Aberforth Smaller Companies Trust plc
Monthly Factsheet

## 29 February 2024

## Fund structure

The Fund is an investment trust - a type of investment company/collective investment fund - with a Premium share listing on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange.

## Manager: Aberforth Partners

The Fund is managed by Aberforth's investment team of seven fund managers:

| Sam Ford | Jeremy Hall |
| :--- | :--- |
| Euan Macdonald | Rowan Marron |
| Rob Scott Moncrieff | Peter Shaw |
| Christopher Watt |  |

Further information on the investment team is available at www.aberforth.co.uk.

Benchmark: DNSCI (XIC)
The Fund's benchmark and primary investment universe is the Deutsche Numis Smaller Companies Index (excluding Investment Companies). This index is rebalanced every January and its profile at the date of this Factsheet was:

| Number of companies | 348 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total market value | $£ 136 \mathrm{bn}$ |
| Largest constituent | $£ 2.3$ bn |
| Largest constituent if index | $£ 1.7 \mathrm{bn}$ |
| rebalanced at Factsheet date |  |

Key Fund information

| Total investments | $£ 1,353 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of investments | 78 |
| Active share | $75.2 \%$ |
| Gearing - bank debt in use | $£ 113 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Net gearing/(liquidity) | $9.0 \%$ |
| Total net assets | $£ 1,241 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Ordinary shares in issue | $84,234,605$ |
| NAV | $1,473.48 \mathrm{p}$ |
| Share price | $1,292.00 \mathrm{p}$ |
| Discount/(premium) | $12.3 \%$ |
| Market value | $£ 1,088 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Launch date | 10 Dec 90 |
| Next year-end | 31 Dec 24 |

Fees \& charges

| Management fee* <br> ( 12 m to 31 Dec 23) | 0.73\% |
| :---: | :---: |
| Performance fee | None |
| Ongoing charges <br> (at 31 Dec 23 \& includes Management fee) | 0.79\% |

* Further details of the Management fee are available at www.aberforth.co.uk.

Yield \& dividends

| Yield | $3.2 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Interim dividend <br> (paid 25 Aug 23) | $12.95 p$ |
| Final dividend <br> (payable 8 Mar 24) | $28.55 p$ |
| Special dividend <br> (payable 8 Mar 24) | $9.00 p$ |

## Objective

The Fund's objective is to achieve a total return greater than that of the DNSCI (XIC) over the long term by investing in a diversified portfolio of small UK quoted companies.

## Investment style: Value

Aberforth are value investors who buy shares in companies that they calculate to be selling below their intrinsic value. This is determined through detailed financial and industrial analysis, combined with a valuation approach that focuses on both stockmarket and corporate worth.
Investment performance (annualised total returns)

| Growth (\%) | 1 m | 3 m | 12 m | 3 y | 5 y | Launch |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| NAV | 0.3 | 6.5 | -0.3 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 11.7 |
| Share price | -1.1 | 2.2 | -1.1 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 11.4 |
| DNSCI (XIC) | -1.9 | 5.2 | -1.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 9.5 |
| FTAS | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 8.0 |

Notes: 1 m \& 3m returns not annualised; Launch date = 10 Dec 90; FTAS = FTSE All-Share Index.


## Monthly investment commentary: February

February was a positive month for global equities. The FTSE All-World Index delivered a return of 5.1\% in sterling terms, but UK equities performance lagged, with the FTSE All-Share rising by $0.2 \%$. The DNSCI (XIC) fell by $1.9 \%$. The Fund out-performed this benchmark, rising by $0.3 \%$. Style factors were not influential and it was the contribution from M\&A that drove a significant proportion of the performance differential.

Wincanton, the UK-focused logistics provider, was the most significant positive contributor to performance. In January, the company announced a recommended offer from a French bidder. Aberforth did not believe that the bid reflected the true worth of the business and engaged to improve the terms. Near the end of February, the bidder announced a higher price, which was followed by an approach from another party, the US-listed GXO, on much improved price terms of 605 p per share. While the process is yet to reach a conclusion, it serves as a useful reminder that (a) the best M\&A experiences are often those in which boards of directors consult shareholders well in advance and (b) when approached, boards must focus their attention on the fair value of the business, not the premium paid to the prevailing share price. Further M\&A activity seems likely as UK equity valuations remain extremely attractive.

Other winners in the month were CMC Markets, which announced a cost reduction and efficiency plan, and Wilmington, which reported half year results and the intention to divest its Healthcare Intelligence business.

The weakest holding in the month was Close Brothers, which faces a potential regulatory liability in its Motor and Premium finance businesses and elected to pause dividend payments.

Top 10 equity investments

| Name | Activity | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Wincanton | Logistics | 5.5 |
| Wilmington | Business publishing \& training | 2.9 |
| Vesuvius | Metal flow engineering | 2.6 |
| Morgan Advanced Materials | Manufacture of carbon \& ceramic materials | 2.4 |
| Redde Northgate | Van rental | 2.3 |
| Just Group | Individually underwritten annuities | 2.2 |
| TI Fluid Systems | Automotive parts manufacturer | 2.2 |
| FirstGroup | Bus \& rail operator | 2.1 |
| International Personal Finance | Home credit provider | 2.1 |
| Avon Protection | Military protection products | 2.0 |

## Sector exposure



## Gearing

The Fund has a bank debt facility of $£ 130 \mathrm{~m}$ available for use as gearing by the Manager at any time. The net gearing/(liquidity) figure shown in the Key Fund information section indicates the percentage by which the total value of investments exceeds the total net assets.

## Continuation vote \& share buy-backs

The continuation of the Fund is voted on by shareholders at every $3^{\text {rd }}$ AGM. The next vote will occur at the AGM in March 2026.
The Fund operates a share buy-back policy. A list of the buy-back transactions during the last 5 years is available at www.aberforth.co.uk.

## Data sources \& calculations

All data supplied by Aberforth, except DNSCI (XIC) data (from Numis/Paul Marsh and Elroy Dimson - London Business School) and FTSE data (from FTSE International Limited).
Performance returns are total returns after all expenses and assume reinvestment of dividends. Yield is based on the Fund's trailing 12 months' dividends (excluding Specials). Active share is a measure of how the Fund's portfolio differs from the DNSCI (XIC). Small companies are represented by the DNSCI (XIC). Large companies are represented by the FTAS.

## Size exposure



## Security codes \& other information

| Ordinary shares of 1p | Other information |
| :--- | :--- |
| SEDOL: 0006655 | Launched: 10 Dec 90 |
| ISIN: GB0000066554 | Next year-end: 31 Dec 24 |
| TIDM: ASL | LEI: 213800GZ9WC73A92Q326 |

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## Risk warnings

Capital may be at risk as the value of investments may go down as well as up and is not guaranteed; therefore investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance, nor a reliable indicator of future results or performance.
Investments in shares of smaller companies are generally considered to carry a higher degree of risk as the market for their shares may be less liquid than that for shares of larger companies, making shares of smaller companies more difficult to buy and sell.
The performance of shares of smaller companies may be more volatile than the shares of larger companies over short time periods; therefore investors should regard such investments as long term.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved or provide the returns sought by the Fund.
An investment in the Fund is only suitable for investors who are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of such an investment and who have sufficient resources to be able to bear any losses which may arise from such an investment (which may be equal to the whole amount invested). Such an investment should be regarded as long term in nature and complementary to existing investments in a range of other financial assets and should not form a major part of an investment portfolio.

An investment trust is a public limited company, the shares of which are traded on the main market of the London Stock Exchange. Accordingly, the ability of shareholders to sell their shares will be dependent on the market price of the shares. The shares may trade at a discount or premium to their net asset value.

Investment trusts may borrow money in order to make further investments. This is known as gearing. The effect of gearing can enhance returns to shareholders in rising markets but will have the opposite effect on returns in falling markets.
Aberforth Partners LLP does not provide retail investors with investment advice.
This document has been issued for information purposes only. It does not contain any investment recommendations or an invitation to invest in the Fund. Investors should seek advice from an authorised financial adviser prior to making investment decisions.

