



Vietnam Holding Limited

Investment companies | Update | 12 June 2024

Strong performance with potential for more

Vietnam Holding (VNH) has provided strong absolute and relative returns during the last 12 months, expanding its record of outperformance of both peers and relevant benchmarks.

The introduction of a redemption opportunity at NAV less associated costs (the first of which is on 30 September this year) appears to have been behind a significant narrowing of VNH's discount so that a 25.7% NAV return translated into a 48.2% share price return over the 12 month period ended 31 May 2024. However, the manager believes that strong growth drivers are still in place (see page 3) and valuations remain attractive, which could result in lots more to come and see VNH's rating shift to a premium and put it in a position to issue stock – with the benefits of increased efficiency and liquidity that would bring.

Capital growth from a concentrated portfolio of high growth Vietnamese companies

VNH aims to provide investors with long-term capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of high-growth companies in Vietnam. These should come at an attractive valuation and demonstrate strong environmental, social and corporate governance awareness. It achieves this by investing primarily in publicly-quoted Vietnamese equities, but it can also invest in unlisted companies and can hold the securities of foreign companies if a majority of their assets and/or operations are based in Vietnam.

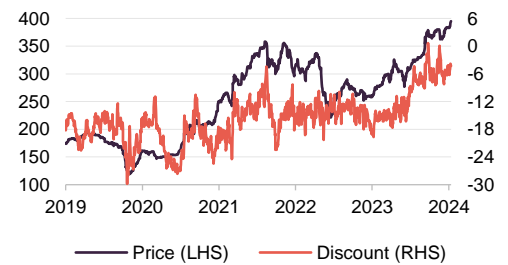
Year ended	Share price total return (%)	NAV total return (%)	VN All-Share TR (%)	VN 30 total return (%)	MSCI EM total return (%)
31/05/19	(7.5)	(9.5)	(6.3)	(3.9)	(2.2)
31/05/20	55.3	60.8	54.4	61.9	31.8
31/05/21	26.4	20.1	7.4	2.2	(9.3)
31/05/22	(18.2)	(14.0)	(20.1)	(18.4)	(6.5)
31/05/23	48.2	25.7	12.6	10.2	9.9

Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Sector	Country specialist
Ticker	VNH LN
Base currency	GBP
Price	395.0p
NAV	412.6p
Premium/(discount)	(4.3%)
Yield	Nil

Share price and discount

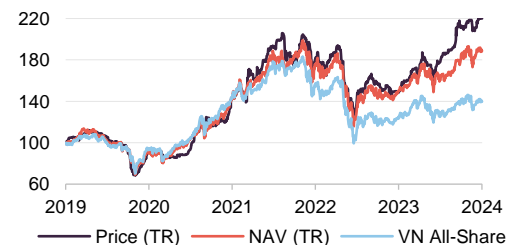
Time period 31/05/2019 to 10/06/2024



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Performance over five years

Time period 31/05/2019 to 31/05/2024



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

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Domicile	Guernsey
Inception date	20 April 2006
Manager	Dynam Capital
Market cap	107.8m
Shares outstanding (exc. treasury shares)	27.3m
Daily vol. (1-yr. avg.)	36.2k shares
Net gearing	2%

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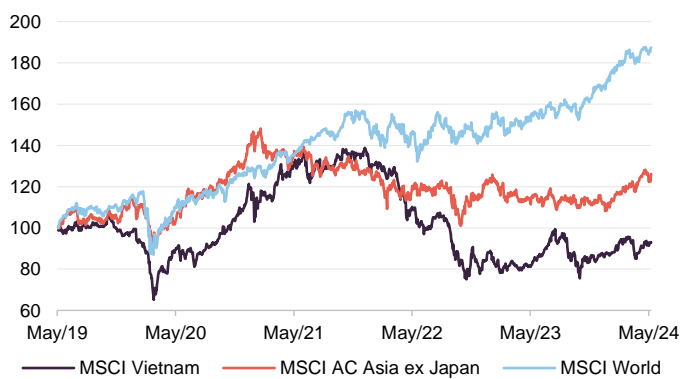
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Market outlook and valuations update

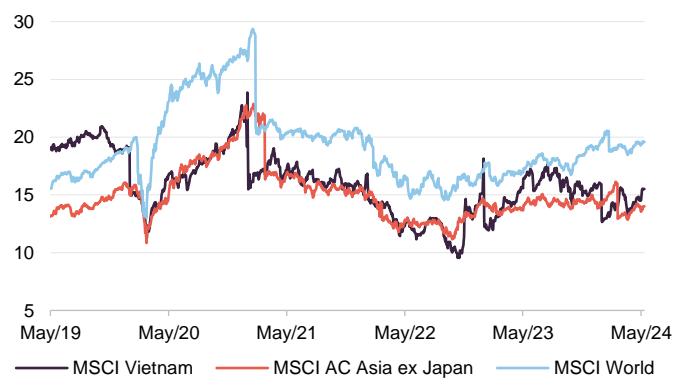
Recent history and valuations

Figure 1: MSCI Vietnam, MSCI AC Asia ex Japan and MSCI World – rebased to 100 over five years



Source: Bloomberg, Marten & Co

Figure 2: MSCI Vietnam, MSCI AC Asia ex Japan and MSCI World F12m P/E ratios over five years



Source: Bloomberg, Marten & Co

As is illustrated in Figure 1, while global equities have surged ahead during the last couple of years, particularly during the last 12 months – which appears largely to have been on the back of a small number of large-cap tech stocks that have ridden an apparent boom in interest in AI – Asian markets, including Vietnam, have lagged significantly. Vietnamese and Asian equities still look cheap versus broader global markets and are modestly cheap versus their own history, as illustrated in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: F12m P/E ratio stats as at 10 June 2024

	MSCI Vietnam (x)	MSCI AC Asia ex Japan (x)	MSCI World (x)
Five-year high	23.86	22.87	29.36
Five-year low	9.55	10.84	13.01
Five-year average	15.89	15.03	19.23
Current	15.50	14.01	19.58
Current versus five-year average	(1.30)	(1.02)	0.35

Source: Bloomberg, Marten & Co

Vietnamese growth drivers remain in place

We have discussed in depth Vietnam’s long-term term growth drivers in our previous notes, and readers may wish to see these for more details (see page 22 of this

note). However, to recap: the themes of strong GDP per capita catch-up potential (with Vietnam's GDP per capita well below the average of its ASEAN peer group and significantly below world and developed market averages) – aided by factors such as a favourable demographic profile, natural resource wealth, and strong agricultural and traditionally strong tourism sectors – appear to remain intact (pages 7 and 8 of our December annual overview provide a comprehensive list of Vietnam's long-term structural growth drivers).

New land law approved by the national assembly

In our June 2023 note (see page 7 of that note), we provided details of the new land law that was being brought forward by the Vietnamese government in a bid to overhaul the regulations surrounding land-use rights and property ownership in Vietnam. At that stage, the new law was on its fourth draft but, after 10 drafts, it was passed by Vietnam's National Assembly in January of this year.

The new law retains the fundamental principle that land in Vietnam belongs to the people and the state acts as their representative. The state's role is to lease or allocate land to users and, in certain circumstances, it may recover land from existing users to lease or re-allocate to other users. VNH's manager tells us that a key issue had been the mechanism by which a developer pays the government for land usage rights and how that price is determined – a process that it says developers had previously complained was not transparent, with the previous arrangements becoming complex.

The manager explains that the new land law has simplified this process, with a marked shift towards promoting annual rental payments over previous one-off payments. It also allows for developers to shift from one-off to annual payments on existing agreements as well as a new 'lease right' for land leases that can be transferred or leased.

The new arrangements should reduce the upfront financial burden for investors and provide the state with more stable revenue streams, the manager adds. On the downside, it notes that developers will have less long-term cost certainty as rents will be adjusted over time, but it thinks they should benefit from a higher approval rate for projects as the new system should make it less risky for government employees, who it appears had become reluctant to sign off on new developments under the previous system.

PDP8 approved by the prime minister

As we discussed in our June 2023 note (see pages 7 to 9 of that note), the Vietnamese government published PDP8 in May last year, which sets out a roadmap for the country's electricity production through to 2030, including a vision of what the country needs to achieve by 2045, if it is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The prime minister approved the implementation of the plan in April 2024.

There are many aspects of the plan but VNH's comments that key amongst these are: the government's commitment to upgrading the country's dilapidated grid network to allow better linkage between Vietnam's regional power grids and aid the increase in the provision of large scale renewable generation; targets for renewable generation; plans for domestic and imported LNG-power projects and domestic gas-fired projects (to facilitate the shift away from coal); and a rural supply programme

to extend the supply of energy to various rural, mountainous and island areas that are currently off-grid.

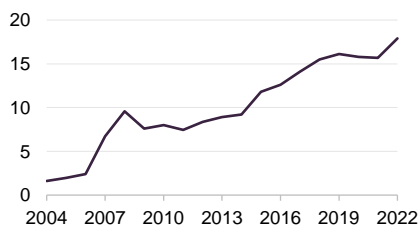
Emerging market status remains a medium-term prospect

Vietnam remains the largest of the frontier markets by some margin, and although there still seems to be some hurdles (foreign ownership limits in its equity market appear to be chief amongst these), there remains the medium-term prospect that Vietnam could be upgraded from frontier market to emerging market status. VNH's manager expects that this would stimulate a lot of interest in the market as well as buying from index funds focused on the region.

Manager's view – Strong growth drivers; real estate turning corner, major push on infrastructure

VNH's manager observes that Vietnam has benefited from a high and fairly stable growth rate during the last 30 years, with more predicted to come. It says that higher inflation and interest rates in its export markets have been a challenge over the last couple of years, but its strong structural growth drivers remain firmly in place. We discussed these in detail in our previous notes (most recently in our December 2023 annual overview note – see page 22) and readers may wish to see these for more details.

Figure 4: Vietnam FDI (US\$bn)



Source: World Bank

The manager comments that, reflecting these trends, the country has benefitted from significant FDI in recent years – see Figure 4 (although full-year figures for Vietnam's FDI for 2023 are not available from the World Bank yet, FDI inflows for the first 10 months were US\$25.7bn – 14.7% higher than the previous period for the prior year). It adds that Vietnam continues to benefit from a positive trade surplus and has substantial foreign exchange reserves (these surpassed US\$100bn in April 2024). Vietnam also continues to benefit from strong inward remittances from Vietnamese diaspora living overseas, it notes.

VNH's manager has previously observed that there have been challenges for Vietnam's trading partners, but recent US dollar strength and corresponding Asian currency weakness have been helping Asian exporters, Vietnam's included, in its view. It adds that Vietnam has benefited in some respects as it imports a lot from countries with weaker currencies – for example, Japan and Korea – and exports to countries with stronger currencies – for example, the US. However, sticky US inflation has weighed on the Vietnamese market regardless, driving a period of profit-taking recently. VNH's manager thinks much of this has been overdone, noting that much of Vietnam's growth has been domestically driven in recent years, and has kept the portfolio close to 100% invested (see page 9) to take advantage of the opportunities on offer.

Reflecting the various economic uncertainties, VNH's manager has been cautious on consumer sectors (it had previously reduced VNH's exposure) but observes that these continue to be resilient and has been tilting the portfolio towards recovery in certain stocks (for example, it has added to the holding in Mobile World Group which has pushed it back up VNH's rankings and in to its top 10 – see Figure 10 on page 10).

Light at the end of the tunnel for the real estate sector

In previous notes (see page 22), we have discussed the clear challenges the real estate sector has faced – key events being the commercial banks withdrawing lending in the aftermath of COVID (as buyers' confidence waned and property sales slumped); the property debt and corporate bond market crisis towards the end of 2022; and the crackdown on the real estate sector that followed, which saw the arrest of Truong My Lan, the Vietnamese property tycoon and chairwoman of the real estate firm Van Thinh Phat Holdings, in October 2022, on charges of bond fraud.

It subsequently emerged that Lan was at the centre of a US\$44bn fraud scandal that involved taking loans from the Saigon Commercial Bank – one of Vietnam's largest banks and not a VNH holding – through a network of shell companies to purchase real estate in the most prime locations (these ultimately accounted for some 93% of the bank's lending). According to VNH's manager, a notable impact of these developments is that government officials have become reluctant to approve new schemes. It says that this has created a hiatus in the system, which the new land law (discussed above) should help to address.

Another key problem it identifies is that the real estate debt market has not yet recovered, which has frequently meant that developers have been forced to sell property when bonds have needed refinancing, depressing asset values further. However, April 2024 saw Lan sentenced to death for embezzlement of state property (the sentence is believed to be an incentive to return US\$27bn that is missing), with others also receiving tough sentences. VNH's manager thinks that, now the process has completed, a line can be drawn under real-estate market moves and two years of uncertainty is now over. It highlights that assets tied up in the scandal can now be sold off (the State Bank of Vietnam wants to clean up Saigon Commercial Bank) and it believes that the bond market should start to re-open, allowing developers to refinance existing bonds without resorting to asset sales.

Infrastructure push ahead of 50th anniversary of reunification

VNH's manager observes that there is now a big push to accelerate the roll out and development of public infrastructure projects ahead of the country's 50th anniversary of reunification in April next year. Reflecting this, total public investment in infrastructure is expected to be in the region of US\$30bn, which it says is expected to have a big multiplier effect. The government has previously set out clear KPIs for how the money is to be spent.

Positive on digitalisation in Vietnam

VNH's manager continues to be positive on the outlook for digitalisation in Vietnam and the opportunities it creates. It currently sees two key strands: domestic and exports, the latter being driven by the AI-boom. Domestic opportunities include broadband, e-commerce, pay TV, banking (despite the strong development of its banking sector, Vietnam still has more Facebook accounts than bank accounts) and datacentres. On the export side, it adds that Vietnamese companies are selling to a lot of Japanese companies and Fortune 500 companies in the US, noting that Vietnam has a lot of other capabilities in these areas, for example: digital animation, game back-office development and related IT services.

Asset allocation

Concentrated and low turnover portfolio of Vietnamese stocks

As at 31 May 2024, VNH's portfolio had exposure to 24 securities, a net decrease of one from the 24 securities that it held at the end October 2023 (the most recently available information when we last published on VNH). As we have previously discussed, VNH's portfolio is highly concentrated: it typically has exposure to between 20 and 25 securities (an average position size of between 4% and 5%), but actual position sizes can vary quite markedly (depending on valuation and the manager's level of conviction).

As illustrated in Figure 10, the top 10 holdings accounted for 63.7% of VNH's portfolio as at 31 May 2024, which is 2.2 percentage points higher than as at the end of October.

The manager advises that recent portfolio turnover has been higher than the long-term average (typically around 35% per annum). Trading activity has centred around a shift in the banking sector exposure (see below) and increasing exposure to industrial goods and services holdings, where the manager sees good value. Consequently, the industrialisation theme has moved up by 16 percentage points with urbanisation, domestic consumption and other moving down by eight, one and seven percentage points, respectively.

Distinctly different from the index

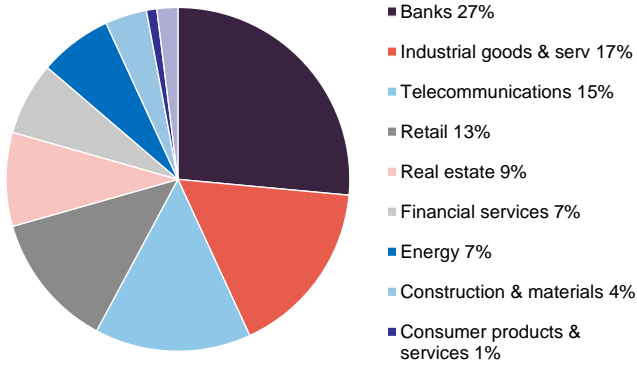
As we have highlighted in our previous notes, VNH's portfolio is distinctly different from the VN All-Share (or any Vietnamese-focused ETF for that matter). VNH's portfolio has a high active share – typically 75–80% – and it should be noted that the index does not benefit from the manager's strong focus on ESG considerations.

VNH's portfolio has a high active share.

Continuing to reduce exposure to banking sector

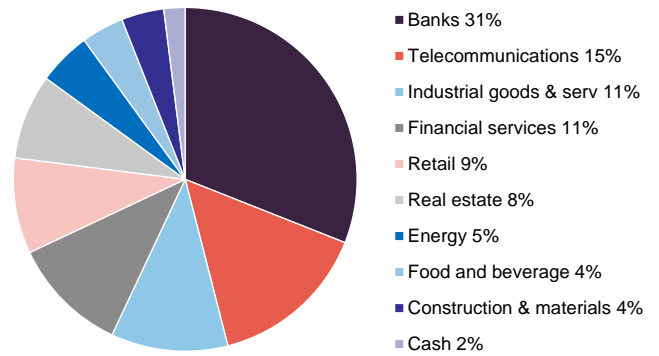
When we last published on VNH in December 2023, we explained that VNH's manager had been shifting the portfolio's exposure to the banking sector, away from what the manager describes as more aggressive pro-cyclical banks into more stable defensive opportunities, to reflect a less certain economic environment (see page 12 of that note). VNH inherently has a structural underweight to the banking sector, as this accounts for around 35% of the index, and it has a limit for one sector of 30%. However, reflecting the sector's economic sensitivity, the manager has recently been reducing the portfolio's overall banking sector exposure, which is down four percentage points since we last published. The manager comments that these changes have been beneficial to VNH's performance given the recent pressure that Vietnamese banking and securities sector stocks have faced.

Figure 5: VNH portfolio sectoral allocation as at 31 May 2024



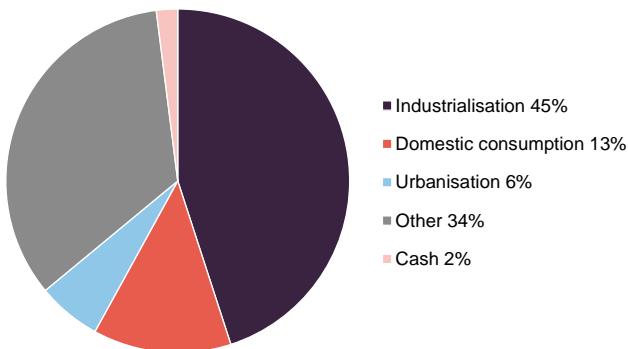
Source: Bloomberg, Dynam Capital, Marten & Co

Figure 6: VNH portfolio sectoral allocation as at 31 October 2023



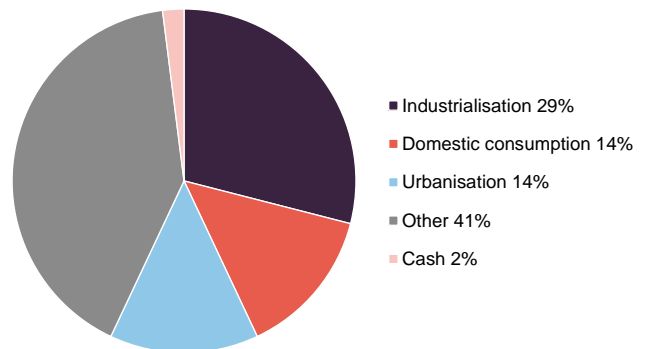
Source: Bloomberg, Dynam Capital, Marten & Co

Figure 7: VNH portfolio sectoral allocation as at 31 May 2024



Source: Bloomberg, Dynam Capital, Marten & Co

Figure 8: VNH portfolio by theme as at 31 October 2023

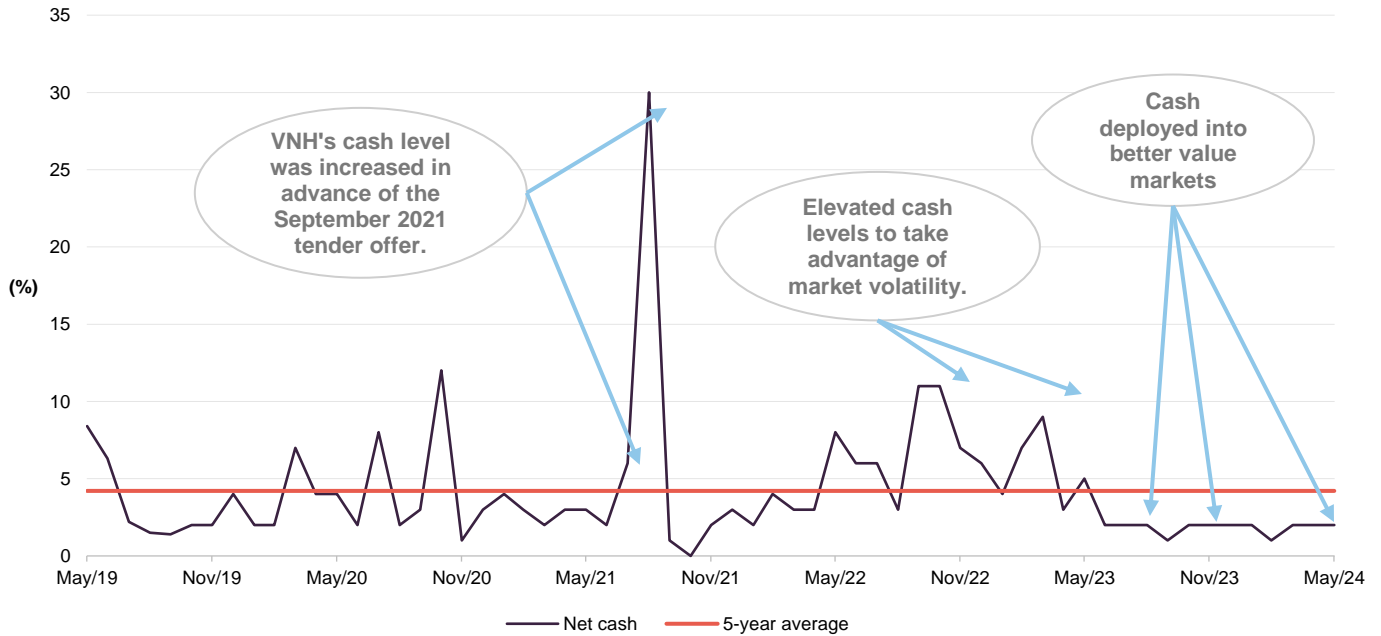


Source: Bloomberg, Dynam Capital, Marten & Co

Deploying cash to take advantage of opportunities

While VNH is permitted to borrow (up to 25% of its net assets), in practice, it does not have any debt facilities in place and generally maintains a small cash balance that is sufficient to meet its operating requirements. When we last published in December 2023, we commented how the manager had been deploying this cash, increasing allocations to good stocks that had de-rated, including reallocating back into real estate, which had been reduced significantly in the first half of 2023. The manager says that, reflecting valuations and the scale of the opportunities the manager is seeing, VNH continues to maintain a below average cash balance, as illustrated in Figure 9, which shows VNH's month-end cash balance as a proportion of net assets over the last five years. As we have previously discussed, the cash level is not static and moves as the manager adjusts the portfolio, aiming to take advantage of what it sees as prevailing opportunities.

Figure 9: VNH month end net cash levels over five years to 31 May 2024



Source: Vietnam Holding Limited, The AIC, Marten & Co

Top 10 holdings

Figure 10 shows VNH's top 10 holdings as at 31 May 2024, and how these have changed since 31 October 2023 (the most recently available information when we last published). Seven of the top 10 holdings as at 31 May 2024 were constituents of VNH's top 10 at the end of October 2023, although some of the relative positions have changed. Holdings that have moved up into the top 10 are Mobile World Group, Techcombank and Hoa Phat Group, while Sacombank, VP Bank and Phu Nhuan Jewelry have moved out.

We discuss some of the developments in the next few pages. However, readers interested in more detail on these top 10 holdings, or other names in VNH's portfolio, may wish to see our previous notes (see page 22 of this note).

Figure 10: Top 10 holdings as at 31 May 2024

Stock	Sector	Portfolio weight 31 March 2024 (%)	Portfolio weight 31 October 2023 (%)	Change (%)
FPT Group	Telecommunications	14.9	14.8	0.1
Mobile World	Retail	6.7	2.4	4.3
PV Technical Service	Oil and gas	6.6	5.3	1.3
Gemadept Corp	Industrial	6.5	5.1	1.4
IDICO Corp.	Infrastructure	5.7	4.2	1.5
Techcombank	Banks	5.4	-	5.4
Asia Commercial Bank	Banks	5.2	5.0	0.2
MB Bank	Banks	4.7	5.9	(1.2)
Hoa Phat Group	Industrials	4.5	1.9	2.6
Vietcombank	Banks	3.5	6.2	(2.7)
Total of top five		40.4	38.5	1.9
Total of top 10		63.7	61.5	2.2

Source: Vietnam Holding Limited, Marten & Co

Figure 11: FPT Group share price (VND)



Source: Bloomberg

FPT Group (14.9%) – AI exposure a driver of recent strong performance

FPT is the largest IT services company in Vietnam (for example, employs the largest software engineer workforce in Vietnam and offers outsourcing services to more than 650 global customers and partners) and has been VNH's largest holding for some time. In our December 2023 note (see page 22), we explained how VNH's manager was particularly excited about the opportunities its then recent strategic partnership with Landing AI in the Asia Pacific region could provide. The market seems to share this enthusiasm as its share price has had another significant leg up in performance since we last published and it has been the strongest contributor to VNH's performance recently.

In May 2024, it was announced that FPT has been ranked in Asia's top 50 IT services companies and top 150 globally by revenue (Source: Gartner Market Share: Services, Worldwide, 2023). FPT is exposed to autos and AI through its chip design, where VNH's manager comments that it is working to move up the value chain. The company launched its own microchip product and has made over 25m chips in just two years. VNH's manager thinks that FPT is well positioned as Vietnam is trying to attract the semiconductor market and, while it is still early days, FPT has managed to secure a government order for its chips. VNH's manager sees good synergies for FPT within this space and believes it can expand significantly in the future.

The manager expects the partnership with Landing AI to drive the application and education of AI in Vietnam (in areas such as automotive, manufacturing, healthcare, and education, for example), leveraging the company's experience in the US market. The company is targeting over US\$1bn of revenues from overseas.

Figure 12: Gemadept share price (VND)



Source: Bloomberg

Gemadept (6.5%) – focused on developing key port assets in North and South of Vietnam

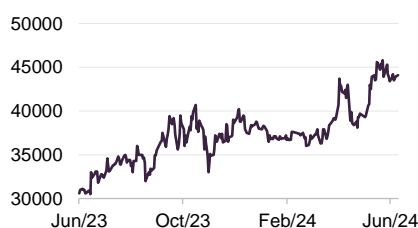
Gemadept Corporation (gemadept.com.vn) is a marine freight transportation company that owns and operates ports and provides related logistics activities, both in Vietnam and internationally. As the lowest cost port operator in Vietnam, VNH's manager comments that the company is well-positioned to benefit from growing FDI and international trade. It has been a significant VNH position for some time and we last discussed it in our December 2023 note (see page 16 of that note) where we explained that its shares had experienced a strong re-rating in its share price 2023, seemingly on the back of a recovery in port volumes and earnings post-COVID.

We also covered the company's sale of Nam Hai Dinh Vu, a mature port asset in the north of the country with modern facilities and equipment. VNH's manager says that the sale strengthened Gemadept's balance sheet and gave it the cash to invest in less developed parts of the business, specifically phase 2 of Gemalink, a new deep-water port and container terminal at Cai Mep in Ba Ria-Vung Tau province that is designed to accommodate the world's largest container ships. This project is a joint venture between Gemadept and CMA Terminals that is due to come into operation in 2025 (phase 1 came into operation in January 2021). Following the completion of phase 2 in May 2023, the company is also focusing on expanding Nam Dinh Vu Port into the largest river port in North Vietnam with its third phase of development.

VNH's manager says that throughput on existing operations has been higher than expected and that with Gemadept's ports almost at full capacity, it expects growth will be sustained with new capacity coming online. The manager comments that the company has increased its port handling fees by 10% and the company is still sustaining its growth. It also observes that the company has also been divesting non-performing assets – for example, it has a rubber plantation in Cambodia that is now commercially mature, which it is looking to offload. VNH believes that this will see Gemadept report a third-year one-off gain in its accounts.

VNH's manager says it is very well engaged with Gemadept (they have very good access to management) and that the company is improving its ESG credentials. Gemadept has been measuring its carbon footprint since 2022 and VNH's manager says that it is achieving reductions in this. Its operations are also undergoing a digital transformation in the way that traffic is handled at its ports, which the manager says will speed up the port handling process and help attract international customers. The company has a strong ESG focus and offers lots of training to its employees, it adds.

Figure 13: PV Technical Service share price (VND)



Source: Bloomberg

PV Technical Service (6.6%) – a business in transition

PV Technical Services (ptsc.com.vn), sometimes referred to as PVS, or more formally PetroVietnam Technical Services Corporation, provides an extensive range of technical services for the oil & gas, energy and industrial sectors. We last discussed it in our December 2023 note (see page 16 of that note) where we explained that VNH's manager has identified the company, particularly with the advent of PDP8 (see page 4) which has a big focus on renewables, including offshore wind generation, onshore wind generation and solar PV. As is illustrated in Figure 13, PVS has performed very strongly during the last 12 months and has been one of strongest contributors to VNH's performance recently.

VNH's manager comments that PVS is waiting for a final investment decision on Block B - O Mon. This project comprises the development of a gas field and a 431km pipeline from Malay-Tho Chu basin, offshore Southwest Vietnam, to O Mon Power Centres in Can Tho province. The natural gas produced will be replacing coal fired production, which the manager views as positive from an ESG perspective. It adds that the project is a key target for the company and that the process is proceeding in line with expectations. In the meantime, oil and gas and services fees have been higher than expected and the manager believes EPS growth could be as high as 40% this year. Long term, VNH's manager still sees PVS as a renewable energy story and the company's progress in this (it says that there has been lots of talk of small projects) remains in line with expectations. The manager notes that PVS is also looking at opportunities in the green ammonia and green hydrogen spaces.

IDICO (5.7%) – Landbank value increase exceeded expectations

Figure 14: IDICO share price (VND)



Source: Bloomberg

IDICO Corp (idico.com.vn) is a relatively new VNH holding, having entered the portfolio in February 2022. This former SOE was established in 2000 to develop and construct industrial zones/parks, hydro power plants, road traffic schemes and urban and housing schemes. It has one of the biggest landbanks in Vietnam. As we have discussed in our previous notes, VNH's manager thinks that the industrial parks side of IDICO's business is especially attractive and well-positioned to benefit from a number of long-term structural growth trends, particularly from the development of infrastructure in Vietnam, and specifically in Southern Vietnam.

VNH's manager comments that the increase in the value of IDICO's land has exceeded expectations and this puts the company in a strong position going forward, in its view. However, it sees a short-term risk due to changes in the way that revenue is recognised in relation transactions that are in negotiation. This does not affect the businesses fundamentals but could have a short-term impact on sentiment towards the stock, it adds. Nonetheless, it has been one of strongest contributors to VNH's performance recently.

FPT Digital Retail – winner in the consolidating pharmacy retail segment

Figure 15: FPT Digital Retail share price (VND)



Source: Bloomberg

Established in 2012 and spun out of its parent FPT Group (see above) in 2017, FPT Digital Retail (fpt.vn/en) is the retail arm of the group. Commonly referred to as FRT, FPT Digital Retail is the second largest retailer of information and communication technology products in Vietnam (after Mobile World – also a VNH holding – most recently discussed in our December 2023 note), selling items such as mobile phones, tablet computers, laptops and other electronic accessories under its FPT Shop brand.

FPT Shop has a network of around 800 stores in Vietnam spread across 63 provinces and cities and was the first retail chain in Vietnam to be granted the ISO 9001:2000 quality management certificate according to international standards. Its brand, F.Studio by FPT, operates a small number of high end retail outlets and is the Apple authorised reseller in Vietnam. Its most recent venture is in pharmacy retail where it operates under the FPT Long Châu brand. VNH says that this is the most interesting part of the business.

In 2017, FRT acquired a small but established pharmacy retail chain, Long Châu Pharmacy that operated four stores in Ho Chi Minh City. The company has invested

and grown this very quickly so that, by the end of 2023, FPT Long Châu had over 1,600 pharmacies, making it Vietnam's largest pharmaceutical retail chain. Its offering includes a variety of prescription and non-prescription drugs, supplements, medical equipment, functional foods and cosmetics and it has over 20,000 SKUs – significantly more than its competitors.

VNH's manager says that pharmacy retail is a very fragmented market in Vietnam that is worth some US\$7bn annually and FPT Long Châu is consolidating this space and taking market share. VNH's manager believes that FPT Long Châu is the winner in the pharmacy retail space, noting that it is growing quickly, both organically and by acquisition, and that it has a very disciplined approach to opening new stores, which it can do faster than its competitors. It adds that, reflecting the pace of this growth, the company made a loss at the consolidated level during 2023 but is expected to turn profitable this year.

VNH's manager says that FRT has good ESG practices baked into its DNA, having been established by FPT, which it sees as a governance leader in Vietnam. By providing healthcare services for its customers, it is well-aligned with SDG 3 – good health and well-being – and its latest initiative (launched in 2023) is vaccination centres, which will further support this goal, in the manager's view. Vietnam's vaccination coverage is around 4% of the population. This is low compared to many other countries in the region (this typical ranges from 15% to 30%), indicating significant potential for improvement and a strong growth runway, it adds.

VNH's manager says that FRT is very good with the social aspects of ESG, highlighting that staff surveys show that employees are very happy. The company also offers extensive training – for example, over 100 training courses with top global pharmaceutical partners. The company has its own social media channel for employees, which the manager says shows that they are very interconnected and engaged. The company also has an initiative focused on reducing packaging, which helps with waste management too.

VNH's manager says that FRT's approach to ESG is a competitive advantage for it, as is its online pharmacy offering. FPT Long Châu customers can get consultation from a pharmacist online and get products delivered to them the same day. The company owns the two largest retail pharmaceutical depots in Vietnam (which meet good distribution practices and good distribution practices), which are in Hanoi and Long An. These have an average operational capacity of around 70,000 orders with over 200 trips per day and AI is utilised within these to optimise medicine pick-up routes and order preparation processes.

Figure 16: SSI Securities share price (VND)



Source: Bloomberg

SSI Securities – benefiting significantly from Vietnamese equity market development

We last discussed SSI Securities (www.ssi.com.vn/en) in our June 2023 note where we explained how VNH had started to rebuild a position in the company following a setback where investors had become concerned about the outlook for the market in Vietnam. SSI Securities is primarily a securities brokerage firm that offers its brokerage services to both retail and institutional customers. VNH's manager highlights that, as the number one portfolio company in Vietnam, it has benefited significantly from the development of Vietnam's equity market in recent years and should be a significant beneficiary in the event that Vietnam is promoted to emerging market status.

VNH's manager comments that SSI Securities has retail, wealth management and institutional clients, as well as an investment banking arm, and that it is very strong in all of these areas. It feels that the long-term trend of development in Vietnam's equity market is here to stay, and that SSI's universal banking model approach places it in a strong position as financial literacy and inclusion expand in Vietnam. It therefore saw the setback as a good opportunity to re-initiate a position and VNH has benefited as the stock has re-rated since, pushing it up VNH's rankings.

Performance

Figure 19 illustrates VNH's NAV total return performance relative to both the VN-All Share and VN-30 during the last five years. It also shows an outperformance of the local indices by VNH's NAV. This is echoed in Figure 20, which illustrates VNH's share price and NAV total return performances in comparison with those of its wider peer group (as defined on page 16), the VN All-Share, VN30, MSCI Vietnam and MSCI Emerging markets indices. VNH's NAV and share price total returns outperformed the various comparators by healthy margins for all periods six-months and above.

Over the very short-term, the Vietnamese market has underperformed wider markets with higher-than-expected inflation in the US delaying interest rate falls a likely factor. However, given Vietnam's growth potential, this might prove to be a short-term phenomenon.

Figure 17: Nam Long share price (VND)



Source: Bloomberg

VNH's manager comments that stock selection has been the primary driver of this performance and key stocks that have made strong contributions to VNH's absolute and relative performances are FPT Corp, IDICO and PV Technical services, which are discussed on pages 10, 12 and 11 respectively. The manager highlights that the key allocation change was to move more underweight the banks and, while it still had a significant allocation which has been a headwind as the banks have struggled, VNH's banking allocation has still been a source of outperformance as the banks it holds were the better performers.

The manager adds that VNH's exposure to real estate has been beneficial both because it does not own Vingroup, which has struggled, and its holdings in both Nam Long and Khang Dien House have performed well. VNH's industrial park holdings (for example, IDICO) have also outperformed, it adds. VNH's manager highlights that Vingroup has a very complex shareholder structure with a number of subsidiaries (for example, Vinhomes is focused on residential development, Vincom is focused on shopping malls and Vinpearl is focused on the hospitality sector), which it says are generally doing well. However, the manager also notes that the company has had a strong push into the field of electric vehicles with its VinFast brand (this subsidiary is Nasdaq listed) which it says is an overhang on the stock and a concern for it.

Figure 18: Vingroup share price (VND)

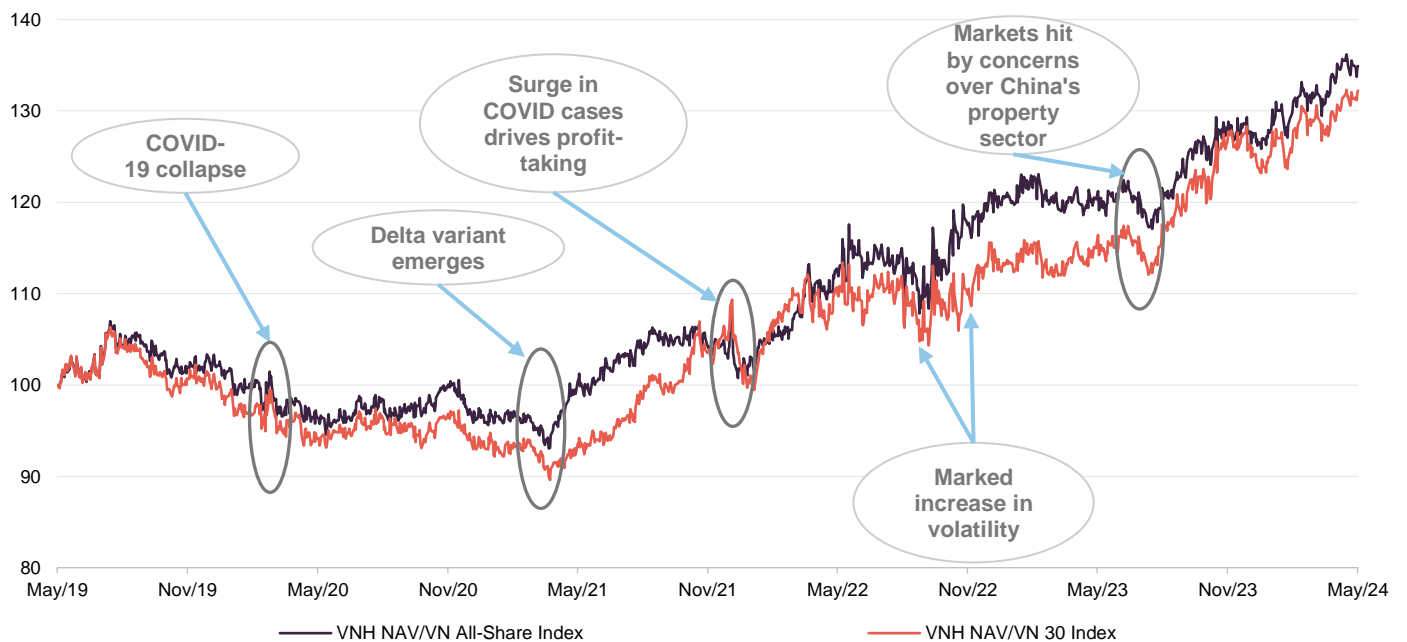


Source: Bloomberg

VNH's managers say they are not against EVs, but think that the sector is still at a very early stage, and this is a tough segment with a lot of competition. The manager notes that VinFast has already incurred considerable capex (it is believed to have US\$3-5bn of debt) and believes a lot more capex will be required. VNH's managers continue to like the digitalisation theme but do not want to play this through VinFast.

VNH also has a small position in the construction materials company Viglacera Corp, which performed strongly and provided and a good contribution. VNH's manager also increased the portfolio's exposure to Phu Nhuan Jewelry (PNJ) recently and got an active return from doing this.

Figure 19: VNH's NAV performance relative to the VN All-Share and VN 30 Indices – rebased to 100 over five years to 31 May 2024



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Figure 20: Cumulative total return performance over periods ending 31 May 2024

	1 month (%)	3 months (%)	6 months (%)	1 year (%)	3 years (%)	5 years (%)	10 years (%)	YTD (%)	Since 31 Mar 19 ¹
VNH NAV	3.7	2.6	17.6	25.7	29.8	88.8	253.0	14.1	92.1
VNH share price	4.6	3.2	22.8	48.2	53.2	120.1	350.8	17.8	111.6
VN All-Share	2.5	(1.2)	11.3	12.6	(3.4)	39.9	158.3	8.0	38.5
VN 30	1.4	(2.1)	12.9	10.2	(8.2)	42.8	174.1	9.0	42.0
MSCI Vietnam	4.0	(1.4)	9.2	12.7	(29.6)	(8.6)	29.6	5.3	(10.3)
MSCI Emerging Markets	(1.1)	2.9	7.0	9.9	(6.8)	20.1	77.9	3.7	17.7
Peer group NAV²	0.4	3.7	8.2	13.3	5.4	47.8	156.3	6.4	26.8
Peer group share price²	0.8	4.8	9.7	16.9	5.2	49.3	176.5	6.5	30.5

Source: Bloomberg, Morningstar, Marten & Co. Notes: 1) We are using the 31 March 2019 as a cut off for when VNH's board and manager had completed their remedial measures (largely corporate governance- and investment management-related) as part of the major overhaul that was undertaken to address failings on the part of the previous board and investment manager (see page 4 of our December 2019 note for more details of these). 2) This is for the wider peer group, which is defined in the peer group section below.

Peer group

Please click [here](#) for an up-to-date peer group comparison of VNH versus its Country Specialist peers.

VNH is a member of the AIC's Country Specialist sector which comprises three funds focused on Vietnam as well as Weiss Korea Opportunity, a fund focused on Korean preference shares. Consistent with our previous notes, our peer group analysis takes a more comprehensive approach where we compare VNH against both a direct peer group that focuses on the three pure Vietnam funds, as well as a broader comparison that includes other single country funds from the wider Asia Pacific region. These were all previously peers of VNH when it was part of the Country Specialist: Asia Pacific-ex Japan sector that was discontinued at the end of March 2021. One notable change that has occurred since we last published is that abrdn China no longer appears in this peer group comparison, as this fund was merged into Fidelity China Special Situations in March this year.

As illustrated in Figure 21, VNH is the top performing fund in the direct peer group of pure Vietnamese funds from periods between six-months and five-years, in NAV total return terms. Interestingly, VNH has outperformed VEIL, which is also focused on listed equities, over all of the time frames bar the shortest of time frames, and has also tended to outperform VOF in recent years. VNH also ranks as one of the top-performing funds in the wider peer group in recent years.

As we have previously discussed, VNH's 10-year returns are fractionally below the average but changes made to VNH's structure from September 2017 have benefited shareholders (see our December 2019 initiation note for more details – and page 22 of this note).

A comparison of the narrower and wider peer group averages illustrates why investors may wish to consider having a direct exposure to Vietnam. The average returns from the narrower group of Vietnamese funds exceed that of the broader peer group for all of time frames of six-months and above.

Figure 21: Peer group cumulative NAV total return performance to 31 May 2024

	1 month (%)	3 months (%)	6 months (%)	1 year (%)	3 years (%)	5 years (%)	10 years (%)
VNH	3.7	2.6	17.6	25.7	29.8	88.8	253.0
Ashoka India Equity	0.2	9.0	20.0	32.9	41.9	58.1	223.8
Baillie Gifford China Growth	(1.2)	2.7	12.3	29.4	68.6	139.8	N/A
Fidelity China Special Sits	(1.2)	6.6	(2.3)	(7.2)	(49.5)	(31.9)	3.5
India Capital Growth	1.7	12.1	3.4	8.9	(37.8)	16.1	146.8
JPMorgan China Growth & Income	(3.7)	(3.0)	2.3	24.4	52.1	75.4	212.1
JPMorgan Indian	(1.0)	9.3	(0.5)	(7.8)	(57.1)	0.6	82.2
Vietnam Enterprise	(0.8)	0.8	7.6	14.1	34.0	31.9	150.5
VinaCapital Vietnam Opportunity	2.9	(1.8)	9.5	8.9	(8.4)	40.9	N/A
Weiss Korea Opportunity	3.4	2.1	10.0	16.7	16.0	65.4	263.6
VNH rank – full group	1/11	6/11	2/11	3/11	5/11	2/11	2/9
Sector arithmetic average – full grp	0.4	3.7	8.2	13.3	5.4	47.8	156.3
VNH rank – narrow group¹	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	2/3
Sector arithmetic average – narrow group¹	3.3	1.0	12.4	17.1	12.5	65.0	258.3

Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co Note: 1) The narrow peer group comprises the three Vietnamese focused funds – Vietnam Holding, Vietnam Enterprise Investments and VinaCapital Vietnam Opportunity.

Looking at Figure 22, a similar pattern is seen in VNH's share price total return performance against both its wider and direct peer group, although VNH's absolute returns are higher in share price total returns terms, reflecting the benefits of the recent discount narrowing that appears to have occurred in response to the introduction of the redemption opportunity (see page 20).

Figure 22: Peer group cumulative share price total return performance to 31 May 2024

	1 month (%)	3 months (%)	6 months (%)	1 year (%)	3 years (%)	5 years (%)	10 years (%)
VNH	4.6	3.2	22.8	48.2	53.2	120.1	350.8
abrdn New India	(1.3)	9.8	22.5	37.0	35.5	47.7	206.5
Ashoka India Equity	(1.1)	3.5	12.6	37.3	69.7	143.5	N/A
Baillie Gifford China Growth	2.9	10.8	2.4	(0.9)	(54.9)	(29.3)	11.0
Fidelity China Special Sits	1.4	13.4	4.2	10.1	(43.2)	17.4	156.0
India Capital Growth	(8.8)	(13.7)	(3.3)	20.1	55.6	75.8	248.1
JPMorgan China Growth & Income	1.5	12.6	(1.4)	(3.9)	(60.4)	8.1	92.7
JPMorgan Indian	0.2	3.0	10.2	15.3	29.6	23.9	138.2
Vietnam Enterprise	3.6	2.6	13.3	9.4	(9.9)	36.4	N/A
VinaCapital Vietnam Opportunity	1.7	6.1	8.2	13.6	13.2	59.5	313.7
Weiss Korea Opportunity	3.9	1.5	14.5	0.1	(31.4)	38.7	71.9
VNH rank – full group	1/11	7/11	1/11	1/11	3/11	2/11	1/9
Sector arithmetic average – full grp	0.8	4.8	9.7	16.9	5.2	49.3	176.5
VNH rank – narrow group¹	1/3	2/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
Sector arithmetic average – narrow group¹	3.3	4.0	14.8	23.7	18.8	72.0	332.3

Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co Note: 1) The narrow peer group comprises the three Vietnamese focused funds – Vietnam Holding, Vietnam Enterprise Investments and VinaCapital Vietnam Opportunity.

Looking at Figure 23, the volatility of VNH's NAV returns is middle of the range for its Vietnam focused peers although, of the wider peer group, it remains one of the widest. At 3.07%, VNH has the highest ongoing charges ratio, both for the wider peer group and for the three Vietnamese-focused funds. The higher-than-average ongoing charges ratio would appear to reflect its relatively small size. It is notable that while VNH's ongoing charges ratio is 111bp higher than VEIL's, VEIL is a significantly larger fund (VEIL's market cap is 10.9x that of VNH). Like the majority of the funds in the wider peer group, VNH does not charge a performance fee. Of its direct peers, VOF charges a performance fee, while VEIL does not.

Figure 23: Peer group comparison – size, fees, discount, yield and gearing as at 10 June 2024

	Market cap (£m)	St. dev. of daily NAV over 5 years ¹	Ongoing charges (%) ²	Perf. fee	Premium/(discount) (%)	Dividend yield (%)	Gross gearing (%) ⁸	Net gearing (%) ⁸
VNH	107.8	37.3	3.07	No	(4.3)	Nil	Nil	(2.0)
abrdn New India	408.7	24.3	1.09	No	(16.2)	Nil	5.6	10.5
Ashoka India Equity	415.6	21.7	0.50/1.64 ³	Yes ³	2.5	Nil	Nil	(6.0)
Baillie Gifford China Growth	125.0	29.1	0.97	No	(9.6)	1.0	4.3	3.2
Fidelity China Special Sits	1,146.7	30.8	0.98/1.18 ⁴	Yes ⁴	(10.6)	2.9	23.7	23.7
India Capital Growth	149.0	24.1	1.57	No	(8.2)	Nil	Nil ⁸	(6.8) ⁸
JPMorgan China Growth & Income	186.0	36.0	1.12	No	(12.0)	4.9	4.4	4.1
JPMorgan Indian	691.3	23.9	0.80	No	(17.3)	Nil	3.3	2.9
Vietnam Enterprise	1,175.3	28.9	1.96	No	(19.0)	Nil	Nil	(0.4)
VinaCapital Vietnam Opportunity	747.2	44.0 ¹	1.70 ⁵	Yes ⁵	(19.9)	1.9	Nil	(2.8) ⁸
Weiss Korea Opportunity	118.1	65.4 ¹	2.10	No	(2.2)	3.0	Nil ⁸	(3.8) ⁸
VNH rank – full group	11/11	9/11	11/11		9/11	6/11	1/11	5/11
VNH rank – narrow group^{7,9}	3/3	2/3	3/3		3/3	2/3	1/3	2/3
Sector arithmetic average	479.2	33.2	1.44/1.56⁶		(10.6)	1.3	3.8	2.1

Source: The AIC, Morningstar, Company factsheets, Marten & Co Notes: 1) Volatility is calculated using daily NAV returns for all funds with the exception of VinaCapital Vietnam Opportunity and Weiss Korea Opportunity which are calculated using weekly data as they publish weekly, rather than daily, NAVs. 2) Unless otherwise noted, ongoing charges are quoted excluding performance fees. 3) Ashoka India Equity does not charge a base management fee but charges a performance fee. For its most recent financial year, Ashoka India Equity's ongoing charges ratio is 0.50% excluding performance fee and 1.64% including performance fee. 4) For its most recent financial year, Fidelity China Special Situation's ongoing charges ratio is 0.98% excluding performance fee and 1.18% including performance fee. 5) For its most recent financial year, VinaCapital Vietnam Opportunity's ongoing charges ratio is 1.70% both including and excluding performance fee. 6) The average ongoing charges ratio for the sector is 1.36% excluding performance fees and 1.47% including performance fees. 7) The narrow peer group comprises the three Vietnamese focused funds – Vietnam Holding, Vietnam Enterprise Investments and VinaCapital Vietnam Opportunity. 8) Gross and net gearing are as at 31 May 2024, with the exceptions of India Capital Growth (we have used the most recently publicly available figure, which is as at 30 April 2024); Vietnam Enterprise Investments Limited (we have used the most recently publicly available figure, which is as at 31 December 2023); and VinaCapital Vietnam Opportunity (we have used the most recently publicly available figure, which is as at 30 April 2024). 9) Market cap and dividend yield are ranked in increasing size order (the larger the market cap or dividend yield, the higher the ranking). All other rankings are in decreasing size order (the lower the standard deviation of returns, the lower the ongoing charges ratio, the lower the value of the premium/(discount), the lower the gross and net gearing, all correspond to a higher ranking).

Like many funds in the sector, VNH does not pay a yield reflecting both its capital growth focus and the underlying market in which it invests. In terms of gearing, whilst VNH is permitted to borrow, the managers have chosen not to and, instead, maintain a modest cash balance that is sufficient to meet its ongoing cash needs. As we have previously observed, all of the Vietnam-focused funds tend to run with a net cash position to some degree. VNH's level of net cash is low relative to its own history. Its net cash level places it in the middle of its direct peers and, versus the wider peer group, its net cash position of 2.0% compares against an average net gearing level of 2.1%.

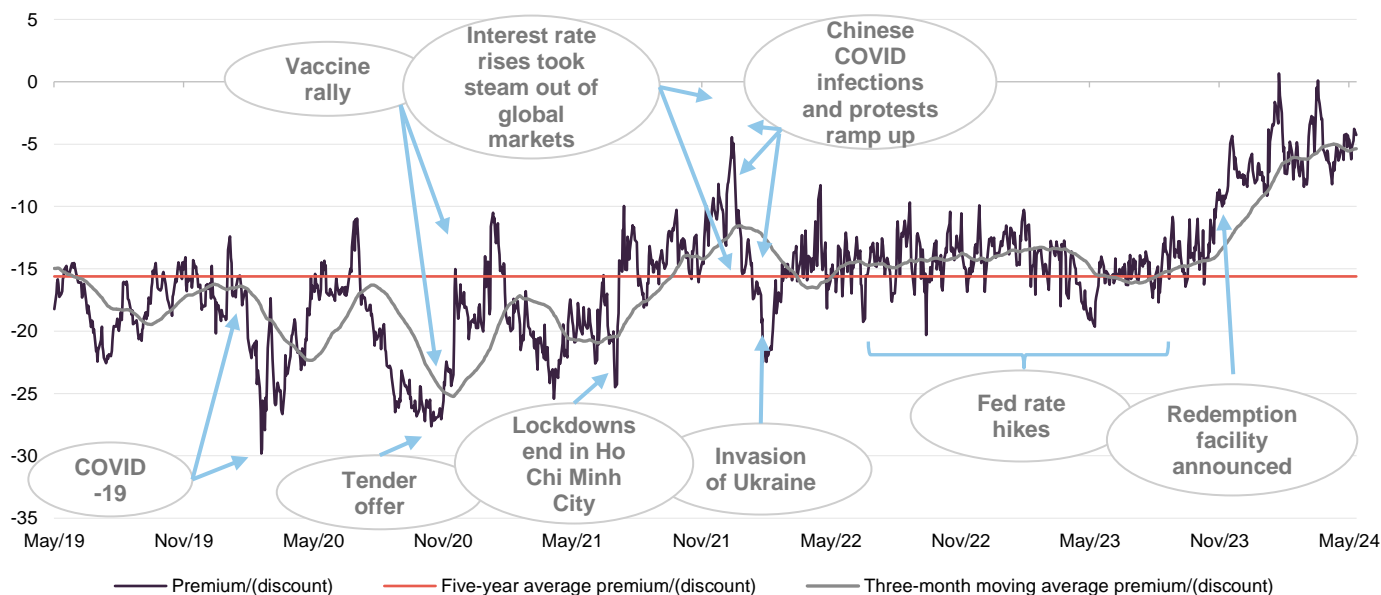
Premium/(discount)

Redemption facility – successfully narrowed VNH’s discount

Annual redemption facility has shifted the dial on VNH’s discount.

As illustrated in Figure 24, VNH has been trading within a much narrower range – typically between par and an 8% discount (and briefly at a premium) – since the announcement of proposals for an annual redemption facility that were discussed in detail in our December 2023 annual overview note (see page 24 of that note). In the previous couple of years, VNH typically traded in a discount range of 10-18%.

Figure 24: VNH premium/(discount) over five years



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

As at 10 June 2024, VNH was trading at a discount of 4.3%. In comparison, the average discounts over one-year, three-years and five-years are 9.9%, 13.1% and 15.6% respectively although, given the marked shift in the discount since the redemption opportunity was announced, a fairer comparison maybe against the average discount since that change, which is 6.0%. The closing discount on 10 June 2024 is 0.4 percentage points narrower than the middle of its trading range since the redemption opportunity was announced (a premium of 0.7% to a discount of 10.0%).

VNH’s manager comments that there has been significant buying by retail investors. These used to account for between 10 and 20% of VNH’s share register but the fund is now much more broadly held with retail shareholders accounting for around 60%. The manager highlights that, five years ago, it and the board set out to improve liquidity, narrow the discount and broaden the shareholder base; it adds that they have achieved all three.

Given the extent of the Vietnamese growth story, VNH’s long-term performance record and the additional certainty offered by the redemption opportunity, there could be the potential for the discount to tighten further and for it to trade at a

premium and potentially issue stock. However, the discount may continue to be sensitive to inflation numbers in the west.

Recent share purchase activity by VNH's management team

Craig Martin has continued to add to his VNH holding.

Craig Martin (chairman of Dynam Capital, VNH's investment manager) purchased 6,300 VNH shares on 14 April 2023 at 328p per share. Craig says that VNH is able to purchase high-quality names at compelling valuations and, while VNH's discount has narrowed significantly since the redemption opportunity was put in place, Craig still sees an opportunity in the current discount. As we have previously discussed, other principals within VNH's manager share this view, but as Vietnamese nationals, there are legal restrictions that prevent them from making direct investments in non-Vietnamese assets such as VNH.

As discussed on page 27 of our December 2023 annual overview note (see page 22 of this note), all of VNH's directors have personal investments in the fund. None of the directors have disposed of any shares during the last year. There has been no purchase or disposal activity by members of the board during the last 12 months in relation to their personal holdings, although the board has authorised the repurchase of shares by VNH. The most recent of these was in October 2023. However, with VNH trading at a tighter discount now that the redemption opportunity is in place, it seems likely that there will be much less need for buybacks.

Board update

Connie Hoang Mi Vu joins VNH board

Ms Vu is a partner at Raise Partners, a consultancy that advises clients on ESG strategy.

Connie Hoang Mi Vu became an independent non-executive director of VNH with effect from the 25 March 2024. Ms Vu is a partner at Raise Partners, a consultancy that advises clients on ESG strategy and partnerships and organises the annual Vietnam ESG Investor Conference. She has over 20 years of experience in ESG and international development and is one of Vietnam's leading experts on human trafficking, modern slavery, and labour migration. Ms Vu is a board member of the Belgium Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce Vietnam and has a BA from University of Michigan and MPA in International Nonprofit Policy & Management from New York University. She has been based in Vietnam since 2006.

Fund profile – listed Vietnamese equities with a strong ESG focus

Further information on VNH can be found at the manager's website:

www.vietnamholding.com

VNH is a closed-end fund, domiciled in Guernsey, that aims to provide investors with long-term capital appreciation by investing in a concentrated portfolio of high-growth companies in Vietnam that demonstrate strong environmental, social and corporate governance awareness.

VNH invests predominantly in publicly-traded companies in Vietnam, but it may also, subject to certain restrictions, invest in foreign companies if a majority of their assets and/or operations are based in Vietnam (up to a maximum of 25% of its net assets). It can invest in equity-like securities, such as convertible bonds, and may also hold

private companies (up to a maximum of 20% of its net assets). Further information on the manager’s ESG-orientated investment process, including investment restrictions, is provided on pages 8 to 11 of our December 2023 annual overview note (see previous publications section below). VNH has been a signatory of the UNPRI for over a decade.

Previous publications

Readers interested in further information about VNH, such as investment process, fees, capital structure, life and the board, may wish to read our annual overview *Bringing you redemption*, published on 15 December 2023, as well as our previous notes (details are provided in Figure 25 below). You can read the notes by clicking on them in Figure 25 or by visiting our website.

Figure 25: QuotedData’s previously published notes on VNH

Title	Note type	Publication date
Silent revolution	Initiation	11 December 2019
Early mover advantage	Update	22 May 2020
Leveraging Asia’s rising star	Annual overview	17 March 2021
Asia’s emerging champion	Update	14 December 2021
A real growth story that remains intact	Annual overview	15 December 2022
Building on firmer foundations	Update	20 June 2023
Bringing you redemption	Annual overview	15 December 2023

Source: Marten & Co



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