

Portfolio Manager



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Senior Portfolio Manager

Top Contributors as of June 30, 2021

Company Name	Avg. Weight (%)	Contribution to Return (%)
Atkore Inc	2.37	1.46
LPL Financial Holdings Inc.	2.91	0.99
Williams-Sonoma, Inc.	1.57	0.92

Top Detractors as of June 30, 2021

Company Name	Avg. Weight (%)	Contribution to Return (%)
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	0.57	-0.12
EVERTEC, Inc.	0.95	-0.11
Assurant, Inc.	1.07	-0.10

Source: Factset. For illustrative purposes only. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The holdings identified do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for advisory clients. In the chart above, "weight" is the average percentage weight of the holding during the period, and "contribution" is the contribution to overall performance during the period. To obtain the calculation methodology and a list showing every holding's contribution to the overall composite during the period, contact: PortfolioAnalytics@ccmg.com.

Talking, Tapering, Tightening

Market Review

Intermediate and long-term inflation expectations cooled this quarter as supply/demand imbalances corrected across a few material sectors such as corn, soybeans, copper, platinum, and lumber. Additionally, the U.S. Central Bank slightly altered its monetary stance from "not talking about even talking about tapering or tightening, to talking about tapering or tightening." This nuance in policy change plus the reduction in overall longer-term inflation expectations has pushed 10-year U.S. Treasury yields lower to 1.30% in early July from 1.75% in March and has shifted equity market style focus to growth from value. From March 31st to June 30th, large-cap growth has outperformed large-cap value and small-caps by approximately 6.73% and 7.64%, respectively.

Transitory or Permanent?

Inflation within commodity markets appears to be ROLLING. As Ed Yardeni states, "the best cure for rising commodity prices is rising commodity prices." Or to say it another way, supply/demand imbalances in commodity markets self-correct over time. Just as oil has reached a 4-year high in early July, Energy stock prices have begun to decline, validating the economic principles noted above. Another example is lumber. High lumber prices forced home builders to lift home prices, which has reduced affordability which, in turn, has temporarily reduced demand. Other commodity markets should function similarly.

While the short-term nature of commodity boom and bust cycles depict TRANSITORY inflation, over 50% of inflation is highly correlated to unit labor costs. Prior to the pandemic in January 2020 as unemployment dipped to 3.5%, wage inflation climbed to 3.0%. Post pandemic, as the labor supply/demand mismatch accentuates especially among lower wage workers, average hourly earnings in that group, who currently account for 81% of payroll employment, rose 9.3% over the 24-month period through May. Although some of the demographic constraints will be relieved as more states stop paying Supplemental Pandemic Unemployment Benefits and parents return to the workplace when in-person school begins, constraints in the lower wage group existed prior to COVID. This source of inflation is likely PERMANENT and potentially presents a large obstacle to continued expansionary Fed policy from this point forward.

Second Quarter Performance Highlights

- In the second quarter of 2021, the Navigator[®] SMID strategy had a gain of 2.86% gross (2.09% net) vs. 5.44% gain in the Russell 2500 Index. For the five years ending June 2021, the strategy delivered annualized gains of 13.45% gross (10.12% net) vs. 16.35% annualized gains for the Russell 2500 Index.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

This is not a recommendation to buy or sell a particular security. Please see attached disclosures.



- Positioning in Information Technology and Real Estate helped relative performance, while positioning in Energy and Consumer Discretionary hurt performance.
- Our holdings in Charles River Laboratories International and Diamondback Energy helped performance in the quarter as positions Grand Canyon Education and Taylor Morrison Home acted as a drag.

Positioning and Outlook

Just as the best cure for rising commodity prices is rising commodity prices, the best cure for rising value stock prices is value outperformance. From September 2020 thru May 2021, large-cap value outperformed large-cap growth by 21% and had gained 94% since the COVID March 23, 2020 low. Similarly, the S&P Small Cap 600 Index's 134% gains pushed its price-to-value ratio to 110% or two standard deviations higher than its 10-year average. Additionally, as Q2 earnings growth across market capitalization segments

likely represents the peak in year-over-year growth, it makes sense that value and small-cap stocks pause to allow earnings catch up. Prior gains likely reflected both undervaluation and an anticipation of large future earnings gains due to the back-to-work recovery.

Given mixed market conditions, which include a strong labor market and economy for the foreseeable future, some permanent inflation above 2%, an accommodative Fed leaning hawkish, and relatively high equity prices, we think DIVERSIFICATION and balance between growth and value, large-caps and SMID caps remain our wisest choice. Early on in COVID, our focus was on "survive and thrive", then portfolios transitioned to "high quality, cyclical winners." Now as the bull market reaches its later stages and many cyclicals have reached "full value," we need to redouble our focus on core undervalued, high quality companies with improving business momentum that are capable of compounding growth regardless of economic outcome.

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Investing involves risk, including loss of principal.

This document may contain certain information that constitutes forward-looking statements which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "expect," "will," "hope," "forecast," "intend," "target," "believe," and/or comparable terminology (or the negative thereof). Forward looking statements cannot be guaranteed. No assurance, representation, or warranty is made by any person that any of Clark Capital's assumptions, expectations, objectives, and/or goals will be achieved. Nothing contained in this document may be relied upon as a guarantee, promise, assurance, or representation as to the future.

The S&P SmallCap 600 seeks to measure the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity market. The index is designed to track companies that meet specific inclusion criteria to ensure that they are liquid and financially viable.

The Russell 2500 Index is a broad index, featuring 2,500 stocks that cover the small- and mid-cap market capitalizations. The Russell 2500 is a market capweighted index that includes the smallest 2,500 companies covered in the Russell 3000 universe of United States-based listed equities.

The volatility (beta) of a client's portfolio may be greater or less than its respective benchmark. It is not possible to invest in these indices.

Index returns include the reinvestment of income and dividends. The returns for these unmanaged indexes do not include any transaction costs, management fees or other costs. It is not possible to make an investment directly in any index.

The Russell Large Cap Value Index is a subset of the broader Russell 1000 Index that seeks investment results (before fees and expenses) that correspond to the total return (which includes capital appreciation and income) of the Russell Top 200® Value Index.

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