Logan Concentrated Value

A BOTTOM UP APPROACH

Q3 | 2025

LOGAN VALUE PORTFOLIOS: LOGAN CONCENTRATED VALUE (LCV) Q3 | 2025 REVIEW[1]

MARKET ENVIRONMENT

The third quarter saw artificial intelligence (A.I.) mania ramp up in full force. Speculation reigned supreme as unprofitable companies outperformed profitable ones, a basket of so-called "meme stocks" outperformed the S&P 500, and the most heavily shorted stocks in the broader index outperformed all the rest. Despite this environment of heavy speculation, which would typically act as a strong headwind to the Logan Concentrated Value (LCV) portfolio, the portfolio's performance in the quarter was only modestly behind its benchmark, the Russell 1000 Value index. Furthermore, LCV remains well-ahead of its benchmark on a trailing-one-year gross and net basis, as well as on a longer-term, trailing-five-year gross and net basis. We are also pleased with the fact that the portfolio remains ahead of the S&P 500 year to date, despite the continued strong performance of the latter's constituent Magnificent Seven stocks amidst the A.I. frenzy as the S&P 500 hit new highs in the quarter.

Massive spending by the world's largest tech companies only increased further during the quarter, from already eye-popping levels. In fact, the relative levels of capital expenditure to operating cash flow that this group of companies now spends is not only multiples greater than that of typical technology companies, it is greater even than the averages of the most capital-intensive sectors in existence: the materials sector and the energy sector. We are skeptical of the ability of these companies to allocate hundreds of billions-with-a-"b" collectively, per year to this endeavor, and still end up earning any kind of respectable return as a whole. We will speak more to this in our "Outlook" section, below, but in short, we believe there are, unfortunately, likely to be many losers at the end of this A.I. arms race game. Investors in passive index funds are now set up more than ever to be hurt by this outcome, given the extreme concentration of these companies' weights that now results in major passive U.S. indices. In contrast, we believe it is prudent to invest in a diversified portfolio of companies that can efficiently generate free cash flows, and perhaps more importantly, have a history of careful, sensible internal investment, as well as explicit policies of returning excess capital to shareholders via dividends and share repurchases.

PORTFOLIO REVIEW

Of the sectors in which we hold positions, those that detracted most from LCV's relative performance were industrials, consumer staples, and communication services. Sectors that contributed the most to relative performance were health care, financials, and energy.

The largest detractor within the industrials sector was our multinational

[1] LOGAN CONCENTRATED VALUE results discussed herein should be read in conjunction with the attached performance and disclosures

shipping holding. While the company reported sales in the quarter that beat expectations, investors reacted negatively to management's decision to not provide full-year guidance given economic uncertainty, particularly that caused by uncertain U.S. tariff policy. The company is currently working through network reconfiguration plans, which we believe will pay figurative dividends in the long run. In the meantime, the stock continues to pay substantial literal dividends, reflected in its very attractive 7.8% dividend yield (as of September 30, 2025), which is well-covered by its ample free cash flows.

The largest detractor within the consumer staples sector was our global tobacco holding. The company reported mixed results in the quarter while also raising EPS guidance. However, investors focused on volume sales of the company's rapidly growing non-combustible product. While sales in that product remained quite strong, they were not enough to match some high expectations from the sell-side, causing the stock to underperform. Management announced a dividend increase later in the quarter, which contributes to the current 3.6% forward-looking dividend yield (as of September 30, 2025) that the stock of this high-return-on-capital company offers.

Our Dallas-headquartered communications company was the largest detractor in the communication services sector. The company reported earnings and sales in the quarter that both beat expectations. However, investors pushed the stock down in reaction to management merely maintaining full-year earnings guidance, as opposed to raising guidance. Additionally, there was some concern about the capital expenditure requirements of the company in the nearer-term, though free cash flows remain robust. We continue to see the stock's 4% dividend yield and 13x multiple on estimated earnings (as of September 30, 2025) as offering an attractive valuation for what continues to be a stable, well-managed, free cash flow machine.

Within the health care sector, our North Chicago-headquartered pharmaceutical company was a notable contributor to performance during the quarter. The company reported earnings that beat expectations and also raised full-year guidance. Two of the company's more well-known drug brands showed strong performance, as did its oncology business. We continue to favor the stock for its robust cash generation, balanced capital returns, and its portfolio's multi-year growth prospects at what we view as an undemanding valuation with a dividend yield of 2.9% as of September 30, 2025.

Our Minneapolis-headquartered banking institution was the biggest contributor within the financials sector. Its strong quarterly earnings report combined with operating margin improvement helped to provide some tailwind to the stock throughout the quarter in addition to broader outperformance of the banking sector. The company's earnings report centered on improving fee income (payments, wealth) and disciplined expense control, which more than offset some net interest margin pressure, leaving the fundamental story for the bank cleaner than that of many regional bank peers. Even following the outperformance, the stock's 4.4% dividend yield (as of September 30, 2025) remains the most attractive of our financial stock holdings.

The largest contributor within the energy sector was our vertically integrated, Houston-headquartered oil and gas company. The company reported sales that beat expectations in the quarter, on record output from its Permian Basin operations. Clarity around a recent acquisition provided additional relief for investors, particularly from guidance related to the acquisition's expected growth trajectory. The stock's 4.4% dividend yield (as of September 30, 2025) is well-supported by strong free cash flow, and we continue to view its well-run portfolio of assets as deserving a valuation multiple higher than that of the majority of its peers.

PORTFOLIO OUTLOOK

Beneath the surface, the economy looks mixed rather than monolithic. Payroll growth has cooled, unemployment is off the cycle lows, and several leading indicators continue to soften even as nominal consumer spending and corporate earnings remain serviceable. Credit quality has also warranted extra attention as delinquencies in certain categories of consumer credit have risen. Inflation has, so far, not shown a broad resurgence following the tariff war initiated six months ago. At the same time, core inflation remains stubbornly above the Federal Reserve's target of 2%. As such, the delicate balance between the Fed's dual mandate of achieving full employment while maintaining stable prices has become ever more vexing, particularly with the backdrop of President Trump's increasingly hostile rhetoric toward Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell.

While all of the above would be a lot for investors to grapple with under normal circumstances, it feels like merely a sideshow in this moment, alongside the speculation and artificial intelligence narrative. We're increasingly seeing reflexive capital loops in the A.I. build-out: OpenAI, Oracle, and NVIDIA entered a web of commitments that circularly depend on revenue not yet earned, capacity not yet built, and power not yet secured. As J.P. Morgan's Michael Cembalest observed, *"Oracle's stock jumped by 25% after being promised $60 billion a year from OpenAI, an amount of money OpenAI doesn't earn yet, to provide cloud computing facilities that Oracle hasn't built yet, and which will require 4.5 GW of power (the equivalent of four full-scale nuclear power plants), as well as increased borrowing by Oracle whose debt-to-equity ratio is already 500% compared to 50% for Amazon, 30% for Microsoft, and even less at Meta and Google. In other words, the tech capital cycle may be about to change."* Some investors are now becoming understandably concerned that the serpent is eating its own tail.

It is important to note that the bursting of the dot-com bubble happened despite the fact that the internet did indeed end up revolutionizing many aspects of our world in the long run. In our experience, when capital intensity soars and supply chases narrative, eventual return dispersion is wide and negatively skewed: very few winners, and a multitude of mediocre outcomes and outright impairments. While we certainly don't have the crystal ball to reveal the outcome of A.I.'s influence now or in the long run, the good news is, we don't need one. Valuation matters. We have and will always invest based on sound fundamentals, strong market positions, solid balance sheets, and robust free cash flows. Whatever the latest trend, fad, or technological transformation, we believe our investing philosophy and discipline, backstopped by attractive valuation, will provide attractive risk-adjusted returns over the long run, and through any cycle.

LCV remains positioned accordingly: a diverse portfolio of financially strong, cash-generative franchises with management teams that have demonstrated sensible reinvestment and consistent capital return. As of September 30, 2025, the portfolio's dividend yield is 4.0% and its forward estimated P/E is 14.2x, levels that we view as especially attractive relative to the risks embedded in today's concentrated, momentum-heavy benchmarks, and also attractive relative to our own value-oriented benchmark's dividend yield of 1.73% and forward estimated P/E of 21.6x. We thank you for your continued confidence and investment in Logan Concentrated Value. As always, please call or email us if you have any questions.

This material represents an assessment of the market and economic environment at a specific point in time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events, or a guarantee of future results. Forward looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. Actual results, performance, or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied. Information is based on data gathered from what we believe are *reliable sources. It is not guaranteed as to accuracy, does not purport to be complete and is not intended to be used as a primary basis for investment decisions. It should also not be construed as advice meeting the particular investment needs of any investor.* ***Past performance does not guarantee future results.***

Indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly in an index. Unless otherwise noted, performance of indices does not account for any fees, commissions or other expenses that would be incurred. Returns do not include reinvested dividends.

The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Index is a free-float weighted index that tracks the 500 most widely held stocks on the NYSE or NASDAQ and is representative of the stock market in general. It is a market value weighted index with each stock's weight in the index proportionate to its market value.

The Russell 1000 Value Index measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 companies with relatively lower price-to-book ratios and lower sales per share historical growth (5 years).

The Russell 1000 Value Index is constructed to provide a barometer for the large-cap value segment. The index is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are included and that the represented companies continue to reflect value characteristics.

Logan Capital Management, Inc.
Performance Disclosure Results
Concentrated Value Composite
December 31, 1995 through September 30, 2025

LCV

Year	Total Return Net of Model Fees*	Total Return Gross of Fees	Russell 1000 Value Index	Number of Accounts	Composite Dispersion Gross of Fees	Composite 3-Yr Gross Std Dev	Russell 1000 Value Index 3-Yr Gross Std Dev	Composite 3-Yr Gross Sharpe Ratio	Assets in Composite ($millions)	% of Firm Assets	Firm Assets ($millions)
YTD 2025	17.2%	17.7%	11.7%	2	N/A	13.7%	14.3%	1.0	$1	0.0%	$2,989
2024	17.3%	18.0%	14.4%	18	1.8%	14.9%	16.9%	0.3	$5	0.2%	$2,753
2023	0.5%	1.2%	11.5%	25	0.3%	15.8%	16.7%	0.5	$8	0.3%	$2,451
2022	4.4%	5.1%	-7.5%	27	0.6%	21.1%	21.6%	0.3	$11	0.5%	$2,261
2021	26.5%	27.3%	25.2%	26	0.2%	19.3%	19.3%	0.5	$10	0.4%	$2,635
2020	-11.2%	-10.4%	2.8%	28	0.1%	19.1%	19.6%	-0.1	$10	0.4%	$2,240
2019	19.5%	20.3%	26.5%	40	0.3%	11.7%	11.9%	0.6	$17	0.8%	$2,050
2018	-8.0%	-7.4%	-8.3%	38	0.2%	11.1%	10.8%	0.6	$13	0.9%	$1,431
2017	14.0%	14.7%	13.7%	41	0.1%	12.1%	10.2%	1.0	$15	1.0%	$1,590
2016	18.0%	18.8%	17.3%	53	0.3%	12.5%	10.8%	0.8	$18	1.3%	$1,401
2015	4.0%	4.7%	-3.8%	53	0.2%	11.9%	10.7%	0.9	$17	1.3%	$1,398

Annualized Returns (September 30, 2025)
YTD is not annualized

Year	Total Return Net of Model Fees*	Total Return Gross of Fees	Russell 1000 Value Index
YTD	17.2%	17.7%	11.7%
1 Year	17.2%	18.0%	9.4%
3 Year	17.4%	18.2%	17.0%
5 Year	16.2%	17.0%	13.9%
10 Year	10.4%	11.1%	10.7%
Since Inception†	8.8%	9.6%	9.1%

†Inception 12/31/95
N.M. - Information is not statistically meaningful due to an insufficient number of portfolios in the composite for the entire year.
N/A - Information is not available. The 3-year annualized ex-post standard deviations are not presented because 36 monthly returns are not available

Net of fees includes a .65% model fee

Logan Concentrated Value (LCV) Composite contains fully discretionary large cap value equity accounts, measured against the Russell 1000 Value Index. You cannot invest directly in an index. The Russell 1000 Value Index measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 companies with relatively lower price-to-book ratios and lower sales per share historical growth (5 years). The Russell 1000 Value Index is constructed to provide a barometer for the large-cap value segment. The index is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are included and that the represented companies continue to reflect value characteristics. The benchmark selected includes the reinvestment of dividends and income, but does not reflect fees, brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, or other expenses of investing. This benchmark is used for comparative purposes only and generally reflects the risk and investment style of the composite. The Sharpe Ratio is included to help investors understand the return of an investment compared to its risk. The ratio is the average return earned in excess of the risk-free rate (90 Day U.S. TBill) per unit of volatility or total risk.

The strategy invests in 10-15 very large cap stocks with strong balance sheets, strong cash flows and relatively high dividend yields. ADR's may be included in the portfolio (generally less than 20%). Turnover is typically 30-50% annually. Only accounts paying commission fees are included. As of September 30, 2014 the minimum account size for the composite is $75,000. Prior to this date there was no minimum account size.

Logan Capital Management, Inc. claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Logan Capital Management, Inc. has been independently verified for the periods April 1, 1994 through December 31, 2024. A copy of the verification report(s) is/are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedure for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report.

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Logan Capital Management, Inc. is a privately owned Pennsylvania-based investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training. The verbal and written communications of an investment adviser provide you with information you need to determine whether to hire or retain the adviser. The firm maintains a complete list and description of composites, which is available upon request.

The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Gross of fee returns, have, however, been reduced by all actual trading expenses. Net returns are calculated by geometrically linking monthly gross returns reduced by the highest investment management fee we charge (0.65% annually). Prior to 2020, the annual composite dispersion presented is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. Equal-weighted dispersion is presented for 2021 and going forward. Additional information regarding the policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.

Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The investment management fee schedule for non-wrap accounts is as follows: 65 basis points on the first $25 million, 55 basis points on the next $25 million, 45 basis points on the next $25 million and 35 basis points on the next $25 million. Fees for accounts with over $100 million in assets are negotiable. Minimum fee is $32,500. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary.

The Logan Concentrated Value (LCV) Commission Composite was created August 1, 2000. Performance presented prior to August 1, 2000 represents that of Berwind Investment Management, L.P.

Logan Capital Management, Inc.
Performance Disclosure Results
Concentrated Value Wrap Composite
December 31, 1996 through September 30, 2025

Year	Total Return Net of Model Fees*	Total Return Gross of Fees	Russell 1000 Value Index	Number of Accounts	Composite Dispersion Gross of Fees	Composite 3-Yr Gross Std Dev	Russell 1000 Value Index 3-Yr Gross Std Dev	Composite 3-Yr Gross Sharpe Ratio	Assets in Composite ($millions)	% of Firm Assets	Firm Assets ($millions)
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2024	14.0%	17.4%	14.4%	6	N.M.	15.0%	16.9%	0.3	$2	0.1%	$2,753
2023	-1.9%	1.1%	11.5%	8	0.5%	15.8%	16.7%	0.5	$2	0.1%	$2,451
2022	2.3%	5.3%	-7.5%	9	0.2%	21.2%	21.6%	0.3	$3	0.1%	$2,261
2021	23.9%	27.5%	25.2%	8	0.2%	19.4%	19.3%	0.5	$2	0.1%	$2,635
2020	-12.9%	-10.3%	2.8%	16	0.2%	19.2%	19.6%	-0.1	$4	0.2%	$2,240
2019	16.9%	20.4%	26.5%	27	0.3%	11.7%	11.9%	0.6	$8	0.4%	$2,050
2018	-9.6%	-6.9%	-8.3%	23	0.3%	11.1%	10.8%	0.7	$5	0.4%	$1,431
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Since Inception†	6.2%	9.4%	8.7%

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Net fee includes the maximum 3% fee required by the SEC for wrap programs.

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Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Accounts in the composite pay a bundled wrap fee based on a percentage of assets under management. Other than portfolio management, this fee includes brokerage commissions, portfolio monitoring, consulting services, and in some cases, custodial services. Wrap fee accounts make up 100% of the composite for all periods shown. Pure gross returns are shown as supplemental information, as gross returns are not reduced by transaction costs. Net returns are calculated by geometrically linking monthly gross returns reduced by the highest wrap fee (3% annually). Prior to 2020, the annual composite dispersion presented is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. Equal-weighted dispersion is presented for 2021 and going forward. Additional information regarding the policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.
The investment management fee schedule for non-wrap accounts is as follows: 65 basis points on the first $25 million, 55 basis points on the next $25 million, 45 basis points on the next $25 million and 35 basis points on the next $25 million. Fees for accounts with over $100 million in assets are negotiable. Minimum fee is $32,500. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. Wrap fee schedules are provided by independent wrap sponsors and are available upon request from the respective wrap sponsor. Total annual fees charged by wrap sponsors are generally in the range of 2.0% to 3.0% annually.
The Logan Concentrated Value (LCV) Wrap Composite was created August 1, 2000. Performance presented prior to August 1, 2000 represents that of Berwind Investment Management, L.P.