

Portfolio Commentary

Market Update

After the significant downturn in the first quarter, U.S. equities experienced a double-digit increase in 2Q. The broader market, as measured by the Russell 3000 Index, increased 11.0%. Volatility surged in early April following new U.S. tariff announcements aimed at reshaping global trade. A double-digit, risk-on rally ensued following a temporary pause in tariff escalations, widespread optimism around enterprise AI, and a healthy earnings outlook. Additionally, improving sentiment, a healthy labor market, and expectations of future Federal Reserve rate cuts further supported the upward momentum, even amidst geopolitical tensions and mixed economic signals. Growth styles led Value, and Large Caps outperformed Small Caps. Turning to market factors, Growth and Volatility posted the strongest returns, and most Momentum factors outperformed. Value and Yield factors had a negative impact, while Quality factors were mixed.

Key Performance Takeaways

The London Company Income Equity portfolio returned 4.7% (4.5% net) during the first quarter vs. a 3.8% gain in the Russell 1000 Value Index. Sector allocation was a tailwind to relative performance, slightly offset by stock selection.

The Income Equity portfolio outperformed the Russell 1000 Value in 2Q, and exceeded our expectations of 85-90% upside capture. Our exposure to Yield, Lower Volatility & Quality factors flipped from a tailwind in 1Q to a headwind in 2Q, as high beta and momentum factors rallied sharply following tariff de-escalation. Fortunately, the portfolio was able to overcome these obstacles due to sector exposure tailwinds and stock selection, particularly among its Cons. Staples & Comm. Services holdings.

Top 3 Contributors to Relative Performance

Nintendo Co., Ltd. ADR (NTDOY) – NTDOY was a top performer driven by excitement surrounding the Switch 2 launch and pre-order demand ahead of management's base case. 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.

Microsoft Corporation (MSFT) – MSFT was a strong contributor during the quarter due to its leading position in AI infrastructure and applications. While the company's partnership with OpenAI has become tense of late, both parties remain industry leaders and have strong incentives to work together. We like that MSFT's operating system and productivity software businesses are entrenched with users, and that AI provides strong optionality for the franchise.

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.

Top 3 Detractors from Relative Performance

Apple Inc. (AAPL) – AAPL was left behind its Mag 7 brethren during the quarter, as investors debate the company's apparent missteps in deploying AI solutions across its extensive user base. Its unmatched global user base plus ecosystem, top-tier talent, cash-rich balance sheet, and robust capital return program reinforce our confidence in AAPL's ability to innovate and sustain its competitive moat.

Progressive Corporation (PGR) – PGR was a bottom performer this quarter due to investor concerns over decelerating policy and premium growth, despite strong margins and robust policy expansion driven by its leadership in personal auto insurance. We remain attracted to its best-in-class operations, conservative underwriting, and shareholder-friendly capital allocation philosophy.

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. (APD) – APD was a bottom contributor this quarter as the new leadership addressed past mismanagement in clean energy projects, impacting investor sentiment. The business is now on a path towards de-risking and returning to a higher structural level of profitability. We were encouraged to hear that free cash flow losses are expected to end after this year, and a sharper capital allocation policy is being implemented. The strength and stability of the core industrial gas business remain unchanged.

Sector Influence

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

- What Helped: Underweight in Health Care (a weaker performing sector) and overweight in Information Technology (a better performing sector)
- What Hurt: Overweight position in Consumer Staples (a weaker performing sector) and underweight in Industrials (a better performing sector)

Trades During the Quarter

- Initiated: **Chubb Limited (CB)** - CB engages in the provision of commercial & personal property and casualty insurance, personal accident and accident & health (A&H), reinsurance, and life insurance. Roughly 2/3 of its profits are generated in the U.S. with high-growth Asian markets representing another 20% of earnings. CB has a portfolio of top-performing, multibillion-dollar businesses that have substantial scale and yet potential for growth. CB has a culture of superior underwriting discipline and management has a strong track record of expense control. CB also has a well-balanced mix of business by customer and product, with extensive distribution channels. We believe CB offers investors a rare combination of consistent growth, disciplined underwriting, geographical diversification into high-growth markets, and a well-managed investment portfolio, making it a compelling long-term hold.
- Increased: **Chevron Corporation (CVX), Dominion Energy Inc (D), Corning Inc (GLW), & Norfolk Southern Corporation (NSC)** - Added to the existing positions following recent weakness in the shares. There's no change in the long-term thesis for the businesses.
- Reduced: **Berkshire Hathaway Inc. Class B (BRK.B) & Philip Morris International Inc. (PM)** - Trimmed both positions on strength to manage valuation and risks in the portfolio. No change in the long-term thesis for the businesses.
- Exited: **Comcast Corporation (CMCSA)** - Sold remaining position due to greater competition from fixed wireless and pressure on the consumer. While we hoped to see this slow as the market reached saturation, pressures on the consumer have only intensified competition.

- Exited: **United Parcel Service, Inc. Class B (UPS)** - Sale reflects concerns over a challenging macroeconomic environment combined with the loss of a large customer. This creates a problematic execution story that we believe will be increasingly difficult for UPS to balance. Once we get through this transition period or the economic backdrop clears, we would consider going back into the investment.

Looking Ahead

There is elevated uncertainty as we start the second half of 2025 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, although 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.

In terms of the equity market, the S&P 500 is back to the expensive, concentrated territory in which it began the year. Meanwhile, the macro risk backdrop has deteriorated since the start of 2025, including labor market softening, ongoing tariff uncertainty, debt headwinds, geopolitical tensions, and unclear inflation trends. Equity returns in the near term may be modest, with shareholder yield (dividends, share repurchases, debt reduction) comprising a significant percentage of the total return from equities. We believe our high-Quality, low-Volatility orientation positions us well for an environment of elevated policy risks and fragile global growth. We remain rooted to our long-term, fundamental investment approach, focusing on company quality, sustainable returns on capital, and resilience across economic scenarios.

Annualized Returns

As of 6/30/2025

	QTD	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	10Y
Income Equity (Gross)	4.7%	9.5%	18.3%	10.3%	11.6%	9.7%	9.3%
Income Equity (Net)	4.5%	9.1%	17.4%	9.5%	10.8%	8.9%	8.5%
Russell 1000 Value	3.8%	6.0%	13.7%	12.8%	13.9%	9.2%	7.5%

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.

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Disclosure Notes

The London Company's performances are size weighted and annualized based on calculations for the period ending June 30, 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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