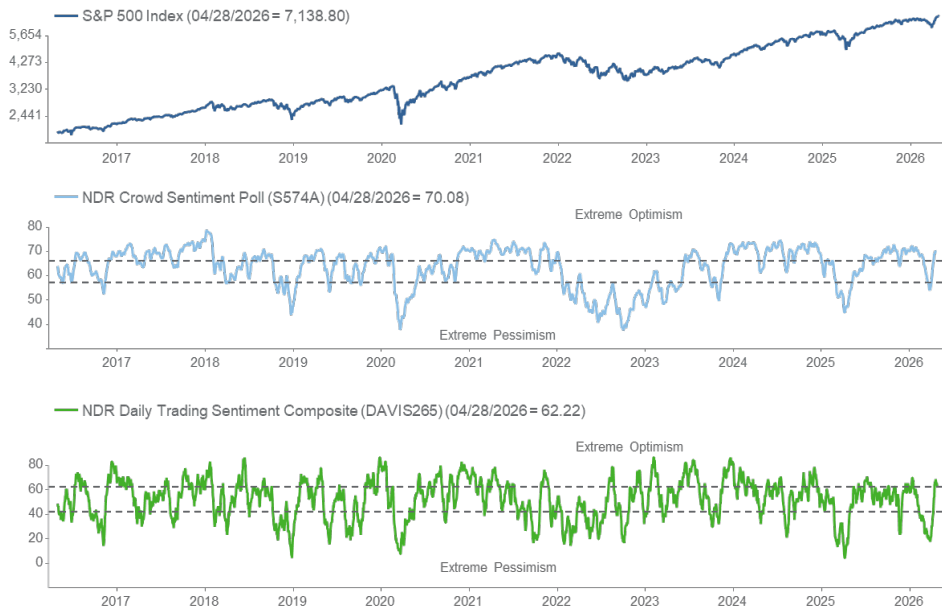


Sources: Ned Davis Research (NDR), Bloomberg Indices, Federal Reserve Board. Daily data 01/03/2000 to 04/30/2026. *Past performance does not guarantee future results. For illustrative purposes only.*



Figure 3.

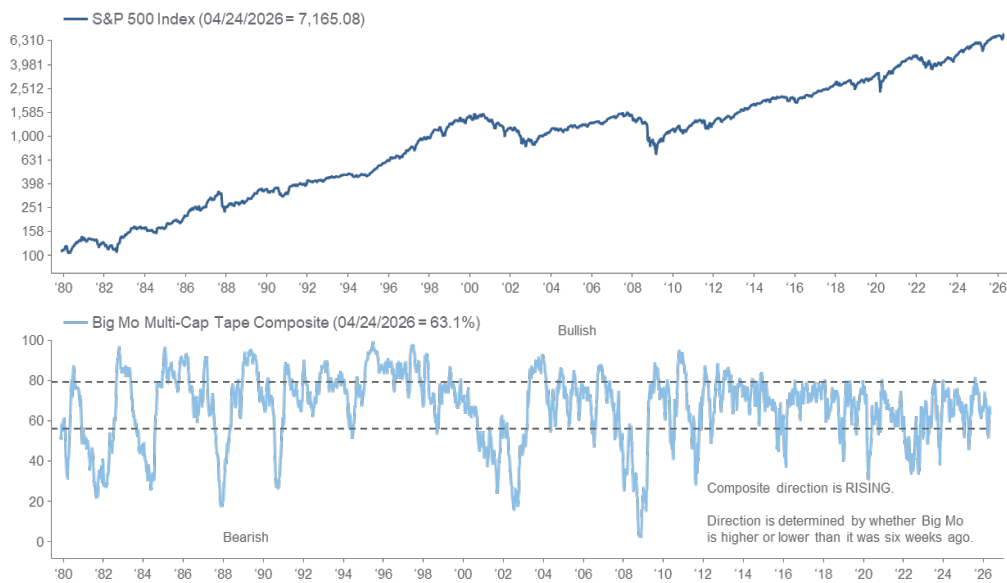
NDR Sentiment Composites



Sources: Ned Davis Research (NDR), S&P Dow Jones Indices. Daily data 05/02/2016 to 04/28/2026. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For illustrative purposes only.

Figure 4.

S&P 500 Index vs. Big Mo Multi-Cap Tape Composite — Directional Mode Basis



Sources: Ned Davis Research (NDR), S&P Dow Jones Indices, NDR Multi-Cap Institutional (Universe), S&P Capital IQ, MSCI, Inc (GICS). Weekly data 11/16/1979 to 04/24/2026. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For illustrative purposes only.



About Westwood

Westwood Holdings Group, Inc. is a focused investment management boutique and wealth management firm.

Westwood offers high-conviction equity and outcome-oriented solutions to institutional investors, private wealth clients and financial intermediaries. The firm specializes in two distinct investment capabilities: U.S. Value Equity and Multi-Asset, available through separate accounts, the Westwood Funds® family of mutual funds and other pooled vehicles. Westwood benefits from significant, broad-based employee ownership and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "WHG." Based in Dallas, Westwood also maintains an office in Houston. For more information, please visit westwoodgroup.com.

Important Information

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund's investment objective is to produce, in any market environment, above-average risk-adjusted returns and less downside volatility than the S&P 500 Index.

Mutual fund investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal.

To determine if this Fund is an appropriate investment for you, carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risk factors, charges and expenses before investing. This and other information can be found in the Fund's summary and full prospectuses, which may be obtained by calling 877.FUND.WHG, or by visiting our website at westwoodfunds.com. Read the prospectus carefully before investing or sending money.

Past performance does not guarantee future results, share prices will fluctuate and you may have a gain or loss when you redeem shares.

Westwood Funds does not provide tax advice. Please consult your tax advisor before making any decisions or taking any action based on this information.

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Broadmark Asset Management LLC is the sub-advisor to the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund.

Fund Risks

Borrowing for investment purposes creates leverage, which can increase the risk and volatility of a fund.

Debt securities are subject to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, the value of debt securities generally declines. Debt securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and more volatile than securities with shorter durations.

Derivative instruments involve risks different from those associated with investing directly in securities and may cause, among other things, increased volatility and transaction costs or a fund to lose more than the amount invested.

Investing in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) will subject a fund to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities or other property held by the ETFs.

Foreign securities, especially emerging or frontier markets, will involve additional risks including exchange rate fluctuations, social and political instability, less liquidity, greater volatility and less regulation.

Short selling involves additional investment risks and transaction costs, and creates leverage, which can increase the risk and volatility of a fund.

Investing in smaller companies generally will present greater investment risks, including greater price volatility, greater sensitivity to changing economic conditions and less liquidity than investing in larger, more mature companies.

Alternative strategies typically are subject to increased risk and loss of principal. Consequently, investments such as mutual funds which focus on alternative strategies are not suitable for all investors.

Asset allocation does not assure profit or protect against risk. Diversification does not assure profit or protect against risk.



Westwood Investment Glossary

10-Year U.S. Treasury Note is a debt obligation issued by the U.S. Treasury that has a term of 10 years.

Alpha is a technical risk ratio that shows a fund's excess return relative to the performance of its benchmark index.

Basis point (bps) is a unit of measure that is equal to 1/100th of 1% and used to denote a change in the value or rate of a financial instrument.

Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index covers the USD-denominated, noninvestment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below.

Breadth is a technique used in technical analysis that attempts to gauge the direction of the overall market by analyzing the number of companies advancing relative to the number declining.

Credit spread is the spread between Treasury securities and non-Treasury securities that are identical in all respects except for quality rating.

Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average of 30 blue-chip stocks that are generally the leaders in their industry and are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) track an index but trade like a stock on an exchange.

Inflation is the rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is rising, and, subsequently, purchasing power is falling.

Momentum is the rate of acceleration of a security's price or volume.

Monetary policy refers to the actions of a central bank, currency board or other regulatory committee that determine the size and rate of growth of the money supply, including a change in interest rates or the amount of money banks need to keep in bank reserves.

Nasdaq-100 Index is a modified capitalization-weighted index that includes the largest nonfinancial U.S. and non-U.S. companies listed on the NASDAQ stock market across a variety of industries, such as retail, healthcare, telecommunications, wholesale trade, biotechnology and technology.

NDR Big Mo Multi-Cap Tape Composite model uses trend and momentum indicators to provide a composite reading on the technical health of the broad equity market.

NDR Crowd Sentiment Poll is a composite reading based on seven different individual sentiment indicators designed to highlight short- to intermediate-term swings in investor psychology.

NDR Daily Trading Sentiment Composite use various measures of investor sentiment such as surveys, put/call ratios, etc. to define the levels of pessimism that are currently priced into equities.

Price-earnings (P/E) ratio is a measure of the price paid for a share of stock relative to the annual income or profit earned by the company per share. A higher P/E ratio means that investors are paying more for each unit of income.

Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 3000 Index represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 common stocks chosen to reflect the industries in the U.S. economy.

Spread is the difference between two prices, rates or yields.

Standard deviation measures the degree to which a security's return varies from its previous returns or from the average of all similar securities.

Valuation is the process of determining the value of an asset or company based on earnings and the market value of assets.

Volume is the number of shares or contracts traded in a security or an entire market during a given period of time.

Volume/Breadth-Based Momentum Model is a proprietary model used by Broadmark Asset Management to determine optimal market exposure.

Yield is the interest or dividends received from a security and is usually expressed annually as a percentage based on the investment's cost or on the U.S. government's debt obligations.

One cannot invest directly in an index.

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