



30 APRIL 2020

PROFILE

Objective To achieve rising income and long-

term capital growth by investment

in global equities.

Peer group[^] Benchmark

Global equity income Sector

28 June 2005 Launch

PORTFOLIO

Active Options Exposure means that allocations may not total 100%.

Sector allocation

	31 Mar	30 Apr
Information technology	19.1%	18.6%
Communication services	12.5%	14.0%
Consumer staples	13.6%	13.2%
Industrials	12.1%	11.6%
Financials	15.4%	11.4%
Materials	10.6%	10.8%
Healthcare	7.9%	10.4%
Real Estate	7.8%	7.3%
Utilities	5.7%	5.1%
Consumer discretionary	4.4%	4.6%
Energy	2.0%	2.3%
Cash	3.9%	4.6%
Gearing*	(15.1%)	(13.8%)

Regional allocation

	31 Mar	30 Apr
North America	47.3%	46.7%
Europe	45.4%	44.5%
Emerging Markets	11.8%	11.6%
Asia Pacific ex Japan	6.7%	6.3%
Cash	3.9%	4.6%
Gearing*	(15.1%)	(13.8%)

Top 10 holdings

(41.9% of total portfolio)

Microsoft	6.2%
Sanofi	4.6%
Taiwan Semiconductor	4.3%
Crown Castle	4.2%
Verizon Communications	4.2%
Koninklijke DSM	4.1%
Samsung Electronics	4.0%
Lockheed Martin	3.7%
Danone	3.3%
Tencent Holdings	3.3%
Number of holdings	39
Number of countries	14

Key facts

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Total net assets	£184.6m
Share price (p)	179.5
Net asset value per share (p)	176.2
Discount (premium)	(1.9%)
Historic net yield [†]	3.5%
Active Options Exposure [‡]	_

PERFORMANCE

Cumulative performance over periods to 30 April 2020

	One month	Three months	Six months	One year	Three years	Five years
Share price	6.5%	(11.2%)	(6.7%)	5.1%	20.3%	53.0%
NAV	8.3%	(11.0%)	(9.1%)	(3.4%)	11.0%	37.6%
Peer group [^]	7.4%	(9.8%)	(8.2%)	(4.8%)	4.9%	32.1%

On 1 June 2016 Securities Trust of Scotland changed from benchmarking performance against the MSCI World High Dividend Yield index to an unconstrained strategy measured against the performance of the median of the peer group described below. **Performance is shown in the table above against this new peer** group across various time periods for illustrative purposes only. Prior to adopting a global mandate on 1 August 2011 the company's benchmark was the FTSE All-Share index.

The peer group consists of the AIC Global Equity Income sector combined with actively managed ICVC, SICAV or OEIC funds from Lipper Global - Global Equity Income sector. Performance is measured against the median of this peer group.

12-month performance

	To end Q1 2020	To end Q1 2019	To end Q1 2018	To end Q1 2017	To end Q1 2016
Share price	2.7%	9.6%	0.2%	27.7%	(2.2%)
NAV	(8.3%)	11.4%	(1.1%)	26.7%	(0.8%)

Past performance is not a guide to future returns.

Source: Martin Currie. The NAV basis used is cum-income in £. Please note prior to July 2017 the NAV basis used was ex-income NAV in £. Ex-income NAVs exclude current-year income, while cum-income NAVs include current-year income. These figures do not include the cost of buying and selling shares in an investment trust. If these were included, performance figures would be reduced.

MANAGERS' COMMENTARY

Amid widespread balance sheet fears as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, US financial name Bank OZK was among the top performers, with its first-quarter results and commentary reinforcing the bank's asset quality. Australian road operator Transurban was another notable positive during the month. The company suffered in March over fears of the impact of less traffic (due to the pandemic) on liquidity, solvency and its dividend. In April, Transurban withdrew its dividend guidance, but assured the market with traffic data in line with expectations and a strong liquidity position. Meanwhile, the portfolio's largest contributor to absolute returns was US software giant Microsoft.

On the other side, insurance company Zurich was biggest drag on portfolio performance. Elsewhere, Scottish and Southern Energy also lagged in April. The company's share price suffered because of the continuing fear that its dividend may be delayed alongside further energy price pressure on assets associated with the production of electricity Communications company BCE was another notable negative: after a strong March, the company underperformed April's rally.

In terms of portfolio activity, we bought German reinsurance company Munich Re. In the current economic environment, we feel Munich Re is one of the rare European financials retaining levers to improve returns and pay a very attractive dividend. We also took the

opportunity to purchase French mass media conglomerate Vivendi – a stock we have been monitoring for some time - at an attractive entry point. We sold Zurich Insurance Group. Despite proving to be an excellent performer, its riskier asset portfolio meant it offered a less compelling risk/return compared with Munich Re. We also exited the position in Prudential another very strong recent performer, but with substantial tail risk from a risky bond portfolio as well as concerns around the willingness to pay future dividends.



Mark Whitehead

[‡]For further information on Options please refer to Important Information overleaf.

The risk outlined at the end of this document relating to gearing is particularly relevant to this company but should be read in conjunction with all warnings and comments given.

[†]Source for historic yield: Martin Currie as at 30 April 2020. The historic yield reflects dividends declared over the past 12 months as a percentage of the mid-market share price, as at the date shown. Investors may be subject to tax on their dividends.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary shares 104,759,937

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Evans (chairman) Angus Gordon Lennox Mark Little Sarah Harvey

KEY INFORMATION

Year end 31 March
Annual general meeting September
Interim dividends paid January, April, July, October#
Ongoing charges 30 September 2020\$
Investment management fee# 0.6% up to £200m
0.4% over £200m

(of net assets plus gearing)
STS

Reuters code STS.L Sedol code B09G3N2

TIDM code

Net asset value and dividend history

As at 31 March	Share price	NAV per share	Discount/ (premium)	Dividend per share
2009	66.3p	75.4p	12.2%	5.45p
2010	99.0p	109.4p	9.5%	4.65p
2011	108.0p	117.4p	8.0%	4.65p
2012	122.0p	119.8p	(1.9%)	4.70p
2013	146.3p	141.8p	(3.2%)	4.75p
2014	144.8p	141.6p	(2.9%)	4.80p
2015	144.3p	152.9p	5.7%	4.90p
2016	135.0p	145.8p	7.4%	5.80p
2017	166.0p	178.0p	6.7%	5.95p
2018	160.5p	170.0p	5.6%	6.10p
2019	169.5p	183.3p	7.5%	6.25p

Past performance is not a guide to future returns.

MANAGER'S BIOGRAPHY

Mark Whitehead

Mark joined Martin Currie as Head of Income in November 2015. He manages Securities Trust of Scotland and co-manages the Martin Currie Global Equity Income strategy. Previously, Mark worked at Sarasin & Partners where he constructed and managed a range of income, balanced, growth, and absolute return portfolios; he became Lead Manager for their thematic funds in the Global Dividend Range in 2007, and latterly was appointed Head of Equity Income from 2010. Before Sarasin & Partners, he was a portfolio manager at stockbroker Capel Cure Sharp. Mark started his investment career at NatWest Stockbrokers in 1998 and is a member of the Chartered Institute for Securities & Investment (CISI).

WEBSITE

The Company has its own website at www.securitiestrust.com

There you will find further details on Martin Currie, daily share prices (and associated risks), and you can access regular videos by the manager.



www.securitiestrust.com







IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This information is issued and approved by Martin Currie Investment Management Limited. It does not constitute investment advice. Market and currency movements may cause the capital value of shares, and the income from them, to fall as well as rise and you may get back less than you invested. Please note that, as the shares in investment trusts are traded on a stockmarket, the share price will fluctuate in accordance with supply and demand and may not reflect the value of underlying net asset value of the shares.

Depending on market conditions and market sentiment, the spread between purchase and sale price can be wide. As with all stock exchange investments the value of investment trust share purchases will immediately fall by the difference between the buying and selling prices, the bid-offer spread. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. An investor may not get back the amount originally invested.

Investment trusts may borrow money in order to make further investments. This is known as 'gearing' and can enhance shareholder returns in rising markets but, conversely, can reduce them in falling markets.

The majority of charges will be deducted from the capital of the Company. This will constrain capital growth of the Company in order to maintain the income streams

The company employs an active but tactical options strategy by using derivatives, predominantly writing (selling) puts and covered calls for investment purposes, this being principally to generate income. This may be at the expense of generating capital gains.

A sold put option obligates an investor to take delivery, or purchase of shares, of the underlying stock at a specified price within a specified time in return for receiving the payment of a premium.

Any use of derivatives for efficient portfolio management and options for investment purposes will be made on the basis of the same principals of risk spreading and diversification that apply to the company's direct investments.

Morningstar Rating for Funds

Morningstar rates funds from one to five stars based on how well they've performed (after adjusting for risk) in comparison to similar funds. Within each Morningstar Category, the top 10% of funds receive five stars, the next 22.5% four stars, the middle 35% three stars, the next 22.5% two stars, and the bottom 10% receive one star. Funds are rated for up to three time periods—three-, five-, and 10 years—and these ratings are combined to produce an overall rating. Funds with less than three years of history are not rated. Ratings are objective, based entirely on a mathematical evaluation of past performance. They're a useful tool for identifying funds worthy of further research, but shouldn't be considered buy or sell recommendations.

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^{*}From 1 April 2018.

[§]Percentage of shareholders' funds. Includes annual management fee.