MD Sass Concentrated Value

Q2 2026 Commentary

MD SASS

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The MD Sass Concentrated Value ("CV") strategy returned +10.0%, net of fees, in the second quarter of 2026, vs. +13.9% for the Russell 1000 Value ("R1V").

Year-to-date through the second quarter, CV returned +6.6%, net of fees, vs. +16.3% for the R1V.

From inception (January 2019) through the second quarter of 2026, CV generated a net annualized return of +16.6% vs. +13.5% for the R1V.

One of the more unusual features of the first half of 2026 was that AI infrastructure stocks drove market leadership, yet the Russell 1000 Value significantly outperformed both the S&P 500 and the Russell 1000 Growth. The Russell 1000 Value returned approximately 16.3%, compared with 10.2% for the S&P 500 and 5.3% for the Russell 1000 Growth. The explanation lies in the extraordinary performance of the companies supplying the AI buildout. Semiconductor, memory, and hardware providers dramatically outperformed not only the hyperscalers funding the investment, including Amazon, Microsoft, Meta, and Alphabet, but also the broader market. Because many of those suppliers, including Micron, Intel, Western Digital, Dell, and Marvell, were traditionally viewed as cyclical businesses, several of AI's largest beneficiaries began the year in the Semiconductor and Technology Hardware industry groups within the Russell 1000 Value. These groups represented only 7.7% of the index at the start of 2026, yet generated nearly 70% of its first-half return. We were materially underweight both. Other than owning Micron for a portion of the second quarter, we had little direct exposure to the stocks that drove the benchmark's return, which resulted in significant year-to-date underperformance. This is not because we ignored AI. We have spent considerable time researching the theme over the last few years, and AI-related investments, including Jabil (JBL), Marvell (MRVL), Amphenol (APH), Williams Companies (WMB), and Quanta Services (PWR), drove nearly half of our performance last year. Nevertheless, during the first half of 2026, we simply didn't have enough exposure to the companies experiencing the greatest upside to fundamentals from AI infrastructure spending.

We were also impacted by a lack of exposure to the Energy sector, which returned approximately 20% during the first half as the conflict with Iran pushed commodity prices higher. Energy contributed approximately 121 bps to the Russell 1000 Value's return, meaningfully more than its weight in the index would ordinarily suggest. Those who have followed us for some time know that we generally avoid commodity producers. We do not believe we can develop meaningful conviction in the future direction of commodity prices and prefer investment opportunities where company-specific factors provide a clearer path to positive earnings revisions. The absence of Energy exposure hurt relative performance, but the effect was compounded by our ownership of businesses with meaningful commodity input costs, including Primo Brands (PRMB), Somnigroup (SGI), and Martin Marietta (MLM), as well as StandardAero (SARO), where commodity prices can affect customer demand. Although we believe these companies possess pricing power and other tools to mitigate commodity inflation, sharp and sudden increases in input costs will, at a minimum, weigh on sentiment and, at worst, can lead to short-term negative earnings revisions.

We state the above not as an excuse but rather as an explanation. We made the decision to position the portfolio as we did, and the resulting performance is ours. We are confident that our philosophy, process, and team are the right ones to drive long-term outperformance, but there are certainly lessons to be learned from the last six months. This period is an important reminder that discipline cannot become rigidity. We recognized the importance of AI infrastructure, but we were too slow to translate that recognition into sufficient portfolio exposure. We have since identified several areas where the earnings opportunity remains underappreciated and have invested where the facts and our process support it. These include the transition in data center power architecture from approximately 54 volts to 800 volts, as well as the impact of agentic AI and increasingly capable open-source language models on enterprise computing architectures, networking, and storage requirements. These themes underpin our investments in Analog Devices (ADI) and TD SYNNEX (SNX), which we discuss later in this letter. We will continue to adapt as the opportunity set evolves without chasing performance or abandoning the approach that has served our clients well over time.

Q2 PORTFOLIO REVIEW

The largest positive contributors to performance in Q2 were Primo Brands (PRMB), Micron Technology (MU), and Henry Schein (HSIC), which collectively contributed approximately 382 bps.

PRMB, a leading North American branded water company with a significant retail and home and office delivery business, declined 23% from its March 3 year-to-date peak amid concerns about commodity inflation following the onset of the conflict in Iran. Prices for plastic resins and other oil-related inputs rose sharply from the end of February through mid-April, raising concerns that PRMB would need to cut guidance given its exposure to PET resin and other packaging costs. The company's May 7 financial results and earnings call provided a big sigh of relief. Management explained that a combination of hedging, forward purchase agreements, pricing initiatives, productivity improvements, and continued business momentum should help offset much of the commodity pressure. PRMB raised its organic sales growth outlook, maintained the top end of its adjusted EBITDA range, and reaffirmed its free cash flow guidance. Easing concerns about Middle East tensions and resin inflation, combined with the avoidance of the feared guidance cut, contributed to an approximately 30% appreciation in PRMB's share price during Q2. We continue to believe that PRMB is executing a successful turnaround under the leadership of its new CEO, Eric Foss. We believe upside to consensus estimates, combined with a highly attractive valuation, makes this a compelling investment opportunity looking forward.

We owned MU for only a portion of the second quarter, but its impact was significant, as the stock appreciated approximately 50% during our holding period. Although MU had already experienced a massive run before we initiated our investment, most of the share price appreciation was driven by positive earnings revisions rather than multiple expansion. In fact, with the stock trading at approximately 6x our earnings estimate for the next 12 months, the market clearly signaled that MU was overearning and that a significant decline in earnings was imminent. We believed this assumption, although consistent with previous memory boom and bust cycles, was erroneous. We believed this cycle would remain stronger for much longer for three primary reasons. First, high bandwidth memory ("HBM") is growing rapidly, is less commodity oriented, and requires significantly more wafer capacity than traditional DRAM. Second, MU has established firm, multiyear supply agreements that provide unusually strong visibility and downside protection. Third, industry supply growth appears insufficient to accommodate the rapid increase in memory demand created by inference and agentic AI applications, which require substantial memory capacity and bandwidth. We sold our position during the first week of Q3 after both Micron and Sandisk (SNDK) shifted from the Russell 1000 Value Index to the Russell 1000 Growth Index as part of the late June reconstitution. We want the vast majority of CV's investments to be in companies represented in our benchmark and therefore decided to sell MU while retaining a small position in SNDK, which we purchased late in the quarter.

HSIC, the world's largest provider of healthcare solutions to office-based dental and medical professionals, appreciated 13% in Q2. Strong earnings results and a positive outlook for the balance of the year created a very favorable setup for the company to exceed its full year guidance. We believe that significant cost reductions, combined with accelerating revenue growth, should lead to material positive earnings revisions as we move into Q4 and 2027. We met with HSIC's new CEO, Fred Lowery, and believe his track record, extensive distribution experience, and "outsider" mentality should translate into improved efficiencies and margins, a more profitable product mix, and market share gains. Our estimates remain well above consensus over the next several years, and we believe the stock remains attractively valued on both an absolute and relative basis.

The largest detractors to performance were Flowserve (FLS), Intercontinental Exchange (ICE), and Fair Isaac Corp. (FICO), which together represented approximately 89 bps of negative contribution.

FLS's Q1 revenue and original equipment bookings were disappointing, reflecting a short-term demand air pocket among certain North American customers and project deferrals in the Middle East. Although adjusted margins and EPS remained strong, the company lowered its organic sales outlook while maintaining its full year EPS guidance. The revised outlook requires a meaningful acceleration in the second half, creating the dreaded "second half ramp" narrative and pressuring the shares. Despite the short-term disappointment, we remain optimistic about FLS's long term opportunities in nuclear reactor content and aftermarket growth. The company recorded more than $110M of nuclear bookings and approximately $680M of aftermarket bookings during the quarter. We provide a more detailed explanation of our investment thesis later in this letter.

We believe ICE's underperformance in Q2 resulted primarily from higher interest rates weighing on enthusiasm for its rate-sensitive Mortgage Technology business and heightened concerns about the rise of perpetual futures and their potential impact on ICE's futures exchange business. We decided to exit the position because our thesis on the Mortgage Technology business has not played out as expected. One tenet of our investment thesis was that combining Black Knight with ICE's Mortgage Technology platform would lead to market share gains and significant margin expansion. However, results over several quarters do not suggest that ICE has achieved material share gains, and customer consolidation has produced mixed results for its overall market position. With the Mortgage Technology thesis impaired, we believe there are more compelling investment opportunities elsewhere.

We previously wrote about our decision to sell FICO in our Q1 letter, so we will not repeat ourselves here. Needless to say, when policymakers are intent on introducing competition into a market and challenging a company's pricing power, it is best to get out of the way early. Lesson learned, and not one we intend to repeat.

During the quarter, we also exited our positions in Aon (AON), CBRE Group (CBRE), Danaher (DHR), Gildan Activewear (GIL), Quanta Services (PWR), and Synopsys (SNPS).

We initiated new positions in Analog Devices (ADI), Flowserve (FLS), Knight-Swift Transportation (KNX), and TD SYNNEX (SNX) during Q2. We also initiated smaller positions in Entegris (ENTG), Qnity Electronics (Q), and Sandisk (SNDK), each of which represent less than 3% of the portfolio. We will provide a more detailed investment thesis on these positions in future memos if any of them reaches 3% or more of the portfolio at the end of a given quarter.

ANALOG DEVICES (ADI)

Analog Devices is one of the two largest analog semiconductor franchises globally. Analog semiconductors bridge physical and digital systems by sensing, converting, and managing signals and power. The business benefits from long product lives, sticky design wins, a broad customer base, modest capital intensity, and increasing content as systems become more complex and electrified.

Our thesis combines an improving cyclical backdrop with secular growth businesses approaching meaningful inflections. ADI has exposure to data centers, automated test equipment, aerospace and defense, industrial automation, and automobile electrification. While ADI is not a pure play AI company, we estimate that AI data center and semiconductor test related revenue represent approximately 20% of sales and could contribute 1,000 bps of revenue growth.

The largest source of earnings upside is AI data center power and optical connectivity. Power requirements per AI rack are increasing rapidly, forcing the industry to redesign how electricity is delivered from the grid to the processor. The transition toward 800-volt direct current architectures should create more semiconductor content across power conversion, protection, battery backup, and voltage regulation. ADI already has a strong position in protection and power control, while its recently completed acquisition of Empower Semiconductor addresses an important gap. Empower specializes in integrated voltage regulators and silicon capacitors that enable vertical power delivery by moving voltage regulation closer to, and potentially beneath, the processor. This becomes increasingly important as AI processors require thousands of amps of current and traditional lateral power delivery becomes less efficient. Empower generates minimal revenue and competes against larger suppliers, so the acquisition carries meaningful execution risk. However, it expands ADI's addressable market into some of the fastest growing portions of the power system. Our variant view is that Empower does not need to become the dominant supplier to materially increase ADI's growth rate.

ADI should also benefit from the transition from 800G to 1.6T optical connectivity and, eventually, from the movement of scale up networking from copper to optical. We believe ADI's current optical exposure is concentrated primarily in scale out connections between racks. As bandwidth requirements rise and copper reaches its physical limitations, optical connectivity should increasingly move inside the rack, creating an entirely new pool of analog content. Consensus gives ADI little credit for this potential.

Automated Test Equipment ("ATE") represents another underappreciated AI beneficiary. ADI supplies precision analog content to Teradyne and Advantest, the two leading semiconductor test vendors. As AI accelerators, HBM, and advanced packaging become more complex, we believe test intensity should grow faster than semiconductor unit volumes. ADI benefits regardless of which platform gains share, making this a high-quality picks-and-shovels exposure to AI compute.

Based on current consensus estimates, our fiscal 2027 revenue estimate is 10% above consensus, while our fiscal 2028 EPS estimate is 14% higher. The largest difference is in the Communications segment, where consensus assumes only modest growth despite the 800-volt power transition, higher-speed optical deployments, and optical scale up networking. We estimate data centers could represent 24% of revenue by 2028, or 30% including ATE.

We believe ADI's valuation is reasonable given the quality of the franchise and its attractive growth outlook. The company has the potential to compound organic revenue at a double-digit rate and grow earnings by more than 20% annually over the next several years. Key risks include faster than expected adoption of co-packaged optics, execution and competitive risk around Empower, the cyclicality of test and industrial markets, and rising Chinese competition in automotive semiconductors. Nonetheless, we believe the market is underestimating both the magnitude and durability of ADI's earnings inflection.

FLOWSERVE (FLS)

We initiated a position in Flowserve (FLS), a global leader in pumps, valves, seals, and other flow control equipment used across energy, power generation, chemicals, water, and general industrial markets. The company operates through its Pumps and Flow Control divisions and benefits from a large installed base that generates recurring, high-margin aftermarket revenue. Over the past several years, management has materially improved the quality of the business through more selective bidding, portfolio rationalization, and its 80/20 operating framework. Adjusted operating margins reached 14.8% in 2025, up 300 bps from the prior year, and management is targeting approximately 20% by 2030.

While continued margin expansion and aftermarket growth support the investment case, the crux of our thesis is nuclear power. FLS is one of the leading suppliers of highly engineered pumps and valves used in nuclear reactors. These components are mission critical, must operate under extreme pressure and temperature, and are frequently specified and qualified early in the reactor design process. Once installed, switching suppliers is difficult due to regulatory requirements and the operational risk associated with changing critical equipment. This creates both attractive original equipment economics and a long stream of replacement parts and service revenue over the life of a reactor.

Nuclear bookings reached approximately $400M in 2025, yet we believe consensus incorporates little benefit from the global pipeline of new reactors and small modular reactors. To better understand this opportunity, we used a proprietary AI-enabled research application, supplemented by calls with industry participants, to conduct a bottoms-up review of announced nuclear developments. We evaluated each project individually, considered the expected reactor technology and construction schedule, and probability adjusted the projects for financing, regulatory, political, and execution risk. Based on this work, we estimate that FLS could generate more than $1.3B of cumulative nuclear revenue through 2030 from the identified project pipeline.

The recently completed acquisition of Trillium Flow Technologies' Valves Division further strengthens this opportunity. Trillium adds highly engineered nuclear valves, a large installed base across 115 operating reactors, and meaningful aftermarket entitlement. Combined, Flowserve and Trillium now support more than 300 reactors globally. The acquisition increases FLS's content opportunity on both existing reactors and future conventional and small modular reactor builds, while also improving the mix of the Flow Control division.

Our estimates are materially above consensus EPS for 2027 and beyond, when we expect nuclear revenue to begin contributing more meaningfully. Consensus extrapolates Flowserve's historical industrial growth rate and gives the company limited credit for the potential mix shift toward nuclear, higher margin aftermarket revenue, and continued operational improvement. At a low-teens multiple of our 2027 EPS estimate, we believe the valuation is attractive for a company with a credible path to mid to high single-digit organic revenue growth, continued margin expansion, and double-digit earnings growth.

The near-term setup is not without risk. The conflict in the Middle East has already delayed customer activity and could pressure bookings and original equipment revenue. Nuclear construction schedules are also inherently uncertain and exposed to permitting, financing, political, and execution delays. In addition, Flowserve's content varies materially by reactor design, so the type of reactor selected matters as much as the number of projects announced. Despite these risks, we believe the market is assigning little value to a nuclear opportunity that could materially increase Flowserve's growth rate, extend the duration of its backlog, and improve the quality of its earnings.

KNIGHT-SWIFT TRANSPORTATION (KNX)

Knight-Swift Transportation operates the largest full-truckload fleet in North America and operates approximately 21,000 tractors across its irregular route and dedicated fleets. Excluding fuel surcharges and intersegment transactions, Truckload represents approximately 63% of revenue, less-than-truckload represents 19%, logistics 8%, and intermodal 5%.

Trucking is a cyclical, fragmented, and historically low-margin business, and for those reasons we have avoided it. So why own it now? We believe the industry is entering a rate cycle that is meaningfully different from the demand-driven cycles of the past. This cycle is being manufactured on the supply side through a combination of economic attrition, regulatory enforcement, and increased legal liability. Importantly, this is occurring just as freight demand is turning for the first time in three years. Our thesis rests on three points:

First, regulation is removing drivers and capacity from the industry, and rates are responding. The freight recession that began in 2022 has eliminated more than 120,000 truck transportation jobs, yet excess capacity lingered because rates never stayed low enough for long enough to force marginal operators out. Washington is now finishing the job the market could not. A Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration ("FMCSA") rule restricting non-domiciled commercial driver's licenses took effect in March. The agency estimates that 194,000 of the roughly 200,000 current license holders will be unable to meet the revised requirements. This capacity will exit over time rather than overnight, but the direction is clear. Enforcement of English language proficiency and other safety and compliance requirements should place additional pressure on the lowest-cost and least-compliant operators. Pricing data supports this. The BLS long distance truckload PPI increased 21.5% year-over-year in June. National dry van spot rates averaged approximately $3.00 per mile in June, exceeding contract rates of $2.89 for the first time since February 2022. Outbound tender rejections, historically one of the best leading indicators of contract pricing, reached approximately 17.6% in late June, their highest level since early 2022. KNX management has said plainly that the current market tightening is being driven by capacity reduction rather than demand. This is precisely what makes the setup interesting to us: rates are rising before demand has fully shown up. The company increased its bid targets to high single-digit increases and, in some cases, low double-digit increases. These contractual gains should begin flowing through results during the second half of the year.

Second, the Supreme Court has added another pressure point for marginal carriers. In May, the Court ruled unanimously in *Montgomery v. Caribe Transport II* that federal law does not prevent state negligent-hiring claims against freight brokers that select unsafe motor carriers. The decision does not automatically make a broker liable whenever an accident occurs, but it removes a significant federal preemption defense. We expect brokers to respond by conducting more rigorous safety reviews of the carriers they use. Smaller carriers with weak safety records, inadequate insurance, or questionable operating histories should find it increasingly difficult to access brokered freight. Insurance and compliance costs are also likely to rise across the industry. KNX's size, safety infrastructure, direct customer relationships, and ability to absorb higher compliance costs place it on the right side of inevitable market share shifts toward larger carriers.

Third, demand is inflecting off a three-year bottom. The June ISM Manufacturing PMI registered at 53.3, with new orders at 56.0 and customer inventories at a very lean 42.3. The freight data is beginning to confirm what the survey data suggests. ATA truck tonnage increased 3.4% year over year, while the broader Freight Transportation Services Index increased 1.4%. Cass Freight Index shipments remained down 1.2% but have improved meaningfully from prior levels. Importantly, the rate recovery to date has been primarily a supply story. If demand now joins through a manufacturing recovery and inventory restock cycle, the earnings recovery could be stronger than consensus expects. Our 2027 EPS estimate exceeds $5.50, compared with consensus of below $4.00 as of this writing.

There are several risks worth mentioning. Amazon continues to open its logistics network to outside businesses, creating a scaled and potentially price aggressive competitor across truckload, less than truckload, and intermodal. Driver wage inflation is also a second order consequence of our thesis, as a smaller driver pool will allow the remaining drivers to demand higher compensation. Some of the regulatory actions could face legal challenges or be softened by a future administration. Finally, the demand recovery remains young. If manufacturing activity rolls over, we are left with a supply driven pricing story that supports rates but provides less benefit to volumes. We are comfortable with these risks at the current valuation and believe the market is underestimating KNX's earnings power in a tighter and more rational truckload market.

TD SYNNEX (SNX)

During the quarter, we initiated a position in TD SYNNEX (SNX), one of the world's largest IT distributors and a critical intermediary between technology vendors and more than 150,000 customers across over 100 countries. Its core Distribution business aggregates hardware, software, cloud products, and services while providing inventory, financing, configuration, and technical support to resellers and systems integrators. Distribution is a low-margin business, but scale matters, and SNX is increasingly benefiting as major vendors consolidate their channel relationships around a smaller number of global partners.

The crux of our thesis, however, is Hyve Solutions, a hidden growth engine that we believe the market continues to value as part of a traditional IT distributor. Hyve, a wholly owned subsidiary of SNX, designs, manufactures, integrates, and manages the supply chain for custom servers, storage, networking, and accelerated compute systems used primarily by hyperscalers. The business goes well beyond basic contract manufacturing by providing design and co-design, engineering, rack integration, liquid cooling capabilities, and supply chain services. These capabilities have become more valuable as AI infrastructure grows more complex and hyperscalers increasingly outsource work that was historically performed internally or by offshore manufacturers.

Hyve's growth opportunity is becoming much more visible. The business is now working with each of the five largest U.S. hyperscalers, compared with one major customer historically. Its second hyperscaler relationship has already become a multi-billion dollar business, while a third customer is beginning to ramp and has awarded Hyve additional programs before the first program has fully entered production. Programs with two additional hyperscalers should begin contributing over the coming quarters. Management indicated that an individual program could exceed $1B of annual billings and typically takes three to six quarters to mature. Importantly, much of this opportunity is tied to new networking, storage, general compute, and accelerated compute programs where the overall pie is expanding rapidly rather than simply shifting among suppliers. The recently announced Amazon warrant reinforces our confidence in the opportunity. Amazon is Hyve's largest customer and a longstanding relationship, yet management still sees substantial room to expand the number and size of programs it supports. Amazon earns additional SNX shares as purchases under the commercial relationship reach specified thresholds. We do not believe SNX would have accepted the potential dilution unless the economics and growth opportunity justified it. In our view, the structure aligns both parties and should accelerate an already successful relationship.

Near term, Hyve margins have been pressured by a higher mix of accelerated compute racks, shorter inventory holding periods within supply chain services, and upfront engineering and facility investments for new programs. We view these pressures as a feature of rapid growth rather than evidence of deteriorating economics. New programs are inefficient during the design, sampling, and early production stages, but margins should improve as volumes scale and manufacturing processes mature. Hyve generated approximately 29% of SNX's adjusted operating income in the second quarter, despite several new customer programs still being in the initial stages of their ramps.

The distribution business also provides meaningful upside optionality. Vendor consolidation at Dell, HPE, and others is shifting billions of dollars of billings toward global distributors with broad portfolios, geographic scale, and investment grade balance sheets. More importantly, open-source language models are becoming smaller, less expensive, and increasingly capable of running on premises. Data security, latency, token economics, and regulatory requirements should push more enterprises toward hybrid and private AI infrastructure, creating a potential upgrade cycle across servers, storage, networking, and AI-capable PCs. SNX is positioned to aggregate these complicated solutions for customers that lack the expertise to build them independently.

Our fiscal 2027 earnings estimate is 20% above consensus, driven primarily by faster Hyve growth and a stronger distribution outlook. The stock trades at approximately 10x our fiscal 2027 EPS estimate. We also believe the consolidated valuation obscures the value of Hyve. Flex (FLEX) and JBL, the closest publicly traded comparables, trade at materially higher earnings multiples. Even assigning Hyve a discounted mid-teens multiple implies that investors are paying only a high single-digit multiple for the distribution business. Applying a valuation closer to the public comparables would imply an even lower multiple for distribution.

The key risks are a slowdown in hyperscaler capital spending, customer concentration, slower program ramps, sustained margin pressure, working capital intensity, and a pull forward of enterprise hardware demand. Nonetheless, we believe SNX offers an attractive combination of reasonable valuation, material upside to consensus estimates, and a rapidly emerging AI infrastructure franchise hidden inside a traditional distributor.

OTHER ITEMS

We are very pleased to announce that Joe Gill has joined the firm as Senior Managing Director and Head of Institutional Sales. Joe brings more than two decades of business development experience, having worked at Northern Right Capital, First Eagle, Rothschild, and several other respected investment firms. In addition to leading our institutional sales effort, Joe will have primary responsibility for servicing institutional clients and allocators across the central region of the U.S. Beyond his considerable sales and marketing experience, Joe is an all-around great guy and a strong cultural fit. We are thrilled to have him on the team.

We are also pleased to announce that we launched a UCITS version of Concentrated Value in early July. The UCITS provides a familiar, regulated, and convenient vehicle for European investors, as well as eligible investors in certain Asian markets, to access the strategy. The launch came just a few months after the introduction of our active ETF in the U.S. The objective of both vehicles is straightforward: to provide investors with a broader range of investment structures designed to meet the specific needs of different investor types, both domestically and abroad.

Later this month, we will move offices after eight years at our current headquarters. The new space represents a meaningful upgrade while keeping us in Midtown Manhattan and, equally important, farther away from the flocks of tourists that descend on our current neighborhood during peak holiday season. After working in New York City for long enough, one develops a growing appreciation for peace and quiet, at least during working hours. Our new address will be 885 Third Avenue, 26th floor, New York, NY 10022. Those familiar with the area will recognize it as the Lipstick Building. The building has housed some colorful characters over the years, but we intend to make our own chapter considerably less headline grabbing.

As of July 15, our five largest positions were Henry Schein (HSIC), Amazon (AMZN), AMETEK (AME), Primo Brands (PRMB), and Williams Companies (WMB), representing 32% of the total portfolio. Approximately 3% of the portfolio is currently held in cash.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to us if you have any questions or concerns. Thanks, as always, for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

Ari Sass

Ari Sass
President & Portfolio Manager, M.D. Sass

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