

Fiera Apex Large Cap Growth Strategy



As of March 31, 2026

Market Environment¹

The first quarter was marked by a rapidly shifting equity landscape. Investor sentiment weakened amid uncertainty around Federal Reserve policy, growing scrutiny of AI related capital spending, and escalating conflict in the Middle East. As a result, equity returns were generally negative. For the quarter, the S&P 500 declined 4.3%, the Nasdaq Composite fell 7.1%, while small caps proved more resilient, with the Russell 2000 posting a modest +0.9% return.

Style performance diverged sharply. Large cap value outperformed growth for a second consecutive quarter, with the Russell 1000 Value gaining 2.1%, while the Russell 1000 Growth declined 9.8%. Smaller cap growth indices were less pressured but still finished the quarter in negative territory, with the Russell 2500 Growth down 3.5% and the Russell 2000 Growth lower by 2.8%.

The “Magnificent Seven”² also struggled, with the Bloomberg Magnificent 7 Index falling 12.1%, as investors questioned whether elevated capital spending plans could pressure future profitability. At the sector level, Energy, Materials, and Utilities were the strongest performers, while Financials, Consumer Discretionary, and Technology were among the weakest.

The broad optimism entering 2026 gave way to a more cautious, selective market environment, with contrarian positioning and stability rewarded. Notably, in a counterintuitive outcome, high quality stocks underperformed lower quality stocks during the downturn. This quarter ranks as the fourth worst relative performance for “quality versus junk” in weak equity markets over the past three decades—surpassed only by Q4 2000, Q1 2001, and Q1 2022.

Performance

Against this backdrop, the Fiera Apex Large Cap Growth strategy returned -8.42% (net of fees), outperforming the Russell 1000 Growth Index, which returned -9.78% during the quarter. Overall, both stock selection and sector allocation contributed to relative performance.

In terms of stock selection, areas of relative strength included information technology (IT), consumer discretionary, materials and financials. Selection in industrials, real estate, health care and communication services weighed on performance. An overweight to the materials sector and an IT underweight boosted returns, while an underweight to consumer staples served as a modest dampener.

At the stock level, positions in semiconductor equipment company Lam Research and global mining company Freeport-McMoRan were among the top contributors to relative returns. Lam Research is a leading supplier of equipment used to manufacture advanced semiconductors, making it a key beneficiary of long-term investment in chip production. Its strong Q1 performance was fueled by a solid earnings beat and analyst upgrades, reflecting accelerating demand for its etch and deposition equipment tied to High Bandwidth Memory (HBM) and Gate-All-Around (GAA) chip production. Freeport-McMoRan, a major producer of copper and other industrial metals, also delivered strong relative performance. Copper prices rose during the quarter as investors focused on growing demand from electrification, data centers and infrastructure projects. Elsewhere, an underweight to sizable Index constituent Microsoft Corporation lifted relative returns as the stock struggled due to concerns about capex and profitability tied to AI investments.

1. Source: FactSet, as of March 31, 2026. Please refer to Index Definitions at the end of this document. 2. The “Magnificent-7” (Mag 7) refers to seven dominant U.S. technology companies—Alphabet (Google), Amazon, Apple, Meta (Facebook), Microsoft, Nvidia, and Tesla—known for their significant influence, innovation, and substantial market capitalization, heavily impacting the S&P 500.

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In contrast, positions in data platform company Snowflake and medtech company Boston Scientific were the biggest individual portfolio detractors. While Snowflake delivered strong quarterly results, the stock was swept up in the software swoon with investors focused on the potential for AI to disrupt the entire software industry. This is a classic example of indiscriminate selling where investors leap before they look. Boston Scientific, a medical technology company that provides innovative solutions for categories such as cardiovascular, endoscopy, and urology also underperformed during the quarter. The company reported mixed results and provided cautious near-term guidance. Management emphasized that underlying demand remains robust, supported by double-digit organic growth and a strong innovation pipeline. Additionally, lack of exposure to NVIDIA which is the largest Index constituent, created a drag. While NVIDIA shares declined, they held up better than the average IT stock in the Russell 1000 Growth Index.

	1 Year (%)	3 Years (%)	5 Years (%)	10 Years (%)
Large Cap Growth (Net)	12.70	18.08	12.99	16.57
Russell 1000 Growth Index	18.81	21.18	12.76	16.83

All figures are expressed in US dollars. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Inherent in any investment is the potential for loss. Net performance is shown after the deduction of expenses and management fees. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. Performance results include the reinvestment of dividends and interest. Dividends received from ADRs are included net of foreign withholding taxes. **Return may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations.**

Outlook¹

Current earnings expectations remain elevated. Consensus forecasts call for approximately 17% earnings-per-share (EPS) growth for the S&P 500 in 2026, with earnings expected to increase across all 11 GICS sectors. Technology is projected to deliver the strongest growth, accounting for roughly two-thirds of total S&P 500 earnings growth, underscoring the market’s continued reliance on the sector.

While economic activity in Q1 2026 was broadly stable, the impact of geopolitical shocks, most notably the Iran conflict, had not yet impacted the data. Financial conditions tightened over the quarter as Treasury yields moved higher and expectations diminished for dovish Federal Reserve actions. At the same time, rising energy prices drove a resurgence in commodity inflation. Brent crude rose sharply from approximately \$60 to \$118 per barrel, contributing to a 23% gain in the Bloomberg Commodity Index in Q1, after a 4.8% increase in Q4.¹ These rising input costs are likely to pressure corporate margins and become more visible in Q2 earnings results and guidance.

Over the past several years, equity performance has been dominated by momentum stocks, particularly companies tied to artificial intelligence and the buildout of AI infrastructure. Investor conviction in AI’s transformative potential, frequently compared to the advent of the Internet, remains strong. However, the current environment has shifted focus toward Federal Reserve policy, corporate credit conditions, and the pace of AI-related spending by hyperscalers as the primary drivers of equity returns over the next year.

As capital expenditures accelerate, the resulting erosion in free-cash-flow margins among hyperscalers has begun to

1. Source: FactSet, as of March 31, 2026. Forecasts and estimates are aspirational, forward-looking and do not represent actual performance. There is no guarantee that such performance will be achieved, and actual results may vary substantially. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Inherent in any investment is the potential for loss. Please see Important Disclosures and Index Definitions on the last page.

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weigh on their equity prices. At the same time, emerging stress in parts of the private credit market could signal a less favorable environment for corporate debt. If inflation remains elevated due to sustained commodity pressures, the Federal Reserve may remain on the sidelines with the potential to affect equity returns, earnings, and valuations until these pressures subside.

Q1 performance suggests the market is undergoing a shift. Value stocks have outperformed for two consecutive quarters, marking a notable departure from the narrow leadership of the “Magnificent Seven” that dominated much of last year. More broadly, the macro narrative is evolving. Oil prices are elevated, the labor market appears stable to softening, and monetary policy remains restrictive. Persistent inflation concerns (even amid slowing economic momentum) are likely to keep the Fed cautious, as its traditional transmission mechanism is muted by the low rates locked in by homeowners and corporates during the pandemic lows.

By anchoring portfolio construction around durable, hard-to-disrupt, secular growth themes and companies that possess Quality and Growth attributes, we believe we are well positioned to navigate changing market conditions. We are maintaining a diverse stance in our portfolio from a security, industry and sector standpoint. At the close of the 1st quarter, the strategy was exposed to 10 of the 11 economic sectors and held its largest overweight to health care and its largest underweight to information technology. The strategy did not have exposure to the utilities sector.

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Composite Description: The Large Cap Growth composite was inceptioned January 1, 1990 (composite created January 1, 2000). The Large Cap Growth Composite includes all portfolios invested in U.S. Equities (including ADR’s) with strong earnings and growth characteristics and large capitalizations.

Index Definitions: Please note that it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

The **S&P 500** is a stock market index made up of approximately 500 US large cap stocks. It is often used as a common benchmark for US stock funds. The index comprises a collection of stocks of 500 leading companies and captures 80% coverage of available market capitalization. Index results assume the re-investment of all dividends and capital gains. The **Russell 1000 Growth Index** is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer of the large-cap growth market. Based on ongoing empirical research of investment manager behavior, the methodology used to determine growth probability approximates the aggregate large-cap growth manager’s opportunity set. The **Russell 1000 Value Index** measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the US equity universe. It is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for the large-cap value segment. The index is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are included and that the represented companies continue to reflect value characteristics. The **Russell 2000 Growth Index** is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer of the small -cap growth market. Based on ongoing empirical research of investment manager behavior, the methodology used to determine growth probability approximates the aggregate small-cap growth manager’s opportunity set. The Index is completely reconstituted annually to ensure larger stocks do not distort the performance and characteristics of the true small-cap opportunity set and that the represented companies continue to reflect growth characteristics. The **Russell 2500 Growth Index** offers investors access to the small to mid-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2500 Growth Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer of the small to mid-cap growth market. Based on ongoing empirical research of investment manager behavior, the methodology used to determine growth probability approximates the aggregate small to mid-cap growth manager’s opportunity set. The Russell 2500 Growth Index is completely reconstituted annually to ensure larger stocks do not distort the performance and characteristics of the true small-cap opportunity set and that the represented companies continue to reflect growth characteristics. The **Nasdaq Composite Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index of more than 2,500 stocks listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange. It is a broad index that is heavily weighted toward the important technology sector. The **Bloomberg Magnificent 7 Total Return Index** is an equal-dollar weighted equity benchmark that tracks a fixed basket of seven dominant U.S. tech-related companies: Alphabet, Amazon, Apple, Meta, Microsoft, Nvidia, and Tesla. It aims to measure the performance of these high-growth, widely traded firms representing the communication services, consumer discretionary, and technology sectors. The **Bloomberg Commodity Index** is made up of 24 exchange-traded futures on physical commodities, representing 22 commodities which are weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity.