



Investment Process

We seek to invest in high-quality, undervalued companies with strong balance sheets and shareholder-oriented management teams.

Undervaluation

Determining the intrinsic value of a business is the heart of our research process. Intrinsic value represents the amount that a buyer would pay to own a company's future cash flows. We seek to invest at a significant discount to our estimate of the intrinsic value of a business.

Business Quality

We seek to invest in companies with histories of generating strong free cash flow, improving returns on capital and strong competitive positions in their industries.

Financial Strength

We believe that investing in companies with strong balance sheets helps to reduce the potential for capital risk and provides company management the ability to build value when attractive opportunities are available.

Shareholder-Oriented Management

Our research process attempts to identify management teams with a history of building value for shareholders.

Team Overview

Our team has worked together for many years and has implemented a consistent and disciplined investment process. Our team is organized by geographic regions, but within those regions we are generalists who look across all industries. We believe this model enables our analysts to become broad thinkers and gain critical insight across all economic sectors.

Portfolio Management



Daniel J. O'Keefe
Portfolio Manager (Lead)
Managing Director



Michael J. McKinnon, CFA
Portfolio Manager
Managing Director

Investment Results (% USD)

As of 30 September 2024	Average Annual Total Returns						
	QTD	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Inception ¹
Composite — Gross	5.96	16.07	30.55	10.48	12.07	9.63	9.30
Composite — Net	5.71	15.26	29.33	9.44	11.01	8.59	8.25
MSCI All Country World Index	6.61	18.66	31.76	8.08	12.18	9.38	6.56
MSCI All Country World Value Index	9.42	16.23	26.89	8.48	9.03	6.65	4.54

Annual Returns (% USD) Trailing 12 months ended 30 September

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Composite — Net	-5.39	36.00	-20.98	28.30	29.33

Source: Artisan Partners/MSCI. Returns for periods less than one year are not annualized. ¹Composite inception: 1 July 2007.

Past performance does not guarantee and is not a reliable indicator of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance shown. Composite performance has been presented in both gross and net of investment management fees.

Investment Risks: Investments will rise and fall with market fluctuations and investor capital is at risk. Investors investing in strategies denominated in non-local currency should be aware of the risk of currency exchange fluctuations that may cause a loss of principal. These risks, among others, are further described near the back of this document, which should be read in conjunction with this material.



Market Overview

Central banks took the spotlight this quarter. Perhaps the most anticipated Fed interest rate cut of the decade finally landed on September 19 with a 50bps adjustment. The Fed telegraphed further rate cuts to follow. However, as we now write in October, expectations for further aggressive rate cuts are wobbling with recent inflation and employment data implying a more cautious path.

While we don't have any meaningful insight into how rates will evolve in the near term, we do observe many factors underpinning inflation that did not exist during the easy money days of the past 15 years: energy policy, climate policy, and massive and persistent government deficits, most notably. It is interesting that the Dow Jones Industrial Index significantly outperformed the NASDAQ Composite Index® this quarter, moving ahead by 8.7% versus 2.8%. Aren't falling rates supposed to be good for expensive growth companies and not so good for boring, slow-growth industrial companies? It just goes to show that if you are trading the market, even if you are lucky enough to get a point-in-time prediction right, you still have to nail the second and third derivatives.

Interestingly, despite the conventional wisdom that inflation is all but vanquished, gold reached new highs, up 13% during the quarter.

Falling rates in the US did help foreign markets, at least in dollar terms. While international markets barely advanced in local currency terms (except China, see following paragraphs), they gained in dollars as the euro, yen and pound sterling strengthened. Falling rates in the US made dollars less attractive from a current yield perspective, and currency markets adjusted. It's worth noting that these trends have partially reversed. The 10-year US Treasury yield is now back at 4.1%, after bottoming at 3.6% in mid-September, and the US dollar has started to strengthen again against most major currencies. Markets are always adjusting, and these movements illustrate how fraught it is to try to predict market movements at any point in time.

China reminded us this quarter that it's the unanticipated that moves the market the most. While the world was watching and waiting for the Fed to do what everyone knew it was going to do, China's government came forward with surprise actions to stimulate its struggling economy. It announced a slew of measures to lift an economy weighed down by the bursting of a large property bubble, the bad debt associated with it and a general lack of consumer and investor confidence. Geopolitical tensions and trade wars have not helped, either. The announced measures include lower rates, lower reserve requirements, cuts to rates on existing mortgages and smaller down payments for second homes. Interestingly, it also announced efforts to reinvigorate the corporate sector and the stock market. It wants to see more M&A and better financial returns for shareholders, including more dividends and buybacks, and stronger profitability. In short, it wants stocks to go up.

The challenges China faces are significant. In the immediate term, the country is facing the aftermath of a property bubble. Property peaked

at about 30% of GDP in China, compared to around 15% in the US. We all know how much damage the bursting of the property bubble in the US caused in 2008. China is starting, unfortunately, on a much larger scale. In addition, housing remains extremely expensive relative to income in China even after recent price declines, and the homeownership rate is already more than 90%. There simply has been too much housing built in China and not enough buyers in need of a primary residence. Property is the main investment for most Chinese households. Stock market investing is not widespread. This trend goes back decades. Housing used to be provided by the state. When housing was privatized, citizens bought houses at very low prices and subsequently accumulated tremendous wealth as housing values exploded with privatization and economic growth. People did well with property and put all of their financial eggs into that basket, so to speak. The market responded by providing lots of new houses. But how many households want three or four when they already have one or two?

How to clear this inventory overhang is a major question facing China. Should it destroy older homes and incentivize people to move into the excess inventory of new homes? Should it change the rules to allow foreign residents to buy property? We know from other large-scale property bubbles that time is of the essence. The longer it takes to clear excess inventory and bad debt, the more painful the aftermath and the harder the recovery. Just look at Japan. It still has not recovered from its 1990s property bubble. And China shares some other important similarities with Japan: a shrinking population, lack of immigration and a moribund corporate sector.

This comparison explains in no small part why the Chinese government is focused on developing a more dynamic capital market infrastructure. For one, if Chinese companies create value for their shareholders, there will be an attractive alternative to property for savers. Stock market wealth creation could offset to some degree the wealth destruction from the property market. It could also help reverse the massive exodus of foreign capital out of China, which has hit the stock market as well as direct investment flows. A thriving capital market is, of course, necessary to finance and develop a thriving technology sector in the age of artificial intelligence. This is a national security issue for China.

Will these efforts be successful? The stock market is certainly encouraged. China was the best performing global market by far this quarter, up almost 24%. However, valuations in China had gotten so depressed that even after this move, they remain among the cheapest in the world. In our view, the rise in stock prices reflects a reduction in the Chinese risk premium, rather than great confidence that the economy is going to roar back. It also likely reflects investor support for the government's new pro-shareholder policies. Post rally, China trades at about 11X earnings, less than half the US market multiple and below European benchmarks as well.

We don't believe the announced measures will be enough to clear the property log jam.

Portfolio Discussion

Our largest contributor to return this quarter was Alibaba, up 57%. Nothing much happened here except investors piled into China on the stimulus news. The company reported results in August, but the stock sold off a bit in response. Revenue grew a little; profits grew a little. What we liked in the results was the acceleration in gross merchandise value sold through its main platforms, Taobao and Tmall. It is trading current margins for greater user engagement and growth, and we think this is the right strategy. Its cloud business also accelerated. It also continued to buy back stock, which we believe to be very value accretive at current valuations. Even after the recent move, the stock trades on a single-digit earnings multiple net of its significant cash and investments.

Philips' share price also moved quite a bit this quarter, up 30%. The stock has performed well over the last several months. Settling its CPAP machine litigation is a big part of this. Philips was simply uninvestable for many due to the litigation overhang. Now that this has been cleared up, many investors appear to have taken a fresh look at the company. And things look pretty good. We believe this is an attractive business with good positions in attractive medical device markets. The management team is doing a good job of growing value, evident in the latest results. A recent investor day also demonstrated the potential here. And the valuation remains attractive.

Progressive's shares rose 22% during the quarter and are up 60% year-to-date. The business continues to perform exceptionally well. The growth rate of its overall customer base is in the teens, and its direct auto business is growing at a high-teens pace. Underwriting profitability is excellent, with the combined ratio tracking well below 90. In addition to solid underwriting profitability, the interest rate environment has boosted investment income by 50% compared to last year. All parts of its business are firing on all cylinders. While Progressive has many underlying secular advantages, it's important to keep in mind that it still operates in the cyclical world of insurance. We view its customer base growth as structural and likely to be sustained. However, the underwriting is currently above normal levels and should not be capitalized. After making these adjustments, we believe its shares are roughly fair valued but with underlying growth that is still above our hurdle rates.

Our worst performer was far and away Samsung, followed distantly by Alphabet and Schwab.

Samsung's shares were down 20% during the quarter. The company recently preannounced disappointing Q3 results, with adjusted profits roughly the same as the prior quarter. The primary issue at Samsung is its memory semiconductor business, where it has been late to develop a type of high-end memory, called HBM3e, used in AI servers. These technology issues have prevented it from being qualified as a vendor to NVIDIA, which means it has not fully participated in the fastest growing part of the memory market. As a result, it has been

more exposed to the lower end of the memory market, where the demand and pricing are less favorable.

These issues should be temporary. While it's an understatement to say we are disappointed by the company losing technology leadership in parts of its core memory business, we are confident in its ability to regain its position. Samsung remains the largest player in the memory semiconductor space and has a long history of technology leadership. In addition, it's important to internalize that other companies in the AI value chain are incentivized to help Samsung be successful. The industry needs Samsung's production capacity to meet the growing demand for AI computing infrastructure. It's no exaggeration to say that Samsung's issues have prevented NVIDIA from selling more chips. This alignment of interests should result in Samsung receiving final qualification from NVIDIA in the coming quarters, which will go a long way to lifting investor pessimism. Samsung's shares are attractively valued and are trading at around 1X book value, which is at the low end of its historical valuation range. Any positive news should prompt a rerating.

Alphabet's shares declined 9% during the quarter after the company lost a key antitrust case. In August, a federal judge ruled that Google had monopolized the general Internet search market and that the distribution deals that made Google the default search provider on most mobile phones were a violation of US antitrust law. The next step is for the judge to propose remedies, which will happen sometime next year. Alphabet plans to appeal the decision.

It is nearly impossible to predict the impact on Google's business. The potential remedies could range from benign to extreme. The most obvious remedy would be to disallow any default search agreements and force mobile phone makers to provide a choice screen that allows users to select a search provider. This has been implemented in other parts of the world with almost no impact on Google's market share. So, ironically, this outcome would actually benefit Google; it would likely see little change in its search market share, but it would save around \$26 billion in distribution payments to mobile phone makers (e.g., Apple, Samsung).

The other extreme would be to break up the company, which is what the Department of Justice is proposing. The best historical analog for this is Microsoft, where it was judged an illegal monopoly but the decision was overturned on appeal. History doesn't always repeat itself, and this outcome could obviously be different. Between these two extremes exists a range of potential remedies that would have a variety of impacts on the business. We can play with scenarios, but the reality is that it's mostly speculation.

Regardless of the outcome of this case, Google (along with all other large technology firms) faces increasing regulatory scrutiny across the globe. In addition, new and emerging technology has the potential to alter the competitive landscape. Google's shares are currently trading at around 18X forward P/E, which is certainly an attractive valuation

for the business in its current form, but it's quite clear that the range of potential outcomes has widened.

Schwab's share price declined 12% during the quarter. There was no meaningful news. The current operating results are still depressed by cash sorting, temporary high-cost funding and M&A integration. The underlying asset-gathering machine, which is the key driver of business value, continues to perform well. As the headwinds we just mentioned mechanically fall away over the next three to four quarters, the underlying earnings power should become more visible and drive significant profit growth.

We added no new meaningful positions during the quarter.

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Investment Risks: 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 and less developed markets, including frontier 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. Value securities may underperform other asset types during a given period. These risks, among others, are further described in Artisan Partners Form ADV, which is available upon request.

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For the purpose of determining the portfolio's holdings, securities of the same issuer are aggregated to determine the weight in the Strategy. The holdings mentioned above comprised the following percentages of a representative account within the Artisan Global Value Strategy Composite's total net assets as of 30 Sep 2024: Koninklijke Philips NV 4.3%, The Progressive Corp 4.1%, The Charles Schwab Corp 3.9%, Alphabet Inc 3.9%, Samsung Electronics Co Ltd 3.8%, Alibaba Group Holding Ltd 2.9%. Securities named in the Commentary, but not listed here are not held in the portfolio as of the date of this report.

Securities referenced may not be representative of all portfolio holdings. Securities of the same issuer are aggregated to determine a holding's portfolio weight. Portfolio statistics calculations exclude outlier data and certain securities which lack applicable attributes, such as private securities. Artisan Partners may substitute information from a related security if unavailable for a particular security. This material is as of the date indicated and is subject to change without notice. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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Net-of-fees composite returns were calculated using the highest model investment advisory fees applicable to portfolios within the composite. Fees may be higher for certain pooled vehicles and the composite may include accounts with performance-based fees. All performance results are net of commissions and transaction costs, and have been presented gross and net of investment advisory fees. Dividend income is recorded net of foreign withholding taxes on ex-dividend date or as soon after the ex-dividend date as the information becomes available to Artisan Partners. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Performance results for the Index include reinvested dividends and are presented net of foreign withholding taxes but, unlike the portfolio's returns, do not reflect the payment of sales commissions or other expenses incurred in the purchase or sale of the securities included in the indices.

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