

Seneca Global Income & Growth

Going for gold!

Seneca Global Income & Growth Trust's (SIGT's) manager, Seneca Investment Managers (Seneca IM), has continued to reduce the trust's equity weighting, in advance of a global recession it now expects in late 2020/ early 2021. Consistent with its view, SIGT has made its first allocation into gold (through a gold ETF and a fund of gold mining companies).

SIGT's managers expect the new gold allocation to provide a hedge against the currency-debasing monetary stimulus that central bankers typically undertake during a recession. SIGT's managers believe that the end of the cycle may be closer than was previously thought (see page 3), but it expects its multi-asset strategy to strongly outperform equities in the downturn, although during such a period the trust would struggle against its absolute return-orientated benchmark.

Multi-asset, low volatility, with yield focus

Over a typical investment cycle, SIGT seeks to achieve a total return of at least the Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus 6% per annum, after costs, with low volatility and with the aim of growing aggregate annual dividends at least in line with inflation. To achieve this, SIGT invests in a multi-asset portfolio that includes both direct investments (mainly UK equities) and commitments to open- and closed-end funds (overseas equities, fixed income and specialist assets). SIGT's manager uses yield as the principal determinant of value when deciding on its tactical asset allocation and holding selection.

Year ended	Share price total return (%)	NAV total return (%)	Benchmark* (%)	MSCI World total return (%)	MSCI UK total return (%)
30/06/15	12.8	7.7	3.6	10.9	(0.2)
30/06/16	1.7	0.2	3.6	15.1	3.4
30/06/17	25.6	24.2	3.4	22.3	16.7
30/06/18	3.3	3.7	8.6	9.9	8.3
30/06/19	5.6	6.8	8.2	10.9	1.7

Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co *Note: SIGT's benchmark became CPI + 6% with effect from 7 July 2017, having previously been Libor + 3% with effect from 18 January 2012.

Sector	Flexible investment
Ticker	SIGT LN
Base currency	GBP
Price	176.00p
NAV	174.24p
Premium/(discount)	1.0%
Yield	3.8%

Share price and discount

Time period 30/6/2014 to 10/07/2019



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Performance over five years

Time period 30/6/2014 to 30/06/2019



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Domicile	United Kingdom
Inception date	19 August 2005
Manager	Team managed
Market cap	85.4m
Shares outstanding	48.5m
Daily vol. (1-yr. avg.)	98.8k shares
Net gearing	7.3%

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Manager's view

Reducing equity exposure in anticipation of a global recession in 2020/2021

As discussed in all of our notes since June 2017, Seneca Investment Managers (Seneca IM) has set out a clear 'road map' for SIGT's equity weighting and how this will be reduced in advance of a global recession that Peter Elston (the research specialist for asset allocation) currently anticipates in late 2020/early 2021. He expects to see a global equity bear market commencing in advance of this, starting at some point in late 2019/early 2020, and aims for SIGT to be meaningfully underweight in equities at this time, as it is during the peak phase of the cycle that equities provide the worst performance.

Reflecting this, SIGT's equity exposure has been on a decreasing trend since mid-2017 (initially this fell by 1% every couple of months, give or take, depending on market conditions, and more recently it has been cut by 1% a quarter). As discussed in the asset allocation section (see pages 4 and 5), since setting out its intentions, Seneca IM has stuck to its plan.

Read Peter Elston's investment letters at: senecaim.com.

For professional investors, a detailed discussion is provided in Peter Elston's investment letters of July 2017 (Issue 26: *Preparing for the next downturn*), November 2017 (Issue 30: *Keeping it simple – how to add value effectively through tactical asset allocation*) and August 2018 (Issue 39: *Inflation*). We recommend reading them.

A detailed discussion of the manager's views was also provided in our April 2019 note (see pages 2–4 of that note). We recommend that readers who would like additional information should review that note. However, to summarise:

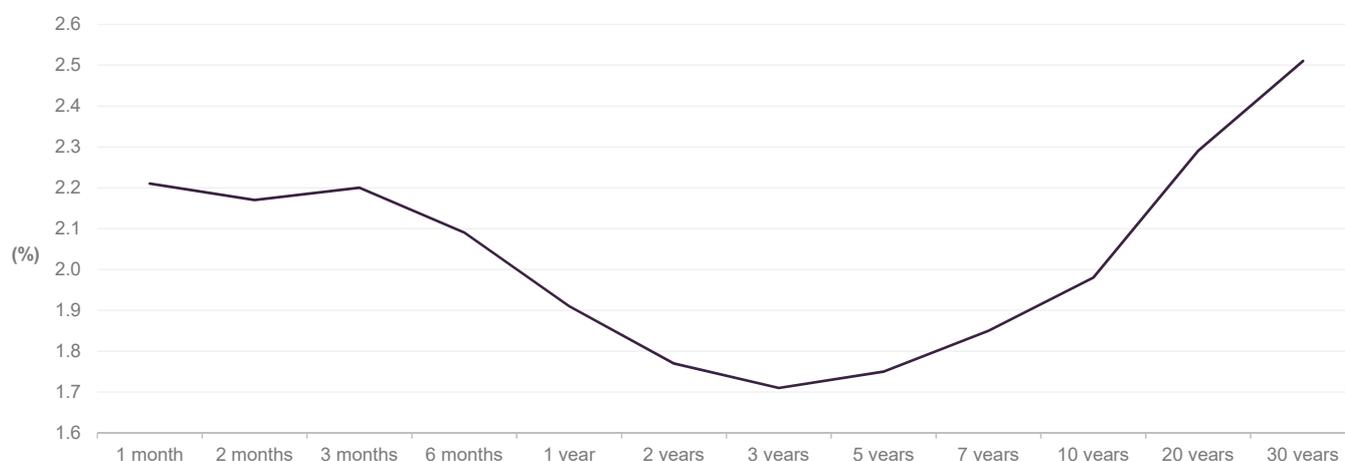
- In developed markets, unemployment is very low and showing signs of bottoming (in the UK, the US and Japan, but less so in Europe). SIGT's manager expects that the next move will be up, which will be a sign of an economic contraction.
- The Federal Reserve's behaviour suggests that it is concerned about the progression of the economic cycle. The Fed has said that there will be no interest rate rises in 2019 and quantitative tightening will now slow from May and cease in September.
- The yield curve has inverted. SIGT's manager says that on the six occasions over the past 50 years when the three-month yield has exceeded that of the 10-year, an economic recession has commenced, on average, 311 days later.
- There's no safe haven to be found in government bonds. Inflation risk aside, the manager's major concern is that with bond yields so low, they are extremely overvalued.
- SIGT's Asian and emerging market equity exposure is now high relative to total equity exposure, reflecting the long-term structural growth available in the region and the less-efficient nature of its equity markets that create opportunities for skilled managers.
- There continue to be opportunities in the fixed income space. Specifically, there can be a big mismatch between spreads and defaults, particularly in non-investment grade bonds.
- Despite the prospect of weaker global growth ahead, UK equities are cheap due to the effects of Brexit (see page 4).

Government bonds with low or negative real interest rates are not a safe haven in Seneca IM's view.

Rapid decline in safe haven bond yields

Since we last published, there has been a marked decline in safe haven bond yields. As we have frequently explained, Seneca IM does not consider government bonds to be a safe haven. They say that these are expensive (low real yields in the US, and negative real yields in other developed markets) and there is the prospect that inflation could rise off its very low base (headline inflation is low but core inflation is quite strong in his view). The possibility of stagflation, in his view, is real. Furthermore, while the yield curve in the US is inverted (see Figure 1), which is a strong leading indicator of an approaching recession, Seneca IM says that a sustained move into inversion is required to signal an imminent recession, and this has not yet happened. Pricing in equity markets does not appear to be discounting an imminent recession and Peter says that this is often the case at this stage of the cycle.

Figure 1: US Treasury yield curve – 2 July 2019



Source: US Department of the Treasury

In the current cycle, peak real interest rates may be very low reflecting higher than previous deflationary pressures.

Cycle end may be closer than previously thought

Peter says that the recent rapid fall in bond yields was a surprise. He had anticipated having the opportunity to buy them for the portfolio (he had expected the real yields on treasuries to rise to around 2%, with positive real yields in other markets) but now thinks that in the current cycle, peak real interest rates may be lower than in previous cycles, reflecting structural deflationary pressures. On this basis, Peter thinks that we may be closer to the end of the cycle than has previously been thought. Some commentators have raised the prospect of stagflation in the developed world. Peter acknowledges that this is a possibility, but does not think it is the most likely scenario.

Gold exposures offer protection against currency debasing stimulus.

Safety in gold

Given the challenges, SIGT's managers have been looking for exposures that will offer its portfolio some protection against the currency-debasing stimulus that you would expect central bankers to undertake in a recessionary environment. As a result, they have made two allocations to gold:

- A physical gold ETF; and
- A fund of gold mining companies (the Investec Global Gold Fund – see page 5).

Peter says that gold is cheap relative to history (around 10% below trend over 80–100 years). As the cycle progresses, Peter expects to increase SIGT's exposure to gold

(using the existing vehicles). For example, Seneca IM say that the target weight for physical gold was increased towards the end of June 2019.

Safety in specialist assets and cash

In addition to allocating to gold, SIGT has exposure to a range of specialist assets that tend to be bond-proxies. These exposures are gained via funds (typically closed-end funds reflecting the illiquid nature of their underlying assets) and Peter accepts that there is the risk that discounts can widen. However, the Seneca IM team believes that, provided the fund's income stream remains unimpaired, the risk of discount widening can and should be tolerated, given that it should be temporary and not permanent. The allocation to cash has also been increased.

UK equity market is structurally cheap

UK domestically focused cyclical companies are very cheap.

As discussed in our April 2019 note (see page 4 of that note), the UK equity market has been impacted by Brexit during the last three years. In Seneca IM's view, the UK equity market has effectively become dislocated, with international global growth companies being expensive, whilst domestically focused cyclical companies very cheap, and thus still attractive. This is particularly acute in the mid-cap space, where SIGT's UK direct equities exposure is focused (the yield on SIGT's portfolio is greater than 5% and dividends are more than two-times-covered by earnings). This has created something of a dilemma for SIGT's manager. On the one hand, the UK's economic cycle is advanced, and unemployment is low. These factors suggest to the manager that it should be selling UK equities. On the other, the UK equity market does not appear to be late-cycle in terms of valuations, as Brexit has suppressed prices.

Seneca IM believes that now is not the time to be reducing SIGT's exposure to UK equities.

On balance, Seneca IM continues to hold the view that now is not the time to be reducing the trust's UK equity exposure. The manager acknowledges that UK equities would get even cheaper on a negative Brexit outcome, but it has no informational advantage in terms of forecasting the Brexit outcome, and so it remains focused on buying good companies. SIGT's exposure remains weighted towards domestics and cyclical companies, and these now look particularly cheap. Furthermore, should the market have a big leg down, SIGT has cash available that can be put to work.

Asset allocation

One per cent. reduction in equity exposure every three months

The manager is aiming for SIGT to be significantly underweight equities by 2020.

The team at Seneca IM set out its intention in mid-2017 to reduce SIGT's allocation to equities during the next few years, with the aim of being significantly underweight by the time markets peak. Since we published our update note in April 2019, SIGT has published details of the changes that it made at the end of March 2019. This covered a 1% reduction in equities that was matched by a 1% increase in the allocation to corporate bonds. The equities reduction was comprised of:

- A 50bp reduction to UK direct equities;
- A 30bp reduction to Europe ex UK equities (overseas exposures are achieved via funds); and
- A 20bp reduction to Asian ex Japan equities.

SIGT’s manager says that in terms of the timing of the March equity reduction, there was no reason not to proceed. Equity markets had been strong and, on the economic front, things were progressing as expected (for example, unemployment had continued to fall; the yield curve was close to, or at, inversion; and PMI data was weak).

With equity market pricing remaining firm, Seneca IM is happy to continue to reduce SIGT’s exposure to equities.

Looking to the end of June TAA adjustment, equity markets have been quite firm in their pricing. Under these conditions, Peter has indicated that he is happy to continue to reduce SIGT exposure to equities. As noted on pages 3 and 4, Seneca IM is considering increasing SIGT’s exposure to gold.

Our April 2019 note provided detailed commentary on AJ Bell, Merian Chrysalis, Woodford Patient Capital Trust and Essentra (as well as commentary on a former portfolio holding, the Insight Equity Income Booster fund). An update on Woodford Patient Capital Trust is provided overleaf as is commentary on a new holding, Investec Global Gold Fund. These represent the more interesting portfolio developments. The performance section of this note also includes detailed commentary on AJ Bell and Kier Group.

Figure 2: Comparison end May 2019 asset allocation, end March 2019 asset allocation and end May 2019 income generation



Source: Seneca IM

Investec Global Gold Fund

Figure 3: Investec Global Gold Fund unit price



Source: Bloomberg

The Investec Global Gold Fund is a Luxembourg-domiciled sub-fund of Investec Funds Series iii (a UCITS fund incorporated in England and Wales), which aims to provide investors with long-term capital growth by investing in a portfolio that primarily comprises the shares of gold mining companies. Launched in April 2006 and managed by George Cheveley since April 2015, the fund may also invest up to a third of its assets in the shares of companies involved in the mining of other precious metals, minerals and non-precious metals. This fund is one of a number that SIGT’s managers reviewed as part of their research process. SIGT’s managers liked:

- The manager’s credentials. Peter Elston says that George, a geologist, is highly skilled both technically and in terms of portfolio management. He has also worked for major mining companies.
- The fund’s active approach. The portfolio differs from the index significantly and the manager takes a long-term view, coupled with a value-orientated style, which

mirrors Seneca IM's own style. Perhaps reflecting this, the fund is biased towards producers, rather than development and exploration plays.

- The manager's robust valuation methodology. In Seneca IM's view, George is skilled in both establishing the value of gold in a deposit and its cost of extraction.

Woodford Patient Capital Trust – thesis still valid; position initiated too early

Figure 4: Woodford Patient Capital Trust share discount (%)



Source: Bloomberg

In our April 2019 note (see pages 6 and 7 of that note), we discussed how SIGT had initiated a new position in Woodford Patient Capital Trust (WPCT – woodfordfunds.com/funds/wpct) and explained the rationale behind the investment. We recommend that readers review that note but, to briefly summarise:

- WPCT has invested in lots of early stage businesses that needed cash. These take time to develop but are now closer to IPO and their cash requirements are considerably less.
- In Seneca IM's view, many of the underlying businesses have promising ideas but the market has become fixated with just a few of the larger holdings in the portfolio, and the negative press surrounding a transaction with the LF Woodford Equity Income Fund (an OEIC that is Woodford Investment Management's flagship fund).
- Reflecting these difficulties, WPCT has drifted out to a circa 20% discount (see Figure 4). SIGT's manager says that the current high discount offers an excellent entry point. (SIGT invested at a c 13% discount, and it was trading at a 33.5% discount as at 10 July 2017).
- SIGT invested in WPCT on the expectation of how the NAV will perform (the manager believes that there will be a J-curve effect).

Figure 5: Woodford Patient Capital Trust share price



Source: Bloomberg

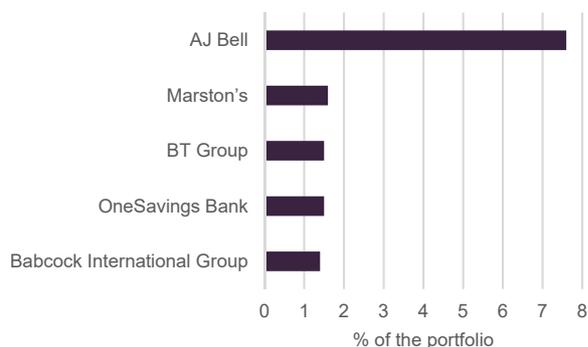
On 3 June 2019, the LF Woodford Equity Income Fund (an OEIC) was suspended, citing an increased level of redemptions. A big issue has been the unquoted holdings that are held in the OEIC's portfolio, many of which are held in common with WPCT. As investors sought to exit, redemptions were financed by disposing of more liquid holdings pushing the proportion of unquoteds held in the portfolio higher until they hit their 10% limit. These woes have since been compounded by a 41% fall in the share price of Kier Group following a profits warning that was also announced on 3 June 2019 (SIGT is a shareholder in Kier Group – see page 9). The Financial Conduct Authority is also investigating.

Seneca IM says many of the underlying businesses are not significantly affected by the problems that are being encountered by Woodford as a shareholder. It does not expect this issue to be resolved quickly, but remains positive on the long-term outlook and see strong upside potential. In the meantime, the impact on SIGT's NAV has been minimal. The position accounted for around 1% of SIGT's NAV and, as at 2 July 2019, WPCT's share price had fallen 28.1% since the announcement on 3 June 2019. As such, the overall impact on SIGT's NAV has been in the region of around 28bp in total.

Largest investments

Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9 show the largest positions in each part of the portfolio as at 31 May 2019. Details of the rationale underlying some of these and other positions can be found in our previous notes (see page 11 of this note). For example, readers who would like more detail on the CIM Dividend Income Fund, Samarang Asian Prosperity Fund, Hipgnosis Songs Fund, Diploma, Victrex or Custodian REIT should see pages 6 to 9 of our September 2018 update note.

Figure 6: Top UK equity positions as at 31 May 2019



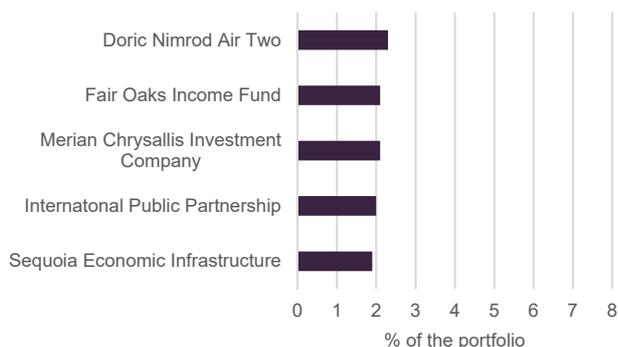
Source: Seneca IM

Figure 7: Top five overseas equity positions as at 31 May 2019



Source: Seneca IM

Figure 8: Top five specialist asset positions as at 31 May 2019



Source: Seneca IM

Figure 9: All fixed income positions as at 31 May 2019



Source: Seneca IM

Many of the names in Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9 will be familiar to readers of our previous notes on SIGT, particularly for the overseas equities, specialist asset and fixed income positions. BT Group and Babcock International have moved up the ranks, replacing Arrow Global Group and Essentra within SIGT's top five UK direct equities. Otherwise, the same stocks have continued to feature in the top positions in their respective baskets, as you would expect from a lower-turnover portfolio such as SIGT's.

Performance

Looking at Figure 10, it can be seen that SIGT's NAV total return performance has been particularly strong during the last six months, in absolute terms and when compared to its flexible investment sector peer group and its benchmark. It can also be seen that the general trend has been one of outperformance of both SIGT's share price and NAV of the flexible investment peer group and SIGT's blended benchmark.

We observe that over the longer-term periods provided in Figure 10 (three years, five years and since the strategy change in 2012), SIGT's NAV has markedly outperformed those of the peer group and of its benchmark. A similar pattern is observed with share price although this falls behind marginally over three years.

Figure 10: Cumulative total return performance to 30 June 2019

	1 month (%)	3 months (%)	6 months (%)	1 year (%)	3 years (%)	5 years (%)	Strategy change*
SIGT NAV	0.8	3.0	11.6	6.8	37.6	48.6	99.4
SIGT share price	(0.4)	2.1	11.8	5.6	36.9	57.1	130.8
Flexible Investment NAV	1.9	2.6	7.9	4.4	29.3	43.8	73.4
Flexible Investment share price	2.3	2.7	6.3	1.6	37.3	45.8	73.7
Blended benchmark**	0.6	1.9	3.9	8.2	21.6	30.4	39.6
MSCI UK	4.0	3.3	13.0	1.7	28.5	32.7	72.5
MSCI World	5.6	6.7	17.5	10.9	49.1	90.2	162.0

Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co. *Note: strategy change was approved by shareholders on 18 January 2012. Please see our November 2015 initiation note for more details. **Note: SIGT's benchmark is Libor + 3% from 18 January 2012 changing to CPI + 6% with effect from 7 July 2017.

Peer group and benchmark-beating returns with lower volatility – [click here](#) to see the QuotedData website for up-to-date figures.

The outperformance of SIGT's share price over its NAV for the five-year period and since the strategy change reflects the marked narrowing of the discount that has taken place during these periods. Over time, this outperformance will narrow as the DCM will keep the share price and NAV performance broadly aligned (this is now evident over the three-year horizon). With regards to the long-term performance record, Seneca IM considers poor short-term performance to be inevitable from time to time, and it should be regarded simply as a cost of good long-term performance, rather than something to be avoided.

Seneca IM's strategy is designed to cushion SIGT's NAV as markets roll over.

We would also reiterate that we are increasingly late-cycle, and SIGT's manager is shifting away from equities as they peak. This strategy is designed to cushion SIGT's NAV as markets roll over, but it is likely to act as a drag on relative performance as equities tend to make good progress in the final phase.

It should also be noted that SIGT has achieved these returns with lower volatility than the average of its peer group (for both share price and NAV), over all of the time periods provided. Its return volatility has also been markedly lower than that of both the MSCI UK and MSCI World indices (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Annualised standard deviation of NAV returns to 30 June 2019

	1 month (%)	3 months (%)	6 months (%)	1 year (%)	3 years (%)	5 years (%)	Strategy change*
SIGT NAV	6.40	6.77	6.82	9.27	8.33	9.98	9.37
SIGT share price	4.67	6.55	5.76	7.40	5.86	6.48	6.34
Flexible Investment NAV	9.00	9.91	10.01	10.75	9.96	11.47	11.73
Flexible Investment share price	11.66	13.61	12.78	13.89	14.22	14.52	14.85
MSCI UK	8.23	10.76	12.95	14.77	13.25	16.75	16.08
MSCI World	9.50	11.71	14.26	16.08	14.36	15.43	14.51

Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co. *Note: strategy change was approved by shareholders on 18 January 2012. Please see our November 2015 initiation note for more details.

Performance attribution

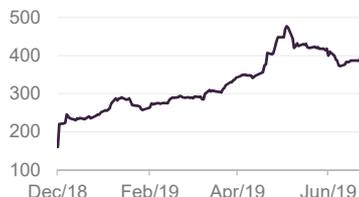
To the end of May 2019, SIGT's holding in AJ Bell was the largest positive contributor to performance (a positive contribution of approximately 8%). This broadly offset:

- The negative contribution to performance of holding Kier (discussed overleaf);
- The lack of US equities in the portfolio (exposure to the US had previously been reduced to nil on valuation grounds – but has rallied strongly and become, in the manager's view, even more expensive);
- A lack of traditional safe haven bonds (as covered in some detail in our previous notes, SIGT's managers have avoided traditional developed market government bonds on valuation grounds, on the basis that they are providing low or negative real returns); and

- The negative impact of SIGT’s exposure to UK mid-caps; an area that has been struggling.

AJ Bell – still SIGT’s largest holding, despite selling half of the position at IPO

Figure 12: AJ Bell share price



Source: Bloomberg

As we have discussed in our previous notes, SIGT has held a position in AJ Bell (www.ajbell.co.uk) for many years, as an unquoted holding. AJ Bell listed on the London Stock Exchange on 7 December 2018 (Ticker: AJB) and SIGT sold 50% of its position as part of the IPO. However, as illustrated in Figure 12, the share price roughly doubled on the first day of trading and has risen further. The effect is that it continues to be SIGT’s largest holding (7.6% of SIGT’s portfolio as at 31 May 2019) although it is now classified as a UK direct equity holding (having previously been classified as a specialist asset). It is noteworthy that SIGT is now out of the lock-up period that it had for AJ Bell and, whilst it has not indicated its intentions, the managers now have the option to reduce the holding should they see an opportunity to lock in some profit.

Kier Group – “not a permanent loss of capital”

Figure 13: Kier share price



Source: Bloomberg

Kier Group (www.kier.co.uk) is a UK construction, services and property company that is involved in building and civil engineering, support services, public and private housebuilding, land development and PFI contracts. Profit warnings from various support services companies have weighed on this sector during the last couple of years (a few years back, intense competition saw many support service companies bidding aggressively for work on the assumption that there would be considerable add-on work, at higher margins, but this did not materialise). This was heightened by the collapse of Carillion in January 2018.

Kier announced a rights issue on 30 November 2018, which saw the share price fall some 32.5% on the day of the announcement. However, the share price had already come under pressure and had fallen some 48.8% from its three year high of 1,471p, prior to this happening (it was this performance that had pushed it into ‘value’ territory for Seneca IM).

Seneca IM says that Kier’s business model is sound.

Although the stock bounced in the new year, it continued to drift down. This was accelerated by a profit warning that was announced on 3 June 2019. Seneca IM has reviewed the stock and has concluded that, while it has some challenges (for example, construction projects have been delayed, and it is held by Woodford Investment Management, who is a known seller), Kier’s core businesses are essentially sound. Seneca IM says that Kier’s order book has grown, cash flow has improved and it has lots of assets on its balance sheet (circa £440m) a significant proportion of which Seneca IM believes could be sold down to help improve Kier’s indebtedness.

Kier is exiting non-core activities and focusing on regional building, infrastructure, utilities and highways.

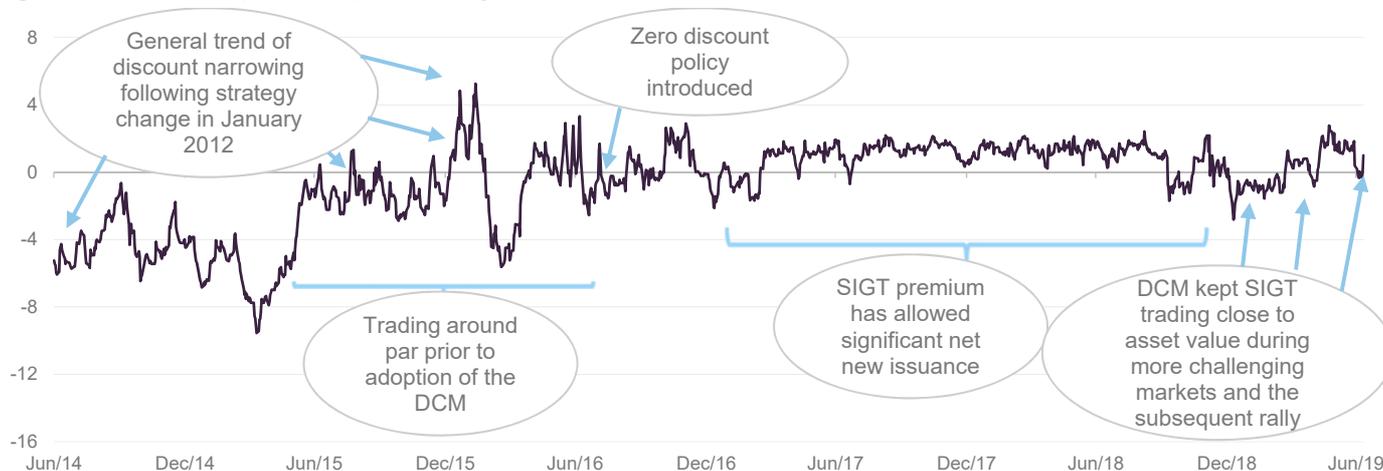
The conclusions of the strategic review were published on 17 June 2019. Going forward, Kier will be focused on regional building, infrastructure, utilities and highways. It will seek to sell or substantially exit non-core activities – specifically, Kier Living, property, facilities management and environmental services. The group is to be restructured. Headcount is to be reduced by approximately 1,200 people, with approximately £55m in annual savings. There will be a renewed focus on cash generation and deleveraging.

Seneca IM says that Kier is not another Carillion.

Seneca IM believes that Kier is markedly different to Carillion. It has higher margins and contracts are appropriately priced. Seneca IM believes that Kier could trade at a substantially higher price than where it is today, if it is able to work through its various balance sheet and working capital issues successfully.

SIGT's DCM keeps it trading close to asset value

Figure 14: Premium/(discount) over five years



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co.

Effectiveness of DCM illustrated in recent volatile markets

SIGT's has traded at an average premium of 0.5% during the last 12 months.

As illustrated in Figure 14, SIGT's discount control mechanism (DCM), which went live on 1 August 2016, continues to keep the trust trading close to asset value (SIGT has traded at an average premium of 0.4% during the last 12 months). It is noteworthy that towards the end of 2018, when market conditions were more challenging, the certainty offered by the DCM kept SIGT trading close to asset value, and it has continued to trade around asset value during the subsequent market rally.

By giving investors confidence that they can enter and exit SIGT at close to NAV, the DCM is designed to allow SIGT to attract new shareholders and grow its asset base over time. This will be helped if it continues to provide low-volatility returns that are attractive to investors.

SIGT's DCM has been validated for both stock issuance and stock repurchases.

The DCM has now been in place for three years. As highlighted in our previous notes, the overwhelming trend has been one of share issuance since the DCM was introduced. There were some modest share repurchases between October 2018 and January 2019, but recently SIGT has been issuing stock again (readers should note that the DCM is proven for both issuance and repurchases).

The significant net issuance that has taken place since the DCM was introduced illustrates that there is demand for SIGT's strategy. We like the certainty that the DCM offers investors, and believe that the asset growth that it has facilitated is positive as, all things being equal, it serves to lower SIGT's ongoing charges ratio and should support liquidity in SIGT's shares. These should benefit all of SIGT's shareholders.

Fund profile

Further information regarding SIGT can be found at Seneca IM's website: senecaim.com

SIGT's aim is to grow both income and capital through investment in a multi-asset portfolio and to have low volatility of returns. Its portfolio includes allocations to UK equities, overseas equities, fixed income and specialist assets.

SIGT is designed for investors who are looking for income, want that income to grow and the capital of the investment to grow, and are seeking consistency or lower volatility in total returns. A pure bond fund could meet the first of those needs and a pure equity fund could meet the first three. SIGT invests across a number of different asset classes with the aim of achieving all four objectives.

Seneca Investment Managers – a multi-asset value investor

Seneca IM is a multi-asset value investor. It takes a team approach

SIGT's portfolio has been managed by Seneca Investment Managers (Seneca IM), and its forerunners, since 2005. Seneca IM describes itself as a multi-asset value investor. We think the combination of multi-asset investing with an explicit value-oriented approach may be unique to Seneca IM. The idea is that Seneca IM can allocate between different asset classes and investments, emphasising those that offer the most attractive opportunities and yields, making asset allocation, direct UK equity and fund selection (for access to other overseas equities and other asset classes) follow a value-based approach.

Previous publications

Readers interested in further information about SIGT, such as investment process, fees, capital structure, trust life and the board, may wish to read our annual overview note *Cutting back on equities*, published on 21 June 2018, as well as our previous update notes and our initiation note (details are provided in Figure 15 below). You can read the notes by clicking on them in Figure 15 or by visiting our website.

Figure 15: Marten & Co. previously published notes on SIGT

Title	Note type	Date
Low volatility and growing income	Initiation	2 November 2015
On track for zero discount policy	Update	11 May 2016
In demand and no discount	Update	16 September 2016
Celebrating five years since strategy change	Annual overview	10 March 2017
Changing tack	Update	13 June 2017
Steady reduction in equity exposure	Update	13 September 2017
Walking the walk	Update	16 January 2018
Cutting back on equities	Annual overview	21 June 2018
Mind the (inflation) gap!	Update	18 September 2018
Holding steady as cycle turns	Update	24 April 2019

Source: Marten & Co.

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