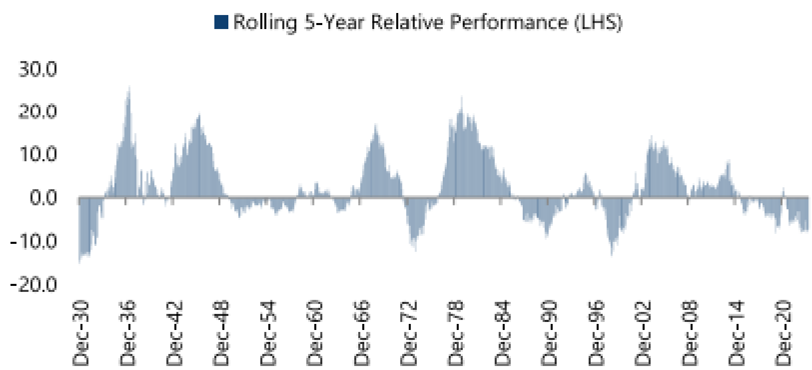
2Q 2024 – Market Commentary

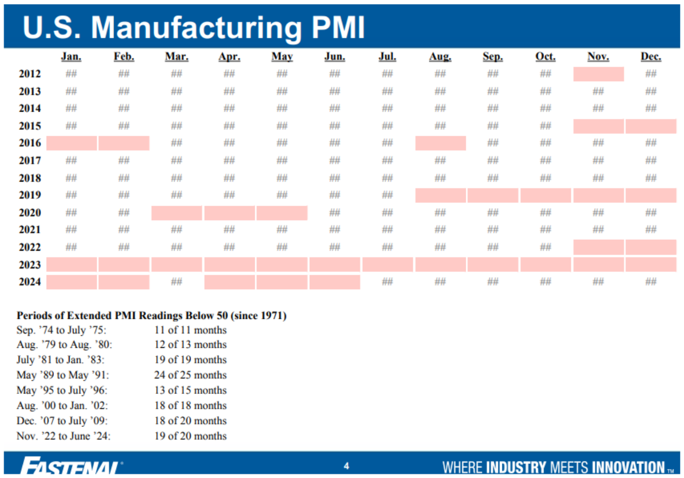
"It's always darkest before the dawn" is a phrase written in 1650 by English theologian and historian Thomas Fuller and in one translation means "things always seem the worst before they improve." This phrase best describes the market performance and sentiment for small and mid-cap value stocks relative to large cap stocks this quarter and the last few years. Down cap stocks declined this quarter as investors placed more weight on the recent slower economic growth reports than the retreat in inflation. This caused the market to gravitate toward large cap stocks again. The incredibly narrow leadership of the market this year is highlighted by the Magnificent Seven stocks accounting for two-thirds of the performance of the S&P 500 Index return in 2024 through June 30th. The chasm in performance between small and large has reached decade highs. As Jefferies quantified it, "we have to go back to 1973 to see a larger gap between" the performance of small cap and large cap stocks. As you can imagine, we have been proclaiming this anomaly to all that will listen but the catalyst to crystallize an inflection had not presented itself until post quarter end. A delay in publishing this quarterly commentary has allowed us the time to witness important economic data releases and political changes that may be the catalyst we have been discussing for some time to trigger the market towards the eventual rotation in leadership back to down cap value strategies. Some will ask, is this rally in July the "Trump Trade" or an actual small and mid-cap rotation? We would answer, "does it really matter?" We believe we will likely end up with the same answer – small and mid-cap value stock outperformance going forward.

The rolling 5-year performance of Small vs. Large is in the 6th percentile



Source: Center for Research in Security Prices (CRSP®), The University of Chicago Booth School of Business; Jefferies

The second quarter witnessed a movement of investor preference towards weighting economic growth (albeit weaker growth) over slowing inflationary reports. This fueled the debate over whether a potential rate cut would be a negative or positive for the market, i.e. is the Federal Reserve cutting rates to address an economic slowdown or just to normalize rate policy. This concern was exacerbated by worries the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC) may make a policy error and not cut interest rates fast enough due to lingering concerns about services inflation remaining sticky while economic indicators were pointing towards a slowdown. One event that exemplified this was the May Consumer Price Index (CPI), which was reported on the final day of the June FOMC meeting. The May CPI was below expectations and was broadly endorsed by the market. However, this report did not sway Fed members, as they still reduced their outlook to one rate cut from three for 2024 in their Summary of Economic Projects (SEP). A troubling event since many market participants were witnessing multiple data points indicating a slower economic outlook for 2024 and weaker consumer confidence (see charts below).



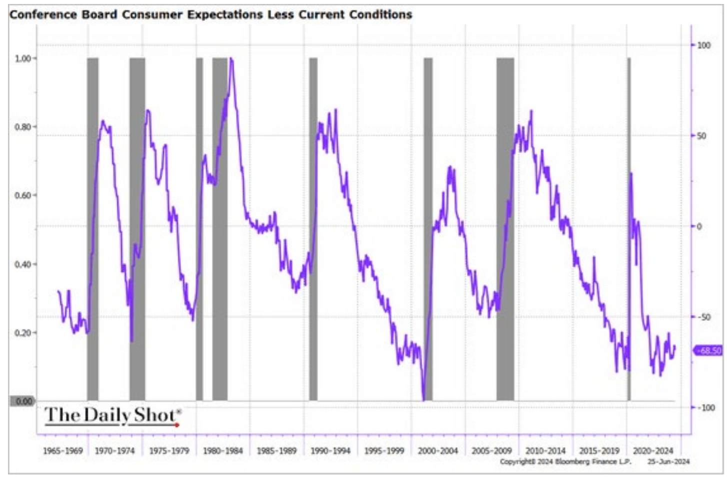
U.S. Manufacturing PMI

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2012	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##		##
2013	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
2014	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
2015	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##		
2016			##	##	##	##	##		##	##	##	##
2017	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
2018	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
2019	##	##	##	##	##	##	##					
2020	##	##				##	##	##	##	##	##	##
2021	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
2022	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##		
2023												
2024			##				##	##	##	##	##	##

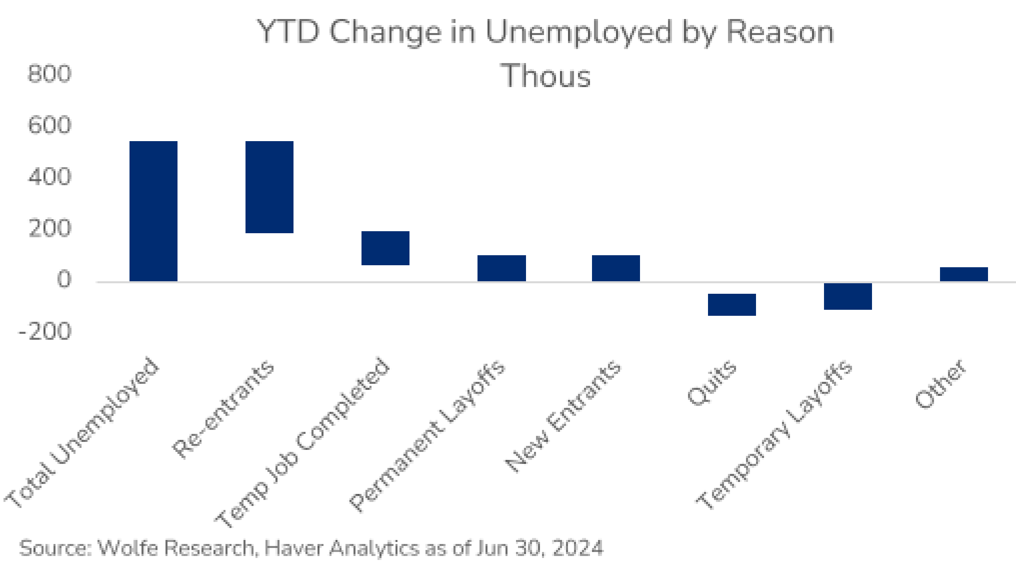
Periods of Extended PMI Readings Below 50 (since 1971)

Sep. '74 to July '75:	11 of 11 months
Aug. '79 to Aug. '80:	12 of 13 months
July '81 to Jan. '83:	19 of 19 months
May '89 to May '91:	24 of 25 months
May '95 to July '96:	13 of 15 months
Aug. '00 to Jan. '02:	18 of 18 months
Dec. '07 to July '09:	18 of 20 months
Nov. '22 to June '24:	19 of 20 months

FASTENAL 4 WHERE INDUSTRY MEETS INNOVATION

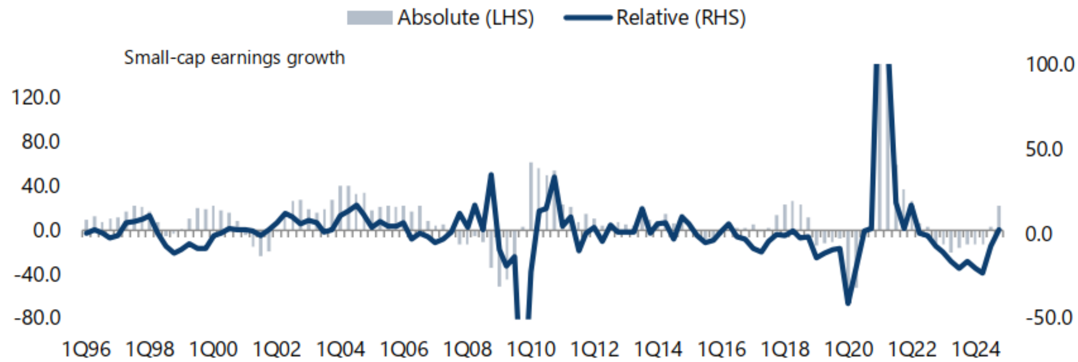


Since the June FOMC meeting, the market has enjoyed confirmatory economic data pointing to a lessening of inflationary pressures. The June CPI released in the second week of July reinforced the May report that inflation was slowing towards the Fed's target of 2%. In addition, the June employment report showed the labor market coming back into better balance. Yes, there have been concerns raised that the more than 50 basis points increase in the unemployment rate from its recent nadir typically signals a recession; however, we draw solace from the fact that the rise in unemployment rate has mainly been related to re-entrants into the labor market along with new entrants (see chart below), not meaningful layoffs. This supports the notion of a slowing pace of growth, not a hard stop. As a result of these cooling economic reports, the futures market is now pricing in 2-3 rate cuts by year-end 2024. As we have previously pointed out, an easing cycle has historically been highly beneficial to small and mid-cap stocks given their shorter duration liability structure and higher leverage profile compared to large cap companies.



On a more micro level, we believe the building blocks are being set for the rotation to small and mid-cap value stocks. One such area is the earnings potential for down cap stocks. We see an improving earnings outlook for small to mid-cap companies as we progress through 2024. Down cap companies' earnings were more negatively impacted by the inflationary pressures and rise in interest rates versus larger cap companies in 2023. As such, small and mid-cap value companies should have the strongest earnings recovery as we advance through 2024 and 2025. We see the best earnings leverage from certain sub-sectors that have endured recession-like environments in recent years such as transports, title/housing related companies, merger and acquisition advisory firms, real estate brokerage, and auto insurers to name just a few. These groups should enjoy a cyclical, and in some cases a secular, rebound in their earnings outlook over the next few years, which we believe is not fully appreciated by the market.

The narrowing of earnings growth between small & large helps performance…



Source: FactSet; Standard & Poor's; Jefferies

Another area that should support the valuation of small and mid-cap stocks is a recovery in merger and acquisition (M&A) activity. Despite the slower than expected pick-up in activity this year, we remain constructive on a rebound. As we have witnessed in the past, M&A activity typically has a 2-to-3-year downcycle and 5-to-7 year upcycle. We have yet to experience a resurgence in sponsor-led transactions, which tend to be more focused on small and mid-cap companies due to the uncertain outlook for Fed interest rate policy earlier this year. We believe that uncertainty is beginning to fade, and pipelines are building for a more robust finish to the year. As indicated below, global M&A volumes are significantly below trend and are set for a cyclical and secular rebound. We view the approximately $2.5 trillion of dry powder private equity has today along with the excess capital on strategic buyers' balance sheet as highly constructive for an acceleration in deal activity. We also believe limited partners will continue to pressure sponsors to generate realizations and distributions to recycle capital for future fund raising. Lastly, we expect the historically large discount small and mid-cap stocks are trading relative to large cap stocks will spur elevated consolidation until that spread narrows.

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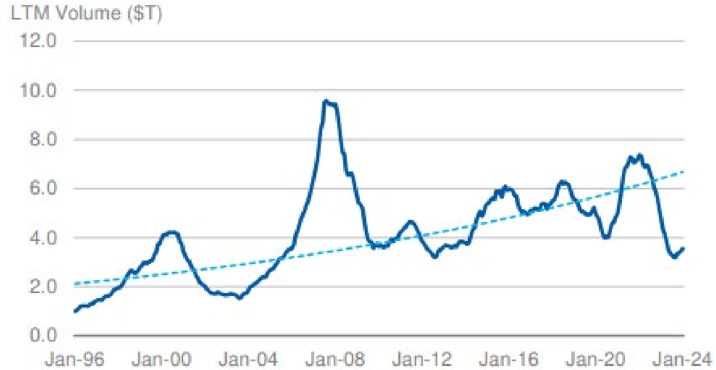
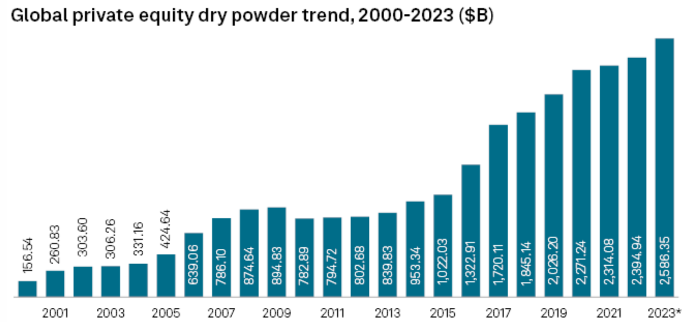


Source: Dealogic, Morgan Stanley Research; Note: Exhibit shows trailing LTM volume of global announced M&A, excluding withdrawn transactions.



Data compiled Dec. 1, 2023.
* Year to date through Dec. 1, 2023.
Analysis includes aggregate dry powder of global private equity funds with vintage year between 2000 and 2023.
Dry powder data is supplemented by Preqin.
Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.

Despite these more positive macro and micro drivers, we continue to be mindful of the tail risks here in the U.S. and across the globe in constructing our portfolios. As we have witnessed, the historical recession indicators (inverted yield curve, shrinking money supply, weak ISM Index readings, rising unemployment rate, etc.) have been flashing, but we believe other factors continue to mitigate these signals. That being said, we want to remain vigilant and need to continuously challenge our forecasts. As we have seen, it's been nearly two years since the inversion of the 2-year and 10-year treasury curve. The money supply (M2) turned negative at the end of 2022 but thankfully has recently turned positive. As we pointed out earlier, the ISM Index has been in contraction territory (below 50) for 19 of the past 20 months without a recession. Recently, the "Sahm rule" was triggered when the three-month moving average unemployment rate rose more than 50 basis points from its nadir this cycle. These are all important indicators that we need to be attentive and continuously monitor. Outside the U.S., we continue to scrutinize the impact of the conflict in the Middle East and the Russia/Ukraine war. The market has generally viewed these events to be contained, but more countries could be pulled into these conflicts at a moment's notice.

Another area of uncertainty that potentially appears to be coming into better focus today is the U.S. Congressional and Presidential elections. Given recent events, the market appears to be pricing in a higher probability of a Republican sweep. We do remind readers that we still have four months until election day and those odds can change quickly, as the events over the past month have proved. Either way, certainty following the election will be positive for small and mid-cap stocks. As Goldman Sachs points out, the Russell 2000 Index tends to outperform the Russell 1000 Index during the three months following the election by a median of 4.7% (70% hit rate) based on the past ten presidential election cycles.

Over our 50-year history, we have invested through various market environments that have been led by various areas of the market. As we have witnessed in the past, market leadership tends to change with inflections in economic, geopolitical, and/or monetary policies. Today, we believe we are on the precipice of such a market inflection. We have endured one of the most bifurcated markets in our history, which now has small cap stocks trading at their biggest discount to large cap stocks in decades. Not only are down cap stocks trading at historic discounts, but as we pointed out earlier, we believe micro and macro factors will be supportive of their fundamentals, which should allow them to close that valuation gap over the next few years. After resetting expectations during 2023, we believe small and mid-cap stocks are well positioned for a recovery in earnings over the next couple of years. We are highly constructive on the benefits the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), the CHIPS and Science Act, and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) will have on small and mid-cap value stocks and the "picks and shovels" companies, which tend to be more domestically oriented. In addition, a potential Republican sweep or at least control of Congress should be a tailwind to small and mid-cap stocks. Lastly, a recovery in M&A activity, particularly sponsor-led transactions, would be another positive multi-year catalyst for the group. As we have done in the past, we continue to focus on stocks with pricing power, healthy balance sheets and areas of self-help, which are under-earning, that generate alpha in various interest rate and inflationary environments.

Small cap performance vs S&P 500 Index year to date

Source: Bloomberg and Mizuho Americas

Small cap performance vs S&P 500 Index since 2000

Source: Bloomberg and Mizuho Americas