

A Scientific Approach to Identifying Profit Cycles

Artisan Partners Growth Team

PORTFOLIO MANAGER
Viewpoints

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What does it mean to be a profit cycle hunter?

Jim: In our experience, stocks follow profits over time. As growth investors, we're looking for companies with growing businesses. But that doesn't manifest itself only in sales growth—we find companies that are expanding their margins and profitability equally compelling. So as profit-cycle hunters, we're looking for companies that are poised to grow their businesses, but to do it in a margin-enhancing way. In other words, we seek companies that may have already made the majority of big investments to support higher sales and faster growth and can now capitalize on those investments.

Why is profit growth so important to your process?

Matt: In the short term, stock prices can be driven by many different factors—including market sentiment—but we've found over the long term that stock prices tend to correlate with profit growth. Therefore, we try to compound the portfolio's value by exposing it to companies with rising profits. In order to do that, we seek to identify some key characteristics in an investment. First, we look for identifiable profit growth drivers—for example, secular trends, technological shifts in an industry, new products, new strategies—that allow us to make a case that profits are likely to grow nicely over the coming years. Second, we prefer companies that are based on a solid, competitively advantaged franchise that is likely to stand the test of competition over time—those that we believe are positioned to deliver interesting rates of growth into the future. We believe it's critical to balance business quality with growth potential—one without the other can lead to trouble.

Can you expand on the types of trends or catalysts you're looking for?

Jason: We find that profit cycles are typically driven by two key areas: external and internal drivers. External drivers often include secular trends that impact a broad industry or section of the economy—as Matt mentioned, technological shifts, demographic changes in society, sometimes regulatory changes. For example, one external driver we believe is particularly powerful right now is the trend toward software. The centralization of computing capacity into big cloud providers has dramatically lowered the cost of software systems and increased developer flexibility. Further, the proliferation of mobile devices has significantly lowered software consumption barriers—driving more business and consumer use cases.

While this is not a particularly new trend—software has been gaining an increasingly larger share of tech spending for decades—we believe the market opportunity ahead is still meaningful, particularly for big cloud providers. Big cloud providers make up approximately 3% of the massive ~\$4 trillion market for annual global tech spending and these service providers are growing as much as 65% annually. While lofty software valuations have garnered a lot of attention, we believe the leading franchises in our portfolio are attractive given their durable cash flow generation and proven abilities to extend their growth runways via new product introductions.

Veeva Systems, a leading provider of cloud-based SAAS solutions for the pharmaceutical and life sciences industries is a good example of a company capitalizing on an external driver. We believe Veeva will benefit from the move from legacy on-premise software to the cloud, increasing recognition as the industry-standard



Portfolio Managers (L-R):

Jason L. White, CFA
Portfolio Manager

21 Years Investment Experience

James D. Hamel, CFA
Portfolio Manager

24 Years Investment Experience

Craig A. Cepukenas, CFA
Portfolio Manager

32 Years Investment Experience

Matthew H. Kamm, CFA
Portfolio Manager

21 Years Investment Experience

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platform, cross-selling of additional Vault applications (available and to-be-developed) into a large customer base and the extension of Vault applications into other regulated industries. Furthermore, Vault is one of few critical tools which enables pharmaceutical employees to work remotely in regulatory, clinical, marketing and other functions. Many existing solutions—which are pre-cloud—are on-premise-centric which makes it difficult to collaborate among stakeholders and manage in the event IT employees can't get to work.

How can identifying future profit growth be repeatable or scientific?

Craigh: I think there are a number of factors that go into our ability to take this scientific approach. First, it's in the consistency—our process and approach have been consistent over the lifetime of our team. We're disciplined and diligent in our adherence to our process because we have found it to be an overall successful means of identifying growth opportunities.

Second, it's the team itself, which has meaningful experience both individually and collectively. Our analysts have deep, broad knowledge of the economy and help us find growth wherever it's occurring around the world in a repeatable fashion. Further, our senior analysts have covered their respective sectors and industries for a long time, which helps them look constantly for new growth opportunities within their sectors on a global basis.

And finally, it's the decision-makers on the portfolio management team, which has worked together for many years to help take our analysts' ideas and evaluate them for inclusion in the portfolio. The combination of these elements produces a team that is specifically designed around a scientific and repeatable process.

How does valuation play into your thinking on future profit growth? And is there a scientific approach to thinking about valuation as well?

Matt: We certainly strive to do our best to ensure we're paying a reasonable price for future growth. When we look at valuation, we're taking into consideration the business quality, the business model's risk profile and the growth potential we expect for the business. These factors help guide us in terms of understanding a reasonable price to pay for that aspect of the business so we can determine what we anticipate the value of the investment might do in the future.

Specifically, we think about valuation in terms of private market value (PMV)—or the amount we estimate a private market buyer would pay to buy the entire company. As public market investors, we expect to be able to purchase the company at a discount to the PMV. We typically prefer companies that are trading between 60% and 85% of PMV.

That said, we're less interested in the absolute discount we pay at the outset of our investing campaign than in the potential for the PMV to rise over time. Ideally, as a company capitalizes on its profit cycle potential, its PMV goes up along with its price, and we're able to benefit from a virtuous investing campaign.

How do you mitigate or manage risk in this process?

Jim: Risk management is obviously key because one of the greatest threats to long-term return potential is capital impairment. We seek to mitigate this risk via our capital allocation process, which is designed to build position sizes in a measured way such that we can obtain as much confirmation as possible along the way that our profit cycle thesis is playing out as we envisioned. So newer ideas that we believe have meaningful potential but for which we have less evidence start out in the portfolio as GardenSM positions, which typically represent a smaller proportion of the total portfolio. As we gain conviction in our thesis and gather confirmatory evidence from the company's results, we build the position into a CropSM holding. Our intention over time is to have the majority of our capital behind our highest conviction CropSM holdings.

And finally, as the profit cycle winds down and our thesis matures, we begin harvesting that position, shifting capital into higher-conviction, younger profit cycles. Executed well, we believe this process helps manage the risk that we're wrong about any individual profit cycle. Our capital allocation has served us well over time, allowing us to take a scientific and repeatable approach to finding highly compelling profit cycles and capitalizing on their growth.



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Carefully consider the Fund's investment objective, risks and charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in the Fund's prospectus and summary prospectus, which can be obtained by calling 800.344.1770. Read carefully before investing.

Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to risk. International investments involve special risks, including currency fluctuation, lower liquidity, different accounting methods and economic and political systems, and higher transaction costs. These risks typically are greater in emerging markets. Securities of small- and medium-sized companies tend to have a shorter history of operations, be more volatile and less liquid and may have underperformed securities of large companies during some periods. Growth securities may underperform other asset types during a given period.

This summary represents the views of the investment team as of 31 Mar 2021. Those views may change, and the Fund disclaims any obligation to advise investors of such changes. For the purpose of determining the Fund's holdings, securities of the same issuer are aggregated to determine the weight in the Fund. The holdings mentioned above comprised the following percentages of the Funds' total net assets (including all share classes) as of 30 Jun 2021: Artisan Global Opportunities Fund—Veeva Systems Inc 3.5%. Artisan Mid Cap Fund—Veeva Systems Inc 3.4%. Artisan Global Discovery Fund—Veeva Systems Inc 3.3%. Portfolio holdings are subject to change without notice and are not intended as recommendations of individual securities.

Private Market Value (PMV) is an estimate of the value of a company if divisions were each independent and established their own market stock prices.

Our capital allocation process is designed to build position size according to our conviction. Portfolio holdings develop through three stages: GardenSM, CropSM and HarvestSM. GardenSM investments are situations where we believe we are right, but there not clear evidence that the profit cycle has taken hold, so positions are small. CropSM investments are holdings where we have gained conviction in the company's profit cycle, so positions are larger. HarvestSM holdings are investments that have exceeded our estimate of intrinsic value or holdings where there is a deceleration in the company's profit cycle. HarvestSM investments are generally being reduced or sold from the portfolios.

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