

Portfolio Commentary

Market Update

U.S. equities entered correction territory in 1Q25 after notching two robust years of strong gains. Macro risks returned to the forefront of investors' minds as tariff and austerity uncertainties compounded stubbornly weak economic growth and a return of the inflation specter. Broader market weakness was driven by negative earnings revisions, declining consumer and business confidence, and no change in monetary policy from the Federal Reserve. For the quarter, the broader market, as measured by the Russell 3000 Index, declined 4.7%. A faltering Artificial Intelligence growth narrative allowed for a broadening of market leadership. Value styles led Growth, and Large Caps outperformed Small Caps. Turning to market factors, Value and Yield factors posted the strongest returns. Most of the Quality factors outperformed as well. Growth, Volatility (high beta), and Momentum factors had a negative impact.

Key Performance Takeaways

The London Company Income Equity portfolio returned 4.6% (4.4% net) during the quarter vs. a 2.1% increase in the Russell 1000 Value Index. Relative outperformance was driven by stock selection, partially offset by sector exposure headwinds.

The Income Equity portfolio outperformed the Russell 1000 Value in Q1, and exceeded our expectations of 85-90% upside capture. Our exposure to Yield, Lower Volatility & Quality factors shined as high beta and momentum driven equities sharply corrected. Income Equity faced significant sector headwinds during the period, so we were encouraged to see the portfolio overcome these obstacles and play strong defense amidst the volatility.

Top 3 Contributors to Relative Performance

Philip Morris International Inc. (PM) – PM shares outperformed due to strong execution and an improving outlook. The primary driver remains the success of its smoke-free products, with sustained momentum in IQOS and ZYN, supported by robust pricing in the combustibles portfolio. We believe the combination of smoke-free growth potential and a resilient combustibles business will generate significant and sustainable free cash flow in the years ahead.

Progressive Corporation (PGR) – PGR outperformed during the quarter, driven by improved margins, faster growth than the industry, and a rise in policies in force. PGR's superior underwriting risk segmentation continues to translate to industry-leading accident frequency outcomes. We remain confident in PGR's ability to execute in all environments, competitive advantages, and capital allocation strategies.

Nintendo Co., Ltd ADR (NTDOY) – NTDOY was a top performer driven by excitement surrounding the Switch 2 launch, with management expressing optimism about early demand signals and increasing production capacity accordingly. This positive momentum aligns with our long-term thesis, reinforcing our confidence in the company's potential for a highly successful and profitable console cycle.

Top 3 Detractors from Relative Performance

Apple Inc. (AAPL) – AAPL underperformed after reporting lower iPhone sales, particularly in China, and its tariff exposure. Its large installed base and services are an important long term driver of the business. We remain attracted to its strong balance sheet, R&D spending, and capital allocation philosophy.

Microsoft Corporation (MSFT) – MSFT was a negative performer after reporting a more cautious growth outlook for Cloud and margin pressure from ongoing AI investments. We continue to like MSFT's competitive advantages, leadership in generative AI, diversified revenue streams across cloud and enterprise software, and capital allocation strategy.

BlackRock, Inc. (BLK) – BLK underperformed despite reporting solid 4Q results, including strong flows and organic fee growth. Underperformance in 1Q has more to do with market sensitivity of the asset management business than changes in the long-term fundamentals of BLK's operations. We continue to like BLK for its advantaged competitive positioning, low leverage, and consistent capital return.

Sector Influence

We are bottom-up stock pickers, but sector exposures influenced relative performance as follows:

- **What Helped:** Overweight position in both Consumer Staples and Communication Services (better performing sectors)
- **What Hurt:** Overweight in Information Technology (a weaker performing sector) and underweight in Health Care (a better performing sector)

Trades During the Quarter

- **Initiated: Corning Inc (GLW)** – Company manufactures specialty glass, ceramics, and optical products for a wide range of industries including telecommunications, consumer electronics, automotive, and life sciences. GLW's innovation-driven model spans Display, Optical Communications, Specialty Materials, and Environmental Technologies, providing multiple revenue streams. GLW benefits from AI-driven demand, as its fiber optic cables are essential for high-speed data transmission in AI data centers. More AI computing power requires more fiber connectivity. GLW's high fixed costs mean revenue growth should drive margin expansion with limited incremental costs. Robust R&D spend and centralized innovation create a cost advantage, strengthening GLW's moat. ROIC improved to 12.5% in FY24. Management has a solid track record of capital allocation. The company boasts a 2%+ dividend yield, has increased buybacks over the past decade, and maintains a healthy balance sheet. We have owned GLW shares in the past and maintain a positive view due to their history of innovation and ability to generate diversified revenue streams. We believe the company is positioned for strong revenue growth stemming from secular and cyclical trends in Display and Optical Communications.
- **Sold: Merck & Co., Inc. (MRK)** – Sale reflects concerns surrounding the impending Keytruda patent cliff and the potential for dilutive acquisitions. The patent cliff concern has intensified following challenges faced by Gardasil in China and uncertainties surrounding the company's vaccine business in the current regulatory environment.

Looking Ahead

There is elevated uncertainty as we start the second quarter with a high likelihood of greater tariffs being announced in the weeks ahead. Consumer confidence has declined recently due to the risks of additional tariffs, but the broader economic data still supports growth in the near term, but growth is decelerating. While we are not predicting a recession, the odds of a recession have increased. In terms of monetary policy, the Fed appears to be on a steady course for two or three rate cuts later in the year. The effect of tariffs on both inflation and the broader economy could change those plans though.

Despite the recent correction, the market concentration and valuations remain elevated. History shows that transitions following peak market concentration (e.g. the Nifty Fifty or the Tech Bubble) tend to play out over multiple years—not quarters. The cap-weighted indices may continue to face pressure as investors reassess stretched valuations and excessive positioning. We believe that equity returns in the near term may be modest, with shareholder yield (dividends, share repurchase, debt reduction) comprising a significant percentage of the total return from equities. Defensive portfolios such as ours should be favored areas for investors if recession concerns remain or materialize. Importantly, Quality factors have historically posted their best relative returns during periods of decelerating growth and through recessions. Quality factors typically lag in the early days of a recovery and keep pace during the mid-cycle years. We may be late in the economic cycle now. If that is correct, it bodes well for the relative performance of Quality factors over the next few years and for our portfolios.

Annualized Returns

As of 3/31/2025

	QTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	ITD
Income Equity (Gross)	4.6%	11.2%	4.2%	13.8%	9.1%	9.2%
Income Equity (Net)	4.4%	10.4%	3.5%	13.0%	8.3%	8.4%
Russell 1000 Value	2.1%	7.2%	6.6%	16.2%	8.8%	7.4%

Inception date: 12/31/1999. Performance is preliminary. Subject to change. Past performance should not be taken as a guarantee of future results. Net of fee returns are calculated net of a model management fee of 0.75%. Please see the disclosure notes found on the last page.

Disclosure Notes

The London Company's performances are size weighted and annualized based on calculations for the period ending March 31, 2025. The characteristics discussed herein relate to a representative account, and not every client's account will have these exact characteristics. As London manages its client portfolios according to each client's specific investment needs and circumstances, London cannot affirm that the characteristics of the account shown are similar to all accounts participating in the strategy. This is due in part to the timing of trades by the Advisor, market conditions, cash availability, and the timing of client deposits and withdrawals. Therefore, prospective clients should not assume that similar performance results to those shown would have been achieved for their accounts had they been invested in the strategy during the period. None of the information contained herein should be construed as an offer to buy or sell securities, or as investment recommendations.

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Composite Creation/Inception Date: December 31, 1999

Composite Definition: The Income Equity strategy invests mainly in common equities with a focus on higher overall dividend yield orientation, which may be supplemented with primarily investment grade, preferred equities. This strategy has a more conservative orientation, with a focus on capital preservation, income and growth, in order to provide greater yield and downside protection relative to our Large and Mid Cap strategies. Our Income Equity strategy is designed to generate above-average, absolute returns over full market cycles. Accounts in this product composite are fully discretionary taxable and tax-exempt portfolios with no minimum dollar amount of assets. The product is measured against the Russell 1000 Value Index and has a creation and inception date of December 31, 1999. There is no use of leverage, derivatives or short positions. All actual fee-paying discretionary portfolios are included in one or more composites that have been managed for a full calendar quarter with limited restrictions and similar objectives. As of July 1, 2022 The London Company redefined the composites to exclude all dual contract relationships and any potentially bundled fee scenarios. This policy is not retroactive, but will continue to apply going forward.

Benchmark Description: The Russell 1000 Value Index measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values. Benchmark returns are not covered by the report of independent verifiers.

Performance and Fees: Gross of fee returns are calculated gross of management and custodian fees and net of transaction costs. Net of fee returns are calculated net of a model fee of 0.75% and transaction cost and gross of custodian and other fees. The 0.75% model London Company management fee applied is the highest tier of the current composite fee schedule. This fee is applied monthly to the gross return at 1/12th the annual rate, which is 0.0625% per month. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. Net of fee returns prior to January 1, 2009 are calculated net of actual London Company management fees and transaction costs and gross of custodian and other fees. Returns may be net of miscellaneous fund expenses. The gross figures do not reflect the deduction of investment advisory fees. Returns are calculated and stated in U.S. dollars. Prior to April 1, 2024 returns are calculated gross of withholding taxes on foreign dividends and interest. Starting April 1, 2024, performance is calculated net or gross of foreign withholding taxes on dividends and interest income, dependent on custodian data. Dividends are reinvested. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.

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