

Good afternoon,

Candoris weekly update provided by Martijn van Vliet:

As of September 21, 2026 for professional investors only

Macro Economy/ Markets - Strategies offered by Candoris

When pictures do not open in your Outlook, [click here](#) to view them in PDF.

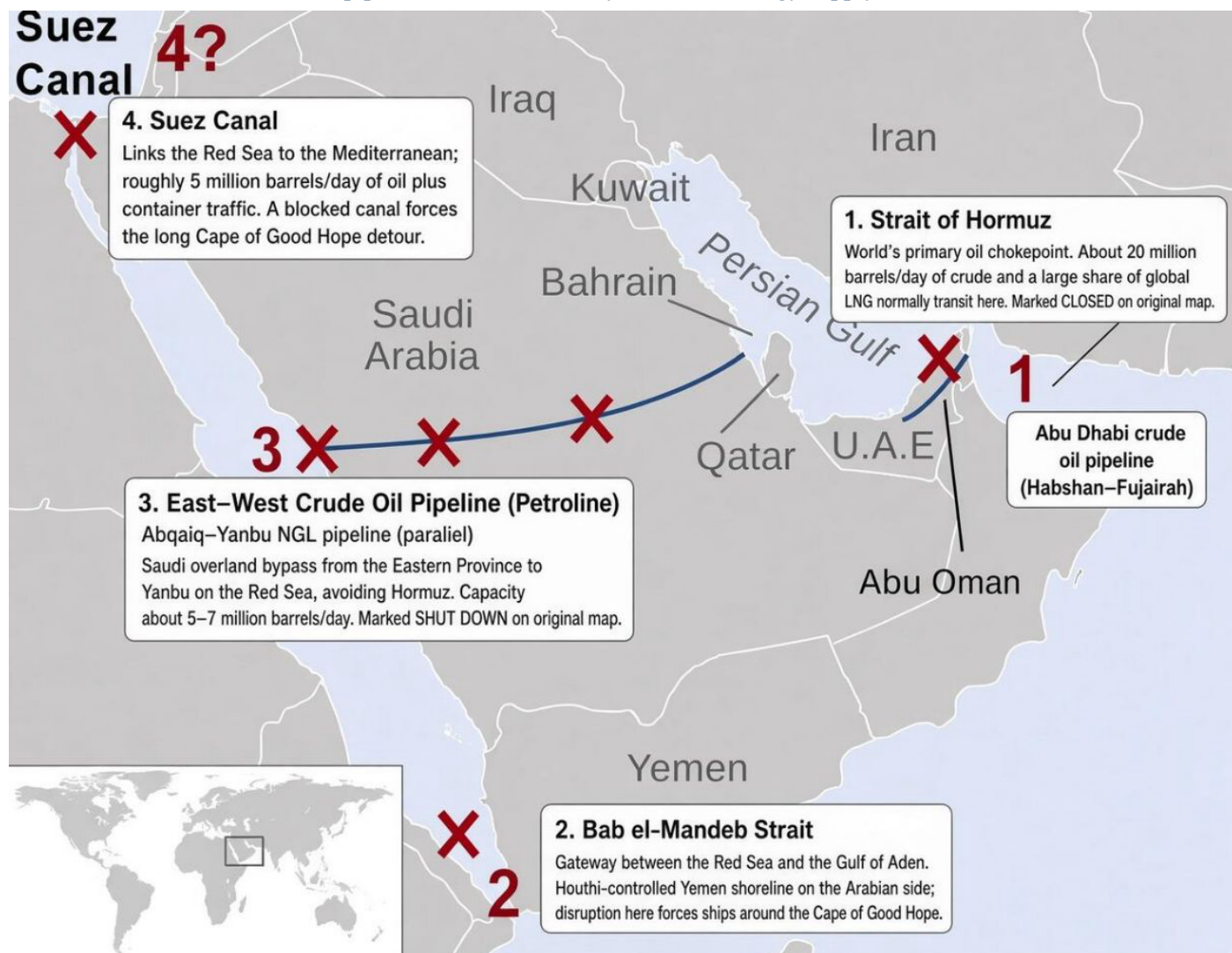
23 September | 15:00 — NCG US Small Cap Growth Update · [Sign me up](#)

Energy and Iran remain a very important factor for markets.

It seems that US radar attacks have an impact and that Iran is loosing its grip on the strait of Hormuz somewhat (more tankers go through) But they have proxies now creating issues in the Bab el Mandeb strait, see below).

Four key energy routes

Hormuz, Bab el-Mandeb, Saudi pipelines and Suez are key routes for energy supply.



Source: ZeroHedge

Brent stays above 100 dollars

Brent eased from around \$110, but remains above \$100 and keeps inflation pressure high.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Fuel prices also move higher

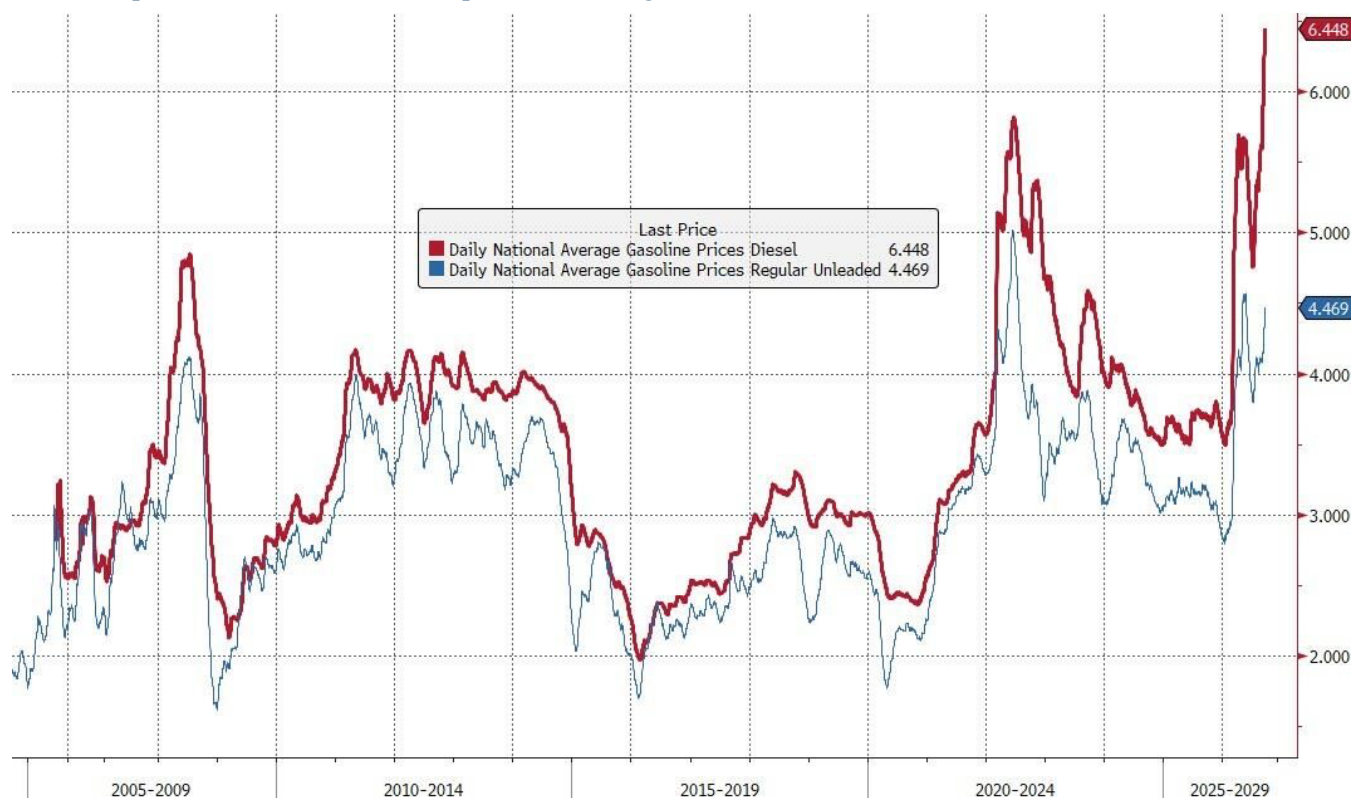
Refined products rise together with crude oil, adding costs across the economy.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Diesel rises faster than petrol

US diesel prices rise much faster than petrol as shortages are more severe.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Diesel close to 6.50 dollars

Average US diesel prices approach \$6.50 per gallon, making transport much more expensive.

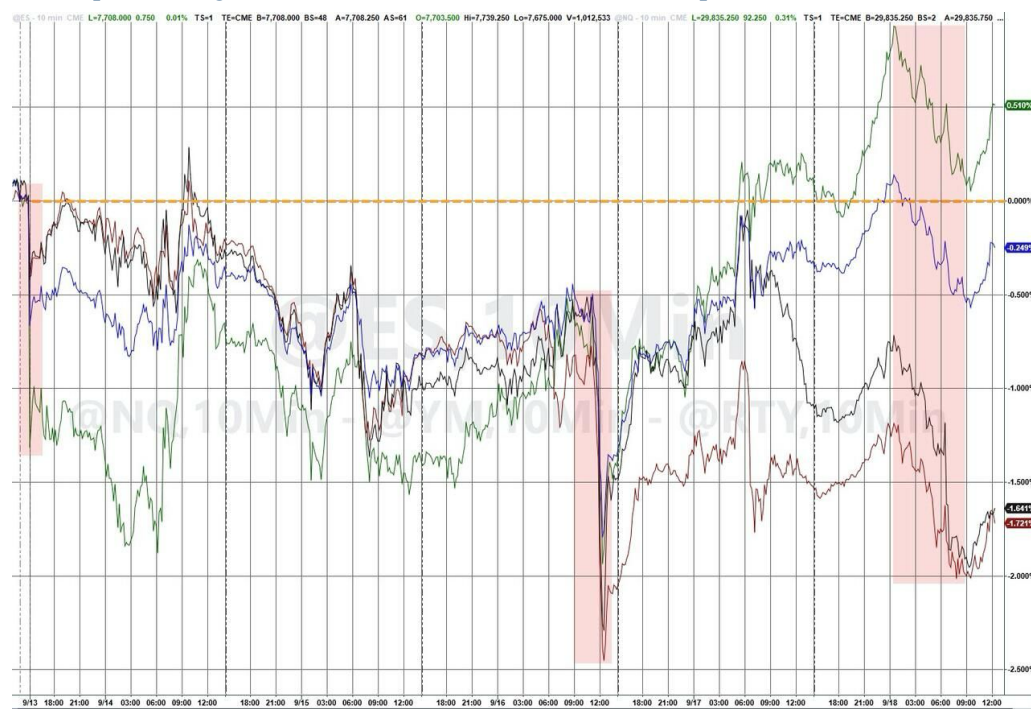


Source: Bloomberg

Markets

Tech keeps the market up

Nasdaq closed higher, but the S&P 500, Dow and small caps fell.



Healthcare and tech do better

Healthcare and technology held up best; utilities and financials lagged.



Big tech moves further ahead

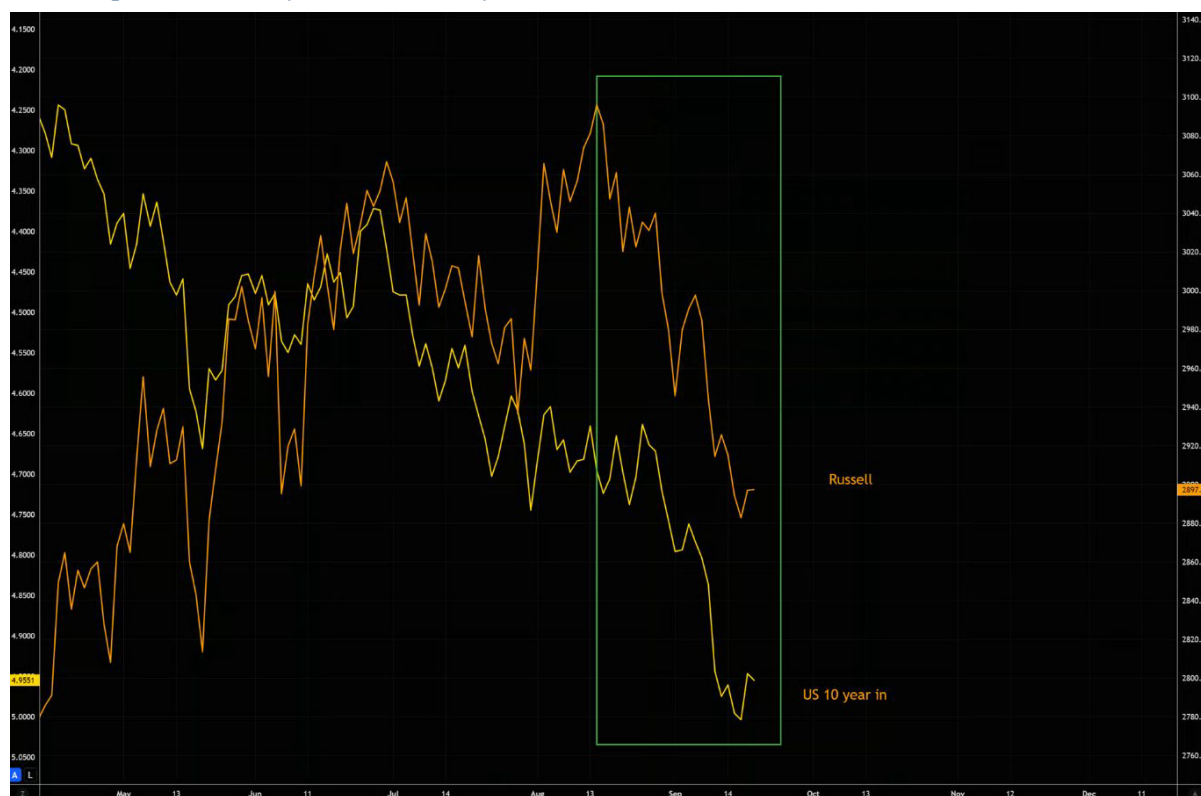
The seven largest tech names gained, while the other 493 S&P 500 stocks lost almost 1%.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Small caps need lower rates

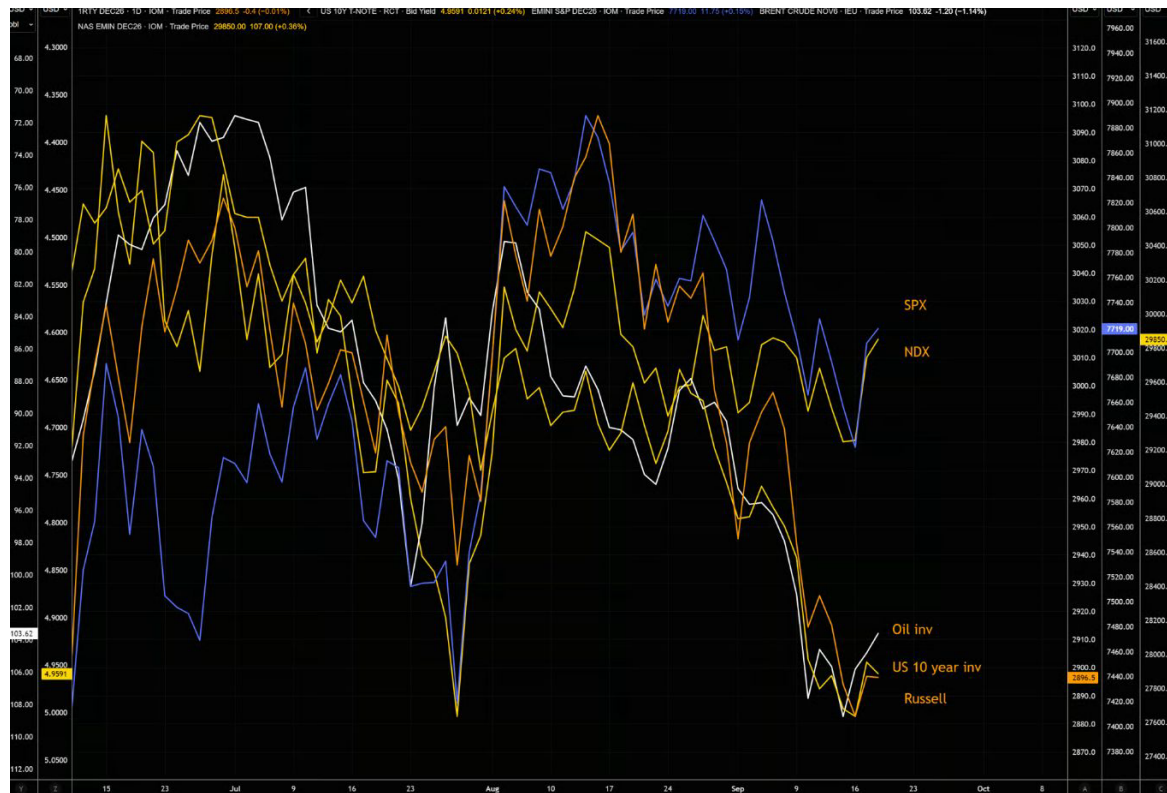
Small caps move closely with rates; the yield axis is inverted here.



Source: LSEG Workspace (via ZeroHedge)

Oil remains important for equities

Oil, rates and equities move closely together; another oil shock remains a risk.



Source: LSEG Workspace (via ZeroHedge)

Credit spreads come down again

Investment-grade and high-yield spreads first widened, but ended the week slightly tighter.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

CCC remains under pressure

CCC yields approach 14%; the weakest borrowers do not benefit from the recovery.

Triple C Corporate Yields Are Approaching 2023's Peak

■ Bloomberg Caa US High Yield Yield To Worst



Source: Bloomberg

Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Bond yields rise across markets

US, German, French and UK yields have risen since the June oil lows.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

EM also pays higher rates

Dollar borrowing costs for emerging-market governments have risen sharply.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Global government yields around 5%

Average government bond yields are back around 5%, the highest since 2002.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

US ten-year yield briefly above 5%

The ten-year yield moved above 5% before easing back; financing remains expensive.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Higher yields, lower US CDS

Insurance against a US default became cheaper while Treasury yields rose.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Short rates up, long rates down

Markets price further rate hikes, while buyers return to longer-dated government bonds.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

The yield curve gets flatter

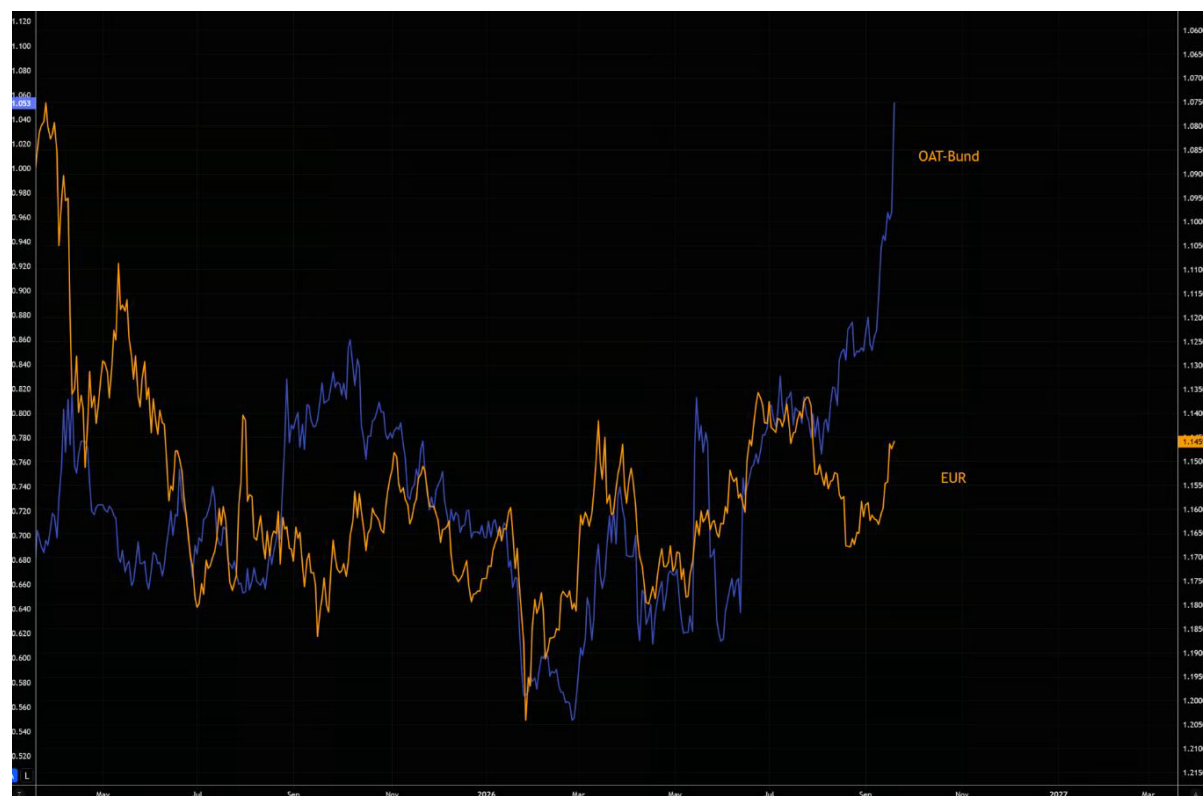
The gap between US two- and thirty-year yields is the smallest since March 2025.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

French stress also weighs on the euro

The wider France–Germany yield gap adds pressure on the euro; the euro axis is inverted.



Source: LSEG Workspace (via ZeroHedge)

The dollar gets stronger

The dollar is at its highest since early August as rate expectations move higher.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

EM currencies lose ground

A stronger dollar and higher oil prices put emerging-market currencies under pressure.



Source: MSCI / Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

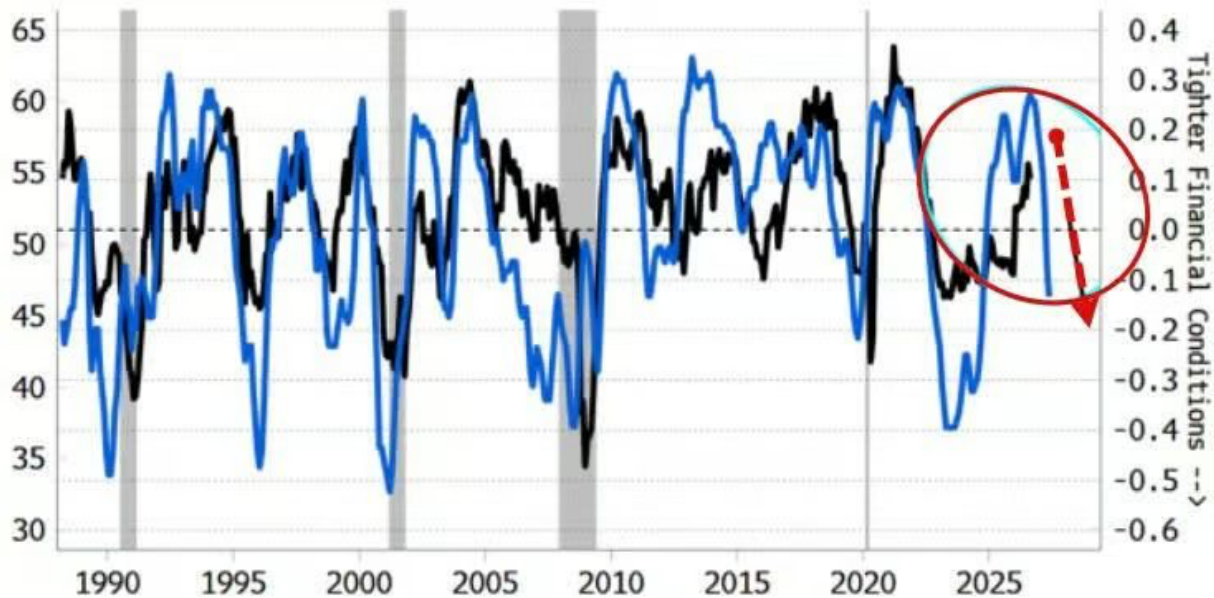
Macro

Financial conditions are tightening

Higher rates and credit spreads make borrowing more expensive, slowing spending and investment. This can weaken growth and company earnings, while higher discount rates put pressure on equity valuations.

Global Financial Conditions Are Materially Tightening

— Global Financial Tightness Indicator, GFTI (Pushed Forward 9 Months), rhs
— ISM Manufacturing PMI SA, lhs



Source: Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

More inflation pressure, weaker growth surprises

Since the previous Fed meeting, inflation surprises have moved up while growth surprises have weakened.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

The Fed expects more growth and inflation

The Fed raised its growth and inflation forecasts and lowered expected unemployment.

Table 1. Economic projections of Federal Reserve Board members and Federal Reserve Bank presidents, under their individual assumptions of projected appropriate monetary policy, September 2026

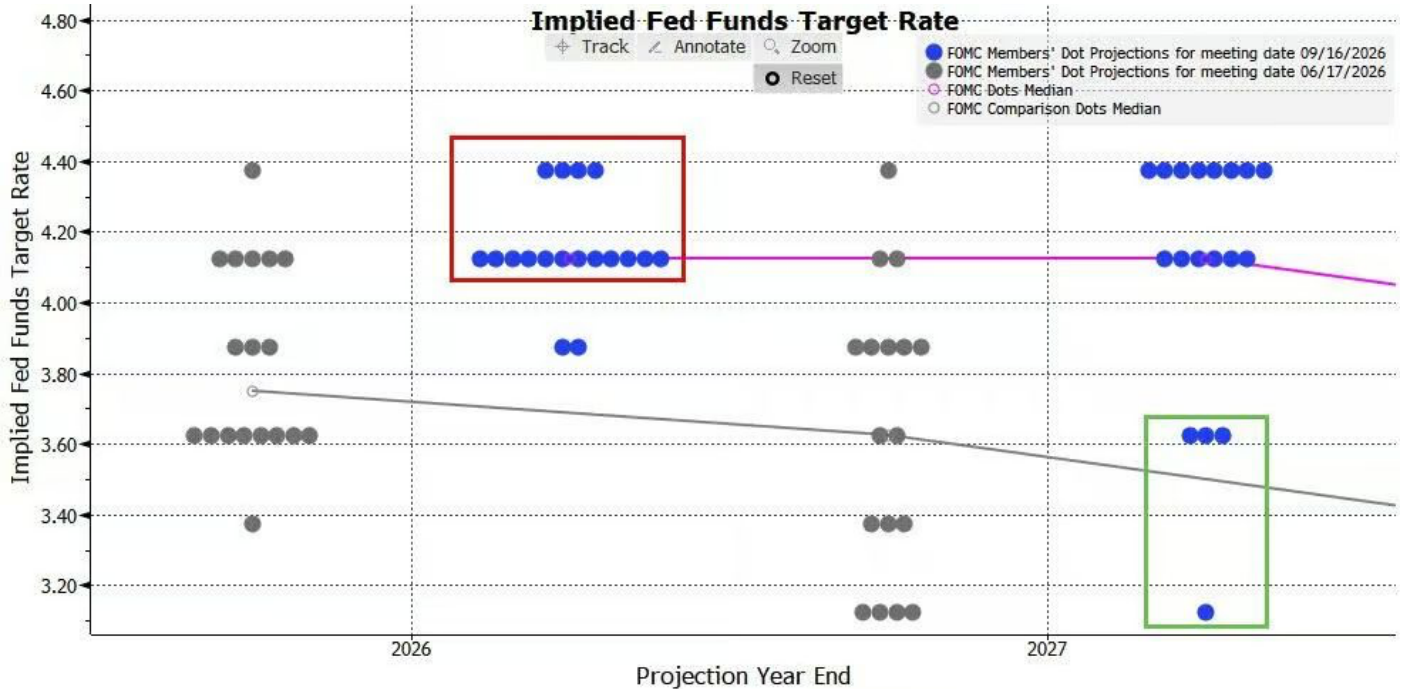
Percent

Variable	Median ¹					Central Tendency ²					Range ³				
	2026	2027	2028	2029	Longer run	2026	2027	2028	2029	Longer run	2026	2027	2028	2029	Longer run
Change in real GDP	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2-2.4	2.2-2.6	2.1-2.3	2.0-2.2	2.0-2.2	2.1-2.6	2.0-2.9	1.8-2.6	1.8-2.4	1.7-2.5
June projection	2.2	2.3	2.2		2.0	2.0-2.3	2.0-2.4	2.0-2.3		1.8-2.0	1.8-2.6	1.9-2.9	1.8-2.6		1.7-2.5
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1-4.2	4.0-4.2	4.0-4.2	4.0-4.3	4.0-4.3	4.0-4.3	4.0-4.5	3.9-4.4	3.8-4.4	3.8-4.4
June projection	4.3	4.3	4.2		4.2	4.3-4.4	4.2-4.5	4.1-4.3		4.0-4.3	4.3-4.6	4.0-4.6	4.0-4.4		3.8-4.5
PCE inflation	3.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.5-3.7	2.2-2.5	2.0-2.2	2.0	2.0	2.9-3.8	2.0-2.6	2.0-2.2	2.0	2.0
June projection	3.6	2.3	2.0		2.0	3.5-3.7	2.2-2.5	2.0-2.1		2.0	2.7-4.1	1.9-2.8	2.0-2.3		2.0
Core PCE inflation ⁴	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.0		3.3-3.4	2.3-2.6	2.0-2.2	2.0		2.8-3.5	2.1-2.7	2.0-2.3	2.0-2.1	
June projection	3.3	2.5	2.1			3.2-3.5	2.3-2.6	2.0-2.2			2.6-3.5	2.0-3.0	2.0-2.4		
Memo: Projected appropriate policy path															
Federal funds rate	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	4.1-4.4	3.6-4.4	3.1-4.1	3.1-3.6	3.0-3.6	3.9-4.4	3.1-4.4	3.1-4.1	2.9-3.9	2.9-3.9
June projection	3.8	3.6	3.4		3.1	3.6-4.1	3.1-3.9	3.1-3.6		3.0-3.5	3.4-4.4	2.9-4.4	2.9-3.9		2.9-3.9

Source: Federal Reserve (via ZeroHedge)

The Fed expects one more hike

The Fed raised rates to 3.75–4.00%; its median 2026 forecast points to one more increase.



Source: Federal Reserve / Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Markets price more Fed hikes

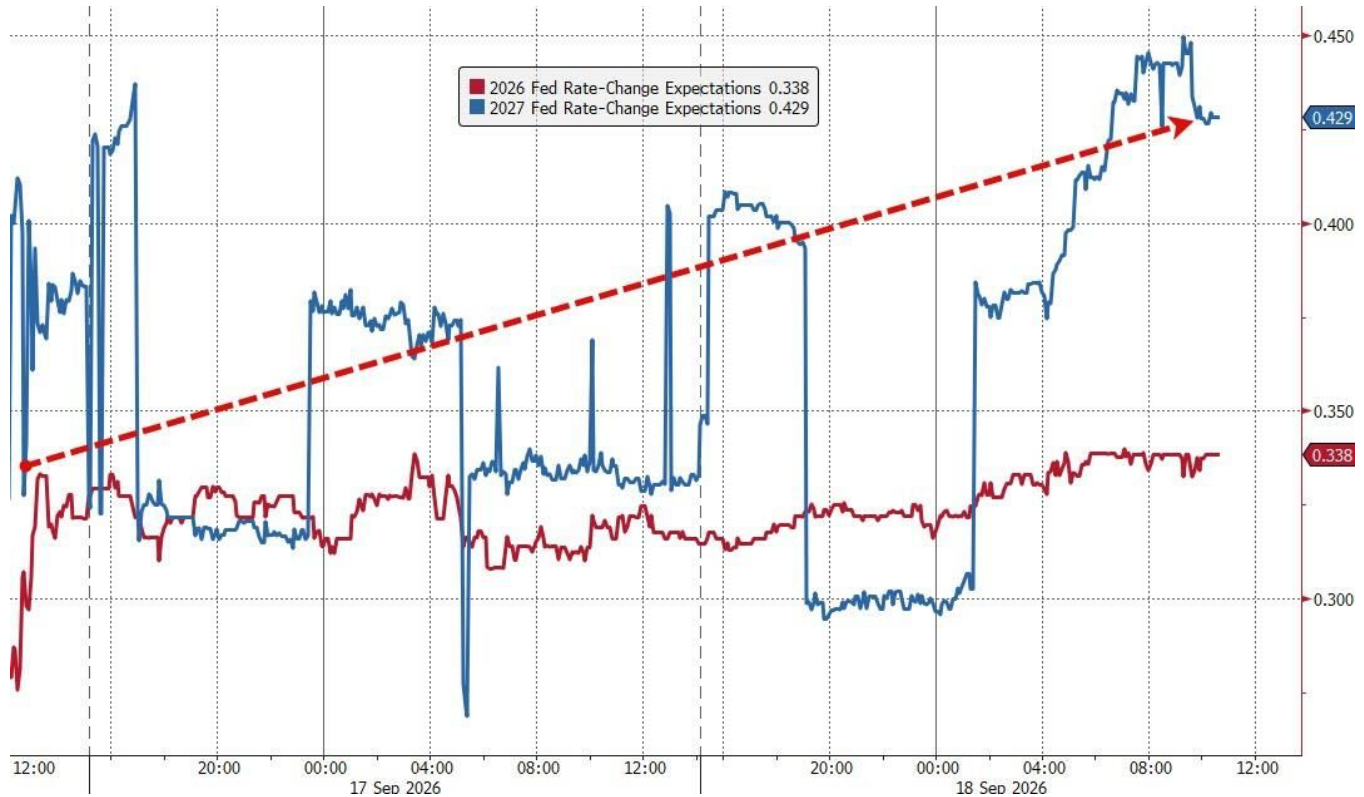
After Warsh's tough message, markets raised the chance of hikes in October and December.



Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

More hikes also priced for 2027

Markets also price more tightening in 2027, although this contract trades less actively.

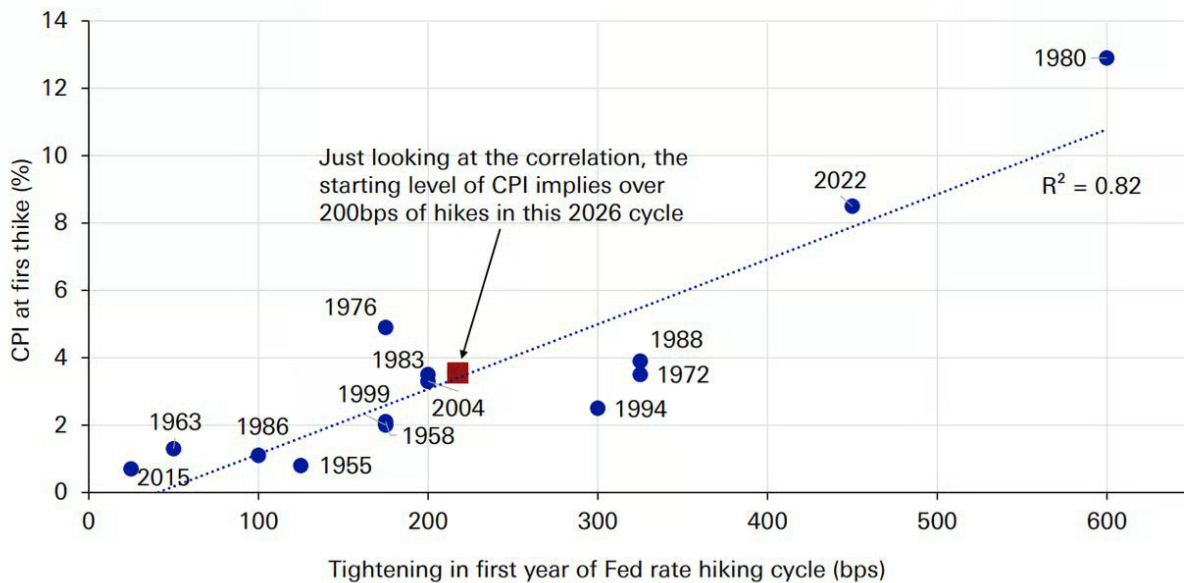


Source: Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Current inflation may need more hikes

Deutsche Bank's historical comparison points to over 2 percentage points of hikes in the first year; this is a scenario.

Figure 1: The amount of Fed hikes in the first year of the tightening cycle are strongly correlated to the starting point for CPI



Source : Bloomberg Finance LP, Haver Analytics, Deutsche Bank

Source: Deutsche Bank / Bloomberg / Haver Analytics (via ZeroHedge)

Rate hikes often last longer

In previous cycles, the Fed usually raised rates more than markets expect today.

Figure 1: The History of Fed Hiking Cycles: Key Metrics and Outcomes

Hiking Cycle Timing			Fed Funds Rate (%)			Next Recession	
Start	End	Months	Start	End	Total Hike	Date	Months
4/15/1955	8/23/1957	28	1.50	3.50	2.00	Aug 57	28
9/12/1958	9/11/1959	12	1.75	4.00	2.25	Apr 60	19
7/17/1963	4/4/1969	69	3.00	6.00	3.00	Dec 69	77
3/1/1972	5/1/1974	26	3.50	13.00	9.50	Nov 73	20
12/1/1976	3/3/1980	39	4.75	20.00	15.25	Jan 80	37
8/7/1980	12/5/1980	4	9.50	20.00	10.50	Jul 81	11
5/2/1983	8/21/1984	15	8.50	11.75	3.25	Jul 90	86
12/16/1986	9/4/1987	9	5.88	7.25	1.37	Jul 90	43
3/29/1988	2/24/1989	11	6.50	9.75	3.25	Jul 90	28
2/4/1994	2/1/1995	12	3.00	6.00	3.00	Mar 01	85
6/30/1999	5/16/2000	11	4.75	6.50	1.75	Mar 01	21
6/30/2004	6/29/2006	24	1.00	5.25	4.25	Dec 07	42
12/16/2015	12/19/2018	36	0.125	2.375	2.25	Feb 20	50
3/16/2022	7/26/2023	16	0.125	5.375	5.25		
Average		22	3.85	8.63	4.78		42
Median		15	3.25	6.25	3.13		37

Source :Bloomberg Finance LP, FRB, Deutsche Bank

Source: Deutsche Bank / Bloomberg / FRED (via ZeroHedge)

Industrial production stalls

US industrial production was broadly flat in August, against an expected increase of 0.3%.



Source: Federal Reserve / Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Factory output falls

US factory output fell 0.3% in August, bringing annual growth down to 0.9%.



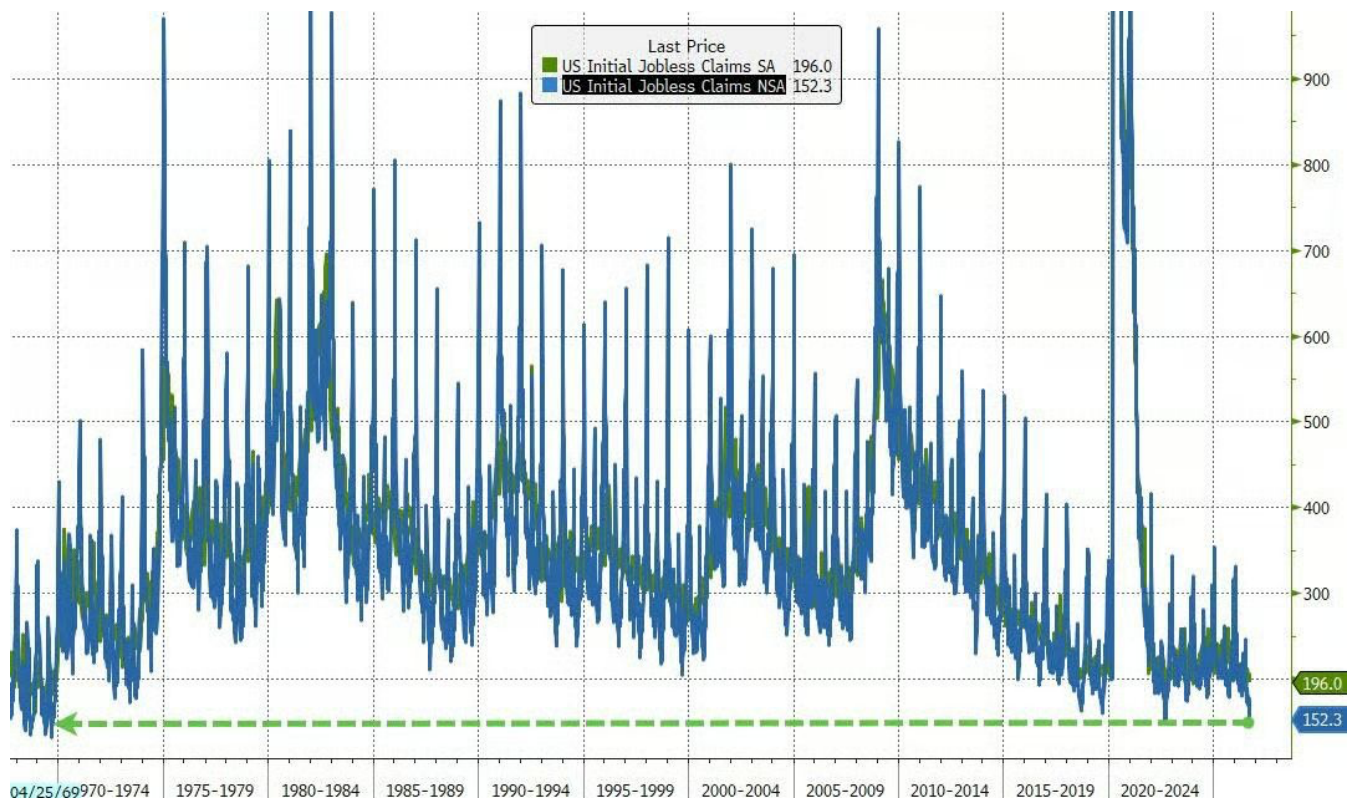
Factories still have spare capacity

Capacity utilisation stays around 76.3%, despite stronger surveys.



Few new jobless claims

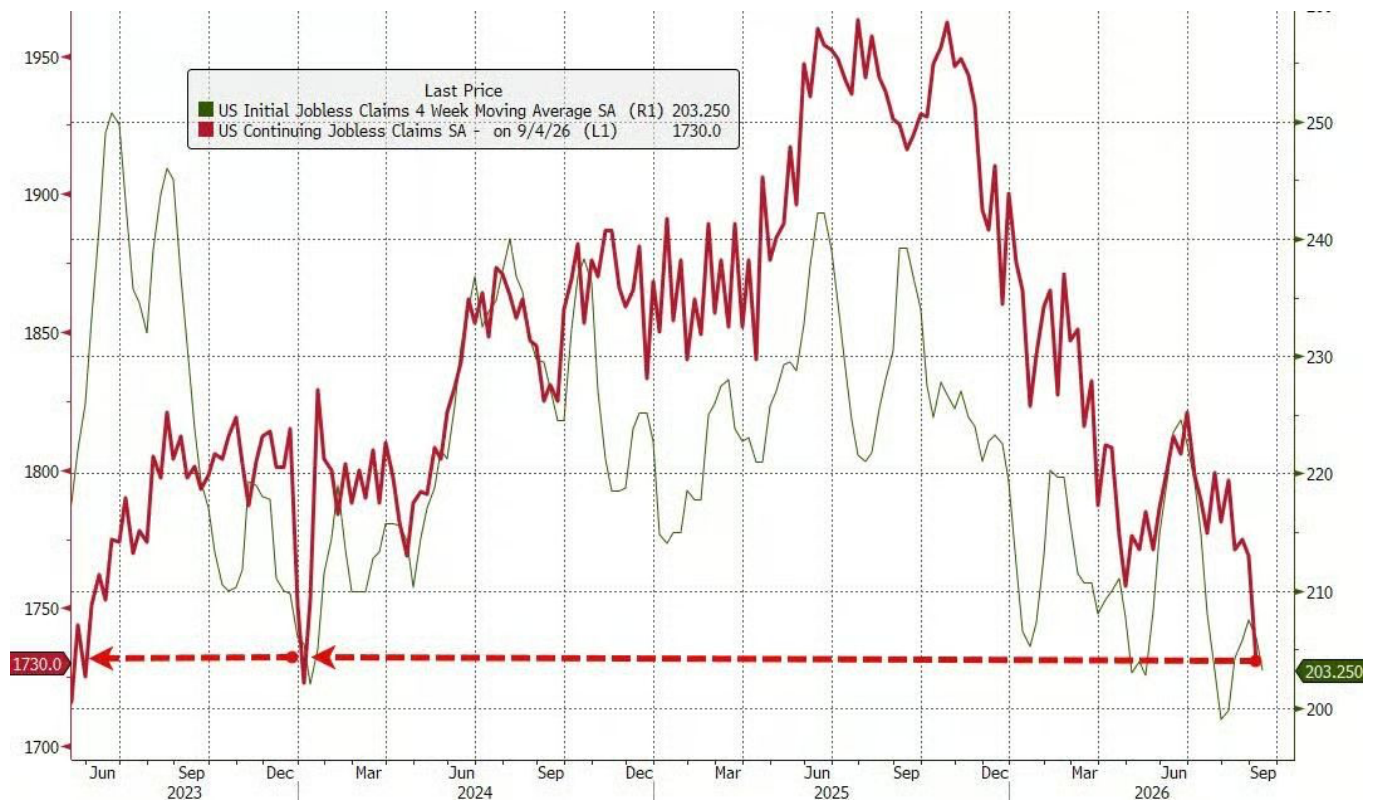
Unadjusted claims are the lowest since 1969; the seasonally adjusted number fell to 196,000.



Source: US Department of Labor / Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Continuing claims also fall

Continuing claims fell to their lowest since January 2024.



Source: US Department of Labor / Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

Finding a job remains difficult

The labour survey is much weaker than claims data: few layoffs do not mean finding work is easy.

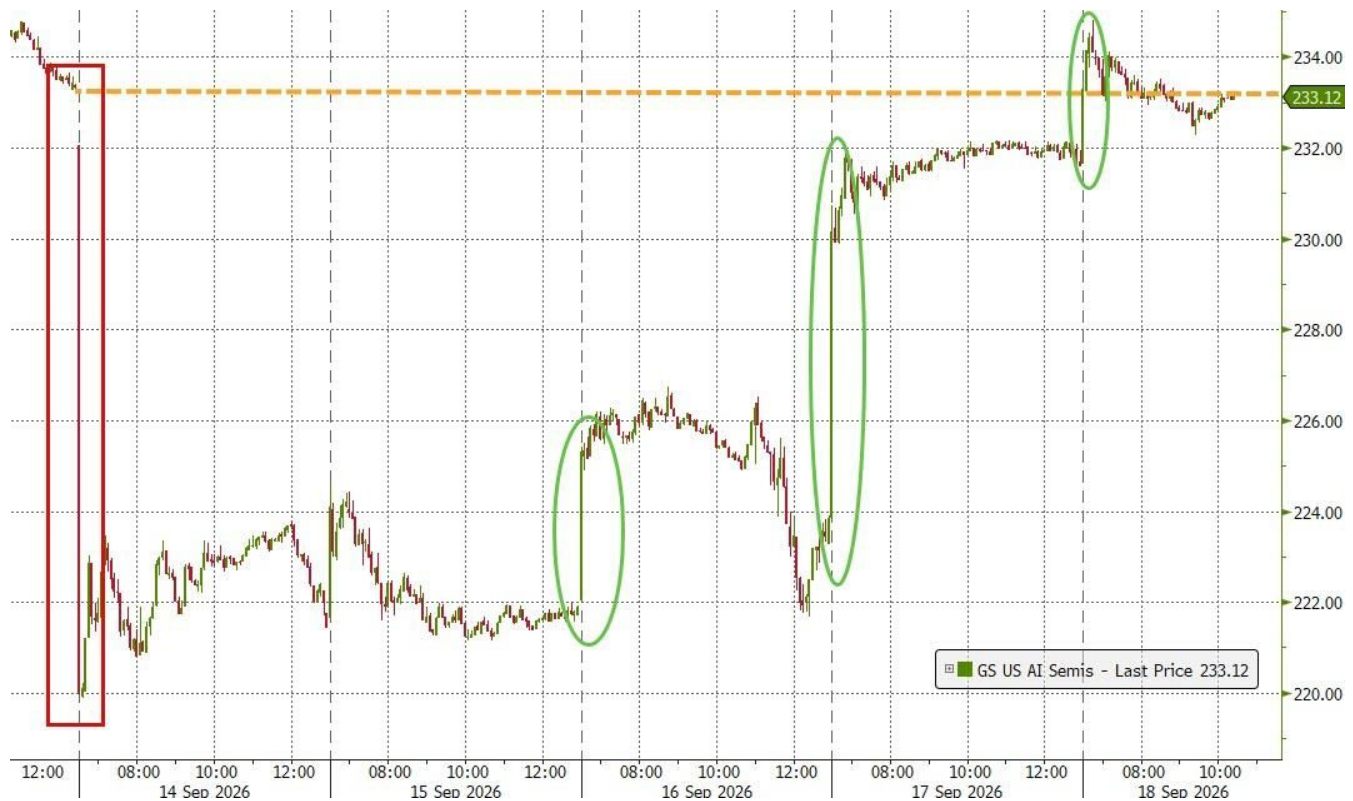


Source: Conference Board / US Department of Labor / Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

AI / technology

Chip stocks recover

Chip stocks recovered almost all their weekly loss on Thursday and Friday.



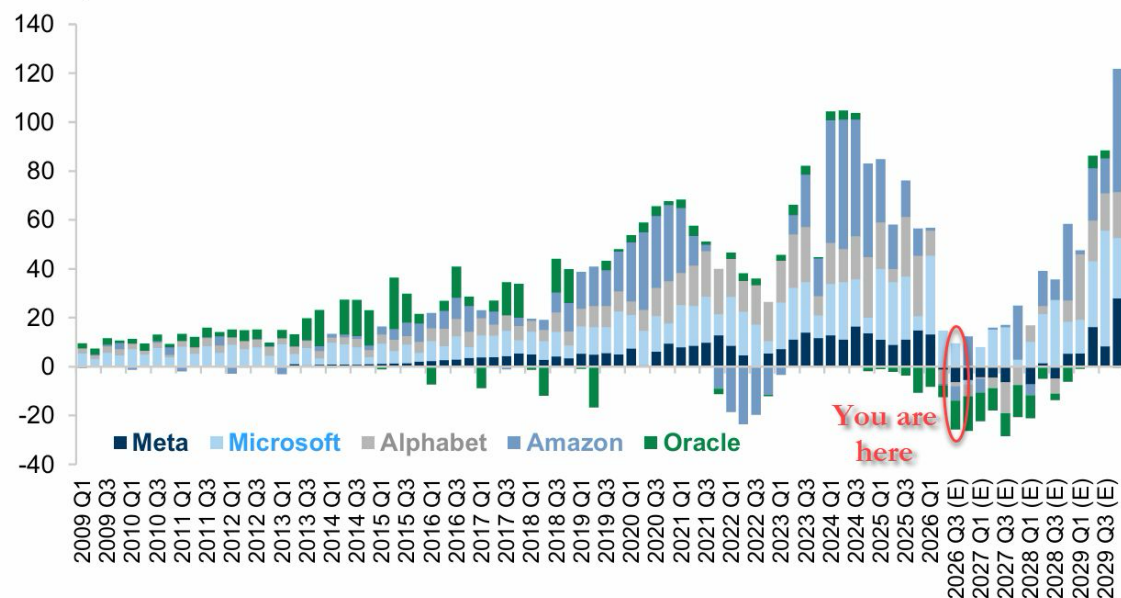
Source: Goldman Sachs / Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

AI spending reduces free cash flow

Free cash flow at the large cloud companies is under pressure from higher investment.

US\$bn

The US Hyperscalers Quarterly FCF



Source: FactSet, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

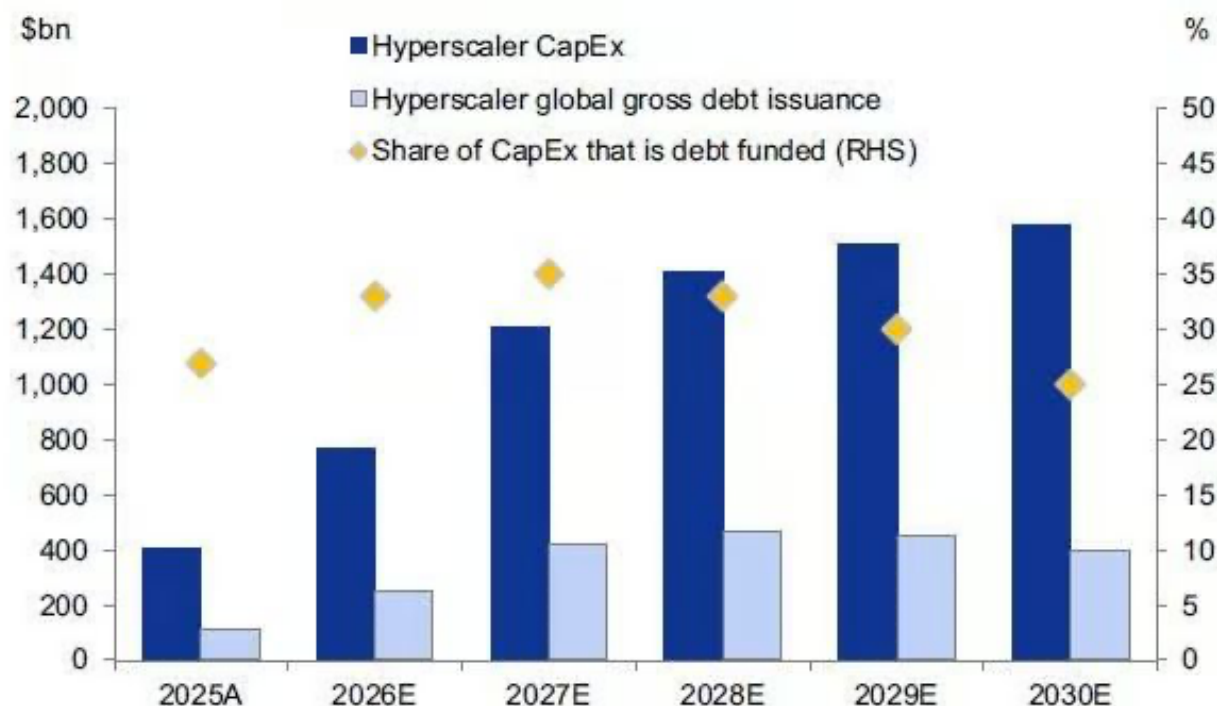
Source: FactSet / Goldman Sachs (via ZeroHedge)

More AI investment needs debt

Goldman expects large cloud companies to finance 35% of their 2027 investment with debt.

Exhibit 1: We expect 35% of CapEx in 2027 will be debt financed

GIR Equity Research CapEx estimates and our estimates of hyperscaler IG gross debt issuance (\$bn), as a share of CapEx (RHS)



Note: As of September 15, 2026. Excludes data center financings issued by special purpose vehicles. Hyperscalers include Amazon, Alphabet, Meta, Microsoft, and Oracle.

Source: Dealogic (ION Analytics), Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

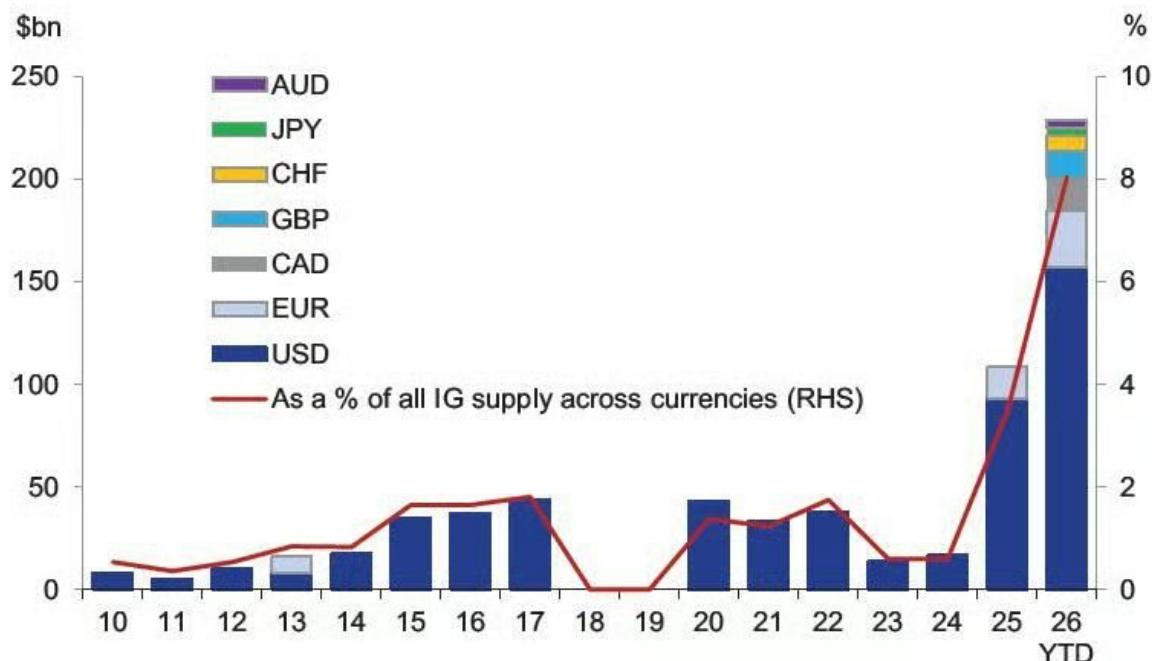
Source: Goldman Sachs / Dealogic (via ZeroHedge)

Cloud companies issue more bonds

Goldman expects \$420 billion of new investment-grade bonds in 2027, versus \$250 billion in 2026.

Exhibit 2: We expect \$420 billion of global IG debt issuance directly from the hyperscalers in 2027

Hyperscaler debt issuance across currencies (in USD-equivalent, \$bn), and the share of IG supply across those regions



Note: As of September 14, 2026. Captures debt issued by the following companies: Alphabet, Amazon, Meta, Microsoft, and Oracle.

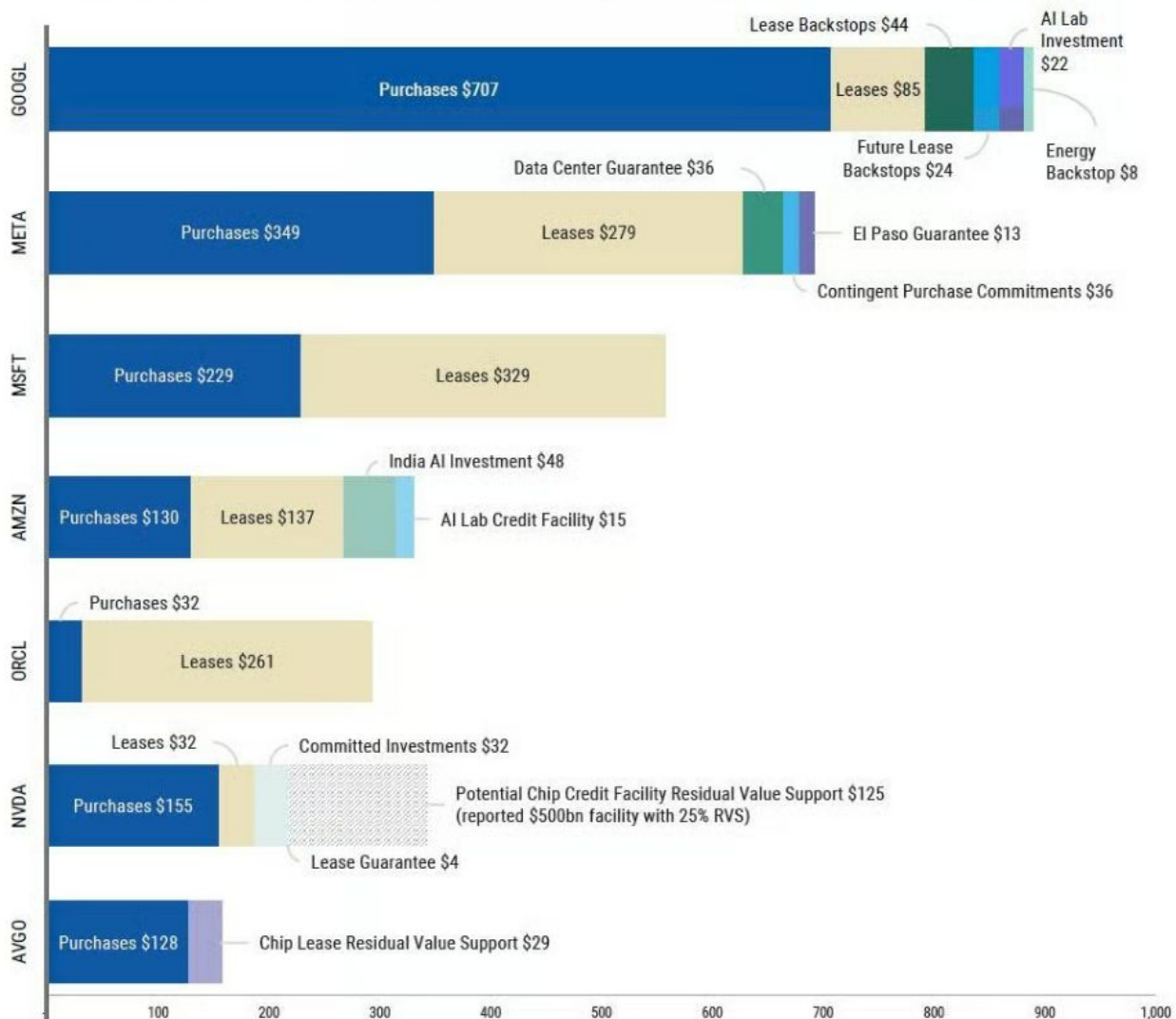
Source: Dealogic (ION Analytics), Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Source: Goldman Sachs / Dealogic (via ZeroHedge)

Large commitments outside the balance sheet

The companies shown have over \$3.1 trillion of lease, purchase and other commitments.

Exhibit 1: Hyperscalers, NVDA, AVGO disclosed off-balance sheet commitments total more than \$3.1tn, with more financing structures under development



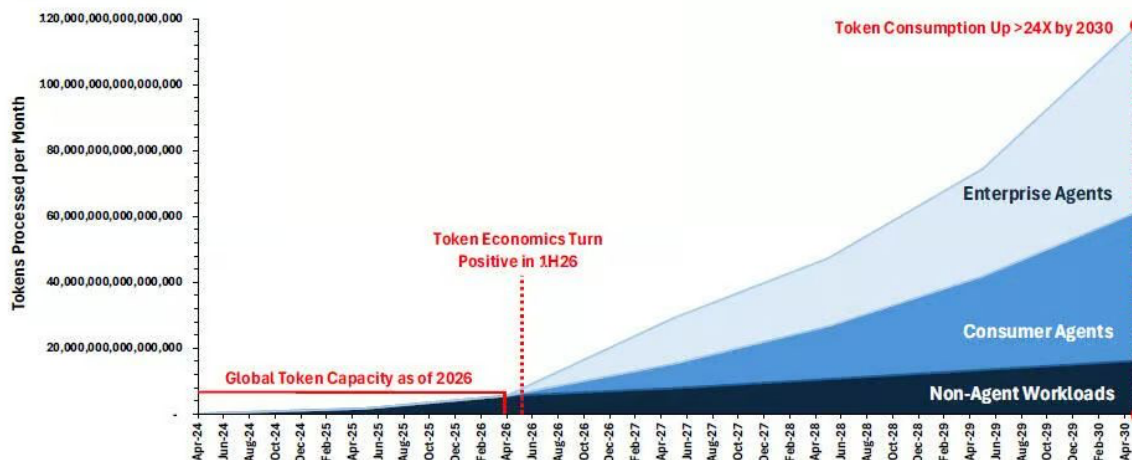
Source: Company Filings, Morgan Stanley Research.

Source: Morgan Stanley / company filings (via ZeroHedge)

AI agents drive expected demand

Goldman expects strong token demand growth through 2030, mainly from AI agents.

Exhibit 2: By 2030, we estimate consumer and enterprise agents could push token consumption 24X above today's estimated global capacity.

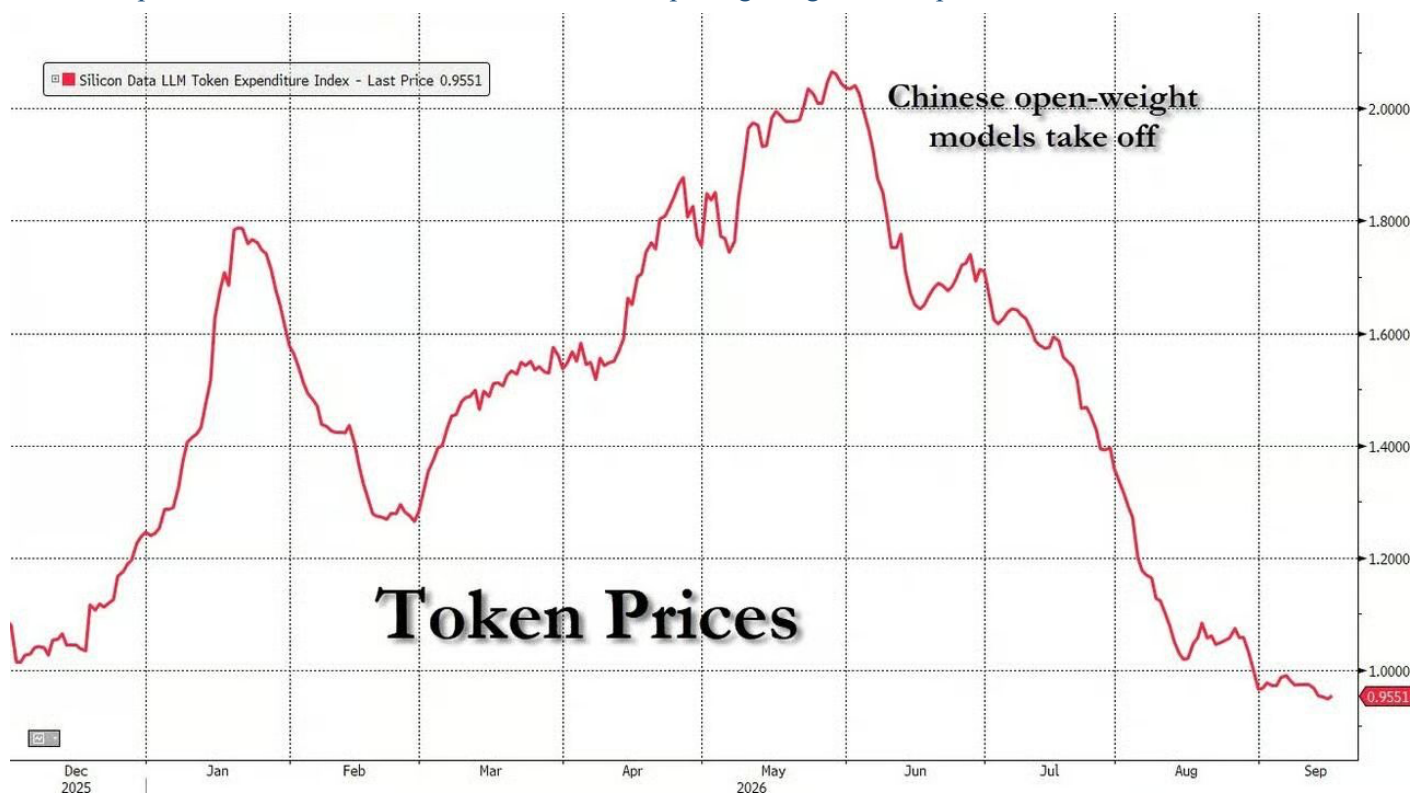


Source: Data compiled by Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Source: Goldman Sachs (via ZeroHedge)

Token prices more than halved

The token-price index has more than halved since June, putting margins under pressure.

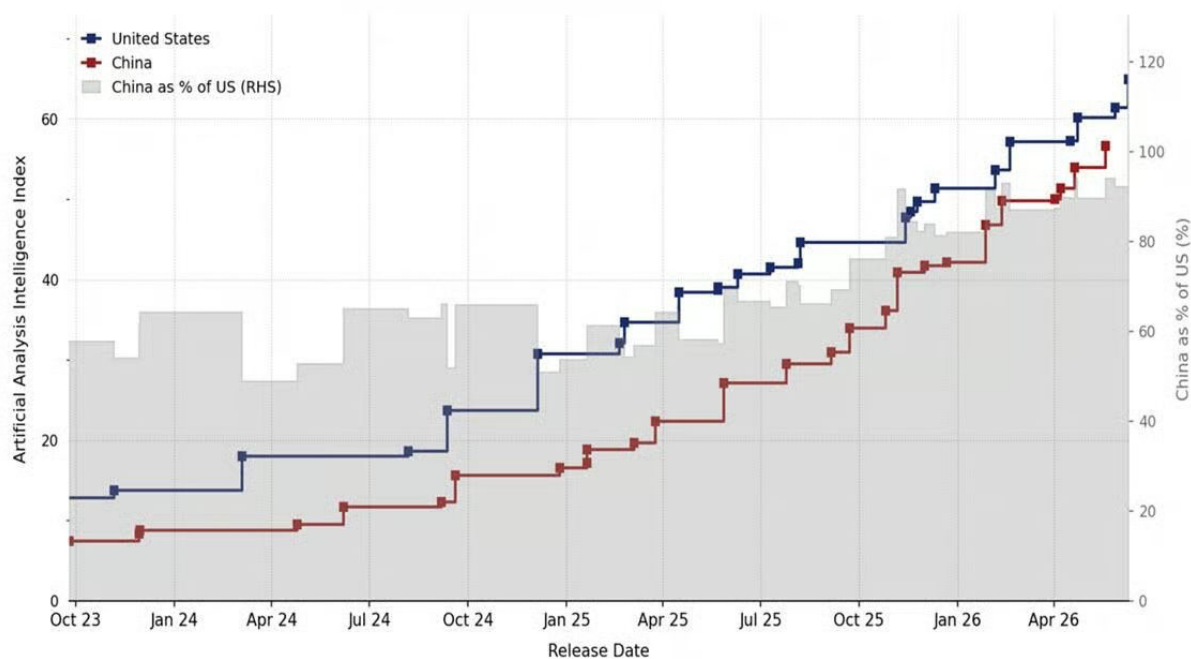


Source: Silicon Data / Bloomberg (via ZeroHedge)

China gets closer to the US

UBS's comparison shows a smaller gap between Chinese and US AI models.

Figure 3: Narrowing intelligence gap between frontier models in China and the US



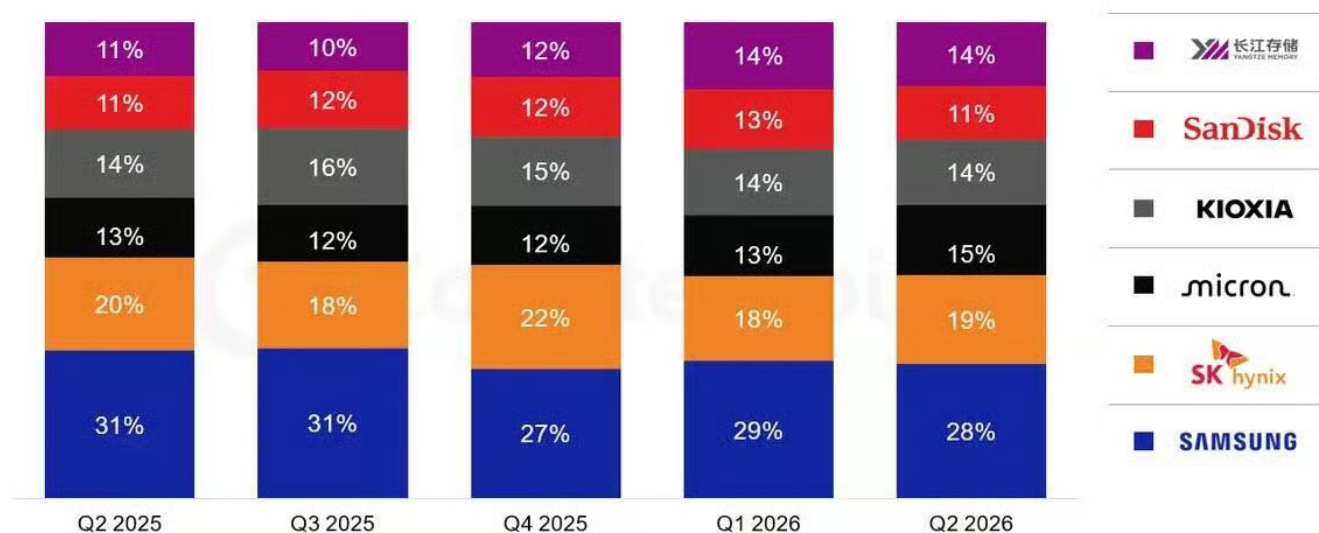
Source: Artificial Analysis, UBS. Note: Data as of 16 June 2026. Models selected represent the highest intelligence levels for China and the US in each month.

Source: Artificial Analysis / UBS (via ZeroHedge)

China expands in memory chips

CXMT plans to enter NAND flash, while Chinese producers already gain market share.

Global NAND Market Share by Revenue, Q2 2025 – Q2 2026



Source: Counterpoint Research Memory Tracker and Forecast, Q2 2026

Counterpoint

Source: Counterpoint Research (via ZeroHedge)

Agenda week ahead

Monday September 21 2026			Actual	Previous	Consensus
12:30 PM	 US	Fed Goolsbee Speech			
02:30 PM	 US	Chicago Fed National Activity Index AUG		-0.08	
05:30 PM	 US	3-Month Bill Auction		3.970%	
05:30 PM	 US	6-Month Bill Auction		4.060%	
	 US	UN General Assembly			
Tuesday September 22 2026			Actual	Previous	Consensus
02:15 PM	 US	ADP Employment Change Weekly		16.25K	
02:55 PM	 US	Redbook YoY SEP/19		8.5%	
04:00 PM	 EA	Consumer Confidence Flash SEP		-15.5	-16.5
04:00 PM	 US	Richmond Fed Manufacturing Index SEP		4	5
04:00 PM	 US	Richmond Fed Manufacturing Shipments Index SEP		11	
04:00 PM	 US	Richmond Fed Services Revenues Index SEP		-8	
04:05 PM	 US	Fed Williams Speech			
04:10 PM	 EA	ECB Buch Speech			
04:20 PM	 US	Fed Jefferson Speech			
05:30 PM	 US	6-Week Bill Auction		3.850%	
07:00 PM	 US	Fed Barkin Speech			
07:00 PM	 US	2-Year Note Auction		4.204%	
07:00 PM	 US	Money Supply AUG		\$23.22T	
10:30 PM	 US	API Crude Oil Stock Change SEP/18		7.14M	
	 US	UN General Assembly			
Wednesday September 23 2026			Actual	Previous	Consensus
09:00 AM	 EA	ECB Vujčić Speech			
10:00 AM	 EA	S&P Global Composite PMI Flash SEP		52.0	
10:00 AM	 EA	S&P Global Manufacturing PMI Flash SEP		52.7	52.9
10:00 AM	 EA	S&P Global Services PMI Flash SEP		51.6	51.7
01:00 PM	 US	MBA 30-Year Mortgage Rate SEP/18		6.97%	
01:00 PM	 US	MBA Mortgage Applications SEP/18		-4.1%	
01:00 PM	 US	MBA Mortgage Market Index SEP/18		230.8	
01:00 PM	 US	MBA Mortgage Refinance Index SEP/18		627.1	
01:00 PM	 US	MBA Purchase Index SEP/18		156.2	
03:45 PM	 US	S&P Global Composite PMI Flash SEP		56	
03:45 PM	 US	S&P Global Manufacturing PMI Flash SEP		53.9	53.6
03:45 PM	 US	S&P Global Services PMI Flash SEP		56.5	56
04:05 PM	 US	Fed Barr Speech			
04:30 PM	 US	EIA Crude Oil Stocks Change SEP/18		-0.64M	
04:30 PM	 US	EIA Gasoline Stocks Change SEP/18		0.794M	
04:30 PM	 US	EIA Crude Oil Imports Change SEP/18		-1.18M	
04:30 PM	 US	EIA Cushing Crude Oil Stocks Change SEP/18		-0.342M	
04:30 PM	 US	EIA Distillate Fuel Production Change SEP/18		-0.121M	
04:30 PM	 US	EIA Distillate Stocks Change SEP/18		1.585M	
04:30 PM	 US	EIA Gasoline Production Change SEP/18		0.336M	
04:30 PM	 US	EIA Heating Oil Stocks Change SEP/18		0.684M	
04:30 PM	 US	EIA Refinery Crude Runs Change SEP/18		-0.256M	
05:30 PM	 US	17-Week Bill Auction		4.030%	
05:30 PM	 US	2-Year FRN Auction		0.055%	
06:30 PM	 EA	ECB Lane Speech			
07:00 PM	 US	5-Year Note Auction		4.393%	
	 US	UN General Assembly			

Source: Economic calendar supplied in the weekly email.

Agenda week ahead (continued)

Thursday September 24 2026			Actual	Previous	Consensus
06:00 AM	EU	New Car Registrations YoY AUG		13.6%	
06:00 AM	EU	New Car Registrations YoY JUL			
09:15 AM	EA	ECB Schnabel Speech			
10:10 AM	US	Fed Williams Speech			
11:00 AM	EA	ECB Lane Speech			
02:00 PM	US	Fed Barkin Speech			
02:30 PM	US	Current Account Q2		\$-226.8B	\$-221B
02:30 PM	US	Initial Jobless Claims SEP/19		196K	202K
02:30 PM	US	Building Permits Final AUG		1.433M	1.394M
02:30 PM	US	Building Permits MoM Final AUG		4.3%	-2.7%
02:30 PM	US	Continuing Jobless Claims SEP/12		1730K	
02:30 PM	US	Jobless Claims 4-week Average SEP/19		203.25K	
02:50 PM	US	Fed Hammack Speech			
03:20 PM	US	NY Fed Bill Purchases 4 to 12 months			\$1.946 billion
04:00 PM	US	New Home Sales AUG		0.607M	0.61M
04:00 PM	US	New Home Sales MoM AUG		-10.5%	
04:10 PM	US	Fed Paulson Speech			
04:30 PM	US	EIA Natural Gas Stocks Change SEP/18		44Bcf	
05:00 PM	US	Kansas Fed Composite Index SEP		10	
05:00 PM	US	Kansas Fed Manufacturing Index SEP		17	
05:30 PM	US	4-Week Bill Auction		3.820%	
05:30 PM	US	8-Week Bill Auction		3.920%	
06:00 PM	US	15-Year Mortgage Rate SEP/24		6.26%	
06:00 PM	US	30-Year Mortgage Rate SEP/24		6.95%	
07:00 PM	US	7-Year Note Auction		4.512%	
10:30 PM	US	Fed Balance Sheet SEP/23		\$6.747T	
	US	President Trump and President Xi Summit			
	US	UN General Assembly			
Friday September 25 2026			Actual	Previous	Consensus
10:00 AM	EA	Loans to Companies YoY AUG		4.4%	
10:00 AM	EA	Loans to Households YoY AUG		3.1%	3.2%
10:00 AM	EA	M3 Money Supply YoY AUG		3.4%	3.5%
11:15 AM	US	Fed Williams Speech			
02:30 PM	US	Durable Goods Orders MoM AUG		1.1%	-0.5%
02:30 PM	US	Durable Goods Orders Ex Transp MoM AUG		0.4%	0.5%
02:30 PM	US	Durable Goods Orders ex Defense MoM AUG		1.3%	
02:30 PM	US	Non Defense Goods Orders Ex Air AUG		0.2%	
04:00 PM	US	Michigan Consumer Sentiment Final SEP		51.7	47.8
04:00 PM	US	Michigan 5 Year Inflation Expectations Final SEP		3.3%	3.4%
04:00 PM	US	Michigan Consumer Expectations Final SEP		51.5	45.8
04:00 PM	US	Michigan Current Conditions Final SEP		51.9	50.9
04:00 PM	US	Michigan Inflation Expectations Final SEP		4%	4.6%
07:00 PM	US	Baker Hughes Oil Rig Count SEP/25		452	
07:00 PM	US	Baker Hughes Total Rigs Count SEP/25		595	
08:00 PM	EA	ECB Vujčić Speech			
08:00 PM	US	Fed Hammack Speech			

Source: Economic calendar supplied in the weekly email.

Meet the Managers

20-Minute Online Updates

A focused look at market opportunities, portfolio positioning and recent performance.

Select **Sign me up** and send the pre-filled email. We'll register you and send the joining details.

All dates are in 2026. Times are Amsterdam local time (CEST in September and October; CET in November).

23 September | 15:00 — NCG US Small Cap Growth Update · [Sign me up](#)

30 September | 14:00 — Marsham Transitional Bond Update · [Sign me up](#)

6 October | 10:30 — Arctic Nordic Corporate Bond Introduction · [Sign me up](#)

4 November | 15:00 — Orchard US Small Cap Value Update · [Sign me up](#)

17 November | 15:30 — VanEck Emerging Markets Debt Update · [Sign me up](#)

Meet Us in Person

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Letko Brosseau | Global Emerging Markets Equity

Alex Letko | 21–24 September

21 Sept: Netherlands · 22 Sept: Belgium & Luxembourg · 23 Sept: Finland (morning) / Sweden (afternoon) · 24 Sept: Sweden · [Request a meeting](#)

DSM | Global & US Large Cap Growth

Shirley Hu Anderson | 9–13 November

10 Nov: Denmark · 11 Nov: Finland (morning) / Sweden (afternoon). Other locations to be confirmed. · [Request a meeting](#)

Arctic | Nordic Corporate Bond

Vegard Gjølme and Trond Tømmerås | 10–11 November

10 Nov: Netherlands · 11 Nov: Germany · [Request a meeting](#)

Marsham | Transitional Bonds

Maria Lozovik | 24–26 November

25 Nov: Germany · 26 Nov: Denmark. Location for 24 Nov to be confirmed. · [Request a meeting](#)

NCG | US Small Cap Growth

Tom Press | 30 November–4 December

2 Dec: Finland · 3 Dec: Sweden. Other locations to be confirmed. · [Request a meeting](#)

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Candoris strategies

Why the asset class, why now and why this manager

For professional investors only. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of investments can fall as well as rise. This information is not investment advice.

Unless stated otherwise, AUM and performance data are through 30 June 2026. Strategy returns are gross of fees. Fund returns are net of fees where explicitly stated.

Fixed income

1. Strategic Income Management High Yield

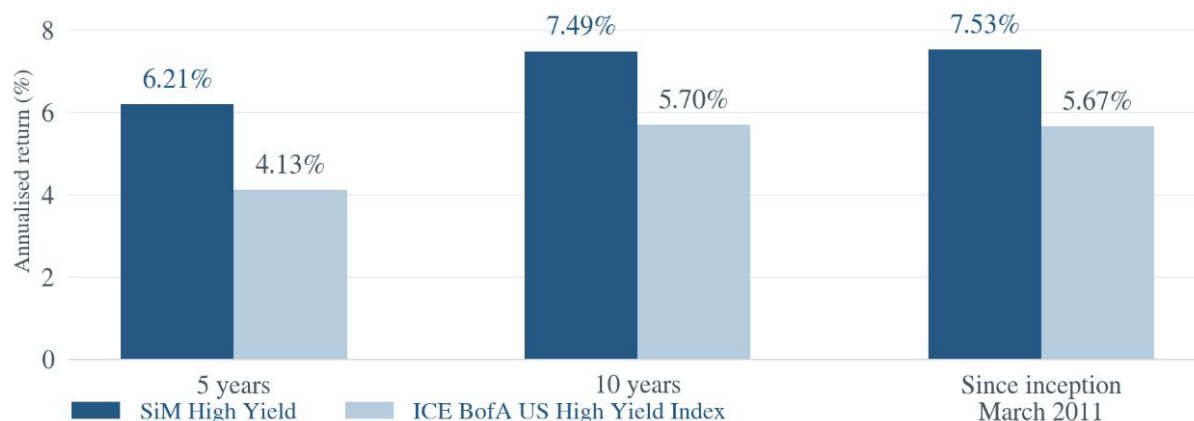


source: FT

SiM (teal) versus iShares USD High Yield Corporate Bond UCITS ETF USD Acc (IHYA, grey). YTD price/NAV change through 17 September 2026; cash distributions excluded.

01 SiM: outperformance across long-term horizons

Higher annualised returns over five years, ten years and since inception.



Source: Candoris / eVestment, SiM HY vs Peers, p. 2. Data to 30 June 2026.

USD, gross composite returns; fees reduce investor returns. Recreated from the source table.

For professional investors. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

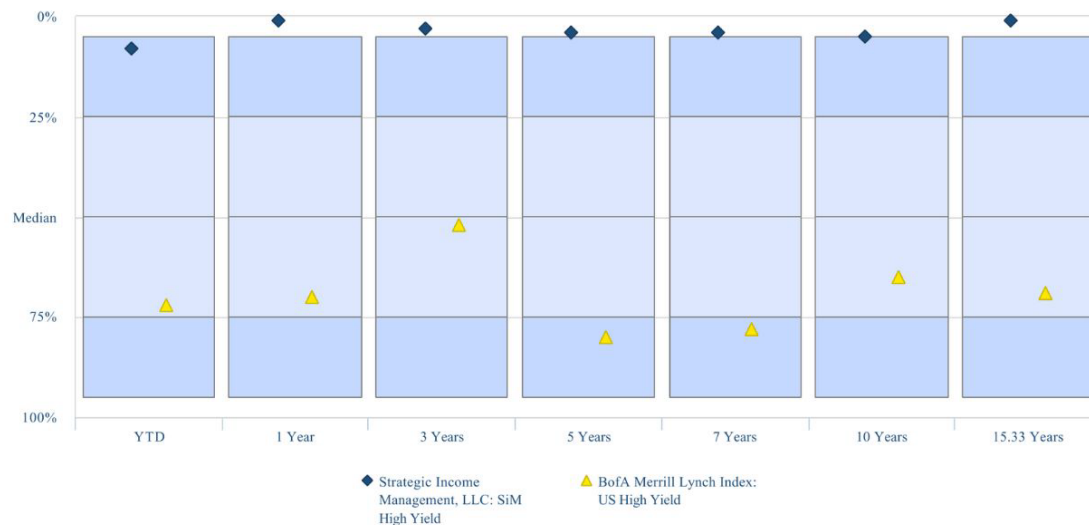
Source: Candoris / manager materials · retained from the previous update

- **Why the asset class:** High yield has historically delivered almost equity-like returns with much lower risk. From August 1986 through March 2026, the ICE BofA US High Yield Index returned 8.6% per year versus 10.9% for the S&P 500. Annualised volatility was 8.0% versus 15.2%. High yield therefore delivered almost 80% of the equity return with only 53% of the volatility.
- **Why now:** This is not a call on further spread compression. It is a case for attractive total yields in a much stronger market. The US high-yield index yields around 7.3%, supported by elevated Treasury yields. At the same time, the market has become structurally healthier: a record 57% is now BB-rated, approximately 36% is secured and effective duration is around three years. Investors are being paid an attractive yield for a market that is higher quality and less rate-sensitive than in the past.
- **Why SiM:** SiM starts with industries rather than individual bonds. The team looks for sectors with a structural tailwind, rational competition and improving supply-demand dynamics. It then selects companies with sustainable cash flow, manageable refinancing needs and credible recovery values.
- **What makes SiM different:** The portfolio combines three distinct sources of alpha: durable Core businesses, Out-of-Favor opportunities where fundamentals are improving, and smaller issuers that are often overlooked by the largest managers and rating agencies. Deep dislocations are used selectively. The portfolio is relatively concentrated at around 100 issuers, so performance is driven by researched convictions rather than broad index exposure.
- **Long-term evidence:** Since March 2011, the strategy has returned 7.53% per year versus 5.67% for the ICE BofA US High Yield Index, an annualised gross outperformance of 1.86 percentage points. It has captured 110.15% of rising markets and 89.33% of falling markets. In the latest eVestment analysis, SiM ranked first since inception against both US and Global High Yield peers.
- **Portfolio role:** A differentiated core high-yield allocation for investors seeking attractive long-term returns, lower volatility than equities and active downside protection.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Total high-yield strategy AUM was approximately USD 3.4 billion and UCITS fund AUM was USD 371.4 million at 31 July 2026. Daily-dealing Article 8 UCITS. ISIN IE00BF1XKP70.

Key links: [Strategy summary](#) | [Presentation](#) | [Peer comparison High Yield](#) | [Peer comparison Global High Yield](#) | [Latest commentary](#) | [High-yield market structure](#)

02 SiM: strong returns relative to high-yield peers

Percentile rank by return period. A lower percentile indicates a higher peer ranking.

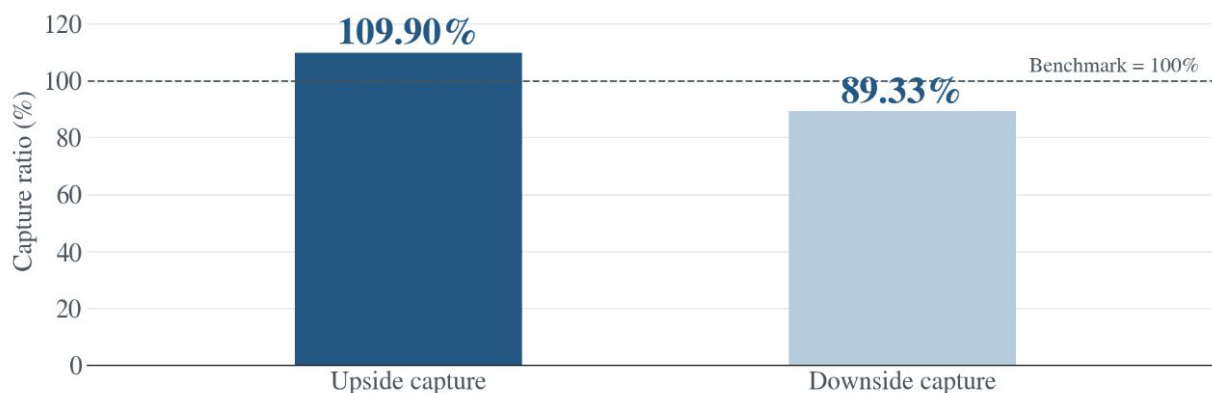


Source: Candoris / eVestment, SiM HY vs Peers, p. 4, Data to 30 June 2026.
 USD, gross composite returns. Universe: eVestment US High Yield Fixed Income.
 Original source plot. Peer coverage varies by period; peer counts are not disclosed.
 For professional investors. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Source: Candoris / manager materials · retained from the previous update

03 SiM: more upside captured, less downside

Market capture since inception, March 2011 to June 2026.



Source: SiM / eVestment, SiM presentation, p. 17; peer comparison, p. 10. 30 June 2026.
 USD, gross composite returns versus ICE BofA US High Yield. Benchmark capture = 100%.
 Capture compares returns in rising and falling benchmark months; it is not a loss limit.
 For professional investors. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Source: Candoris / manager materials · retained from the previous update

2. VanEck Emerging Markets Bond



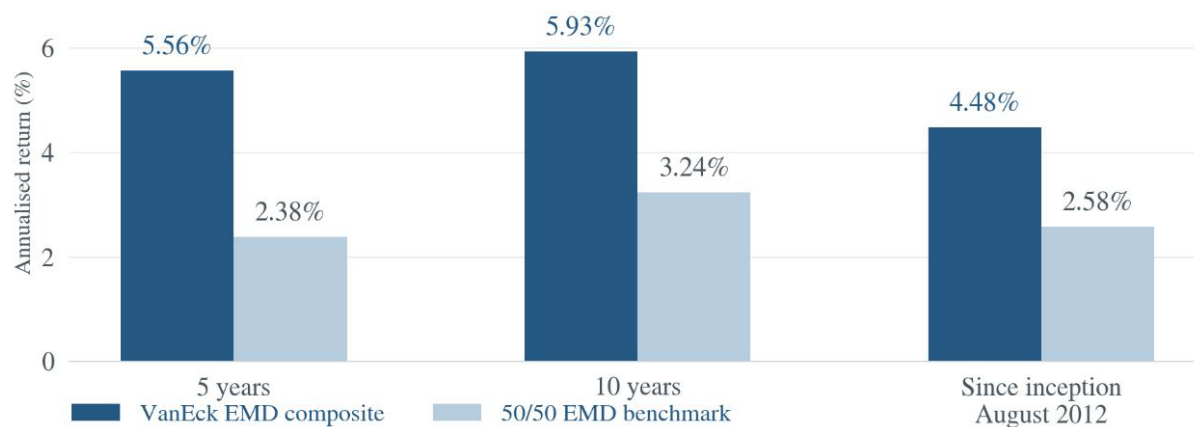
source: FT

- **Why the asset class:** Emerging market debt offers three complementary return sources: hard-currency sovereign bonds, local-currency sovereign bonds and corporate debt. It can add income and diversification to a developed-market fixed income portfolio.
- **Why now:** Many emerging economies have lower government debt, stronger external balances and higher real policy rates than developed markets. EM central banks generally tightened earlier and have greater room to ease. Investors can therefore access attractive nominal and real yields while the relative fundamental position of emerging markets is improving.
- **Why VanEck:** VanEck is one of the few genuinely flexible blended EMD managers. The team can move actively between hard currency, local currency and corporate debt, and adjusts country, currency, duration and credit exposures without being tied to benchmark weights.
- **What makes VanEck different:** The process combines a systematic valuation framework with fundamental country and issuer research. This avoids making the allocation dependent on one part of the EMD cycle and removes the need for investors to time rotations between the three segments themselves.
- **Long-term evidence:** Since the strategy was launched in July 2012, it has outperformed its 50% JPM EMBI Global Diversified / 50% JPM GBI-EM Global Diversified benchmark by approximately 1.9 percentage points per year. The UCITS fund has also received Lipper Awards for its three- and five-year results.
- **Portfolio role:** A single active allocation to the full emerging market debt opportunity set, with broader diversification than a hard-currency-only or local-currency-only mandate.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Blended EMD strategy AUM was USD 754.9 million and UCITS fund AUM was USD 174.0 million at 30 June 2026. Daily-dealing Article 8 UCITS. ISIN IE00BYXQSF37.

Key links: [Strategy summary](#) | [Presentation](#) | [Current views](#) | [Peer comparison](#) | [Fund information](#)

04 VanEck EMD: a long-term return advantage

A flexible allocation has added value against the blended EMD benchmark.



Source: Candoris / eVestment, VanEck EMD presentation, p. 22. Data to 30 June 2026.

USD, gross of fees. Benchmark: 50% JPM EMBI Global Diversified / 50% JPM GBI-EM Global Diversified.

Recreated from source data. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Source: Candoris / manager materials · retained from the previous update

3. Marsham Euro Transitional Issuers Fixed Income



source: FT

NAV chart · year to date through 17 September 2026 · income share class, excluding cash distributions

FUND PERFORMANCE



Asset Class	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 YTD	TOTAL
Marshall EUR Fixed Income Fund	3.9%	1.8%	-14.6%	11.0%	8.8%	4.7%	0.8%	14.9%
EUR IG Corporates	1.8%	-1.0%	-13.6%	8.2%	4.7%	3.0%	0.3%	1.9%

Note: Dividends included in performance figures. EUR IG Corporates = Bloomberg EuroAgg Corporate Bond Index (LECPTREU Index).

Source: Marsham · existing manager material

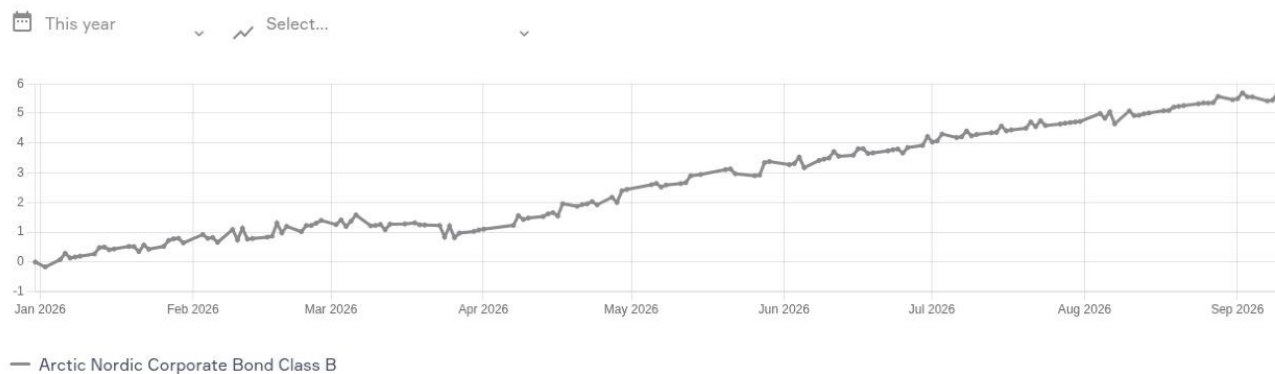
- **Why the asset class:** Corporate bonds provide contractual income and a clearer path to capital repayment than equities. Transition finance adds a structural opportunity as companies invest in cleaner power, transport, industry and buildings.
- **Why now:** Europe's transition requires sustained capital expenditure. The largest improvements can come from heavy emitters that are reducing emissions, strengthening efficiency and improving cash flow. These issuers are often excluded by backward-looking ESG screens, which creates valuation opportunities for investors able to identify credible transition plans.
- **Why Marsham:** Marsham invests in improving issuers rather than only companies that are already green. Its proprietary Transitional Issuer Scorecard is combined with equity-style fundamental credit research to identify operational improvement before it is fully reflected in ratings or spreads.
- **What makes Marsham different:** The team has used AI-supported research since 2017 to process and test large volumes of company information. The portfolio is benchmark agnostic, normally holds 30 to 40 issuers and can move between investment grade and high yield. It does not use leverage, derivatives or currency hedging.
- **Long-term evidence:** Since September 2020, the fund has returned approximately 2.62% per year versus 0.51% for the Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate Bond Index. This represents annualised outperformance of approximately 2.1 percentage points.
- **Portfolio role:** A European corporate bond allocation that combines income, active credit selection and measurable transition exposure. It complements conventional green bond strategies, which often finance issuers that are already relatively green.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Strategy and UCITS fund AUM were EUR 72.9 million at 30 June 2026. Daily-dealing UCITS, currently Article 8 and expected to convert to Article 9 shortly. EUR Class B ISIN IE00BMPS1X28.

Key links: [Presentation](#) | [Factsheet](#) | [Latest commentary](#) | [Due diligence questionnaire](#)

4. Arctic Nordic Corporate Bond



Return



Source: Arctic · existing chart as of 10 September 2026

- **Why the asset class:** Nordic high yield offers a different issuer and sector mix from the US and European markets. It includes specialist industrial, energy, shipping, financial and asset-backed businesses that are poorly represented in global indices.
- **Why now:** Nordic high-yield spreads were approximately 450 basis points at the end of August 2026. The NOK fund had a running yield of 8.3%, while the EUR-hedged share class yielded 7.0%. Short maturities and extensive floating-rate issuance reduce duration risk and allow income to adjust more quickly when rates remain high.
- **Why Arctic:** Arctic is based in Oslo and combines local access with detailed bottom-up credit analysis. The team focuses on balance-sheet strength, cash generation and recovery value, and invests mainly at the safer end of Nordic high yield.
- **What makes Arctic different:** Local relationships matter in a market with smaller issuers, Nordic documentation and privately negotiated transactions. Arctic can use this information advantage while maintaining broad issuer and sector diversification.
- **Long-term evidence:** The fund has a live track record since November 2010. It is managed against an absolute-return objective rather than a formal benchmark, so the relevant test is consistent return with controlled downside rather than benchmark alpha. The NOK fund returned 5.5% in the first eight months of 2026.
- **Portfolio role:** An income-oriented diversifier alongside European or US high yield, with a different issuer base and relatively low interest-rate sensitivity.
- **Scale and vehicle:** The fund and strategy have approximately EUR 600 million in assets. Daily-dealing UCITS. NOK ISIN IE000XEWRGB5. EUR-hedged ISIN IE0004IGU6M7.

Key links: [Presentation](#) | [Fund information and current documents](#) | [Latest commentary](#) | [Daily portfolio details](#)

Equities

Letko Brosseau manager overview

- Letko Brosseau was founded in 1987 and is independent and majority employee owned.
- Its 20-person investment team is organised by global sectors. Team members have more than 20 years of experience on average.

- The firm combines proprietary fundamental research, a long investment horizon and strict price discipline. The firm and its employees invest substantial capital alongside clients.

5. Letko Brosseau Global Emerging Markets Equity



source: FT

Letko (teal) versus iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ETF (EEM, orange). YTD price/NAV change through 17 September 2026; cash distributions excluded.

- **Why the asset class:** Emerging markets provide access to faster economic growth, rising domestic consumption, financial deepening and major investment in power, transport and healthcare. They also diversify portfolios that remain dominated by US equities.
- **Why now:** The valuation and earnings case is unusually strong. At 31 August 2026, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index traded at 10.1 times forward earnings, versus 16.9 times for MSCI ACWI and 18.6 times for MSCI World. EM earnings growth is expected to reach approximately 55% in 2026, more than twice the rate of the S&P 500. Investors therefore receive stronger earnings momentum at a discount of more than 40% to developed-market equities.
- **Why Letko Brosseau:** Letko does not simply own the index's largest technology companies. The portfolio has more exposure to domestic financials, utilities, healthcare, infrastructure and consumer businesses in countries such as Brazil, Mexico and India. This provides a different return driver from global portfolios already dominated by AI and semiconductor exposure.
- **What makes Letko different:** The team follows valuation and expected long-term return rather than benchmark weights. At 30 June 2026, the portfolio traded at 11.3 times earnings versus 12.7 times for MSCI EM and offered a 3.8% dividend yield versus 2.3% for the index.
- **Long-term evidence:** Since July 2011, the strategy has returned 7.5% per year versus 5.3% for its benchmark. This represents annualised gross outperformance of 2.2 percentage points despite recent weakness caused by the narrow semiconductor-led market.
- **Portfolio role:** A high-active-share EM allocation and a genuine diversifier for investors whose existing global and EM portfolios already carry heavy exposure to Asian technology and US-style growth factors.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Strategy AUM was USD 2.147 billion and UCITS fund AUM was USD 137.6 million at 30 June 2026. Daily-dealing Article 8 UCITS.

Key links: [Strategy summary](#) | [Presentation](#) | [Peer comparison](#) | [Factsheet](#) | [Latest commentary](#) | [Current EM valuation data](#) | [EM earnings outlook](#)

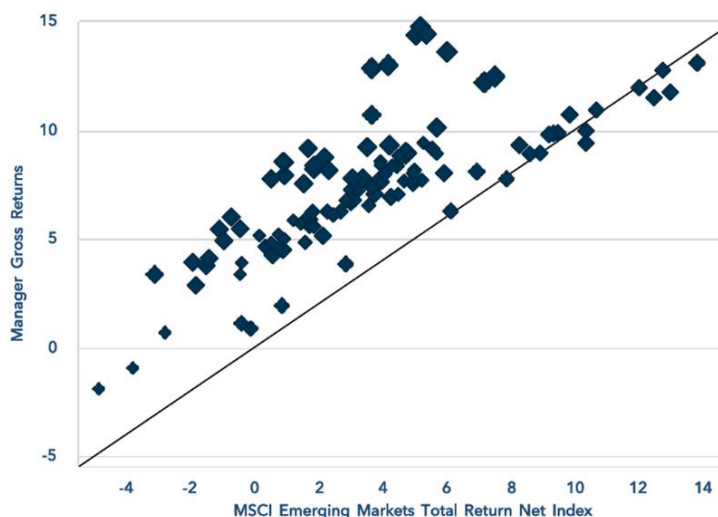
05 Letko EM: a strong five-year record

Outperformance in 91% of the manager-reported rolling five-year observations.

91%

111 of 122 observations
outperformed MSCI EM.

Each point represents one
rolling five-year period.
Points above the diagonal
show outperformance.



Source: Letko Brosseau / eVestment, Q2 2026 presentation, p. 24. Data to 30 June 2026.
Gross USD composite returns since July 2011. Comparison: MSCI Emerging Markets Net Index.
Original source plot and reported counts. Overlapping periods are not independent observations.
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results; 91% is not a future probability.

Source: Candoris / manager materials · retained from the previous update

6. Letko Brosseau Listed Infrastructure Equity

- **Why the asset class:** Listed infrastructure provides liquid access to essential real assets with visible cash flows, high barriers to entry and attractive dividends. It combines income with structural growth from electrification, data centres, urbanisation, transport, water and energy networks.
- **Why now:** Electricity demand, grid investment, data-centre construction, reshoring and the energy transition are creating a multi-year capital-expenditure cycle. Listed markets provide immediate deployment and liquidity, while many listed infrastructure companies trade below comparable private-market valuations.
- **Why Letko Brosseau:** Letko has invested in listed infrastructure since 1988. The strategy is global and deliberately broader than a utilities portfolio, covering communications, transport, healthcare infrastructure, real estate, water, pipelines and other essential assets across developed and emerging markets.
- **What makes Letko different:** At 30 June 2026, the 41-stock portfolio traded at 11.0 times earnings versus 16.9 times for the MSCI ACWI Infrastructure Index. It offered a 4.9% dividend yield versus 3.5% for the index. Turnover was only 14.5%, reflecting a patient, valuation-led approach.
- **Long-term evidence:** Since August 2021, the strategy has returned 11.5% per year versus 8.3% for the index, annualised gross outperformance of 3.2 percentage points. It outperformed in 92% of all rolling three-year periods available since inception.
- **Portfolio role:** A liquid real-asset allocation that can add income, inflation sensitivity and different cash-flow drivers to a global equity portfolio. It can also complement private infrastructure by providing liquidity and transparent market pricing.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Strategy AUM was USD 83.7 million at 30 June 2026. Available through segregated and pooled accounts. There is currently no UCITS fund.

Key links: [Letko Brosseau investment team](#) | [Latest manager research and updates](#)

7. Letko Brosseau – Global Value Equities

- **Why the asset class:** Global value equities offer participation in earnings growth and dividends at lower starting valuations. They can complement growth-heavy portfolios with different sector exposures and less dependence on high future growth expectations.
- **Why now:** Value still offers a meaningful entry-price advantage. At 31 August 2026, MSCI World Value traded at 15.2 times forward earnings versus 18.6 times for MSCI World, an approximately 18% discount. Dividend yields

were 2.28% versus 1.50%. Value had also outperformed year to date, returning 17.39% versus 13.10%. Investors can therefore access an improving relative-return trend without paying the broader market's valuation.

- **Why Letko Brosseau:** Letko combines quality, growth and valuation rather than simply buying the cheapest stocks. Its global sector specialists compare competitors across countries, assess sustainable earnings and balance-sheet strength, and challenge every new idea through full-team debate. The 20-person team averages 20 years of investment experience and 16 years at the firm.
- **What makes the strategy different:** A genuinely active, all-cap developed-market portfolio with no emerging-market allocation or structural Canadian bias. At 30 June 2026, it held 66 companies with 89.6% active share and only 10.8% annual turnover. Forward P/E was 13.4 versus 19.2 for MSCI World, a 30% discount; dividend yield was 2.8% versus 1.5%. The discipline allows ownership of technology leaders when attractively priced, alongside overlooked healthcare, industrial and consumer businesses.
- **Performance evidence:** The Global Equity ex-Emerging Markets composite began on 1 April 2025. The manager's presentation reports annualised gross returns of 28.1% versus 24.4% for MSCI World Net through 28 July 2026, a 3.7 percentage-point lead. This is an encouraging start, not yet a long-term record. Letko's global investing experience dates to 1988, but its older composites are different mandates.
- **Portfolio role:** A valuation-led complement to global growth and passive World allocations. High active share and broad sector exposure provide differentiated stock-selection opportunities. The strategy can still lag when expensive growth stocks dominate; a multi-year allocation horizon is appropriate.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Dedicated strategy and existing pooled-fund AUM were not specified in the latest materials reviewed. A Candoris UCITS vehicle is under discussion, subject to seed capital and approvals; it should not yet be presented as an available fund. UCITS fund AUM: not applicable pending launch.

Key links: [Request Q2 strategy presentation](#) | [Value valuations and market performance](#) | [Manager market outlook](#)

8. Next Century Growth US Small Cap Growth



source: FT

NCG (teal) versus iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF (IWO, orange). YTD price/NAV change through 17 September 2026; cash distributions excluded.

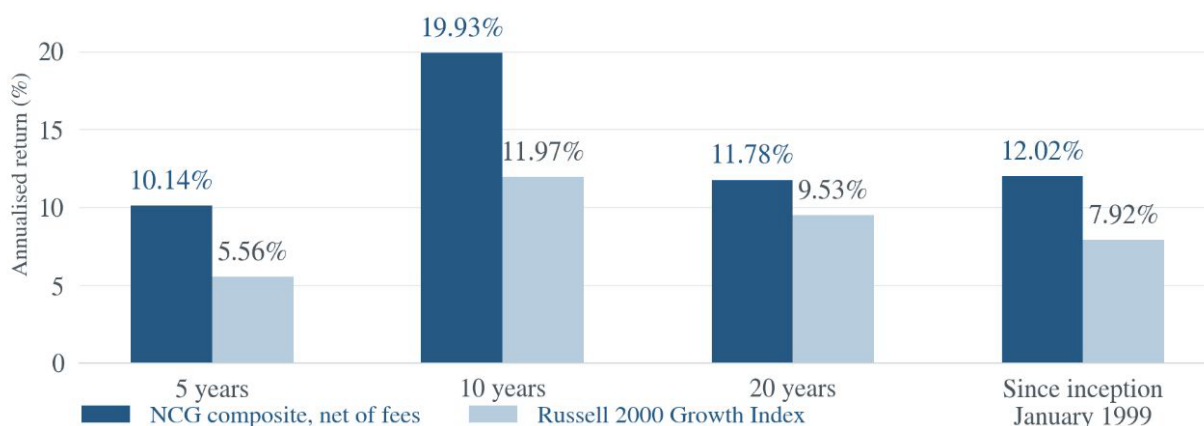
- **Why the asset class:** US small caps give investors access to companies earlier in their growth cycle. The universe is less efficiently researched than large caps and contains a broad range of business quality, creating significant opportunities for active stock selection.
- **Why now:** The valuation, performance and earnings cycle are aligned. Small-cap valuations relative to large caps were in the 17th historical percentile at the end of August 2026, while rolling ten-year relative performance was in

the 3rd percentile. Most importantly, small-cap earnings growth has turned positive and is expected to accelerate. The opportunity is therefore not only based on cheap valuations: earnings are beginning to support a recovery.

- **Why NCG:** NCG focuses on the fastest-growing and highest-quality small companies in America. The team looks for early and sustainable revenue growth, accelerating earnings, strong competitive positions and high returns on capital.
- **What makes NCG different:** NCG avoids turning small-cap growth into a bet on loss-making and speculative companies. The portfolio emphasises profitable growth across technology, industrials, healthcare, financials and consumer sectors, with strict selling discipline when earnings momentum or the investment thesis weakens.
- **Long-term evidence:** Since January 1999, the strategy has returned 13.15% gross and 12.02% net per year, versus 7.92% for the Russell 2000 Growth Index. This equals annualised outperformance of 5.23 percentage points gross and 4.10 percentage points net. The strategy ranked in the top 6% of eVestment peers since inception through Q2 2026.
- **Portfolio role:** A high-conviction allocation to a deeply discounted part of the US equity market, with greater earnings-growth potential than a passive small-cap allocation and a clear quality discipline.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Strategy AUM was USD 877.4 million and UCITS fund AUM was approximately USD 80 million at 30 June 2026. Daily-dealing Article 8 UCITS. ISIN IE000TY23GV5.

06 NCG: a long-term advantage after fees

The small-cap growth strategy has outperformed over multiple long-term horizons.



Source: NCG, Q2 2026 presentation, p. 25. Data to 30 June 2026. USD, annualised returns.

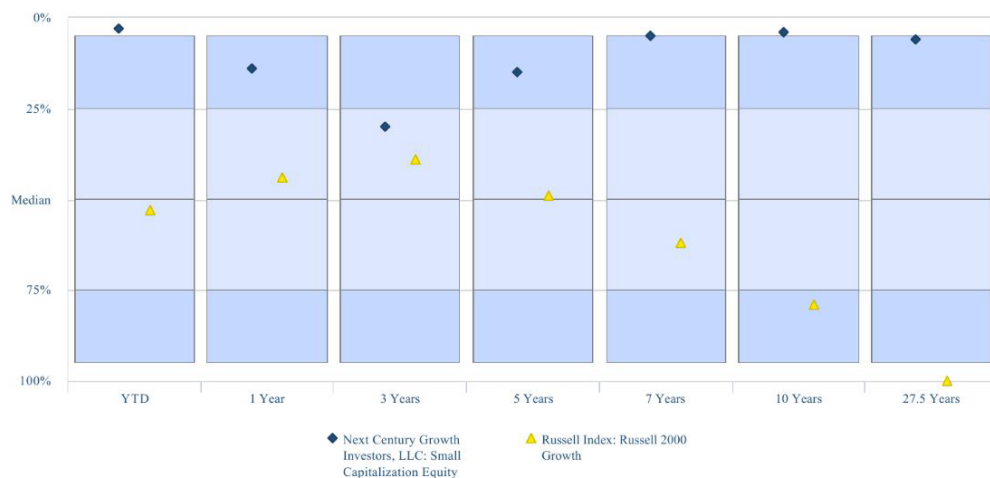
Net composite returns, not the UCITS share class. IPOs contributed significantly to 1999 performance.

Recreated from source data. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Source: Candoris / manager materials · retained from the previous update

07 NCG: near the top over the longest periods

Percentile rank by return period. A lower percentile indicates a higher peer ranking.



Source: Candoris / eVestment, NCG vs Peers, p. 4. Data to 30 June 2026.
 USD, gross composite returns. Universe: eVestment US Small Cap Growth Equity.
 Original source plot. Peer coverage varies by period; peer counts are not disclosed.
 For professional investors. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Source: Candoris / manager materials · retained from the previous update

Key links: [Strategy summary](#) | [Presentation](#) | [Peer comparison](#) | [Factsheet](#) | [Latest commentary](#)

9. Orchard Capital Management US Small Cap Value



source: FT

Orchard (teal) versus iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF (IWN, orange). YTD price/NAV change through 17 September 2026; cash distributions excluded.

- **Why the asset class:** US small-cap value provides exposure to overlooked businesses where operational improvement, balance-sheet repair or corporate action can unlock value. Its return drivers differ materially from expensive US mega-cap growth stocks.
- **Why now:** Small-cap valuations relative to large caps remain close to their lowest levels of this millennium. At the same time, small-cap earnings growth is projected to move ahead of large-cap earnings growth. Investors can therefore buy an unusually wide valuation discount while the fundamental earnings cycle is improving.
- **Why Orchard:** Orchard is an independent, employee-owned specialist. The team only buys companies at a meaningful discount to intrinsic value when it can identify credible catalysts that can close the gap.
- **What makes Orchard different:** The process combines proprietary research, direct management engagement and detailed balance-sheet analysis. Orchard does not depend on a broad value rally. It looks for company-specific change and currently finds opportunities among underpriced suppliers to energy, AI infrastructure and defence.
- **Long-term evidence:** Since June 2001, the strategy has returned 9.90% per year versus 7.56% for the Russell 2000 Value Index. This represents annualised gross outperformance of 2.34 percentage points across multiple market cycles.
- **Portfolio role:** A long-term diversifier to large-cap and growth-heavy US equity allocations, with returns driven by valuation recovery and company-specific catalysts.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Strategy AUM was USD 75.9 million and UCITS fund AUM was approximately USD 69 million at 30 June 2026. Daily-dealing Article 8 UCITS. ISIN IE00BL0L0092.

Key links: [Strategy summary](#) | [Presentation](#) | [Peer comparison](#) | [Factsheet](#) | [Latest commentary](#)

DSM Capital Partners manager overview

- DSM is an independent, employee- and founder-owned growth-equity specialist. Employees invest their own capital alongside clients.
- Its philosophy is simple: earnings win. DSM invests in high-quality businesses with durable revenue and earnings growth, but only when the valuation provides an acceptable expected return.
- This quality, growth and valuation combination differentiates DSM from growth managers that focus mainly on revenue momentum, popular themes or benchmark weights.

Large Cap Growth

YTD: +5.39% vs. Russell 1000 Growth +4.66%

Outperformance: +0.73%

Global SICAV

YTD: +5.27% vs. MSCI ACWI Growth +9%

Underperformance: -3.73%

Runway

YTD: +9.68% vs. Russell 1000 Growth +4.66%

Outperformance: +5.02%

Expressway

YTD: +14.82% vs. Russell 1000 Growth +4.66%

Outperformance: +10.16%

Disclaimer: Performance figures are preliminary.

10. DSM Global Growth

- **Why the asset class:** A global mandate can invest in the strongest growth businesses regardless of where they are listed. It provides access to US and non-US leaders in technology, industrial automation, healthcare and consumer markets.
- **Why now:** Global indices remain concentrated and many popular growth companies carry demanding expectations. Active global selection allows investors to compare earnings growth and valuation across countries and industries instead of automatically owning the largest index positions.
- **Why DSM:** DSM builds a concentrated portfolio of businesses with strong competitive advantages, visible earnings growth and reasonable valuations. The process focuses on future earnings power rather than market-cap weights or short-term price momentum.

- **What makes DSM different:** Every holding must pass the same detailed earnings and valuation work. DSM sells when long-term earnings expectations weaken or the valuation no longer offers an attractive expected return.
- **Long-term evidence:** Since October 2010, the strategy has generated approximately 0.94 percentage points of annualised gross outperformance versus the MSCI ACWI Growth Index through June 2026.
- **Portfolio role:** A high-conviction global growth allocation for investors who want active exposure beyond a market-cap-weighted index and explicit valuation discipline within growth equities.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Strategy AUM was USD 245.1 million and UCITS fund AUM was USD 160.3 million at 30 June 2026. Daily-dealing Article 8 UCITS. ISIN LU1016061043.

Key links: [Strategy summary](#) | [Presentation](#) | [Peer comparison](#) | [Fund information](#) | [Latest commentary](#)

11. DSM US Large Cap Growth

- **Why the asset class:** The US remains the leading market for scalable technology, healthcare innovation and globally dominant business models. Large-cap growth provides exposure to companies that can reinvest capital at high rates for long periods.
- **Why now:** The AI opportunity is broadening beyond the largest platforms. Earnings growth is spreading across semiconductors, networking, optical connectivity, data-centre equipment, power generation and other enabling technologies.
- **Why DSM:** DSM does not buy growth at any price. The team requires high business quality, durable earnings growth and a reasonable valuation. In the second quarter of 2026, portfolio revenue and earnings grew by 38% and 51%, respectively, based on DSM's analysis.
- **What makes DSM different:** The portfolio remains concentrated and high conviction while the investable universe has expanded. New positions must compete directly with existing holdings for capital and are added through the same fundamental earnings process.
- **Long-term evidence:** Since January 2002, the strategy has generated approximately 0.66 percentage points of annualised gross outperformance versus the Russell 1000 Growth Index through June 2026.
- **Portfolio role:** A focused US growth allocation with direct exposure to the broadening AI investment cycle, while retaining explicit earnings and valuation discipline.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Strategy AUM was USD 5.486 billion and UCITS fund AUM was USD 58.2 million at 30 June 2026. Daily-dealing Article 8 UCITS. ISIN LU1440728472.

Key links: [Strategy summary](#) | [Presentation](#) | [Peer comparison](#) | [Fund information](#) | [Latest commentary](#) | [AI research](#)

12. DSM Runway

- **Why the strategy:** Runway is designed to capture a broader set of high-quality companies with five to ten years of potential growth. It extends beyond the concentrated large-cap portfolio while retaining DSM's focus on earnings and valuation.
- **Why now:** AI investment is spreading from models and hyperscalers to chips, networking, optical systems, data centres, power, cooling, testing and industrial applications. A broader portfolio can participate in this expansion without making the outcome depend on a small number of mega-cap stocks.
- **Why DSM:** Around two-thirds of Runway is drawn from DSM's US Large Cap Growth strategy. Additional holdings broaden the opportunity set while remaining subject to the same quality, growth and valuation framework.
- **What makes Runway different:** At 30 June 2026, Runway held 92 companies, had an active share of 53, traded at 24.3 times forward earnings and had an estimated earnings-growth rate of 27.6%. It offers broader exposure than DSM US Large Cap Growth or Expressway without becoming a passive thematic portfolio.
- **Track-record context:** Runway was launched in January 2024, so its standalone record is still short. The relevant longer-term evidence is DSM's underlying US Large Cap Growth process, which has been in place since 2002 and has outperformed the Russell 1000 Growth Index over the full period.
- **Portfolio role:** A diversified but active allocation to the broad AI and disruptive-innovation value chain.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Strategy AUM is not publicly disclosed. Available through managed accounts. There is currently no UCITS fund.

Key link: [Runway strategy](#)

13. DSM Expressway

- **Why the strategy:** Expressway is designed for investors who want broader AI exposure than a traditional large-cap growth portfolio, but more concentration than Runway.
- **Why now:** The number of profitable companies benefiting from AI adoption continues to increase. Expressway concentrates capital in higher-conviction opportunities across semiconductors, networking, data-centre infrastructure, power and related technologies.
- **Why DSM:** Expressway applies DSM's established quality, earnings-growth and valuation process to the wider AI ecosystem. It is a fundamental equity strategy, not a basket of companies selected only because they are linked to an investment theme.
- **What makes Expressway different:** At 30 June 2026, Expressway held 75 companies, had an active share of 54, traded at 25.5 times forward earnings and had an estimated earnings-growth rate of 27.8%. Selected Runway holdings are removed to increase exposure to companies participating most directly in the AI investment cycle.
- **Track-record context:** Expressway was launched in January 2026 and does not yet have a meaningful standalone long-term record. The strategy is built on DSM's US Large Cap Growth process, which has been applied since 2002 and has outperformed its benchmark over the full period.
- **Portfolio role:** A higher-conviction satellite allocation for investors seeking targeted exposure to the wider AI ecosystem while retaining profitability and valuation filters.
- **Scale and vehicle:** Strategy AUM is not publicly disclosed. Available through managed accounts. There is currently no UCITS fund.

Key link: [Expressway strategy](#)

For further information, portfolio data or a meeting with one of the investment teams, please contact candoris@candoris.nl.

Best regards / met vriendelijke groet,

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