



Polar Capital Global Financials Trust

Investment companies | Update | 25 February 2021

The tide has turned

Having played a supporting role in the initial phase of the stock market's recovery – breaking historical precedent in the process – financials, and banks in particular, have performed strongly since November. Polar Capital Global Financials Trust's (PCFT's) premium was recently at its highest level in more than five years, paving the way for share issuances. The manager notes that banks were well-capitalised going into the pandemic, so the much-milder-than-expected impact on loan defaults to date, together with the prospect of economies gradually re-opening, is shifting the discussion forward to the potential impact of government stimulus on inflation, and ultimately increases in interest rates. Meanwhile, it says that distributions, in the form of dividends and share buybacks, are returning and billions of dollars' worth of loan reserves are being released.

It may be worth reiterating that PCFT is more than just a play on developed world banks. Asia ex Japan is now 26% of the fund and exposure to fintech payments companies like PayPal has been rewarded handsomely.

Growing income from financial stocks

PCFT aims to generate a growing dividend income, together with capital appreciation. It invests primarily in a global portfolio, consisting of listed or quoted securities issued by companies in the financial sector. This includes banks, life and non-life insurance companies, asset managers, stock exchanges, speciality lenders, and fintech companies, as well as property and other related sub-sectors.

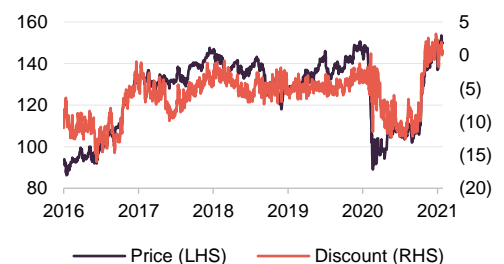
12 months ended	Share price total return (%)	NAV total return ¹ (%)	MSCI ACWI Financials TR (%)	MSCI AC World TR (%)
31/01/2017	43.2	33.0	44.0	32.8
31/01/2018	17.0	14.1	14.7	11.9
31/01/2019	(11.4)	(8.5)	(7.9)	1.6
31/01/2020	15.9	12.7	9.9	18.2
31/01/2021	1.4	(2.3)	(6.2)	11.4

Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co. Note 1) see page 10 for details of returns excluding the dilutive effect of subscription shares

Sector	Specialist - financials
Ticker	PCFT LN
Base currency	GBP
Price	150.0p
NAV	148.9p
Premium/(discount)	0.7%
Yield	2.9%

Share price and discount

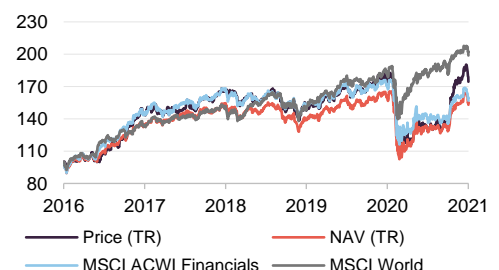
Time period 31/01/2016 to 23/02/2021



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Performance over five years

Time period 31/01/2016 to 31/01/2021



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

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Domicile	England & Wales
Inception date	1 July 2013
Manager	Nick Brind, John Yakas and George Barrow
Market cap	204.9m
Shares outstanding	136.625m
Daily vol. (1-yr. avg.)	398,182 shares
Net gearing	11.2%

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[Click here for an updated PCFT factsheet](#)



[Click here for PCFT's peer group analysis](#)



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Market backdrop

Underperformance of financials breaks historical precedent

Data suggests that financials have always outperformed coming out of previous crises over the last 30 years

The supporting cast role played by financials in shaping the market recovery over the latter half of 2020 appears to have broken historical precedent. In past crises, the data suggest that the sector has bounced back faster than the wider market. This is illustrated by Figure 1, which compares the performance of the sector against broader markets six months and one year after market lows that accompanied some of the most extreme market events of the last 30 years.

Figure 1: Relative performance of financials against broader equities following previous crises

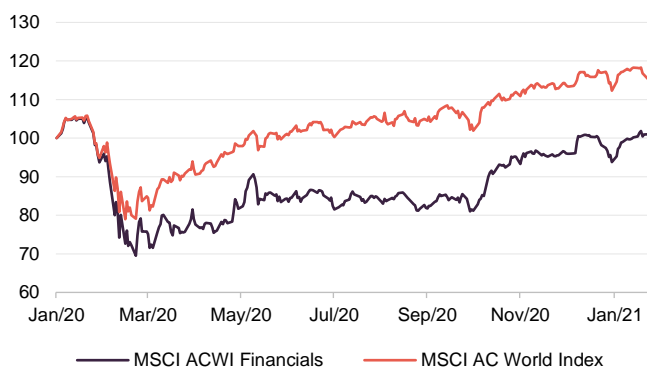
Event	Date	Financials 6 months later (%)	Equities 6 months later (%)	Outper- formance (%)	Financials 12 months later (%)	Equities 12 months later (%)	Outper- formance (%)
1990s US recession	11/10/90	75.5	43.6	31.8	88.2	53.2	35.0
UK exits European exchange rate mechanism (ERM)	16/09/92	50.1	27.7	22.4	71.6	33.9	37.7
Mexican peso crisis	21/12/94	23.1	16.5	6.5	51.4	38.0	13.4
Asian financial crisis	05/10/98	50.8	41.0	9.8	44.1	42.1	2.0
Technology bubble bursting	08/03/00	32.9	11.5	21.4	26.0	(7.7)	33.7
Iraq war invasion	19/03/03	24.2	19.3	4.9	29.4	19.7	9.7
Global financial crisis market low	06/03/09	88.4	37.1	51.3	113.2	64.4	48.8
Eurozone crisis	27/07/12	23.7	13.4	10.3	36.4	24.9	11.5
UK Brexit referendum	24/06/16	38.4	23.4	15.0	44.4	33.5	10.9
Average		45.2	25.9	19.3	56.1	33.6	22.5
COVID-19 low to 28/01/21	23/03/20	39.2	46.1	(6.9)	39.2	46.1	(6.9)
Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine breakthrough	06/11/20	12.6	6.2	6.5	12.6	6.2	6.5

Source: Polar Capital Global Financials Trust, Bloomberg; Note: MSCI ACWI Financials Index vs MSCI ACWI Index for all events 1995-to-date; S&P 500 Index for US recession and Mexican peso crisis; and FTSE Financials Index Vs FTSE All-Share Index for UK exiting the ERM

As we have discussed in previous notes, financials already seemed to be out of favour with investors before the pandemic struck. With the global financial crisis (GFC) of 2008–2009 still relatively fresh in the memory, the initial sell-off was severe (banks were particularly hard hit). In effect, concerns over falling margins – as central banks slashed interest rates – and the potential for widespread loan losses, may have been judged to be more material than the advances made in strengthening the US and wider global banking sector. The manager notes that banks' capital ratios were strong going into the pandemic, which – along with the de-risking brought about by much tighter regulation following the GFC – meant that any spill-over into another financial crisis was arguably much less likely than might

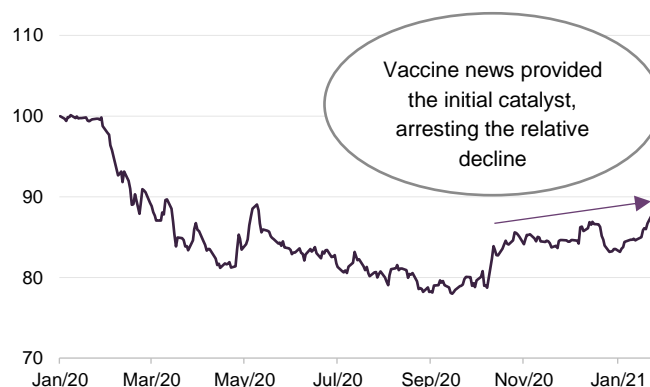
have otherwise been so. PCFT's managers note that, unlike during the GFC, capital levels have continued to rise through the current downturn.

Figure 2: MSCI AC World Index Financials and MSCI AC World Index, rebased to 100



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Figure 3: MSCI ACWI Financials relative to MSCI AC World Index, rebased to 100



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

Banks ended 2020 valued at a discount to book value level not seen since the GFC peak

Restrictions on dividends have been easing

Credit performance has been much better than many expected

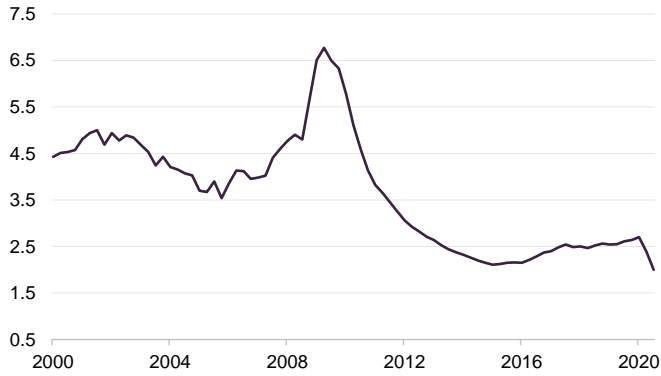
Sentiment appeared to turn in November 2020, as vaccine developments served as a catalyst for a rotation back into sectors most aligned to the 'economic reopening trade,' like financials. This is captured by Figure 3.

On the valuation front, the global banking industry began 2021 by trading at around a 30% discount to book value, a level not seen since the GFC when the solvency of the entire financial system was in doubt.

Positive news in the period since our last note in October may be paving the way for a steady resumption of dividend payments and share buybacks. The European Central Bank (ECB) has lifted its ban on dividends, though they must fall within 15% of earnings over the previous two years. A similar lifting of restrictions was announced in the UK, albeit at a 25% cumulative two-year earnings threshold.

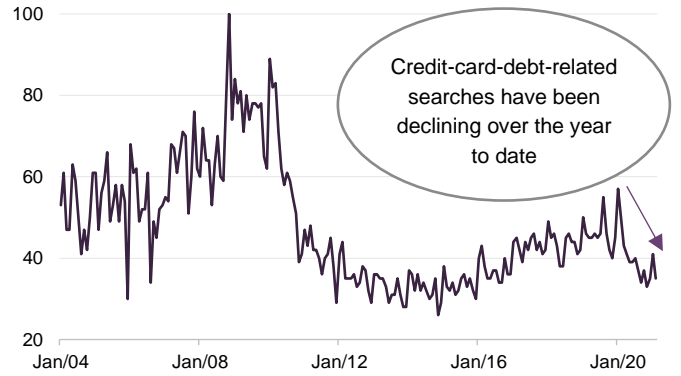
The bulk of the losses reported by banks in Europe and the US over the pandemic period stemmed from conservative provisions for bad loans (money notionally set aside to cover possible losses). With credit performance having been considerably stronger than was widely anticipated (lower losses than feared), these provisions have been declining substantially. In January, it was announced that Citigroup, JPMorgan Chase, and Wells Fargo (the latter two are held by PCFT) had released more than \$5bn in loan reserves. As we noted in our last note, if banks' loss provisioning turns out to have been overly pessimistic, banks will have built up substantial excess capital that they could then return to shareholders, in the form of dividends and share buybacks.

Figure 4: Delinquency rate on credit cards – US banks



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

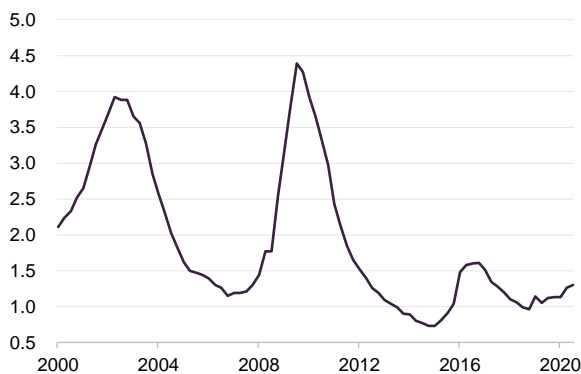
Figure 5: Google search trend results for 'credit card debt' in the US



Source: Google Trends, Marten & Co. Interest since 2004 for the search topic 'credit card debt.' Numbers represent search interest relative to the highest point on the chart for the given region and time. A value of 100 is the peak popularity for the term. A value of 50 means that the term is half as popular.

We have updated Figures 4 and 6 from our last note. They show the delinquency rates (where borrowers are behind on payments) on credit cards and commercial/industrial loans in the US. The charts may suggest that, to date, despite the widespread disruption caused by the response to the pandemic, there has been no meaningful spike thus far. We have also used Google trends, in Figure 5, to show search results in the US for 'credit card debt' as a search topic to provide an alternative indicator with data up to February 2021.

Figure 6: Delinquency rates on commercial and industrial loans – US banks



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Figure 7: US bank net interest margin (quarterly)



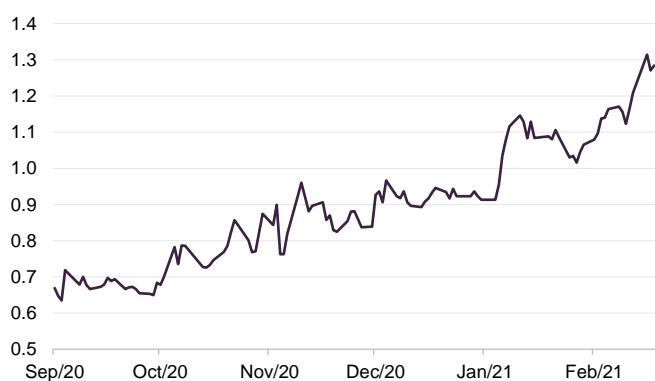
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Bond market sell-off a good signal for banks

Recent activity in the bond market may point to good news for banks

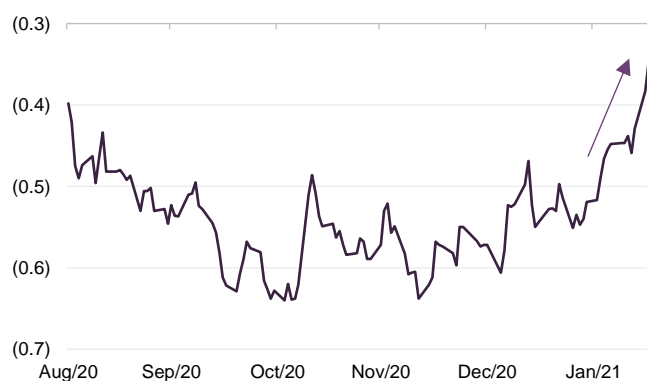
Perhaps the most significant catalyst for a sustained rally in bank shares began in February 2021. Recent developments in the bond market, which often foreruns trends in the stock market, have seen yields on 10-year government bonds (using the US and Germany as proxies) increasing apace. This is captured by Figures 8 and 9. The catalyst may be the potential inflationary impact of government stimulus measures, especially in the US, where at the time of publication President Biden is awaiting approval from the Democrat-controlled Congress for a \$1.9trn stimulus bill.

Figure 8: US 10-year Treasury yield (%)



Source: Bloomberg, Marten & Co

Figure 9: Germany 10-year bond yield (%)



Source: Bloomberg, Marten & Co

A rise in long rates could provide scope for bank net interest margins to increase. Whilst the resilience of asset quality within the European and US banking sector may face greater tests over the next year or so, as governments gradually unwind support to corporates, the possibility of a recovery in consumer demand could be supportive, as some of the companies in the sectors that have been worst affected by the pandemic start to recover.

Allocation to emerging markets grows to 28%

Several Asian economies have been far less affected by the pandemic and EM banks are often more profitable

As we discuss in the following sections, PCFT provides a lot more beyond developed market banks. Exposure to Asia-Pacific (ex-Japan) has grown significantly over the past year and accounts for the vast majority of PCFT's overall emerging markets (EMs) portfolio exposure level of 28%. Within Asia Pacific, disruption to economic activity seems to have been less pronounced. Supportive macro trends have benefitted financials, with the likes of China, South Korea and Taiwan exhibiting a strong recovery in exports.

Recent loan growth in India has been encouraging

The managers also see India as a compelling opportunity. They say that financials underperformed well before the pandemic, as a non-performing loans crisis squeezed credit growth. Valuations corrected accordingly and PCFT's managers point to recent resilience and good loan growth. The announcement of India's budget was also well received by markets. India's HDFC Bank is the fund's third-largest holding (see the asset allocation section).

Emerging market banks are often more profitable

The managers see EM banks providing an alternative to consumer stocks in EM as a play on middle-class spending. In several countries, including some of the fastest-growing such as Vietnam, more than half the population remains unbanked. Based on profitability metrics like return on assets (ROA), banks in EMs are often more profitable (HDFC's ROA of 3.1% in 2019 was well ahead of Lloyds's 0.4%). They tend to benefit from more dominant market positions, which can support higher margins.

Mergers and acquisitions

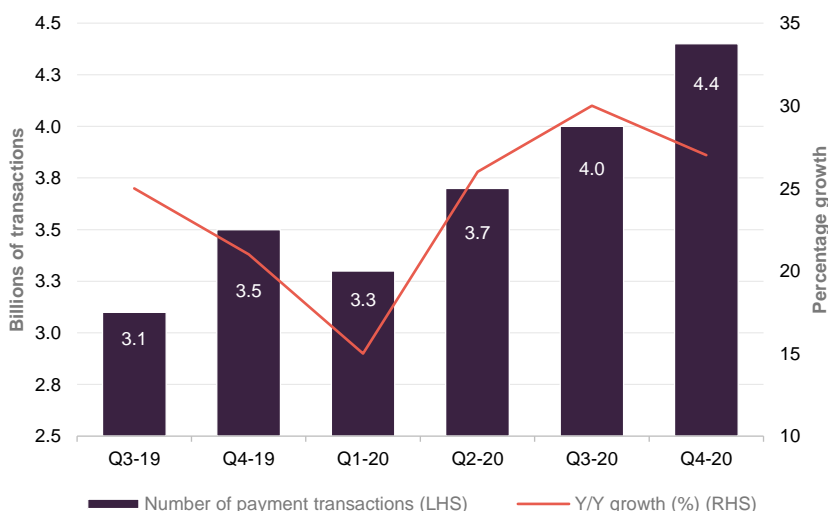
Mergers and acquisition activity has been returning

Concerning M&A, the managers say that activity has been restarting. In the US, where there are still over 5,000 banks, deals are mainly taking the form of mergers with stronger banks absorbing weaker ones. They also say that more generous use of goodwill has been allowed, to help rubber-stamp deals.

Fintech investments aligned with COVID-19 shift

As at 31 January 2021, 59% of PCFT's portfolio was allocated to banks. At about 10%, fintech now represents a significant part of the fund. The almost exponential growth in e-commerce globally has helped to fuel the growth of payments companies like PayPal. PayPal, which is discussed in more detail in the attribution section on page 12, saw its net new active accounts more than double between January and April 2020. Growth in the number of payment transactions it facilitated, shown in Figure 10, may be further evidence of the transformative effect of the pandemic.

Figure 10: PayPal transactions over six most recent quarters



Source: PayPal, Marten & Co

Insurance

PCFT's exposure to the insurance sector stood at 18% (14% non-life /4% life) at the end of January 2021, down from 20% when we last published (September 2020 figures). The managers say that COVID-19 is expected to result in the largest insured loss in history. For example, in the UK, The Supreme Court ruled on 15 January that businesses were eligible to claim for COVID-related losses under their 'business interruption' policies. While such losses are material, PCFT's managers say that the losses will transpire as an earnings event, not a balance sheet one, for the companies affected.

The managers note that, following a period of severe insured losses, it is typical to see a significant increase in insurance premiums. Polar believes that COVID-19 has given fresh impetus to the insurance pricing cycle. It points to companies such as Marsh McLennan, the world's leading insurance broker, which managed to deliver revenue growth and a higher dividend for 2020. Indeed, the non-life sector bell weather stock - Travelers - led a generally impressive reporting season from this area of financials.

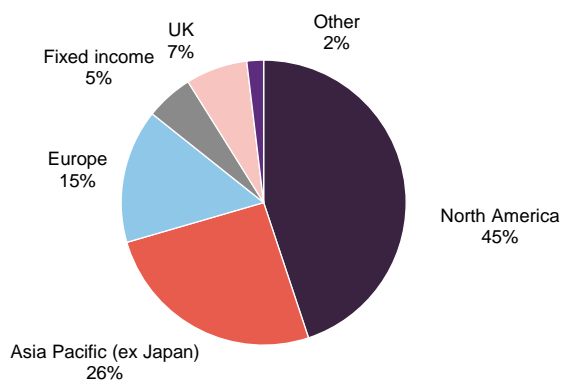
Insurance premiums are expected to rise to recoup losses from what is expected to be the largest insured loss ever

Asset allocation

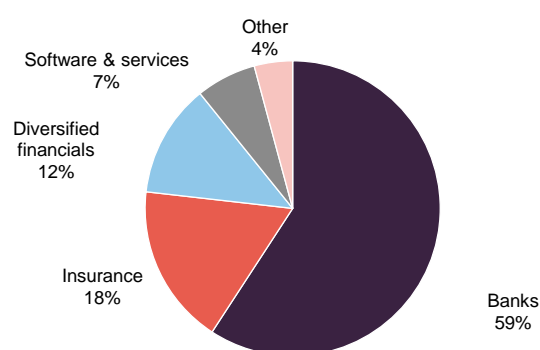
At the end of January 2021, there were 79 positions in PCFT's portfolio (up from 75 at the end of September 2020 – the data we used in our last note) and the vast majority of these (more than 85%) had market caps greater than \$5bn. The managers have increased the portfolio's allocation to these larger cap holdings over recent months.

Shareholders approved an increase in the maximum level of gearing/borrowing (from 15% to 20%) earlier this year. At the end of January 2021, gearing was 11.2%.

Figure 11: PCFT geographic exposure, as at 31 January 2021 **Figure 12: PCFT sector exposure, as at 31 January 2021**



Source: Polar Capital Global Financials Trust



Source: Polar Capital Global Financials Trust

Asia ex Japan is now more than a quarter of the portfolio

A clear trend in PCFT's geographic asset allocation over the past 15 months has been the increase in the portion in Asia ex Japan, which as at 31 January 2021, had grown to more than a quarter of the portfolio. This represents a 10% increase on

Banking exposure is back up since our last note

the allocation at the end of 2019, with most of this coming from the North America bucket.

At the sector level, exposure to banks is back up to 59%, from 48% at the end of September 2020. The managers reduced some of the fintech-focused holdings, following strong performance, while the allocation to insurance is down slightly. Whilst not figuring in the top 10, the proportional weight of some of PCFT's mid-cap bank holdings has increased on the back of the election result and vaccine news.

The fixed income element of the portfolio was 5.4% of the fund. It helps to strengthen PCFT's revenue account, which has been particularly useful over the past year.

Top 10 holdings

Figure 13: Top 10 holdings, as at 31 January 2021

	Country/region	Subsector	% of gross assets 31/01/21	% of gross assets 31/08/20	% change
JPMorgan	United States	Banks	5.3	5.2	+0.1
Bank of America	United States	Banks	3.3	3.4	(0.1)
HDFC Bank	India	Banks	2.6	2.5	+0.1
AIA Group	Hong Kong	Insurance	2.5	2.3	+0.2
Signature Bank	United States	Banks	2.4	1.1	+1.3
MasterCard	United States	Payments	2.3	4.5	(2.2)
Chubb	United States	Insurance	2.2	2.2	-
Wells Fargo	United States	Banks	2.1	1.2	+0.9
Citizens Financial Group	United States	Banks	2.1	1.9	+0.2
PayPal Holdings	United States	Payments	2.0	2.9	(0.9)

Source: Polar Capital Global Financials Trust

Figure 14: Top 10 holdings, as at 31 January 2021 – valuations and returns

	Market cap (£bn)	Dividend yield (%)	*Total return YTD (%)	*Total return one year (%)	Trailing P/E ratio	Trailing P/B ratio
JPMorgan	317	2.4	12.42	0.78	16.3	1.8
Bank of America	213	2.1	11.0	(6.2)	18.3	1.2
HDFC Bank	89	-	11.7	22.4	30.5	4.5
AIA Group	118	1.3	8.0	23.4	30.0	2.9
Signature Bank	8	1.0	56.4	40.6	22.6	2.3
MasterCard	243	0.5	(6.1)	(6.0)	53.6	53.0
Chubb	53	1.9	4.9	(4.8)	21.1	1.2
Wells Fargo	104	1.1	13.5	(31.0)	84.9	0.9
Citizens Financial Grp.	13	3.7	16.4	5.3	18.9	0.9
PayPal Holdings	256	-	27.7	131.6	86.1	17.8

Source: Morningstar. *total returns in local currency. Periods to 31 January 2021

Three holdings – Signature Bank, Wells Fargo, and Citizens Financial Group – have moved into the list of the top 10 since we last published, replacing Marsh & McLennan, Toronto Dominion and PNC Financial Services.

Wells Fargo and Citizens Financial have been discussed in previous notes (see page 18 for a list of these).

Figure 15: Signature Bank



Source: Bloomberg. Bloomberg. Note: in USD

The managers increased the holding in New York-focused Signature Bank, which has seen its shares nearly double over the past three months. They note that it is one of a number of their small and medium-sized US banks that has been reporting extremely high levels of loan growth.

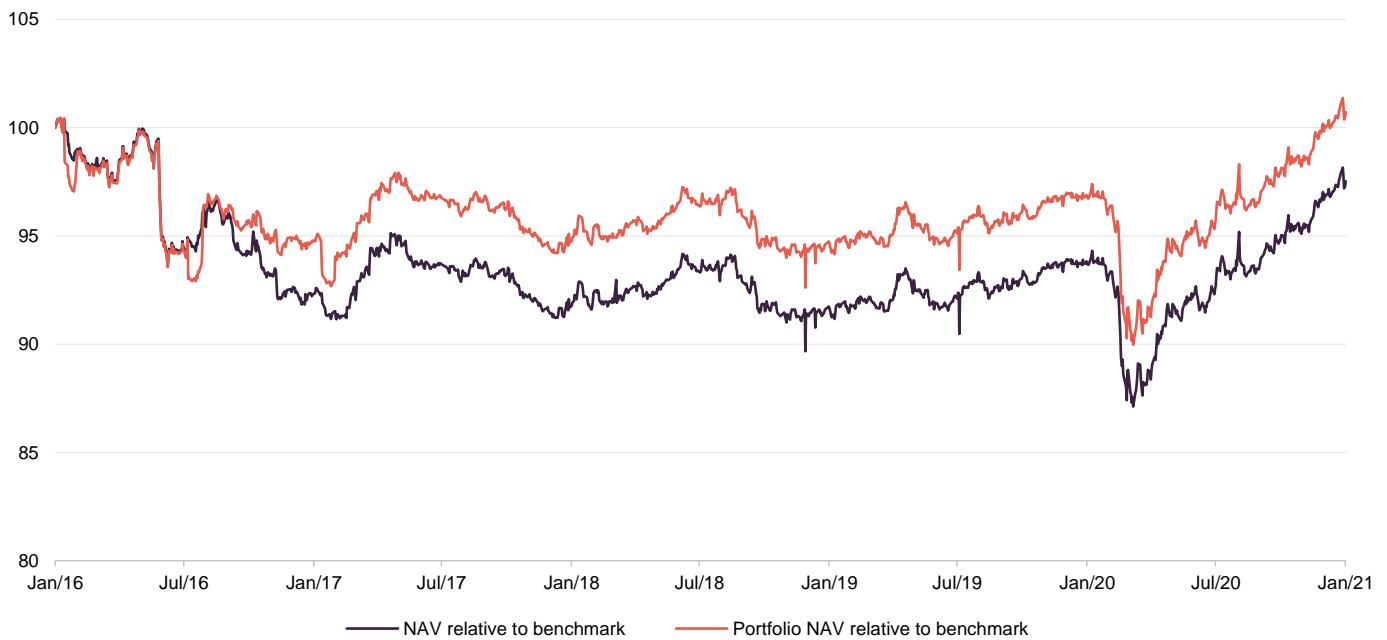
Signature Bank reported record fourth-quarter net income, growing deposits as well as its loan book. It also reported success in building its West Coast operations.

Some profit was taken on PayPal Holdings (discussed in the attribution section). MasterCard's weight decreased by 2.2% – it faces a £14bn class-action lawsuit in the UK over 'interchange fees', which are levied on retailers and frequently passed on to end-consumers. A decline in total spending volumes and weak cross-border travel, which generate higher margin fees, has also weighed on the company.

Outside of the top 10, the managers have been able to source attractive yields from the Nordics. Switzerland has also been a relatively attractive market.

Performance

Figure 16: PCFT NAV total return and portfolio NAV total return performance relative to MSCI ACWI Financials



Source: Morningstar, Polar Capital Global Financials Trust, Marten & Co. Note 1) Portfolio NAV is defined below and reflects the performance achieved by the managers. This data has been sourced from the managers.

The chart in Figure 16 and the table in Figure 17 show returns both for PCFT's IFRS NAV and also a 'portfolio NAV' which strips out the effects of the dilution attributable to PCFT's subscription shares (which were exercised in 2017). The portfolio NAV gives a better indication of the returns achieved by the managers.

Up to date information on PCFT is available on the [QuotedData website](#)

The trust's gearing/borrowing magnified the market's fall in February/March, but performance has recovered since. Looking at the five-year chart, PCFT lagged MSCI ACWI Financials until the Spring of 2017 (held back largely by an underweight exposure to the US at that time) and its relative returns have been fairly stable since. The table in Figure 17 shows the relative outperformance of financials against global stocks over the six months to 31 January 2021.

Figure 17: Cumulative total return performance over periods ending 31 January 2021

	1-month (%)	3-months (%)	6-months (%)	1-year (%)	3-years (%)	5-years (%)
PCFT price	(2.1)	31.4	34.7	1.4	4.2	74.5
PCFT NAV	(1.5)	18.6	20.1	(2.3)	0.8	53.0
PCFT portfolio NAV	(1.5)	18.6	20.1	(2.3)	0.8	58.0
MSCI ACWI Financials	(2.2)	15.6	15.2	(6.2)	(5.0)	56.9
MSCI AC World Index	(0.9)	10.2	12.1	12.3	30.1	95.1

Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

In our earlier notes, as well as the comparisons with indices, we have compared PCFT's performance with that of the major UK banks, and we have updated this information in Figure 18. One of the drivers behind the launch of PCFT in 2013 was that it would provide UK-based investors with a relatively lower-risk exposure to the financial sector. Since then, PCFT has delivered returns well ahead of all of the major UK banks.

Figure 18: Cumulative total return performance to end January 2021

	1 year (%)	3 years (%)	Since PCFT launch (%)
Polar Capital Global Financials Trust NAV	(2.3)	0.8	72.7
Polar Capital Global Financials Trust portfolio NAV	(2.3)	0.8	78.6
Polar Capital Global Financials Trust share price	1.4	4.2	66.3
Barclays	(20.5)	(39.1)	(49.2)
HSBC Holdings	(30.6)	(43.4)	(44.9)
Lloyds Banking Group	(41.9)	(49.2)	(48.5)
NatWest Group	(32.4)	(33.5)	(47.6)
Standard Chartered	(29.6)	(42.6)	(68.2)

Source: Bloomberg, Morningstar, Marten & Co

Performance attribution

The manager supplied us with some performance attribution data that covers the period from 22 April 2020 to 31 December 2020. The figures suggest that performance has been broad-based and stock selection has positively contributed to performance.

Figure 19: Positive (LHS) and negative (RHS) contributions to PCFT's relative returns, period from 22 April 2020* to 31 December 2020

Stock	Attribution (%)	Stock	Attribution (%)
PayPal Holdings	1.71	E.Sun Financial	(0.37)
Adyen NV	1.18	Morgan Stanley**	(0.36)
SVB Financial Group	1.07	Citigroup	(0.36)
OneSavings Bank	0.94	Commonwealth Bank of Australia**	(0.34)
Citizens Financial Group	0.70	Keppel DC REIT	(0.24)
VPC Specialty Lending	0.63	Discover Financial Services**	(0.22)
HSBC Holdings**	0.62	Manappuram Finance	(0.22)
HDFC Bank	0.56	Lancashire Holdings	(0.21)

Source: Polar Capital Global Financials Trust. *22 April 2020 was the calculation date for the tender price following a corporate action that resulted in the indefinite extension to PCFT's life. **not held in the portfolio

Figure 20: PayPal Holdings



Source: Bloomberg. Note: in USD

PayPal Holdings

As Figure 10 on page 7 showed earlier, PayPal Holdings has been growing almost exponentially. In a presentation to investors over February, the company said it expected many of its key metrics, from the number of active accounts to annual revenues (currently \$26bn), to double over the coming five years. It has been bringing in new features such as 'Buy Now Pay Later,' an interest-free instalment option, and the integration of cryptocurrencies that can be held in its app (cryptos could ultimately be used to transact with merchants).

Figure 21: Adyen NV



Source: Bloomberg. Note: in EUR

Adyen NV

Netherlands-based Adyen NV, also a payments-focused company, has similarly been a major beneficiary of the enforced en masse digitalisation. The company provides end-to-end infrastructure that connects directly to the likes of Visa, MasterCard and a range of other payment methods. Reflecting the valuations ascribed to tech 'winners' currently, Adyen NV currently trades at a trailing P/E ratio of 281. As was the case with PayPal Holdings, PCFT's managers reduced the holding in Adyen NV over recent months.

Other

Elsewhere, as a tech-focused commercial bank, SVB Financial Group has also found conditions very suitable. We covered OneSavings Bank in our most recent annual overview note.

Figure 22: E.Sun Financial



Source: Bloomberg Note: in TWD

PCFT tends to compare its performance with the average of the Lipper Financial sector, which it has outperformed since the corporate action last April and since inception in 2013

Reserves help support the dividend

Detractors

Not holding Morgan Stanley, Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Discover Financial Services was a drag on performance. Amongst stocks held, Taiwan-based E.Sun Financial and Citigroup were the largest detractors.

Peer group

PCFT's listed peer group is eclectic and provides a poor comparison. PCFT's reports tend to compare the trust with the average of the Lipper Financial sector. Over the period from the date of the reconstruction of the portfolio on 22 April 2020, following the exit opportunity, to 6 January 2021, PCFT's NAV total return was 9.2% ahead of the average of the 56 open-ended funds in the Lipper sector. PCFT's outperformance extends to 25.8% when the comparison period is extended to cover the period from its launch in July 2013.

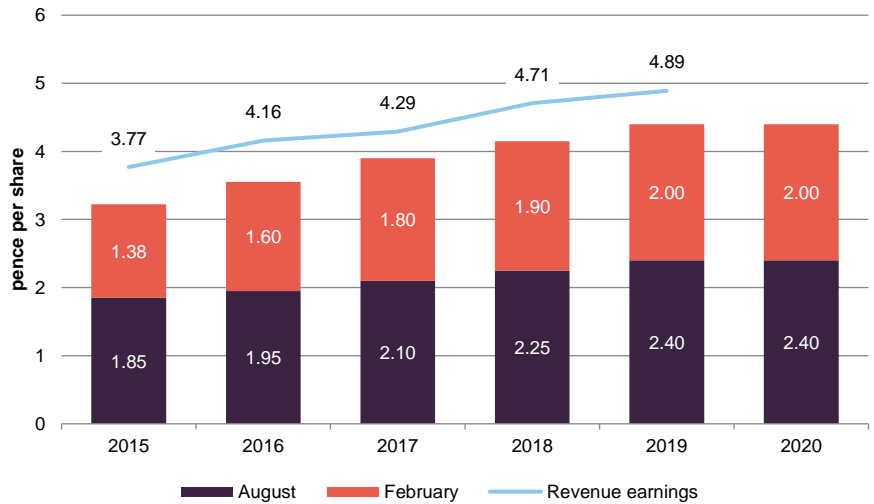
Dividend

PCFT pays dividends semi-annually on its ordinary shares in February and August. All dividends are paid as interim dividends. The payments are not necessarily of equal amounts. The company does not pay a final dividend.

The chart in Figure 23 shows PCFT consistently paying dividends that were covered by revenue. This allowed it to build up a sizeable revenue reserve which stood it in good stead when COVID-19 triggered the suspension or cutting of many dividends. In addition, as an amount per share, the reserve grew significantly following the tender offer.

Over the first half of the company's accounting year, the six months ended 31 May 2020, PCFT's net revenue per share roughly halved (from 3.09p to 1.57p). Nevertheless, the board – comforted by the level of reserves – felt able to maintain the interim dividend and commit to at least maintaining the final dividend. More information on the revenue reserve and PCFT's policy for dividend growth can be found on page 14 of our most recent annual overview note. On 23 February 2021, PCFT published its results for the year ended 30 November 2020.

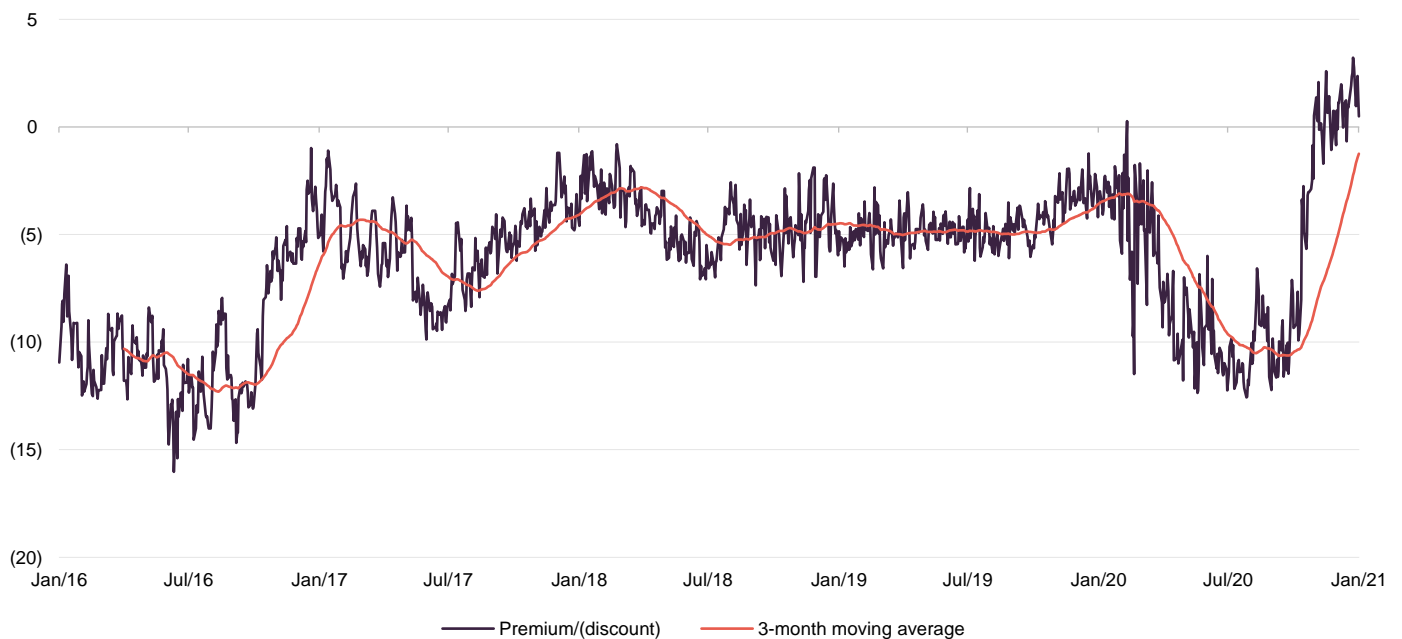
Figure 23: PCFT dividend and revenue earnings history for years ended 30 November



Source: Polar Capital Global Financials Trust

Premium/(discount)

Figure 24: PCFT's discount over the five years to 31 January 2021



Source: Morningstar, Marten & Co

After a long period of being against financials, sentiment appears to have shifted decisively over recent months. In January, PCFT's reached its highest premium rating since 2014

PCFT looks to grow investors' income and their capital
More information on the trust is available on its website www.polarcapitalglobalfinancialstrust.com

Over the year to the end of January 2021, PCFT's share price has moved within a range of a 12.6% discount to a premium of 3.2% and has traded at an average discount of 6.4%.

Figure 24 perhaps illustrates the shift in sentiment towards financials and banks in particular, since the good news on vaccines in November 2020. As at 22 February 2021, PCFT's shares were trading at a 0.7% premium to NAV. When we last published on PCFT, in October 2020, the discount was over 10%.

PCFT is issuing shares at a small premium to NAV, having received permission from its shareholders to disapply **pre-emption rights** on the shares held in treasury. It is doing this on a regular basis to help moderate its premium. Such issuances enhance the NAV for existing investors, increase liquidity and help lower the trust's ongoing charges ratio as fixed costs are spread over a wider base. By preventing the premium from becoming excessive, PCFT is helping to reduce the volatility of its share price.

Fund profile

Polar Capital Global Financials Trust (PCFT) launched on 1 July 2013. In April 2020, shareholders approved an extension of the trust's life beyond May 2020 and the trust now has an unlimited life but with five-yearly tender offers, the first of which is scheduled for 2025.

The trust's twin objectives focus on growing investors' income and their capital. Its global mandate makes it a useful alternative for UK-based investors looking to diversify their financials exposure.

Predominantly, the portfolio is invested in listed/quoted securities. The trust may have some exposure to unlisted/unquoted securities, but this is not expected to exceed 10% of total assets at the time of investment.

From April 2020 onwards, the trust's performance benchmark is the MSCI All-Countries World Financials Net Total Return Index in sterling (MSCI ACWI Financials). A history of earlier benchmarks is given in previous notes (see page 18). We have used MSCI ACWI Financials for comparison purposes in this note.

PCFT's AIFM is Polar Capital LLP and the lead managers are Nick Brind, John Yakas and George Barrow.

Management

The seven-strong financials team at Polar Capital LLC (four fund managers and three analysts) was managing approximately £1.7bn, as of January 2021. PCFT is one of five funds for which the team has direct responsibility.

Nick Brind

Nick joined Polar Capital following the acquisition of HIM Capital in September 2010, and is the manager of the Polar Capital Income Opportunities Fund and co-manager of PCFT. He has 25 years' investment experience across a

wide range of asset classes including UK equities, closed-end funds, fixed-income securities, global financials, private equity and derivatives. Before joining HIM Capital, Nick worked at New Star Asset Management. While there, he managed the New Star Financial Opportunities Fund, a high-income financials fund investing in the equity and fixed-income securities of European financials companies, which outperformed its benchmark index in all six years that Nick managed it. Previous to that, he worked at Exeter Asset Management and Capel-Cure Myers. At Exeter Asset Management, Nick managed the Exeter Capital Growth Fund from 1997 to 2003, which over this period was in the top decile of the IMA UK All Companies Sector. Nick has a Masters in Finance from London Business School.

John Yakas

John joined Polar Capital in September 2010 and is the manager of the Polar Capital Asian Opportunities Fund, Polar Capital Financial Opportunities Fund and co-manager of PCFT. John has 30 years' experience in the financial services industry. Previously, he worked for HSBC as a banker, based in Hong Kong, and was the head of Asian research at Fox-Pitt, Kelton. In 2003 he joined Hiscox Investment Management, which later became HIM Capital. John won Lipper awards in the Equity Sector Banks and Other Financials Sector in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 for the performance of the Asian Opportunities Fund. He has an MBA from London Business School and studied at the London School of Economics (BSc Econ).

George Barrow

George was appointed as joint fund manager of PCFT in December 2020, alongside Nick Brind and John Yakas. He joined Polar Capital in September 2010 and is the co-manager of the Polar Capital Financial Opportunities Fund. George has 12 years' industry experience and works on the Polar Capital Financial Opportunities Fund, Polar Capital Asian Opportunities Fund and the Polar Capital Global Financials Trust Plc. He has built up a broad knowledge of the sector, expanding his initial European focus to also cover Asia and emerging markets. Before joining Polar Capital, from 2008 George was an analyst at HIM Capital, where he completed his IMC. He has a Master's degree in International Studies from SOAS, where he graduated with merit.

Nabeel Siddiqui

Nabeel joined the Polar Capital Financials team as an analyst in August 2013 and works closely with John Yakas and Nick Brind, focusing on the global banking sector. Prior to this, he worked as an operations executive at Polar Capital. Nabeel began his career in August 2008 with Habib Bank, where he worked within a variety of functions. He has a Master's degree in Money and Banking and has passed all three levels of the CFA.

Jack Deegan

Jack joined Polar Capital in October 2017 and works closely with Nick Brind on the Income Opportunities Fund. Prior to this, he worked at DBRS Ratings, covering the Swiss market as a lead analyst, as well as UK, Dutch, Japanese and Australian banks. Before DBRS, Jack worked in the Risk Management Division of the Bank of England for four years, assessing financial institutions with a view to determining

access to the Bank's Sterling Monetary Framework (SMF) facilities, and internal counterparty trading limits.

Nick Martin

Nick joined Polar Capital in September 2010 and is manager of the Polar Capital Global Insurance Fund (previously the Hiscox Insurance Portfolio Fund). He has 21 years' experience in the financial services industry. The Fund was founded in 1998 by Alec Foster at Hiscox Plc and Nick has worked on it since 2001. He became co-manager in 2008 and subsequently the sole manager in 2016. Nick participated in the management buyout of Hiscox Investment Management in 2007 when the business was renamed HIM Capital Ltd. Polar Capital acquired HIM Capital Ltd in 2010. Nick has developed a broad knowledge of the insurance sector during this time, and from working for the chartered accountants, Mazars Neville Russell, where he specialised in audit and consultancy work for insurance companies and brokers. He is a qualified chartered accountant and obtained a first-class Honours degree in Econometrics and Mathematical Economics at the London School of Economics.

Dominic Evans

Dominic joined Polar Capital in October 2012 and is an investment analyst working with Nick Martin on the Polar Capital Global Insurance Fund. He has over 10 years' insurance experience having previously worked as part of KPMG's insurance segment, which he joined as a graduate trainee. At KPMG, Dominic obtained broad experience working on a range of global insurance companies through roles within transaction services, audit and markets. Prior to KPMG he worked for a year in corporate finance focusing on natural resource companies. Dominic is a chartered accountant and member of the ICAEW. He graduated in History with a first-class Honours degree with distinction from the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Previous publications

QuotedData has published four notes on PCFT. You can read these by clicking the links in the table below or by visiting the quoteddata.com website.

Figure 25: QuotedData's previously published notes on PCFT

Title	Note type	Date
Don't fear a slowing economy	Initiation	30 April 2019
Banks too cheap to ignore	Update	29 October 2019
New lease of life	Update	22 February 2020
Too much pessimism	Annual overview	22 October 2020

Source: Marten & Co



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