

Standard Life Private Equity Trust

Share price out of sync?

Private equity fund of funds, like Standard Life Private Equity (SLPE), have been on the periphery of the recovery in global stocks. Investors have attempted to anticipate the COVID-19 impact on net asset value (NAV), given the lag in valuing private companies, but have failed to reflect the rebound in markets. With its discount widening to nearly (25%), SLPE's shares appear to have been penalised disproportionately.

Annualised returns over the past five years have been in the double-digits, while nearly half of SLPE's portfolio is in the more resilient consumer staples, technology, and healthcare sectors. SLPE provides underlying company exposure to European success stories such as Action (non-food discounter) and TeamViewer (remote support software). The bulk of its primary fund commitments made over the past year or so have been to strategies with a strong tech-focus. SLPE is also one of the few listed private equity funds to have a specific dividend policy.

Private equity fund of funds with a European bias

SLPE aims to achieve long-term total returns through a diversified portfolio of private equity funds, and direct investments into private companies alongside private equity managers (co-investments), the majority of which will have a European focus. Its portfolio is more concentrated than those of most of its peers; the top 10 underlying private equity funds accounted for 47.9% of NAV, as at 31 March 2020. Like many private equity funds, SLPE has no formal benchmark. Historically, the portfolio has been most-closely correlated to European small-cap indices.

Year ended	Share price TR (%)	NAV total return (%)	MSCI Eur. Small Cap TR (%)	MSCI Europe TR (%)	LPX Europe TR (%)
30/06/16	7.3	22.9	9.1	5.1	12.3
30/06/17	52.9	21.8	31.1	25.4	37.3
30/06/18	1.4	10.2	11.0	4.2	10.1
30/06/19	7.9	12.0	(2.8)	6.4	7.1
30/06/20	(11.9)	(3.6)	(2.3)	(3.5)	(11.3)

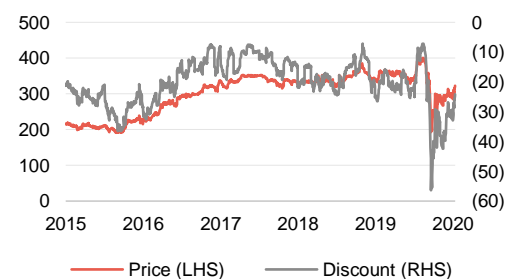
Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Sector	Private equity
Ticker	SLPE LN
Base currency	GBP
Price	322.0
NAV*	424.4p*
Premium/(discount)	(24.1%)
Yield**	4.0%**

* Morningstar estimate as at 30 June 2020, last published NAV 427.7 at 31 May 2020. ** 12 months trailing yield

Share price and discount

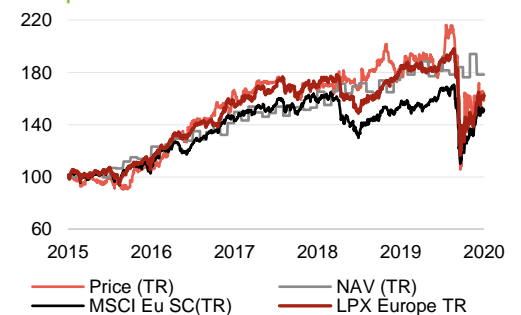
Time period 30/06/2015 to 10/07/2020



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Performance over five years

Time period 30/06/2015 to 30/06/2020



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Domicile	United Kingdom
Inception date	May 2001
Manager	SL Capital Partners
Market cap	495.1m
Shares outstanding	153.7m
Daily vol. (1-yr. avg.)	139.3k shares
Net cash	13.0%

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Valuations to remain under pressure

Up until recently, European private equity had consistently outperformed the MSCI World Index

For most of the past five years, the LPX Europe Index (representing the performance of Europe-listed private equity companies) has outperformed the MSCI World Index. Until March this year, the normalised five-year returns (31 May 2015 = 100) of European-listed private equity funds had not been below the world index, for any length of time. The relative underperformance of listed private equity through the pandemic period reflects an attempt by the market to anticipate the ultimate impact on the value of unlisted companies.

Figure 1: Ratio of LPX Europe Index versus MSCI World Index, total returns re-based to 31 May 2015



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Slowdown in drawdowns will take longer, compared to distributions

SLPE's lead manager, Alan Gauld, expects valuations to remain under pressure over the coming months, due to COVID-19. As with public markets, most of the impact has been felt by bricks and mortar-based businesses. Some of SLPE's underlying company exposures have benefitted from the sea change, notably the remote working software platform, TeamViewer (see page 7). Alan anticipates that valuations may suffer further falls over the coming months, ahead of SLPE's financial year-end results to 30 September. Distributions (cash flows generated by the underlying funds) will inevitably slow, with the decline in merger and acquisition (M&A) activity making it harder for SLPE's underlying managers to realise investments. Alan expects a slowdown in drawdowns (when the underlying managers draw on the capital committed by investors) as well, but this will take longer, for reasons that include underlying managers' financing deals made before the outbreak of COVID-19 and capital injections into portfolio companies, where required.

Alan says that, encouragingly, most managers have not requested follow-on investments, to support existing portfolio companies. Where needed, most of the underlying European companies held by the third-party funds have been able to access state financing. In Spain, for example, where several sectors were shut by royal decree, there was more onus on the state to provide support.

PE has form when it comes to adapting to and capitalising on dislocations

Ultimately, the manager says, private equity is best judged over longer time periods. While SLPE's managers will largely continue to focus on helping companies mitigate the pandemic's impact, history has shown that private equity tends to perform very well through periods of market dislocation.

The COVID-19 crisis appears unlikely to deliver the same opportunities 2008 did. Private equity's track record of adapting quickly to its environment suggests opportunities should still abound, for the most creative managers particularly

Not the great opportunity 2008 was

In hindsight, private equity, as an asset class, benefitted profoundly from the global financial crisis of 2008. Depressed valuations provided what was probably a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the buyout market to generate very strong returns. Alan says that the conditions for a repeat are not there this time. The valuation opportunity is not currently comparable, owing in part to the unprecedented recovery in the stock market since the March nadir. Alan also notes that these days, companies generally have much more **covenant-lite** balance sheets. The 2008 crisis is also still relatively fresh in the memory for many managers and the wider corporate world, so even with more attractive valuation opportunities available, the financial modelling would probably need updating. Alan adds that for those displaying creativity, opportunities will still present themselves over the coming months, for fund of funds managers, like SLPE, and the underlying funds they invest in.

Historically, private equity has shown its ability to adapt and deliver strong returns. The sheer volume of capital that was being committed to the industry (to a lesser extent in Europe versus the US), up to 2019, as we moved nearer the end of the economic cycle, reflected how well the industry had performed since 2008. The opportunity set accessible via private equity was being reinforced by the structural trend of companies staying private for much longer. Access to private funding, predominantly from private equity, drove this. As the world re-models itself through the pandemic, Alan says the industry will look to adapt to maximise returns from existing investments, and source new ones. He mentioned corporate carve-outs (selling minority stakes in existing businesses) and public to private transactions as two likely avenues.

Opportunities likely to re-appear in the secondary market

Before the pandemic, the secondary market for private equity funds had become much less attractive. The buoyant exit market made it increasingly difficult to find value in acquiring secondaries, which was a factor behind SLPE introducing the capacity to make co-investments (direct investments into private companies made alongside a private equity manager). For more on co-investments please refer to our most recent update note – click [here](#) to access it.

From an IRR perspective, secondary market investments can provide relatively higher returns

However, as a result of the pandemic, Alan says that SLPE will pivot its focus to secondaries over the coming months. Though activity will clearly be lower in aggregate, opportunities to add quality funds to the portfolio, at distressed prices, are likely to appear. Whilst returns from secondary investments can appear lower when a multiple of cost is used, as the investor typically enters later in the process, we note that from an **internal rate of return** (IRR) perspective, typically shorter holding periods compared to primary investments can lead to relatively higher returns. For example, an equivalent return from a multiple of cost perspective, will always have a higher IRR if said return is generated over a shorter time period.

By comparison, Alan expects there to be little activity in the co-investment space over the rest of the year.

Asset allocation

SLPE's portfolio provides exposure to more than 400 underlying companies through 54 fund interests.

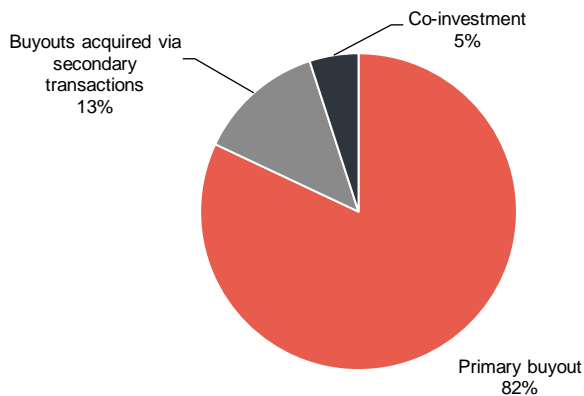
As at 31 March 2020, the portfolio provided exposure to over 400 underlying private companies, through 54 funds. Out of these funds, the top 10 funds account for 47.9% of NAV. These levels are seen by the manager as a sweet-spot, providing sufficient diversification, without overly diversifying away potential returns. SLPE predominantly makes primary commitments (the commitment to invest a specific sum in a new fund), though the secondary market (for stakes in existing rather than new funds) could provide some interesting value-based opportunities going forward.

SLPE tends to work with underlying managers whom it knows and trusts, making use of relationships that have been cultivated over many years. We note that as at 31 March 2020, over 70% of the fund's NAV was attributable to 17 core managers.

As Figure 3 illustrates, 45% of the portfolio is in funds over four years old. In ordinary circumstances, these funds would be nearing their 'exit zones.' The pandemic is clearly going to have a material impact on distributions by SLPE's underlying managers, over the near-term at the very least. Alan believes that having a sizeable chunk of the portfolio nearing maturity will be an advantage, once the exit environment returns to something approaching normality.

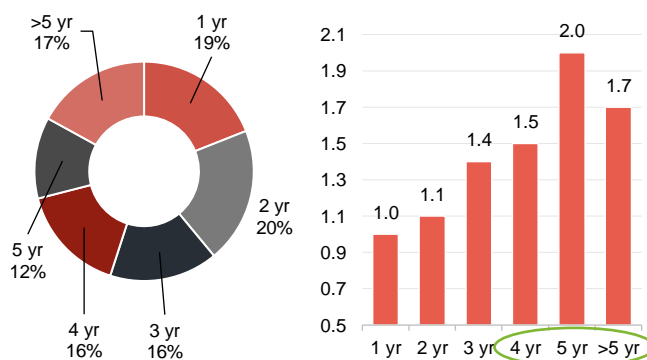
We note that as at 31 March 2020, investments that were five years or older, were valued at an average multiple of 2.0x. This compares with a multiple of 2.9x at the last financial year-end. The difference can be attributed to a mix of realisations since, most notably from 3i Eurofund V, which held Action (www.action.com), at a high multiple (see below), and the pandemic's initial impact on valuations. As a result of the Eurofund V transaction, SLPE realisation multiple for the interim period was 5.0x.

Figure 2: NAV split by fund type at 30 September 2019



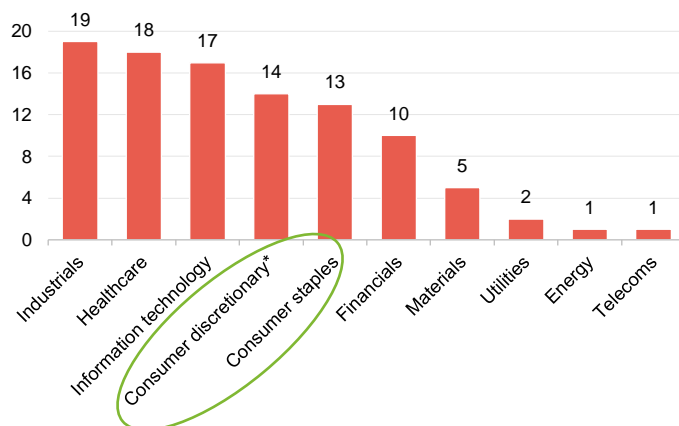
Source: SL Capital Partners

Figure 3: Maturity profile at 31 March 2020, by weight (LHS) and valuation (RHS)



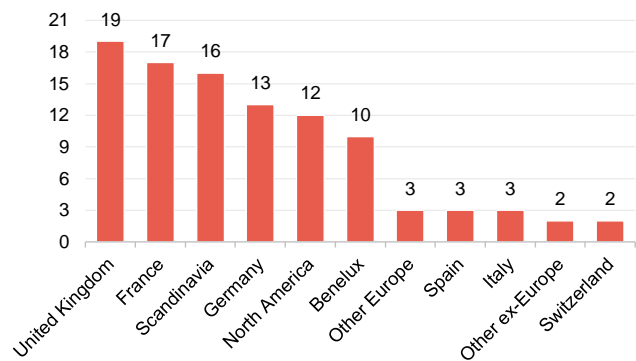
Source: SL Capital Partners. Note: Chart on the LHS shows the percentage exposure to each vintage and the chart on the RHS shows the weighted average valuation of each vintage.

Figure 4: Sectoral exposure (%) at 31 March 2020



Source: SL Capital Partners. *Note: Exposure to Action has been reclassified from consumer discretionary to consumer staples, to more accurately reflect the nature of the business.

Figure 5: Geographic exposure (%) at 31 March 2020



Source: SL Capital Partners

Northern and Western Europe make up more than 75% of the portfolio. SLPE's manager expects to see the allocation to the US continue to move up gradually over time, perhaps up to around 20% of the portfolio, aided by the additional resource that the combined ASI team has dedicated to this area.

SLPE has re-classified its exposure to the non-food discount retailer, Action, from discretionary to staples

With respect to the sector mix, illustrated by Figure 4, readers of our previous notes on SLPE will note the lower weight attributed to discretionary consumer spending. Over the most recent interim period, SLPE re-classified Action, a highly successful non-food discount retail business, with a core presence across the Benelux, French and Germanic markets, from the consumer discretionary to consumer staples. Alan believes the business is more appropriately considered a staple, given that more than half of its sales can be classified under essential goods. Although Action does not operate an online sales channel, lower footfall, during the pandemic, has been balanced out by higher spending per visit.

SLPE's exposure to healthcare and technology has been growing. Together with consumer staples, these sectors account for nearly half of the portfolio

More broadly, fund allocation decisions over recent years have seen the sector exposure shift more towards higher growth areas, such as information technology and healthcare, which have been and appear set to continue to perform resiliently in the current and post-pandemic world. As at 31 March 2020, the relatively more resilient consumer staples – information technology and healthcare sectors – accounted for 48% of SLPE's portfolio. Alan expects the negative impact on COVID-19 to be disproportionately felt by the consumer discretionary and industrials sectors, which most recently were 33% of the portfolio. However, he notes that pockets of success, such as ecommerce, makes it difficult to apply a broad brush approach.

Top 10 fund exposures

Figure 6: 10 largest private equity funds as at 31 March 2020

Fund and vintage year	Fund size EURbn (unless stated)	Strategy	Geography	Position value 31 Mar 20 £m	Position value 30 Sep 19 £m	% of NAV 31 Mar 20	% of NAV 30 Sep 19	NAV change (%)	Net multiple*
Advent Global Private Equity VIII – 2016	13.0	Mid-market buyouts	Global	39.7	44.5	6.1	6.3	(0.2)	1.1x
Permira V – 2014	5.0	Transformational buyouts	Global	38.3	39.1	5.8	5.5	+0.3	2.9x
IK VIII – 2016	1.9	Mid-market buyouts	Northern Europe	36.9	41.2	5.6	5.8	(0.2)	1.2x
Altor Fund IV – 2014	2.1	Nordic Middle Market	Northern Europe	34.0	33.5	5.2	4.7	+0.5	1.2x
IK VII – 2012	1.4	Mid-market buyouts	Northern Europe	31.8	40.1	4.8	5.6	(0.8)	1.8x
Nordic Capital Fund VIII – 2013	3.6	Complex buyouts global healthcare Northern	Northern Europe	29.9	37.7	4.6	5.3	(0.7)	1.7x
Bridgepoint Europe V – 2015	4.0	Middle market and buyouts	Europe	28.0	31.5	4.3	4.4	(0.1)	1.3x
Exponent III – 2015	1.0	Mid-market buyouts	UK	26.4	33.4	4.0	4.7	(0.7)	1.0x
CVC Capital Partners VI – 2014	10.5	Mid-market buyouts	Europe & North America	24.7	37.7	3.8	3.9	(0.1)	1.5x
PAI Europe VI - 2014	3.3	Mid-market buyouts	Western Europe	24.2	25.0	3.7	3.5	+0.2	1.3x
Total of top 10				313.9	383.1	47.9	53.9	(6.0)	1.5x**

Source: SL Capital Partners, Marten & Co. *Note: calculated by SLPE's manager in sterling on the basis of the total realised and unrealised return for the interest held. These figures have not been reviewed or approved by the relevant fund or its manager. **Note: average net multiple from the top 10.

After its exposure to highly successful retailer Action was realised, SLPE re-invested some of the proceeds back into the retailer, through a co-investment

Near-term changes in allocations tend to be driven by realisations and the pace of reinvestment. Over the most recent interim period to end-March, the most notable change within the largest fund allocations was 3i Eurofund V dropping out of the top ten. In November 2019, a transaction was announced that saw the Eurofund V realise its investment in Action. The acquiring party was the wider 3i Group, taking its ownership to around 80%.

Eurofund V realised over 30x its initial investment in Action, in what is regarded as one of the most successful European private equity buyouts ever. SLPE realised £51.1m from the transaction (over 5x its investment), which it followed up by re-investing £22.6m back into Action, in a co-investment, with the 3i Venice Partnership. In doing so, material exposure to a company with still-attractive growth prospects was maintained, while bringing down the size of the investment as a percentage of NAV to a level more in proportion with the other top underlying company exposures (see Figure 7).

The 3i fund was replaced in the top-10 by PAI Europe VI (2014 vintage). The fund targets the upper mid-market and is mainly active in the healthcare, business services, consumer staples, industrials, and retail sectors.

Top 10 underlying company exposures

Figure 7: 10 largest underlying holdings at 31 March 2020

Company	Business	Fund	% of NAV 31 Mar 20	% of NAV 30 Sep 19	% change
Action	Consumer staples - non-food discount retailer	Co-investment	3.7	7.7	(4.0)
TeamViewer	Technology - remote support software	Permira V	2.1	1.6	+0.5
Mademoiselle Dessert	Consumer staples – bakery products	Co-investment	1.3	0.8	+0.5
Handicare	Healthcare - technical aid equipment	Nordic Capital Fund VII	1.2	1.0	+0.2
CID Lines	Industrials – hygiene solutions	IK VII	1.2	0.7	+0.5
Coliséé	Healthcare – elderly care	IK VIII	1.1	0.7	+0.4
R1 RCM	Healthcare - physician advisory provider	TowerBrook Investors IV	1.1	0.9	+0.2
Froneri	Consumer staples – ice cream manufacturing	PAI Europe V	1.0	-	-
Signature Foods	Consumer staples – branded and private label food manufacturer	IK VII	0.9	0.7	+0.2
Benvic	Industrials – PVC-based thermoplastics	Investindustrial Growth	0.9	0.8	+0.1
Total of top 10			14.5	16.7	(2.2)

Source: SL Capital Partners, Marten & Co

The remote working software company, TeamViewer, has been performing very well.

Figure 7 illustrates SLPE’s top 10 underlying company exposures at 31 March 2020 and how these compare against 30 September 2019. The largest company in the portfolio continues to be Action (discussed above).

Remote support software TeamViewer (www.teamviewer.com), held via Permira V, will likely see its contribution to NAV continue to rise, given just how much its model is suited to the work-from-home environment, which is likely to be a long-lasting structural trend.

Figure 8: TeamViewer share price (EUR)



Source: Bloomberg, Marten & Co

TeamViewer offers a software solution that is easy to install and use, which incorporates remote access administration, multi-user web-conferencing, desktop, and file sharing. Permira exited 42% of its holding last September, with a Frankfurt-listing that valued the TeamViewer at €5.3bn. It was the 2019’s largest European IPO at the time and one of the largest European software IPOs in history. We note that as at 10 July 2020, TeamViewer’s shares had increased by more than 50%, since 31 March 2020.

New entrants to the top 10, over the interim period, include Froneri, Colisee, Signature Foods and Benvic:

- Froneri (www.froneri.com) – Froneri is a global ice cream manufacturer, with market leadership across branded and private label ice cream. SLPE is attracted to the resilience of the sector and Froneri’s high cash generation.
- Coliséé (www.groupecolisee.com) - Coliséé is involved in the elderly care sector, mainly in France, Italy and Spain. It has expanded to China too. The company is a major provider of services within nursing homes and homecare.
- Signature Foods (www.signaturefoods.com) – previously known as Salad Signature, Signature Foods is a leading branded and private label manufacturer

of spreads, dips and salads. The company holds a market leading position in the Benelux region, and more recently has been expanding its presence in Northern Europe, in markets including France, Germany and the UK.

- Benvic (www.benvic.com) – based in France, Benvic is active across the development, production and marketing of polyvinyl chloride (PVC)-based thermoplastic solutions. PVC is one of the world’s leading synthetic plastic polymers. Benvic’s products are used across many industries, including construction, automotive, aerospace and packaging and the transport of fluids.

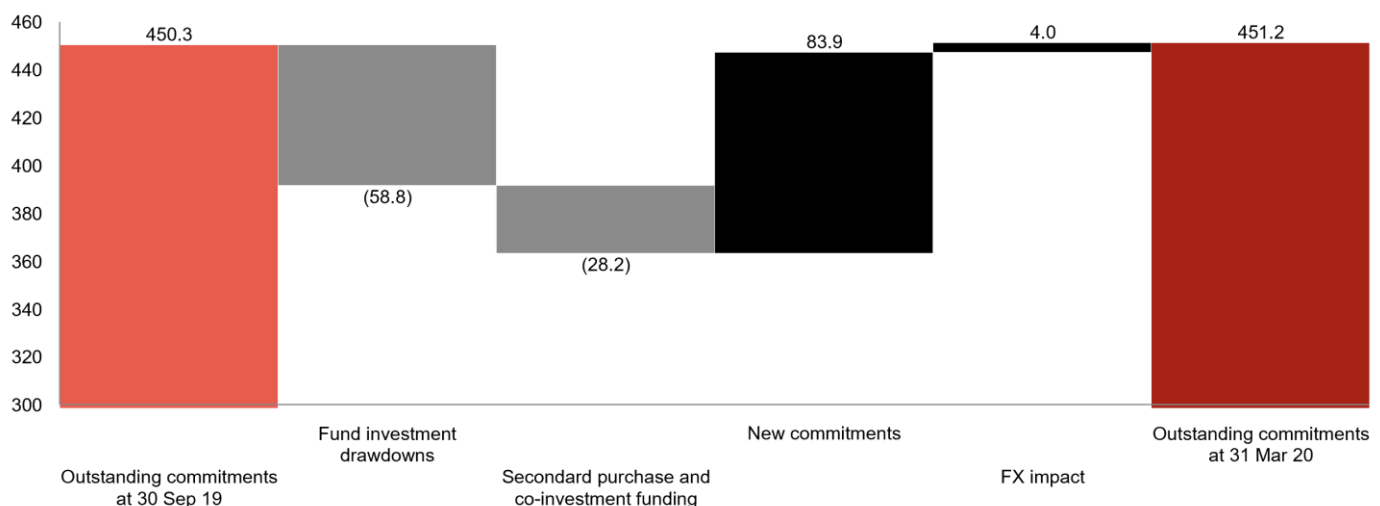
Readers interested in more information on some of the other names within SLPE’s top 10 underlying should see our previous notes, where many of these have been discussed (see page 16 of this note). For example, Mademoiselle Desserts (SLPE’s first co-investment – an investment of €6m, made alongside IK Investment Partners) and R1 RCM were discussed in our May 2019 note.

Tech-focus dominates primary commitments six-months to 31 March 2020

As at 31 May 2020, SLPE had net assets of £657.5m, including outstanding commitments of £457.6m and a cash balance of £57.7m. A £100m credit facility also remains undrawn.

We note that over the six months to 31 March, four primary fund commitments were completed, as well as one secondary transaction and the aforementioned Action co-investment. Cumulative new commitments amounted to £83.9m – the movement in drawdowns and commitment are summarised in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Movements in outstanding commitments and drawdowns (£m)



Source: SL Capital Partners, Marten & Co

Out of the four new primary commitments, £37.4m was allocated to European-focused funds and £17m into those focused on the US. These are summarised as follows:

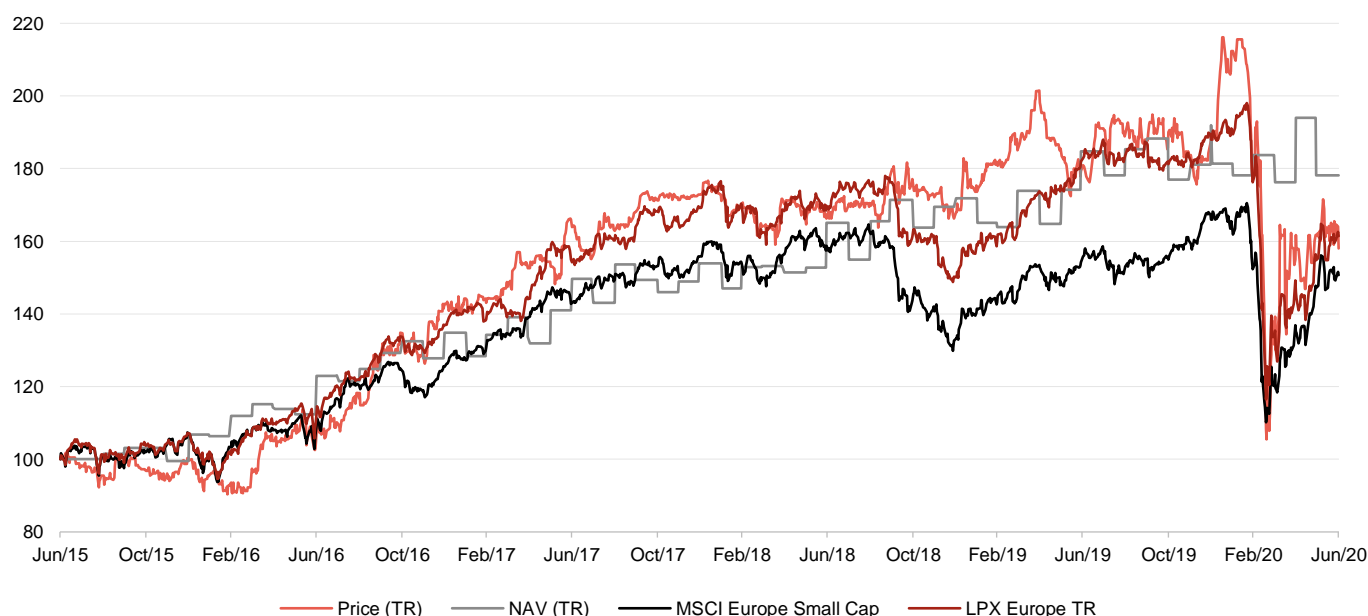
- Hg Saturn 2 (£12.2m committed) – a \$4.9bn fund that invests mainly in the upper midmarket, with an emphasis on large software companies based in Europe and US.
- Hg Genesis 9 (£13.8m committed) – a €4.4bn fund that targets mid-market software and tech-enabled services businesses based in Europe.

- Hg Mercury 3 (£11.4m committed) – a circa €1.3bn fund investing in lower mid-market software and tech-enabled services businesses based in Europe.
- Seidler Equity Partners VII (£17m committed) – an \$800m fund focused primarily on lower mid-market North American companies. We note that SLPE has steadily been increasing primary commitments in the US. Previously, US exposure was generally delivered through Europe-based managers or global groups.

The one secondary transaction over the interim period was a £6.7m investment in PAI Special Partnerships. It was created following a secondary transaction involving the two remaining assets in PAI Europe V, notably Froneri.

Performance

Figure 10: SLPE NAV and price performance compared with the LPX Europe and MSCI Europe Small Cap Indices – five-year total returns to 30 June 2020



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

SLPE delivered double-digit annualised NAV returns over the five years to end-June 2020

In NAV and share price total return terms, over the five years to 31 May 2020, SLPE has comfortably outperformed the LPX Europe, MSCI Europe, and MSCI Europe Small Cap indices. SLPE’s shares have underperformed the MSCI Europe Small Cap index over one, three and six months, as well as over one year.

On an annualised basis, over the five years to 30 June 2020, we note that SLPE delivered total NAV and share price returns of 12.2% and 9.6%, respectively. The LPX Europe index returned 10.0%, over the same period.

Figure 11: SLPE cumulative total return performance to 30 June 2020

	1 month (%)	3 months (%)	6 months (%)	1 year (%)	3 years (%)	5 years (%)	10 years (%)
NAV TR	0.0	1.1	(7.2)	(3.6)	19.0	78.1	181.5
Price TR	(2.3)	13.5	(15.9)	(11.9)	(3.6)	58.0	235.0
LPX Europe TR GBP	4.3	19.1	(14.2)	(11.3)	4.6	61.4	203.8
MSCI Europe TR EUR	4.2	16.0	(6.1)	(3.5)	7.0	41.0	122.6
MSCI Europe Small Cap TR	2.4	22.2	(9.2)	(2.3)	5.4	50.7	196.4

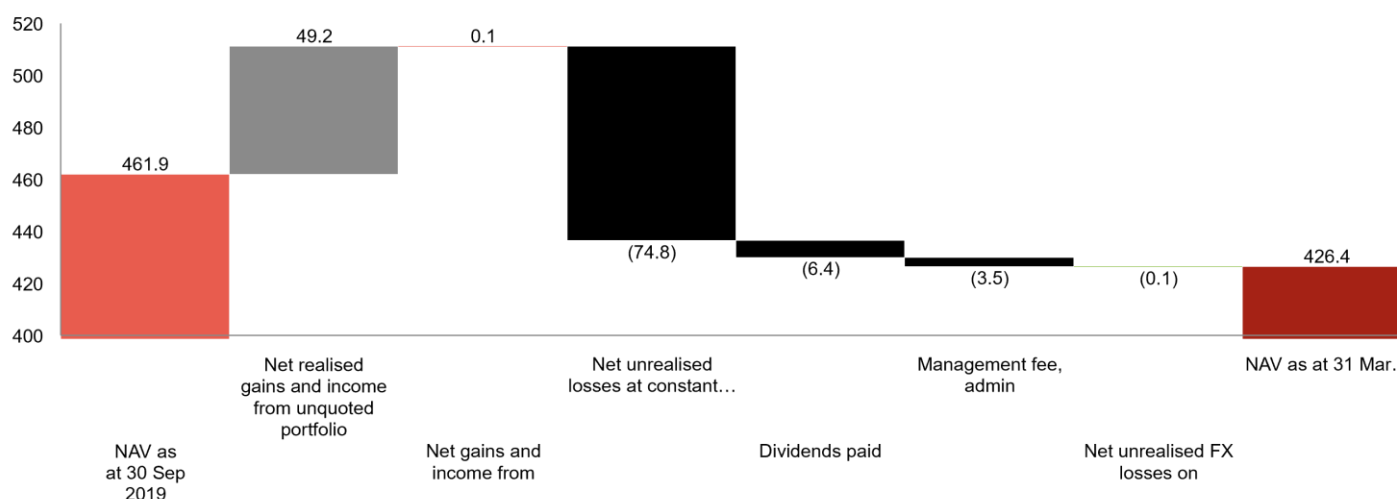
Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Results for the interim period to 31 March 2020

There was a 12.5% decline in portfolio valuation over the first half of the financial year, while SLPE's NAV fell by a lower 6.3%, as a result of realised gains

Over the six months to 31 March 2020, SLPE delivered an NAV total return of (6.3%). This was the first quarter where the impact of the pandemic fed through to the portfolio, where there was a (12.5%) valuation impact, without taking currency moves into account. Given the lagged impact on NAV, as the pandemic's impact on the values of unlisted companies flows through to the managers of the underlying funds (general partners), Alan expects valuations to continue to be negatively impacted by COVID-19 over the second half of the financial year. The impact is difficult to estimate, at this stage. We note that the pandemic impact on earnings, across the underlying companies, is likely to be materially offset by the increase in market comparable valuations, as a result of the broader rally in equities since. The contributors and detractors to NAV, over the interim results period, are illustrated in Figure 12 below.

Figure 12: Movements in SLPE's NAV (pence per share)



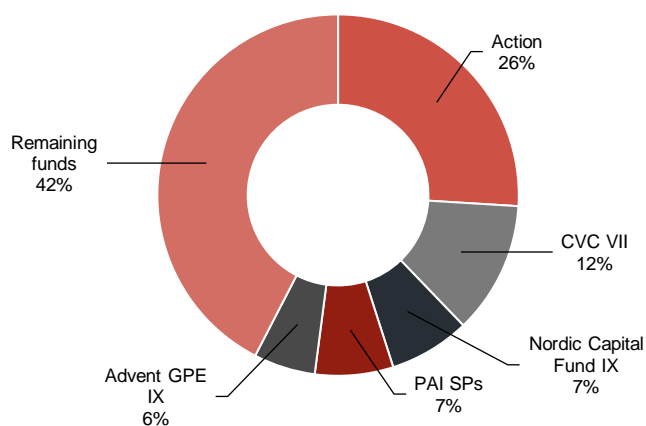
Source: SL Capital Partners, Marten & Co

Realisations over the interim period amounted to £93.8m, mainly attributable to 3i Eurofund V, which held Action. Figures 13 and 14 highlight the main moves in drawdowns and distributions, over the period to 31 March. Distributions will continue to slow over the coming months. Excluding the Eurofund V realisation, SLPE's realised return multiple was 2.3x cost.

Drawdowns totalled £87m over the same period, so SLPE was a net seller over the period, based on the difference between aggregate drawdowns and distributions.

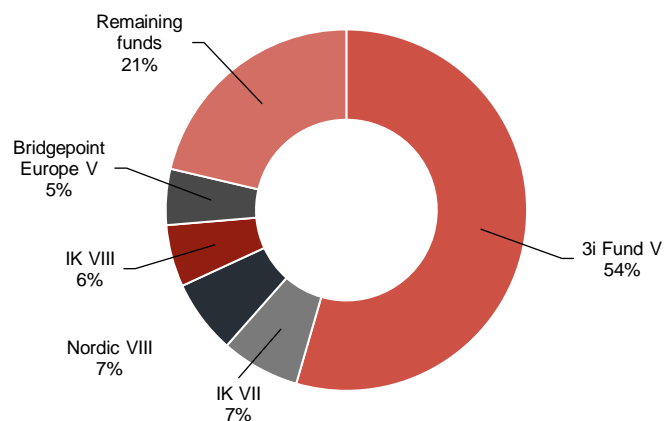
Whilst it expects activity around new primary commitments to slow over the coming months, drawdowns are expected to continue at a fairly typical pace as the underlying managers pay down their credit facilities over the normal course of business. Drawdowns will then begin to slow down, in line with declining global M&A activity.

Figure 13: Drawdowns over the six months to 31 March 2020, £m



Source: SL Capital Partners, Marten & Co

Figure 14: Distributions over the six months to 31 March 2020, £m



Source: SL Capital Partners, Marten & Co

Peer-group

Figure 15: Private equity sector peer group comparison

	Market cap (GBP)	Premium/ (Discount) (%)	Dividend yield (%)*	Ongoing charge (%)	Net gearing ³	Cumulative NAV TR performance to 30 June		
						1 year (%)	3 years (%)	5 years (%)
Standard Life Private Equity	495	(24.1)	4.0	1.12	87	(3.6)	19.0	78.1
HarbourVest Global PE ¹	1,286	(22.6)	-	- ²	95	5.6	40.8	99.9
Pantheon International ¹	1,163	(25.4)	-	1.23	90	4.7	32.1	88.1
HgCapital	1,044	8.3	2.0	1.60	76	(0.6)	40.9	107.1
Apax Global Alpha	737	(11.1)	5.7	0.70	87	(5.5)	21.4	67.6
Princess Private Equity	572	(19.5)	-	1.84	96	4.2	27.0	107.1
ICG Enterprise ¹	535	(28.8)	2.0	1.34	94	5.0	34.4	72.8
Oakley Capital	425	(36.1)	1.3	1.10	93	10.6	55.9	102.1
BMO Private Equity ¹	258	(12.4)	3.8	1.22	132	7.6	26.6	74.2
Symphony International	123	(49.7)	-	2.44	98	(42.9)	(35.7)	(17.9)
JPEL Private Equity	110	(31.7)	-	1.23	127	(4.3)	2.5	58.4
Electra Private Equity	71	(50.1)	-	2.50	98	(22.5)	(31.0)	15.0
Average (wider peer group)	568	(25.3)	3.1	1.48	98	(3.5)	19.5	71.0
Rank in wider peer group	7/12	6/12	2/12	3/11⁴	2/12⁴	8/12	9/12	6/12
Average (direct peer group)	747	(22.6)	3.3	1.10	100	3.9	30.6	82.6
Rank in direct peer group¹	4/5	3/5	1/5	1/4⁴	1/5⁴	5/5	5/5	3/5

Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co. Market capitalisation, premium/(discount) and dividend yield figures as at 10 July 2020. Ongoing charges and net gearing as at 31 December 2019. Note 1) The trusts SLPE considers to be its direct peer-group. Note 2) HarbourVest's ongoing charges ratio is understated as it does not reflect charges on underlying funds - we have therefore excluded it from this table. Note 3) Net gearing is total assets minus cash and fixed interest to net assets expressed as a percentage (a figure of 100 = ungeared). Note 4) Ongoing charges and net gearing rankings are lowest to highest.

SLPE is a member of the AIC's private equity sector, which comprises some 23 members. However, for the purpose of this analysis, we have narrowed down the wider peer group to 12 funds. 3i Group is among those excluded, as it considers itself

SLPE has been proactively revising the value of some of its fund holdings. Not all of the listed private equity sector adopted the same approach, which can skew near term NAV comparisons

Given the inherently longer-term nature of private equity investing, SLPE's relative performance is most appropriately judged over a medium and long-term basis

SLPE's ongoing charges are lower than funds more than twice its size. It is also the only fund amongst its peers whose manager does not charge a performance fee, on top of those paid to third-party managers

to be an asset manager. It also has investment interests extending beyond private equity.

As illustrated by Figure 15, we have also included rankings against a subset of fund of funds that SLPE considers to be its direct peer group: HarbourVest Global Private Equity, Pantheon International, ICG Enterprise and BMO Private Equity. While SLPE's total returns appear lower than some of its peers over a one year period, we emphasise that the impact of COVID-19 is feeding through to the NAVs of funds at different points in time. SLPE has proactively revised down the value of some of its fund holdings, in cases where the underlying managers had yet to do so. Not all the funds listed in Figure 15 have adopted the same approach.

Given that SLPE's, and indeed the wider sector's strategies, are inherently longer-term and SLPE's indefinite life structure, the five-year figures arguably provide a better basis for comparison. Here, SLPE has delivered the third (out of five) and sixth best (out of 12) returns against its direct and wider peer groups. Longer time periods can provide a more accurate representation of the realised returns generated.

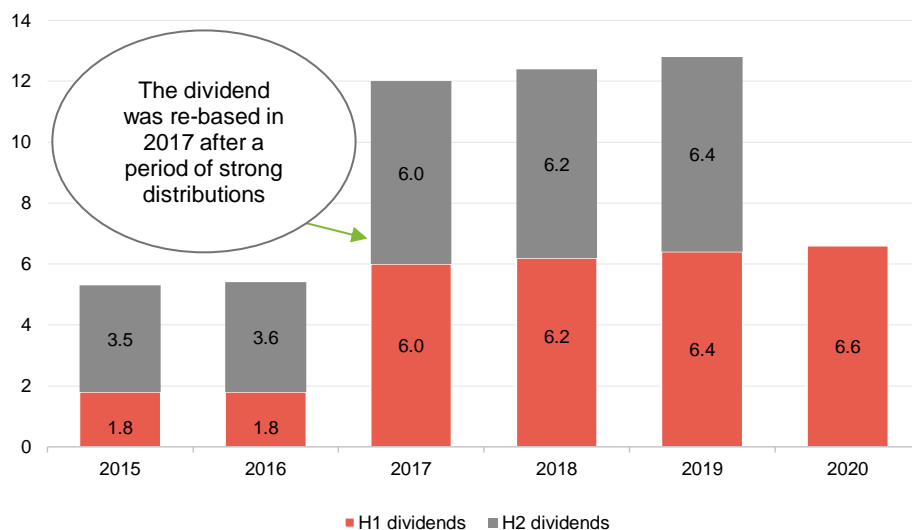
SLPE's ongoing charges ratio of 1.1% is the lowest of its direct peer group and competitive versus the wider peer group. We note that SLPE is the only fund, among those listed in Figure 15, whose manager does not levy a performance fee, in addition to performance fees paid out to third-party managers. SLPE's ongoing charges are lower than funds that are more than twice its size, in market cap terms.

SLPE's dividend yield at 4.0% is above the wider peer average of 3.1% (six of members of the wider peer group do not provide a yield at all). SLPE's yield is also the highest within its direct peer group.

Notwithstanding the pandemic's wider impact on valuation and exit schedules across the industry, cushioned more recently by the rising value of market comparables, SLPE's discount does appear steep, relative to its peers. Few match its five-year return record, while its yield and ongoing charges also compare favourably. Finally, at the end of 2019, SLPE held net cash of around 13%, which only HgCapital bettered.

Dividends

Figure 16: SLPE’s dividend (pence per share) history over financial year ends to 30 September



Source: Standard Life Private Equity. Note: 2020 figure only includes the interim dividend, payable for the six-months to 31 March 2020.

SLPE’s dividend policy remains a competitive advantage

The board is reviewing its ability to finance dividends for the rest of the year, at levels expected at the beginning of 2020

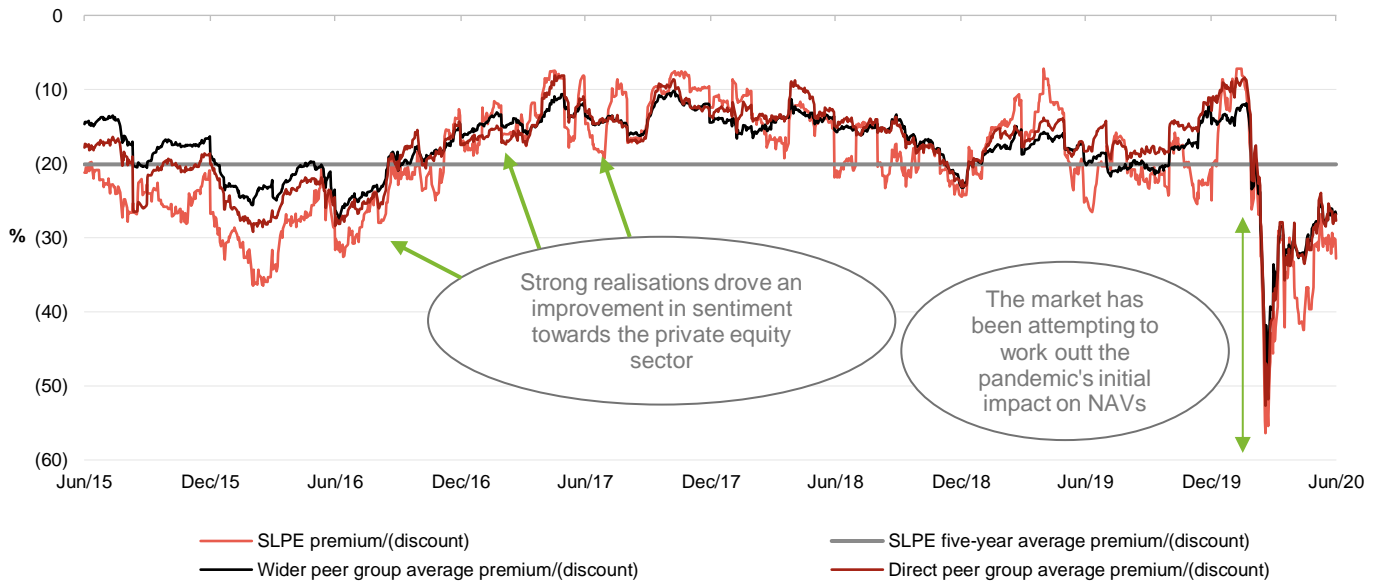
As noted above in the peer group section, many of SLPE’s peers do not pay a dividend. SLPE’s dividends are paid on a quarterly basis – the fund has historically aimed to retain the real, inflation-adjusted, value of the total annual distribution. As at 10 July 2020, SLPE’s shares were yielding 4.0%, on a trailing basis.

In April, SLPE paid out the first interim dividend, of 3.3p, for the current financial year. A second interim dividend of 3.3p will be paid out in July, with the 6.6p aggregate figure for the first half of the year ending 30 September, representing a 3.1% year-on-year increase. However, given ongoing uncertainty surrounding the outlook for distributions and realisations by general partners over the rest of the calendar year, SLPE’s board has said that it is reviewing its ability to fund the remaining dividend for the rest of the year, to what would have been the expected level at the beginning of 2020.

Referring to Figure 16, we note that the dividend was re-based to 12p for the year ended 30 September 2017 in order offer a much higher yield. Readers interested in more detail on the revised dividend policy can access our [July 2018 annual note](#).

Premium/(discount)

Figure 17: SLPE premium/(discount) over five-years to 30 June 2020



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co. *Note: SLPE's direct peer group includes HarbourVest Global private equity, Pantheon International, ICG Enterprise and BMO Private Equity.

SLPE's discount widened to over (50%) in March. It remains well above its five-year average, as the market attempts to work out the eventual impact on NAV

SLPE's discount has historically been subject to fairly large fluctuations, though the past few months have clearly been unprecedented. As at 10 July 2020, SLPE was trading at a discount of (24.1%), about 4% below its five-year average. The relatively subdued performance of SLPE's shares and that of the wider AIC private equity sector, over the quarter-ending 30 June, reflected the market's attempt to work out the pandemic's initial impact on NAVs. The NAVs of private equity fund of funds, like SLPE, are typically reported on a monthly basis, so there is some lag. This is led by the managers of the underlying funds.

Within the AIC universe, private equity has been among the hardest hit over recent months. It takes a while for changes in the valuation of unlisted companies to flow through. SLPE expects the impact of the pandemic on the turnover, income generation and balance sheet of portfolio companies, to become much clearer over the coming months.

SLPE's board will review the case for buying back shares once market conditions normalise and there is a firmer understanding of the pandemic's impact on valuation

SLPE retains the authority to repurchase up to 14.99% of its issued share capital, which is renewed annually. Given the importance of maintaining adequate cash flow, the board works closely with SL Capital in managing the buyback process. The trust has not repurchased any shares since August 2016. Most recently, the board's view was that it would not have been prudent to intervene over recent months, given the unprecedented level of volatility. The board noted in June that it would review the case for buying back shares once market conditions normalise and the valuation impact on SLPE is clearer.

Additional information is available at SLPE's website, www.slpet.co.uk

Fund profile – underlying focus on primary commitments and Europe

SLPE invests in what it deems 'best-in-class' private equity funds; predominantly by making primary commitments, with a core focus on the European mid-market. The aim is to maintain a broadly diversified portfolio by country, industry sector, maturity, and number of underlying investments.

Historically, SLPE has been a fund of funds, making both primary and secondary investments but, in January 2019, shareholders approved changes to SLPE's investment objective and policy that allow it to make co-investments (see pages 2 and 3 of our May 2019 note for more details). SLPE has completed two co-investments to date: 1) investing in France-based Mademoiselle Desserts in 2019, alongside IK Investment Partners (see page 9 of our May 2019 note for more details) and 2) re-investing proceeds from a distribution into Action (see page 6).

SLPE's objective is to hold around 50 'active' private equity fund investments. This allows for a greater diversification within the funds element, which counter-balances the additional concentration risk from the increasing allocation to co-investments (which is permitted to account for up to 20% of NAV).

Previously, SLPE previously made commitments in the £40m–£50m range, but this has reduced over time and £20m–£25m will be a more typical range going forward.

Aberdeen Standard Investments has £10.7bn of private equity assets under management

SLPE is managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments (ASI), which as a group manages £486.5bn of assets (as at 31 December 2019) across 80 countries. ASI is one of the top ten largest private market asset managers globally by assets under management (AUM), with a team of more than 100 professionals focused on private markets. Within private equity specifically, ASI manages £10.7bn of assets, as at May 2020.

Alan Gauld is now the lead manager

SLPE's lead manager is Alan Gauld, an investment director in the private equity team at ASI. Alan succeeded Merrick McKay, ASI's head of European private equity. Alan is supported by Patrick Knechtli (secondaries), Mark Nicolson (primaries), Simon Tyszko (investment manager), and Ramone Moody (investment analyst) with backup coming from the rest of ASI's private equity team (which has 41 investment professionals).

Alan focuses on buyout funds, co-investments, and secondary investments. His fund portfolio includes a mixture of pan-European and mid-market French and Iberian funds, where he is involved in sourcing, appraising, and executing investments as well as portfolio monitoring. Alan is a qualified chartered accountant and holds a BSc (Hons) in Genetics from the University of Edinburgh.

Previous publications

Readers interested in further information about SLPE may wish to read QuotedData's previous notes. You can read the notes by clicking on them in Figure 18 or by visiting our website.

Figure 18: Marten & Co. previously published notes on SLPE

Title	Note type	Date
Sitting in a sweet spot	Initiation	10 May 2016
Reinvestment phase underway	Update	14 September 2016
Dividend doubled to 4.0%	Update	22 February 2017
Loading the portfolio	Update	3 July 2017
A good year; more to come?	Update	8 December 2017
Putting capital to work	Annual overview	17 July 2018
Now with co-investments	Update	29 May 2019

Source: Marten & Co

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