

Investment Philosophy & Process



Investment Process

Successful idea generation requires a diverse set of discovery methods.

- Contrarian
- Structural changes (spin-offs, re-orgs, distress)
- Thematic developments
- Company & industry research
- Historical research
- Traditional data screens

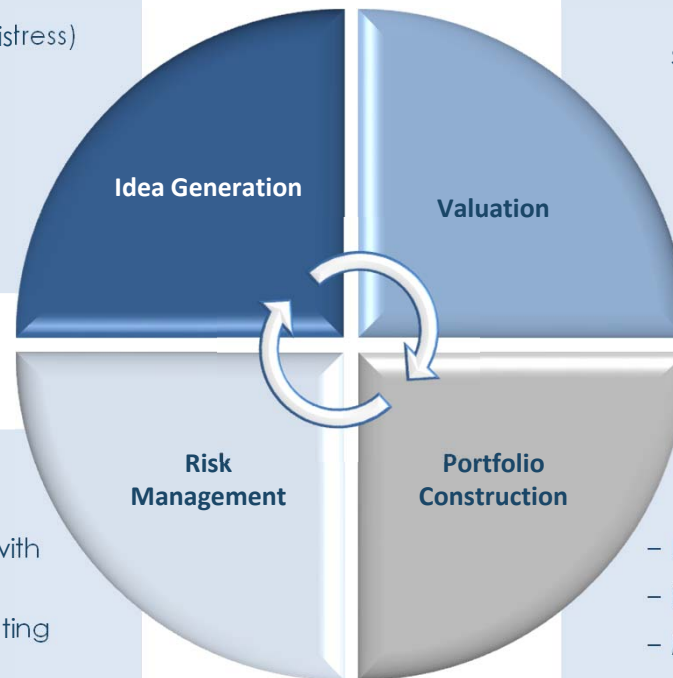
Long-term investing requires the integration of qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Qualitative

- Owner-Operator
- Sustainable Advantage
- Long Product Cycle
- Scalability
- Dormant Assets
- Terms of Trade
- Spin-Off

Quantitative

- Normalized Earnings
- Book Value Discount
- Operating Leverage
- Return on Capital
- Mkt. Cap to Sales
- Sum-of-the-Parts



Our primary focus is avoiding long-term permanent capital loss.

- Volatility in stock prices has little to do with business risk
- Bottom-up investors focused on evaluating long-term, idiosyncratic risks
- Traditional security classifications are becoming increasingly less relevant
- Identify co-dependency amongst businesses

Our approach to portfolio construction seeks to maximize overall return while managing risks.

- Initial positions sizes generally 2 to 5%¹
- Build positions over time
- Multi-security positions when appropriate
- Limit trading to maximize returns, reduce trading costs and minimize taxes
- Cash allocation is a function opportunity

⁽¹⁾ The max position size is typically 10% but may be larger.