



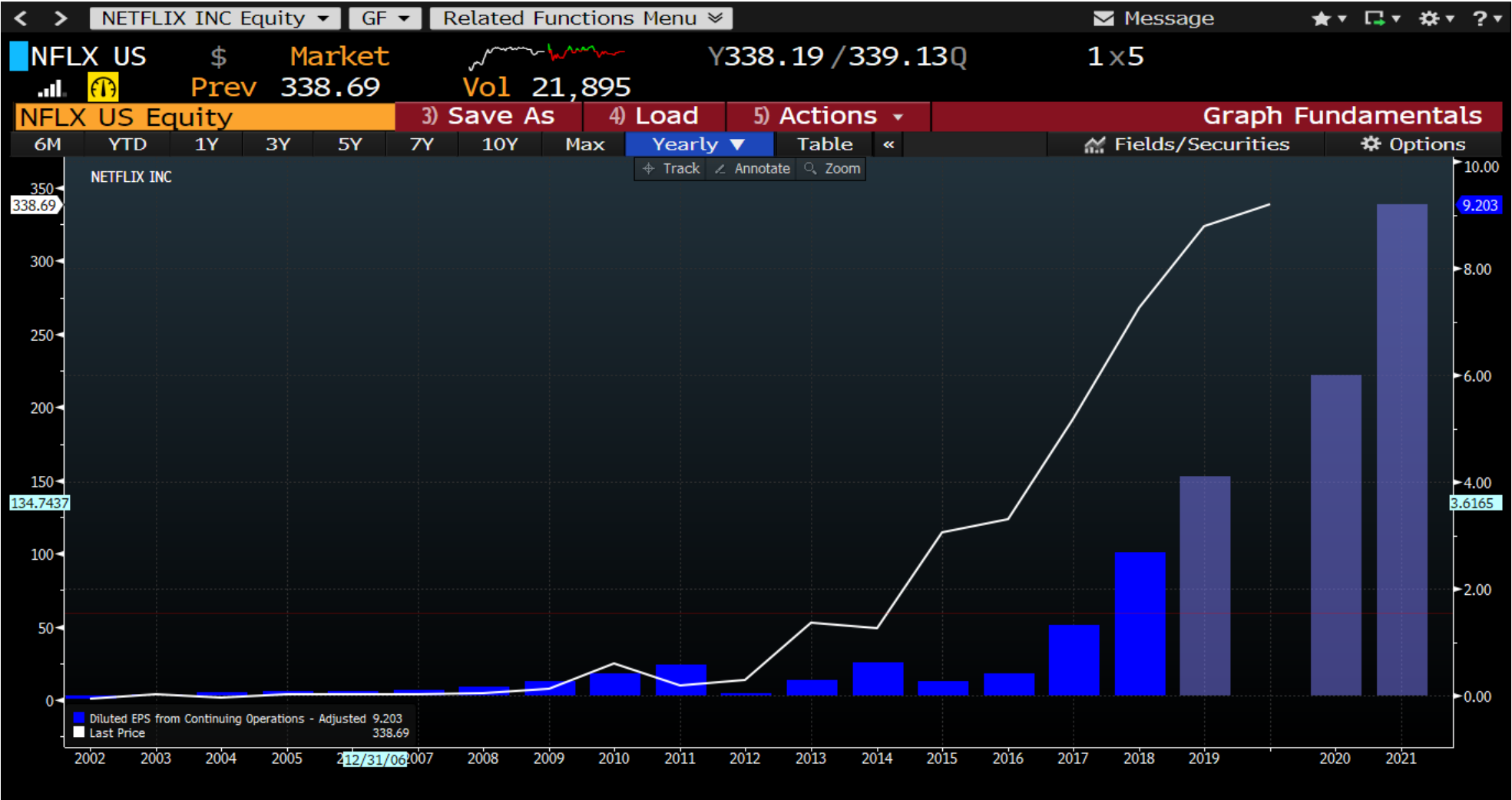
## Value and Natural Resources Back on Track

April 2022

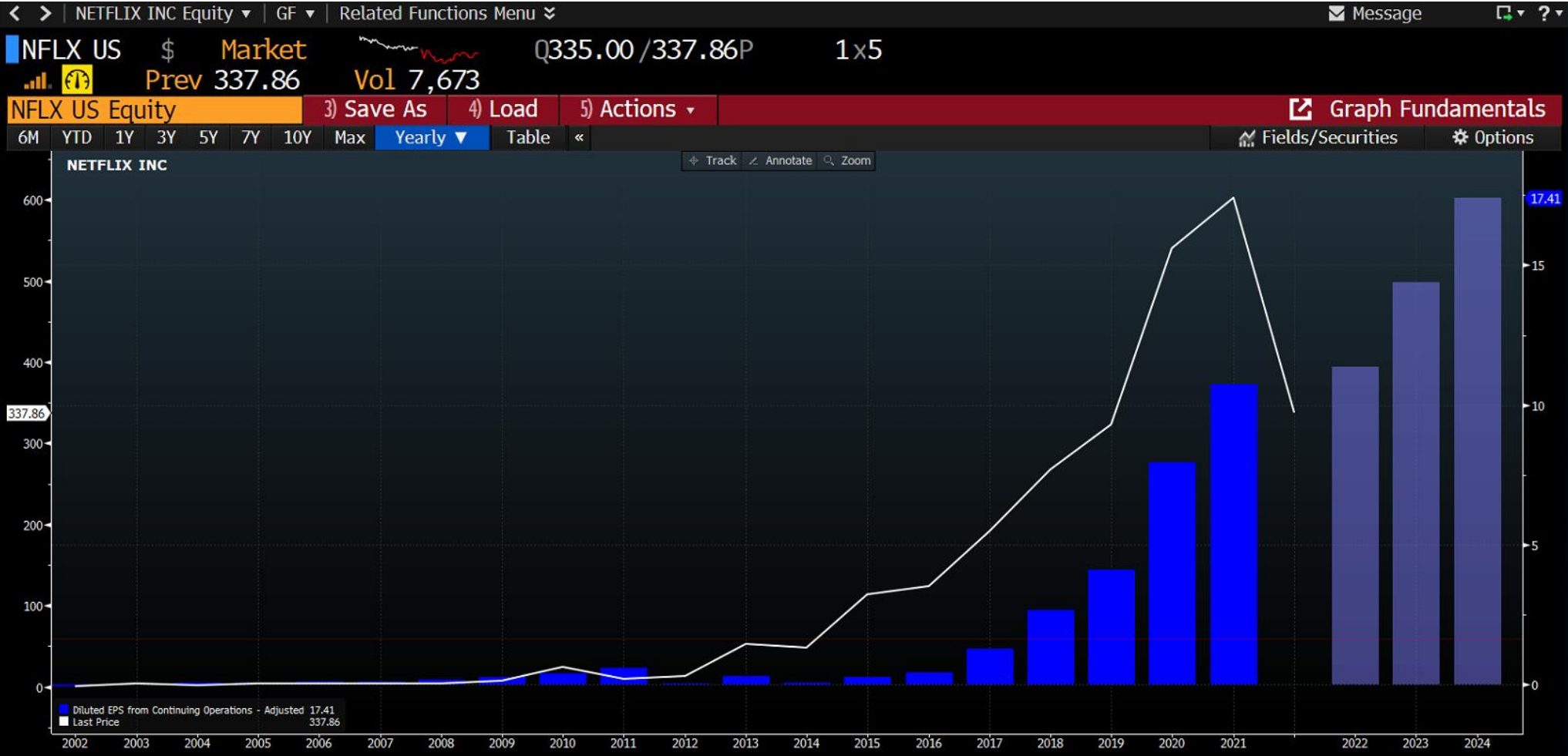




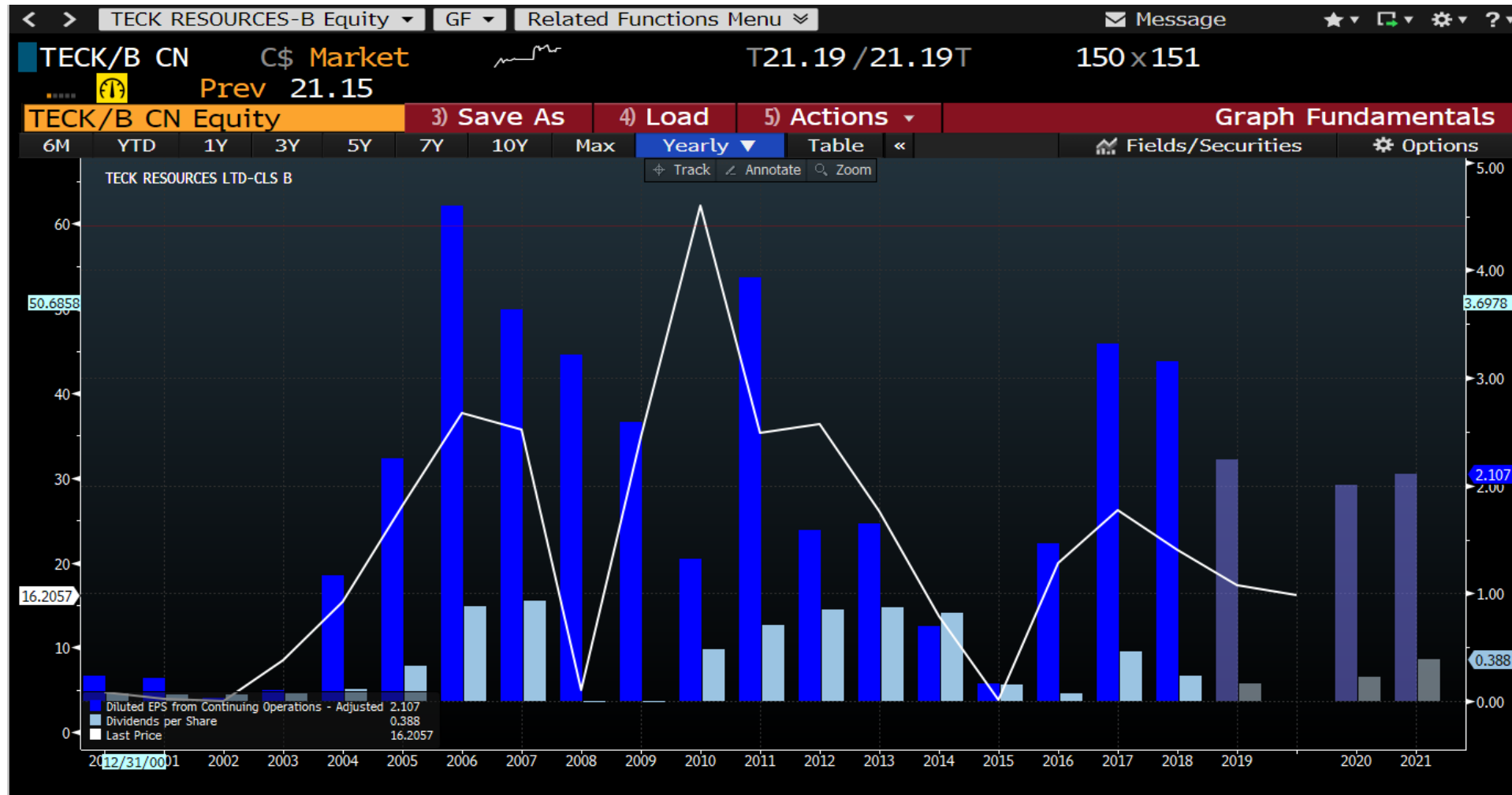
Source: Bloomberg



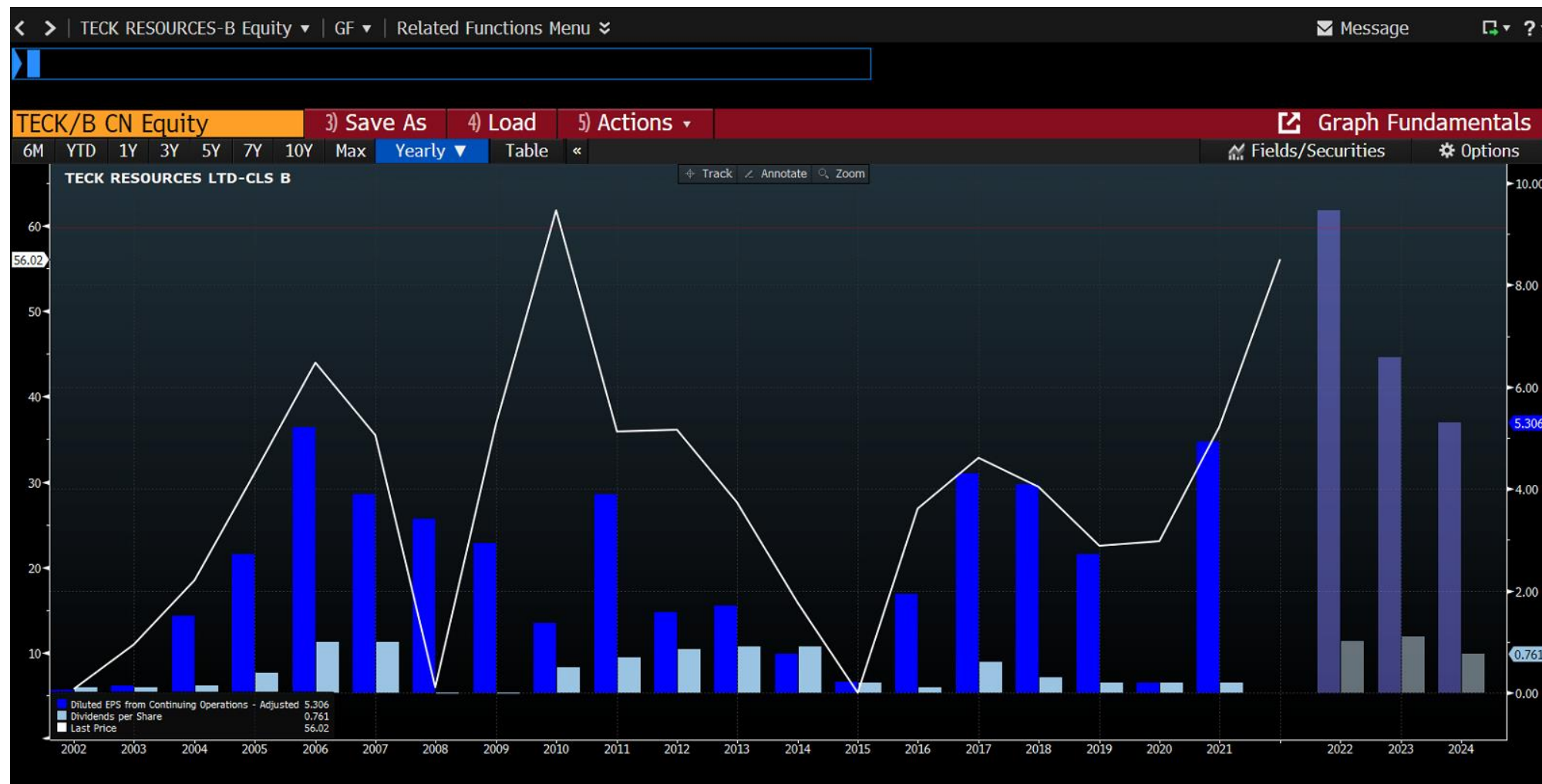
Source: Bloomberg



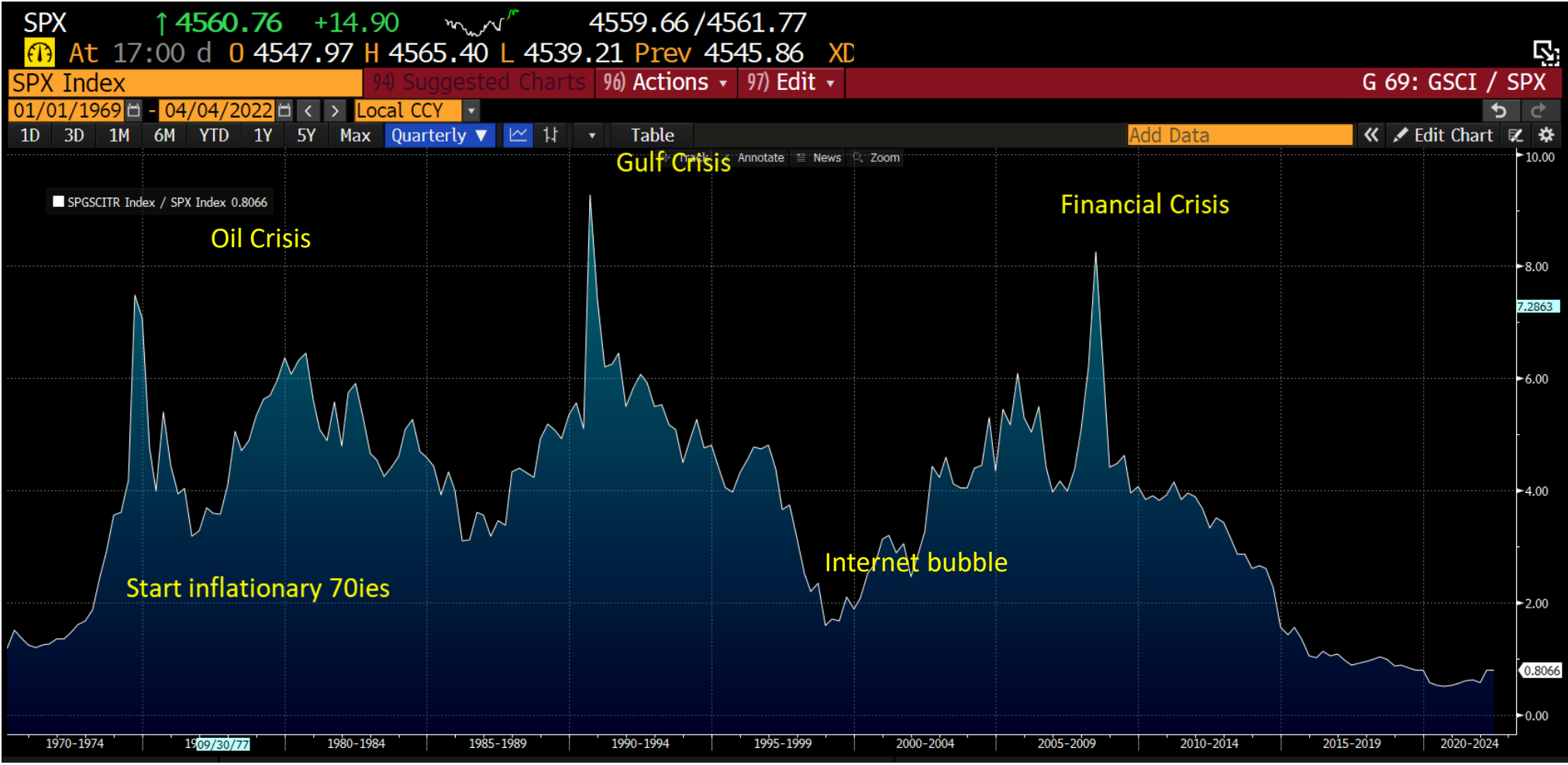
Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg

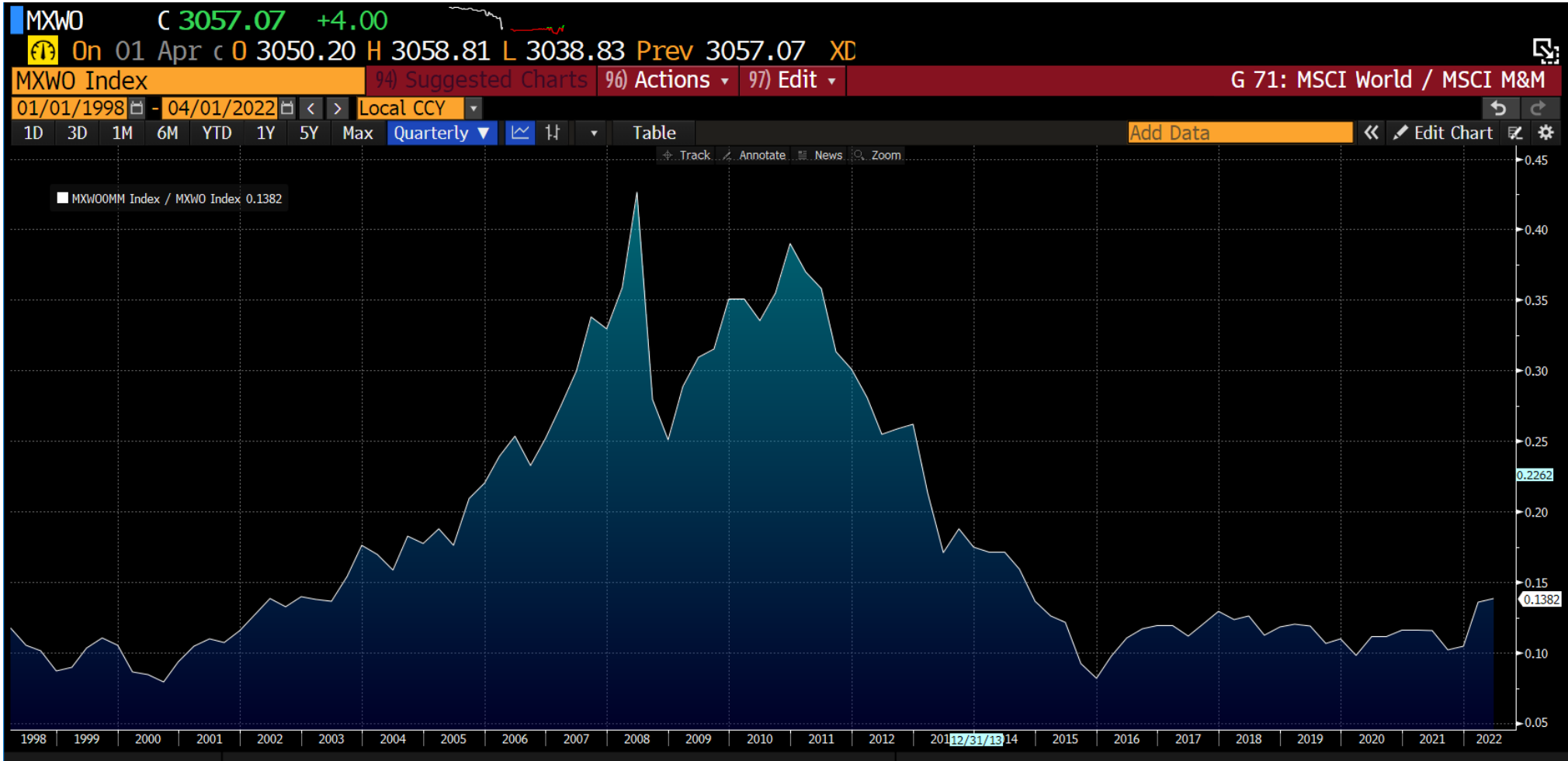


Source: Bloomberg



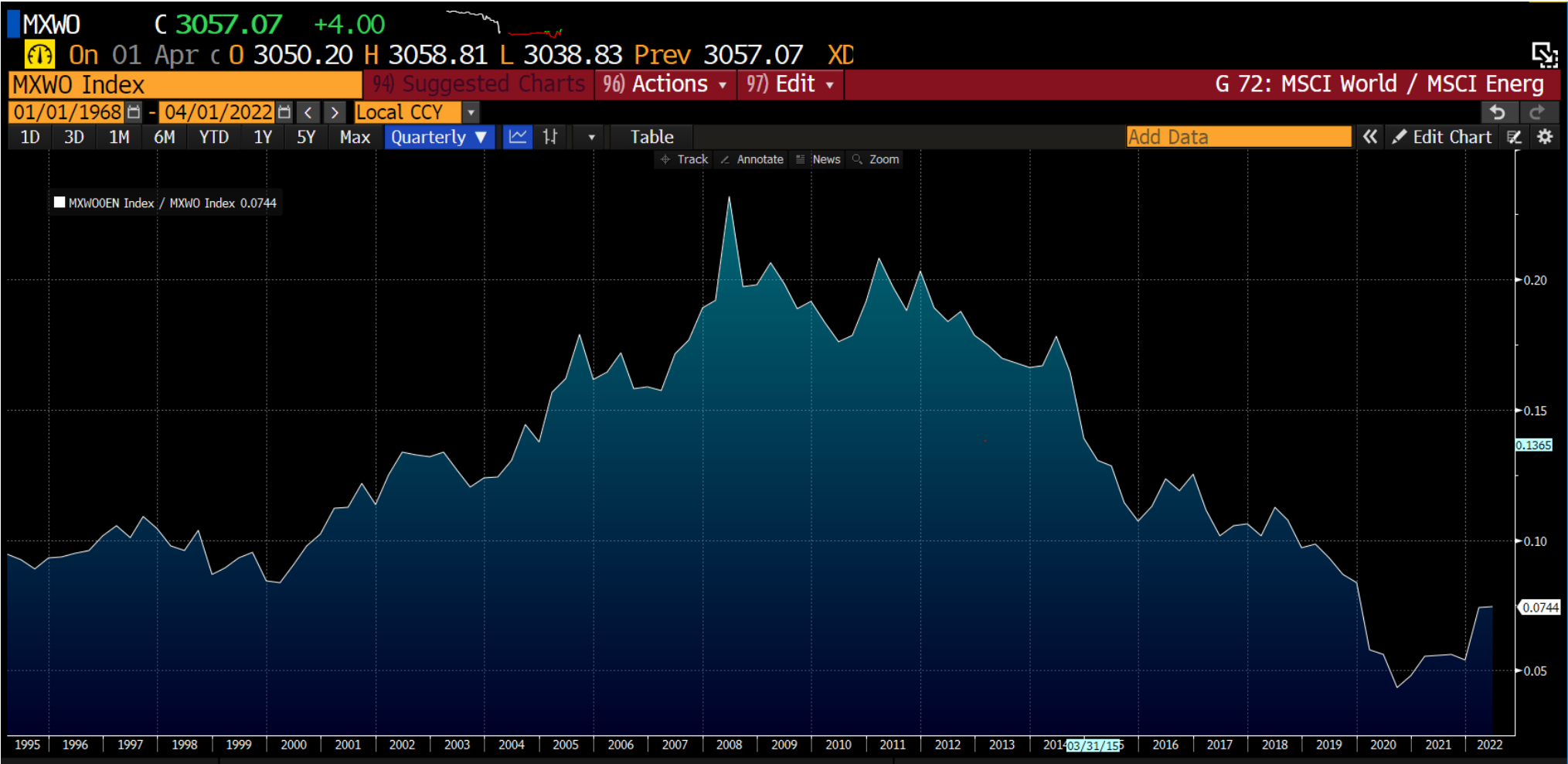
Source: Bloomberg

MSCI Mining /MSCI World, long trends are turning....



Source: Bloomberg

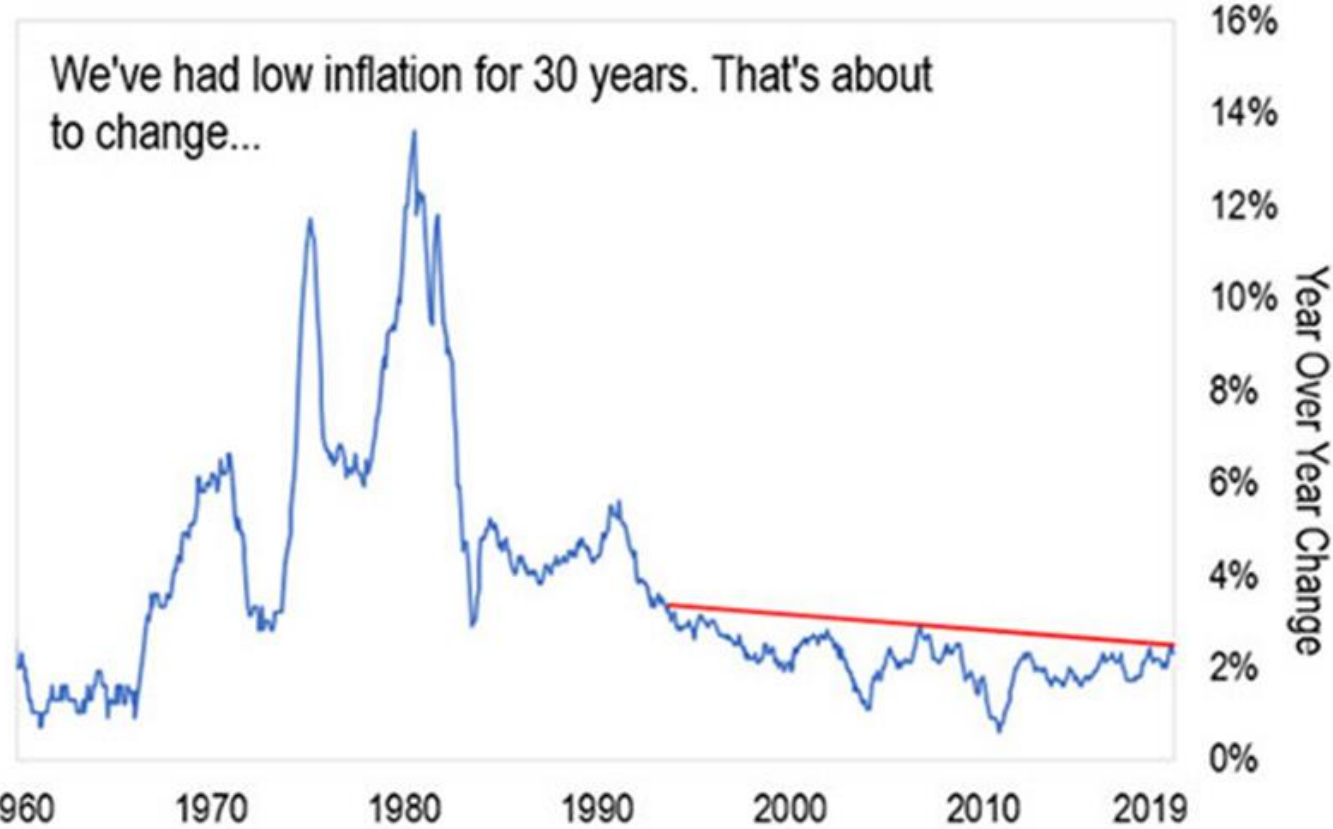




Source: Bloomberg

This chart shows inflation over the last 60 years.

### U.S. Inflation (Consumer Price Index)





Source: Bloomberg

So basically, **we buy good companies at inexpensive prices or extremely cheap companies**. Bad businesses are usually toxic at almost any price.

- We don't look for "shares that will go up"
- We neither "play the markets" nor look for "catalysts" or in any way put our investors' money in the hands of future price movements
- We never "chase" the markets. We use markets' prices as opportunities to buy or sell. We never act on a view on what the markets will do, because we don't know

**WE BUY BUSINESSES, NOT SHARES**

- A “good company” for us is one that delivers a return on equity well above its cost of capital, adjusted by risk, over the cycle
- This only happens when companies’ profits are protected by barriers to entry, i.e., ***when supply has structural difficulties to follow demand:***
  - Economies of scale
  - Privileged access to raw materials or clients
  - Proprietary products or processes
  - Reputation effects
  - Long lead times to add capacity
- In the end, companies earn returns above their cost of capital only if they are somehow protected from full competition
- To determine if that will be the case, a thorough understanding of the competitive dynamics of the sector is necessary
- **This is essential to avoid value traps: for instance, European banks, utilities, & telecom in the last few years...**



## Why is Devro a good company?

- **Leading** position in a **niche market**
- **Oligopolistic** structure and a disciplined leader (Viscofan)
- Economies of scale in production (and commercial) leading to a **cost advantage**
- Small ticket per unit & “helps” the client yield leading to **high switching costs** and ricing power
- Production know-how. **Intellectual Property entry barrier**





## Why is Devro a good investment?

- **Growth:** can grow sales 4-5% p.a.
- **Margins:** The company has high margins (EBITDA 25%-26%) and they are sustainable
- **Historical median ROIC (25Y) is 13%** and our model suggests that convergence ROIC is 14-15%
- **Balance Sheet looks good:** no concern on liquidity or maturities as net debt is GBP 125mn, which compares with an EBITDA of around 60-65m GBP (2x vs. 1.5x target) and 5.5x interest coverage

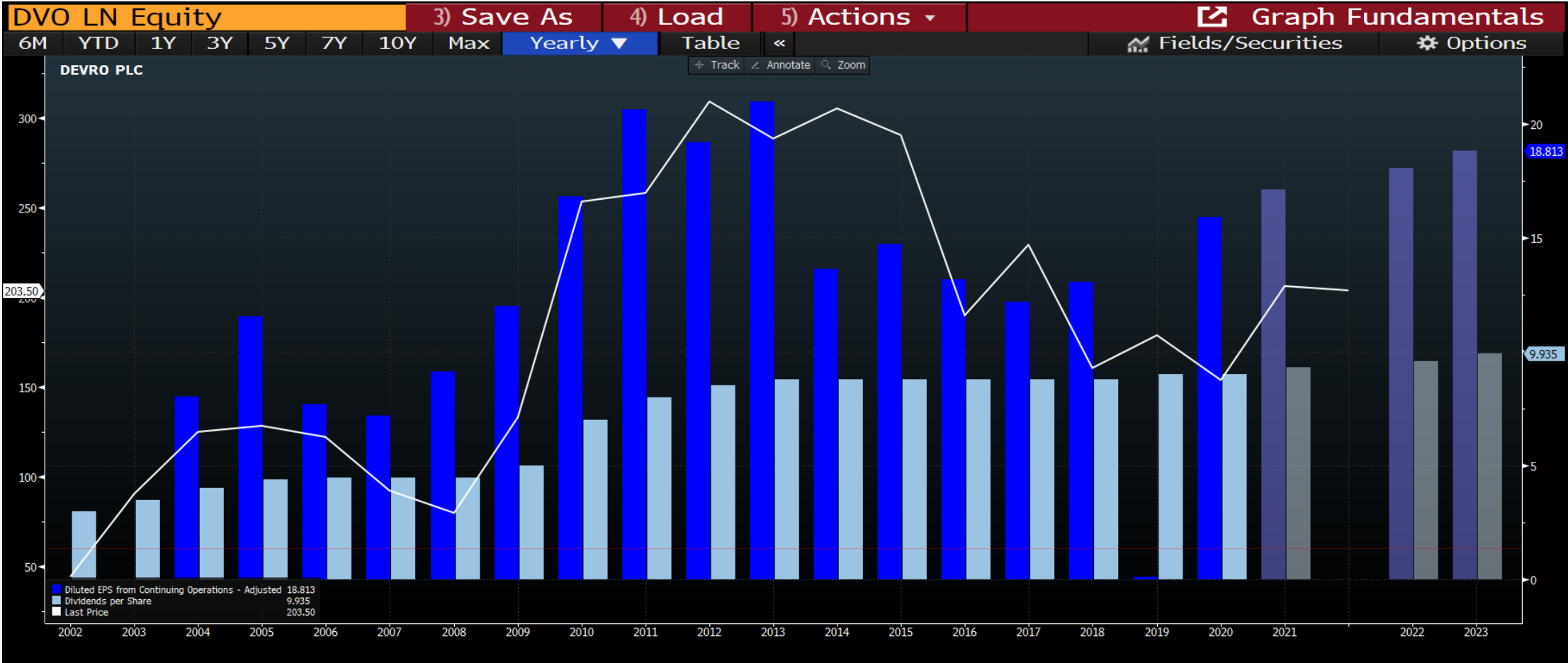




## Why is Devro a good investment?

- **PER 2022E: 11x (historical median 15x 25y) EV/EBITDA 22 around 6.7x, 4.7% dividend yield.**
- Converged Free Cash Flow of c. GBP 30mn for 2022 i.e. **10% Free Cash Flow Yield**
- **We do a 360° valuation:** apply median PE, EV/EBITDA, DCF at 10% discount, EV/IC and P/Book and we obtain an IV of 250p p.s., with an IRR of 11-12%
- **Why is it cheap?** Managerial mistakes before 2016, small, illiquid, few analysts
- **Viscofan?**





Source: Bloomberg

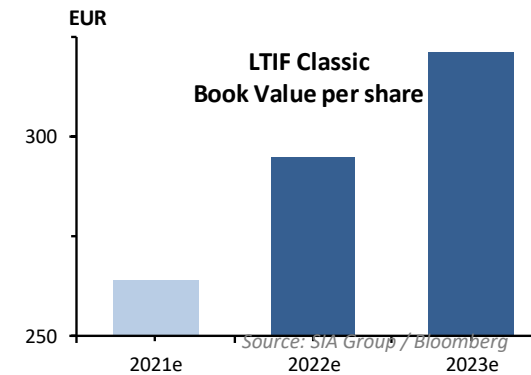
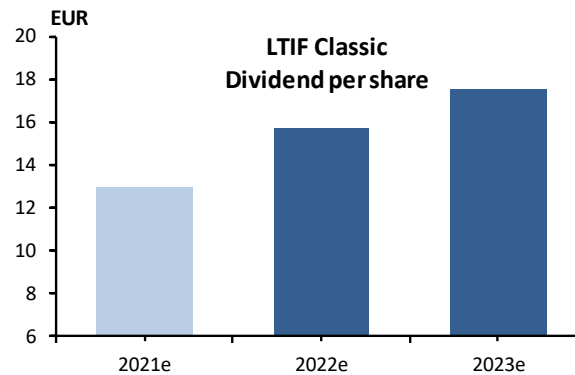
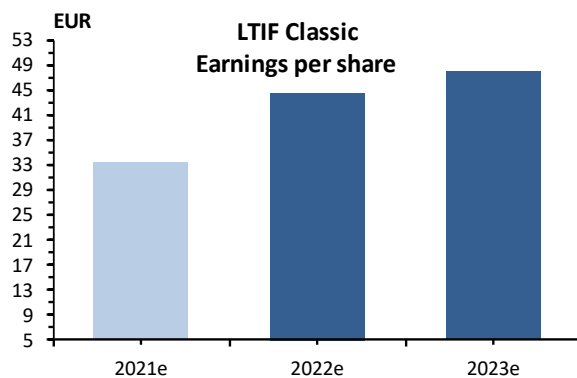
## Reporting LTIF Classic as of 31.12.2021 (aggregated data in EUR)

Date	NAV	%
31.12.2020	407.9	
31.12.2021	494.3	21.2%

Year	EPS	%	P/E	EPS yield	MSCI World P/E	MSCI World EPS yield
2021e	33.5		14.8	6.8%	22.8	4.4%
2022e	44.5	33%	11.1	9.0%	17.7	5.6%
2023e	48.0	8%	10.3	9.7%	16.3	6.1%

Year	DPS	%	Div. Yield	MSCI World Div. Yield
2021e	13.0		2.6%	1.7%
2022e	15.7	21%	3.2%	2.0%
2023e	17.6	12%	3.6%	2.0%












Year	BPS	%	P/B	MSCI World P/B
2021e	264.1		1.9	3.2
2022e	294.6	12%	1.7	2.8
2023e	321.1	9%	1.5	2.6





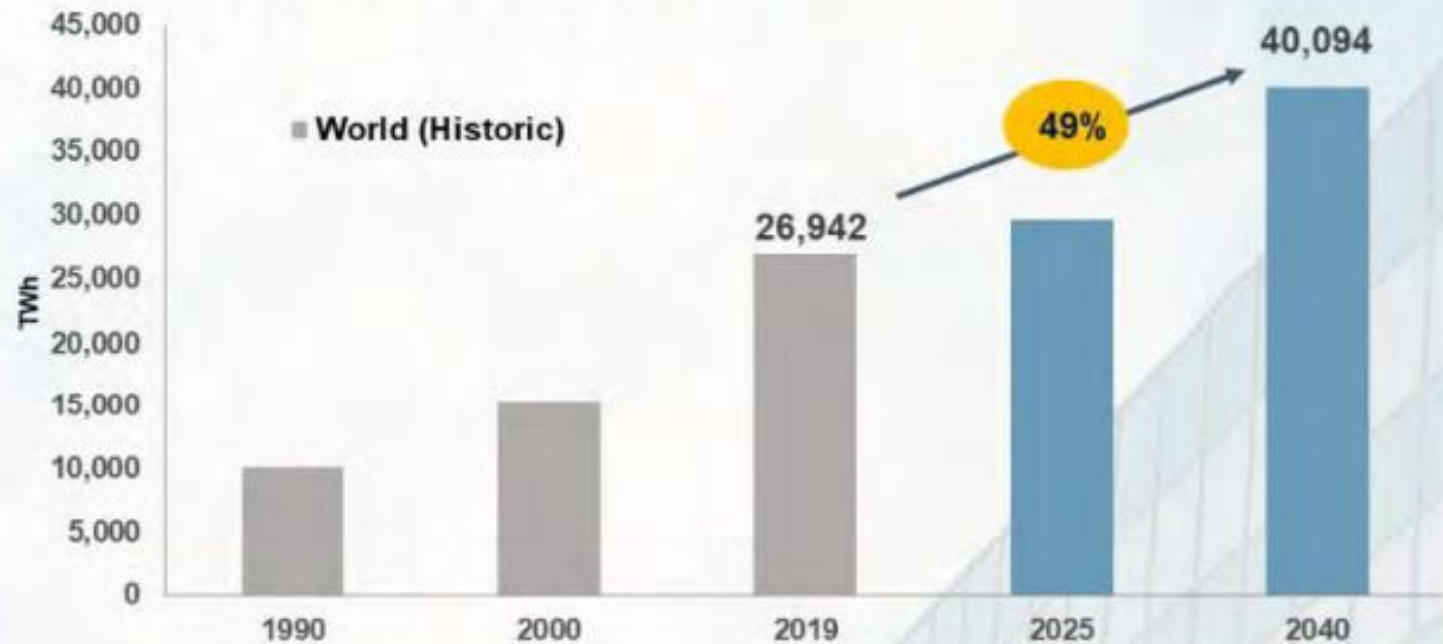
Source: Bloomberg



Country/Region	Electricity consumption (kW·h/yr)	Year of Data	Source	Population	As of	energy per capita (kWh per person per year)	power per capita (watts per person)
World	21,776,088,770,300	2014	CIA	7,322,811,468	2016	2,674	309
 China	6,310,000,000,000	2017	NEA <sup>[3]</sup>	1,403,500,365	2017	4,475	510
 United States	3,911,000,000,000	2015 EST.	CIA	323,995,528	2016	12,071	1,377
 India	1,547,000,000,000	2018	CSO <sup>[4]</sup>	1,352,642,280	2018	1,181	140
 Russia	1,065,000,000,000	2014 EST.	CIA	142,355,415	2016	7,481	854
 Japan	934,000,000,000	2014 EST.	CIA	126,702,133	2016	7,371	841
 Germany	533,000,000,000	2014 EST.	CIA	80,722,792	2016	6,602	753
 Canada	528,000,000,000	2014 EST.	CIA	35,362,905	2016	14,930	1,704
 Brazil	518,000,000,000	2014 EST.	CIA	205,823,665	2016	2,516	287
 Korea, South	495,000,000,000	2014 EST.	CIA	50,924,172	2016	9,720	1,109
 France	431,000,000,000	2014 EST.	CIA	66,836,154	2016	6,448	736
 United Kingdom	309,000,000,000	2014 EST.	CIA	64,430,428	2016	4,795	547

## Growing electricity generation

By 2040, global demand is expected to increase by 49% from 2019 levels



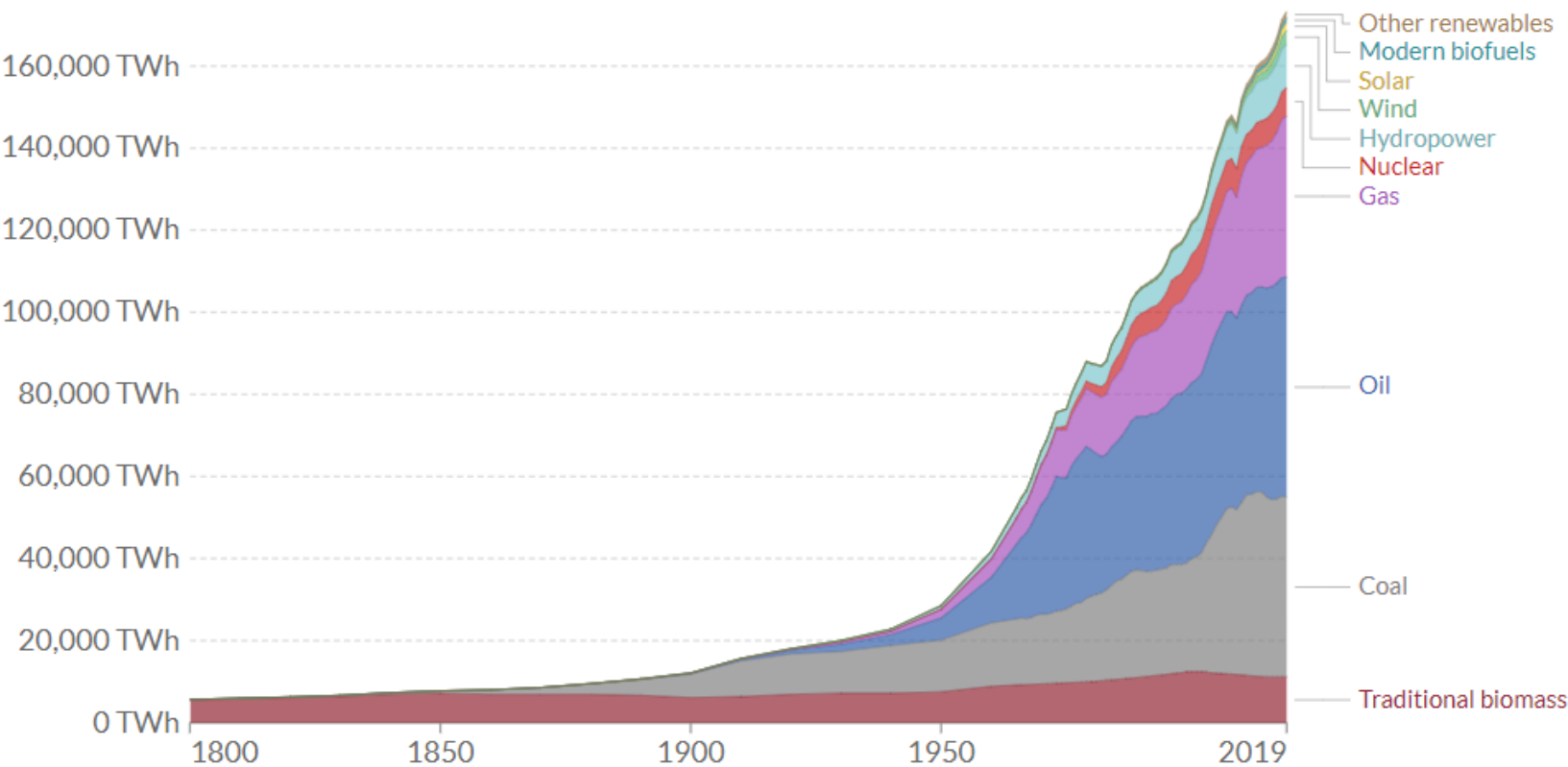
Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2020 Stated Policies

## Global primary energy consumption by source

Primary energy is calculated based on the 'substitution method' which takes account of the inefficiencies in fossil fuel production by converting non-fossil energy into the energy inputs required if they had the same conversion losses as fossil fuels.

Our World  
in Data

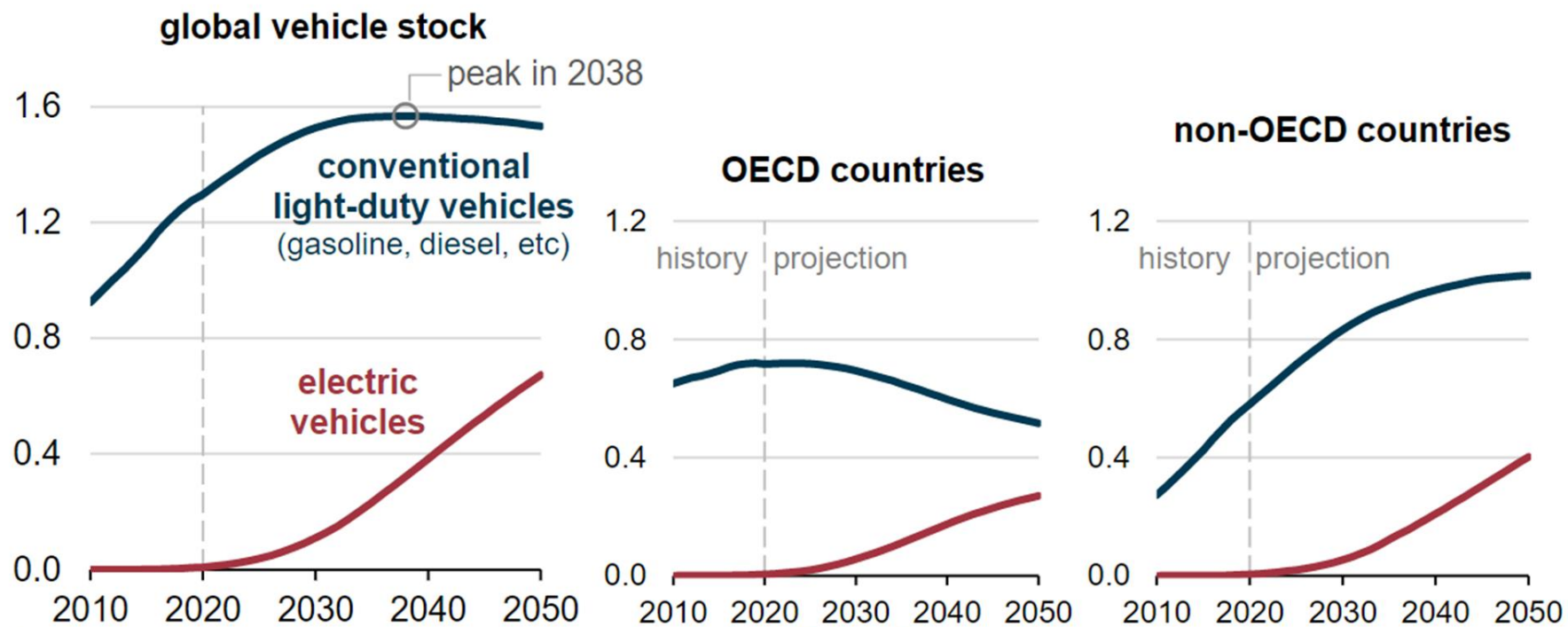
□ Relative



Source: Vaclav Smil (2017) & BP Statistical Review of World Energy

OurWorldInData.org/energy • CC BY

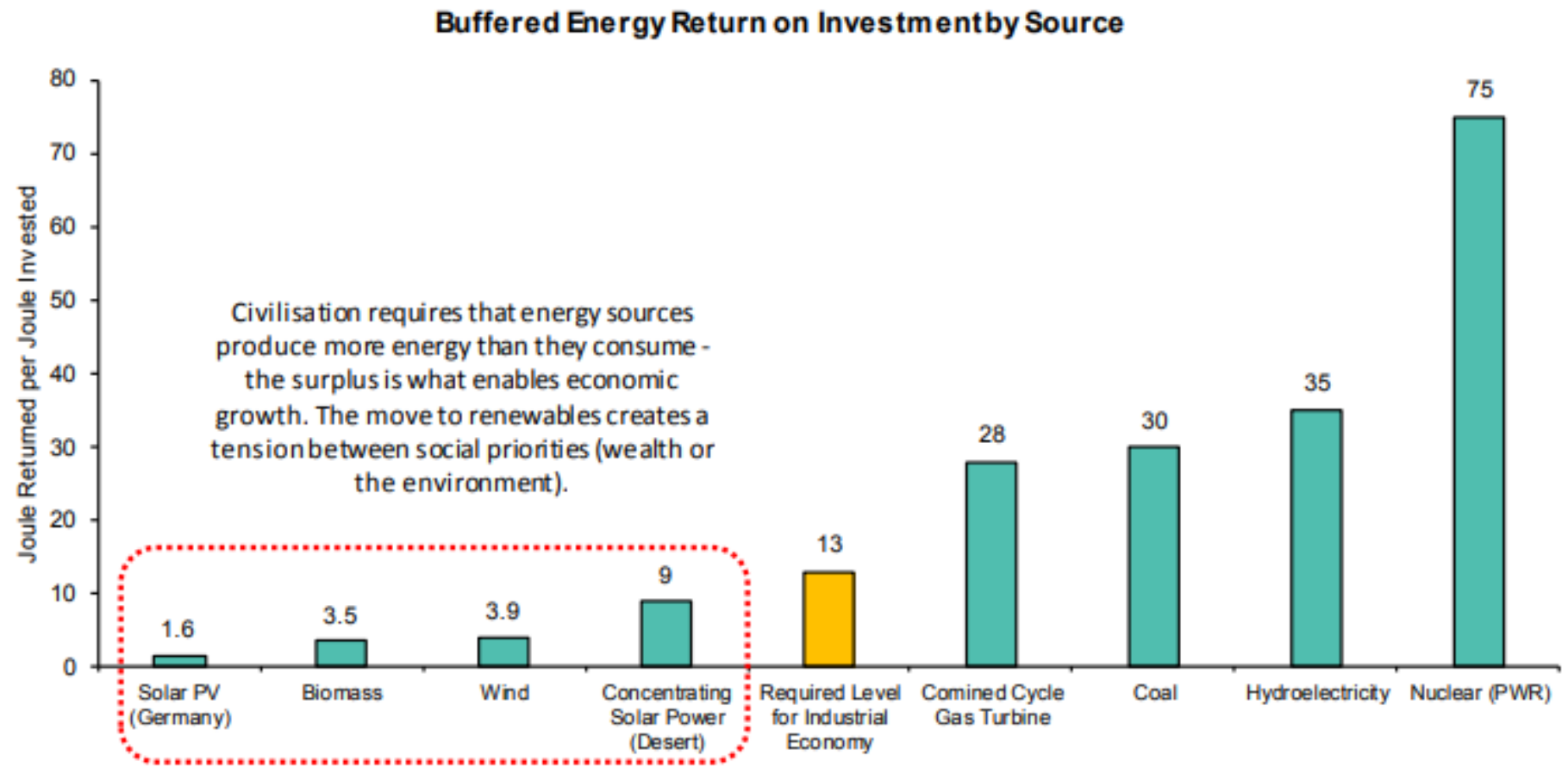
**Light-duty vehicle stock in *International Energy Outlook 2021* Reference case (2010–2050)**  
billion vehicles 



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Outlook 2021* Reference case

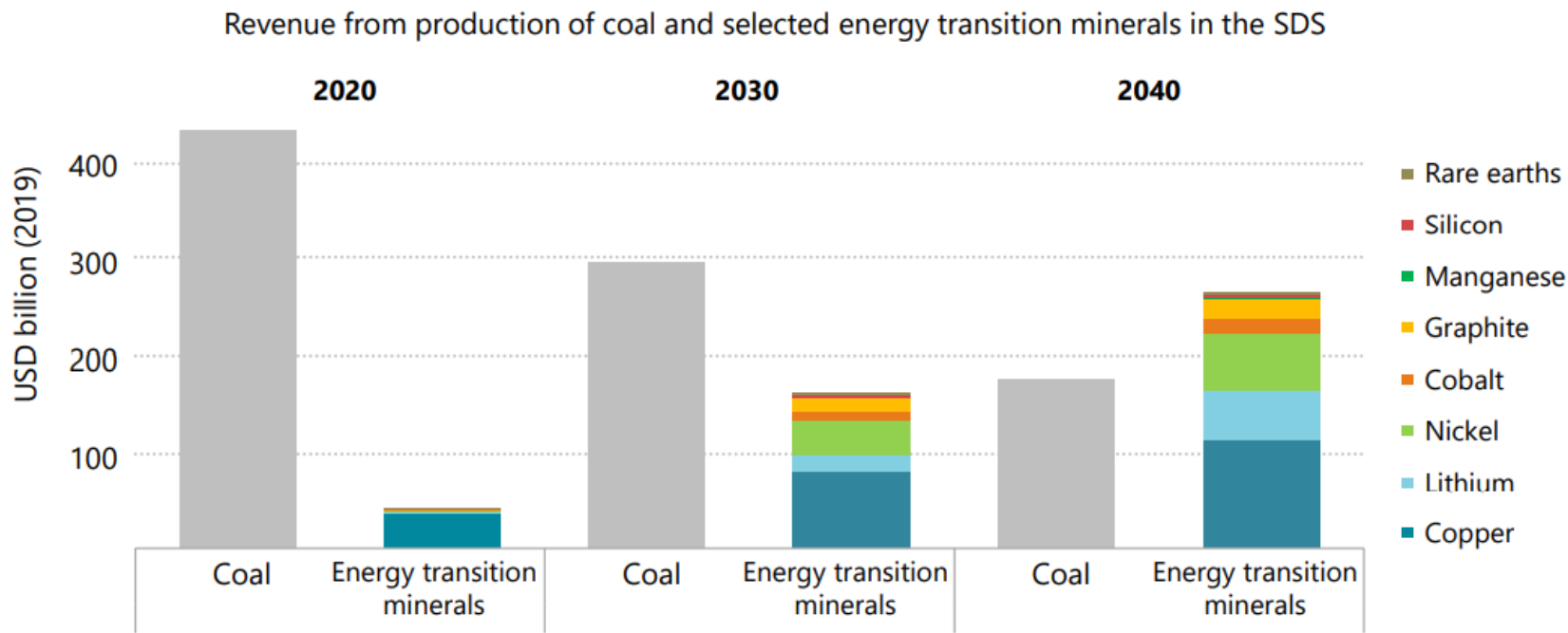
 in 2021 the share of EV & Plug-In Hybrids is 1.3%





Source: Bernstein

## New reasons to go underground

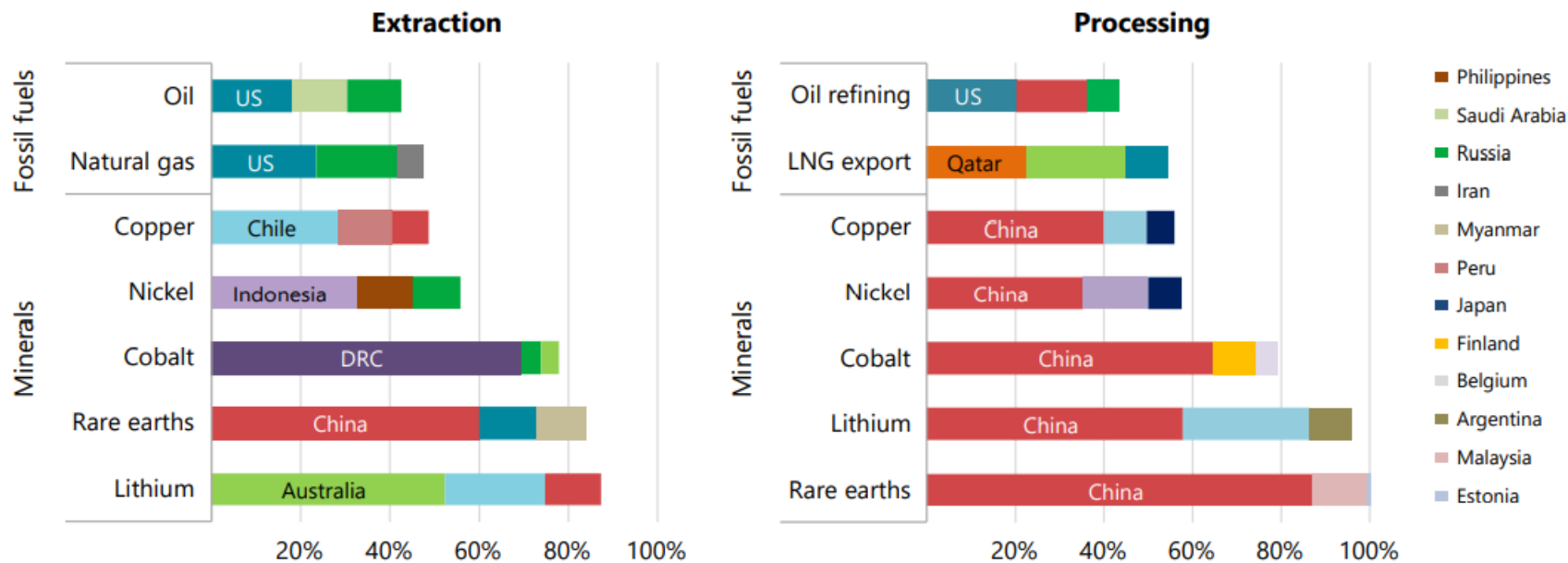


Today’s revenue from coal production is ten times larger than from energy transition minerals. However, in climate-driven scenarios, these positions are reversed well before 2040

IEA 2021. All rights reserved.

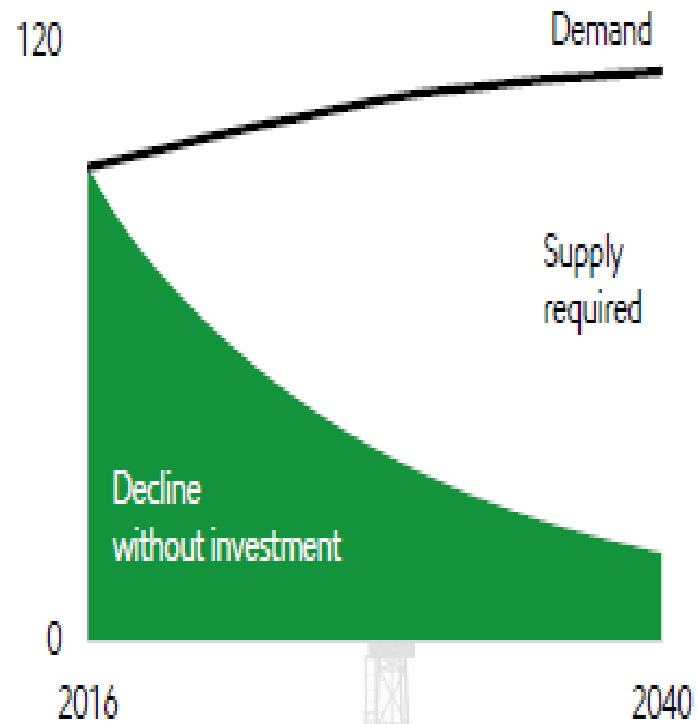
# Many mineral supply chains lack diversity

Share of top three producing countries in production of selected minerals and fossil fuels, 2019



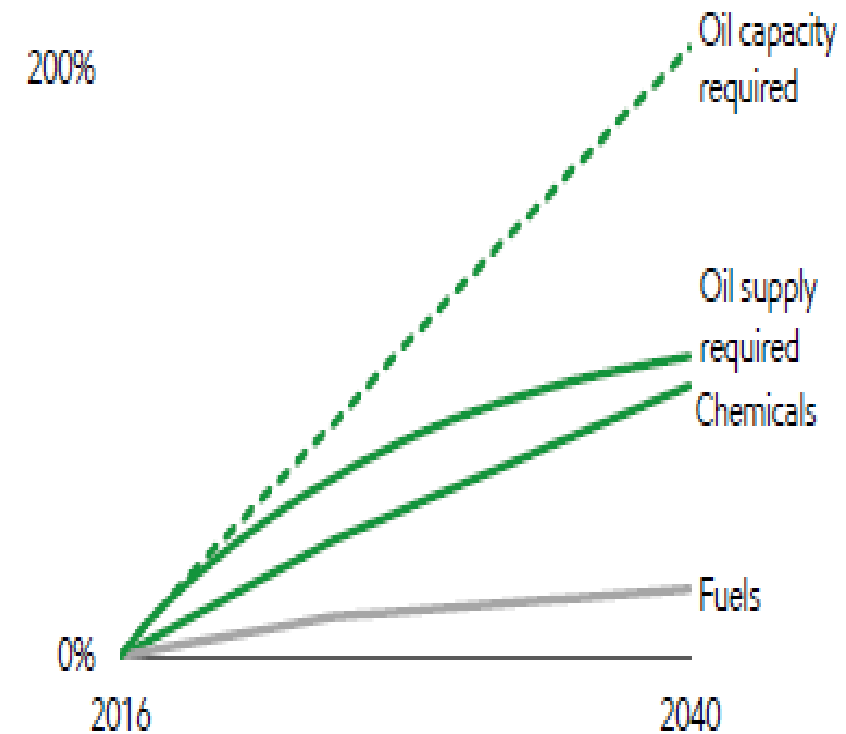
Production and processing of many minerals such as lithium, cobalt and some rare earth elements are geographically concentrated, with the top three producers accounting for more than 75% of supplies

## Oil supply & demand MOEBD



Source: 2018 Energy Outlook

## New supply requirement Indexed to 2016



Source: 2018 Energy Outlook

Pick the low hanging fruits first, it does not get easier!

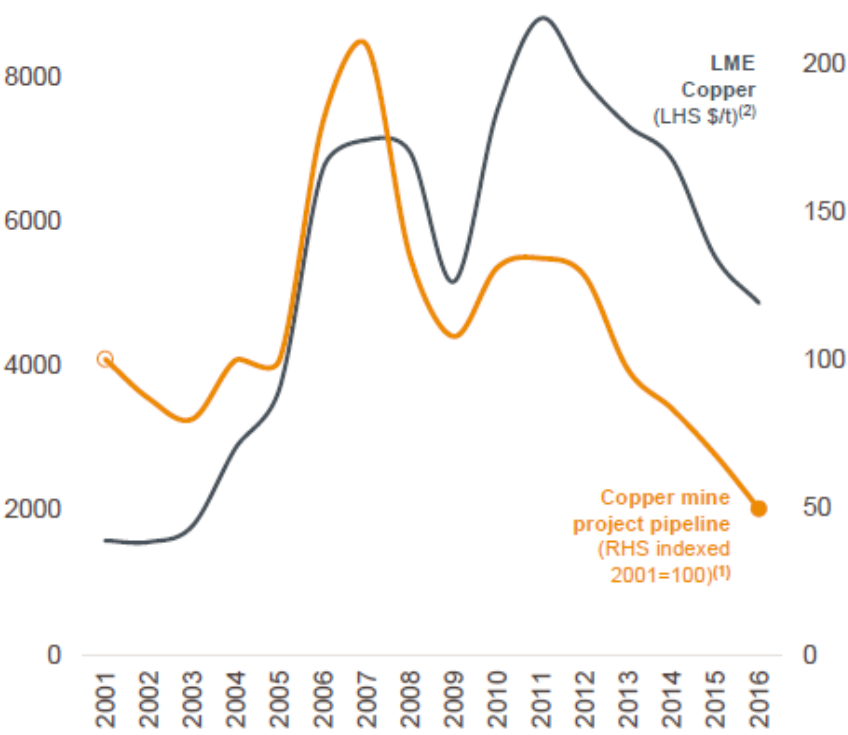
*Copper Ore Grade Decline*



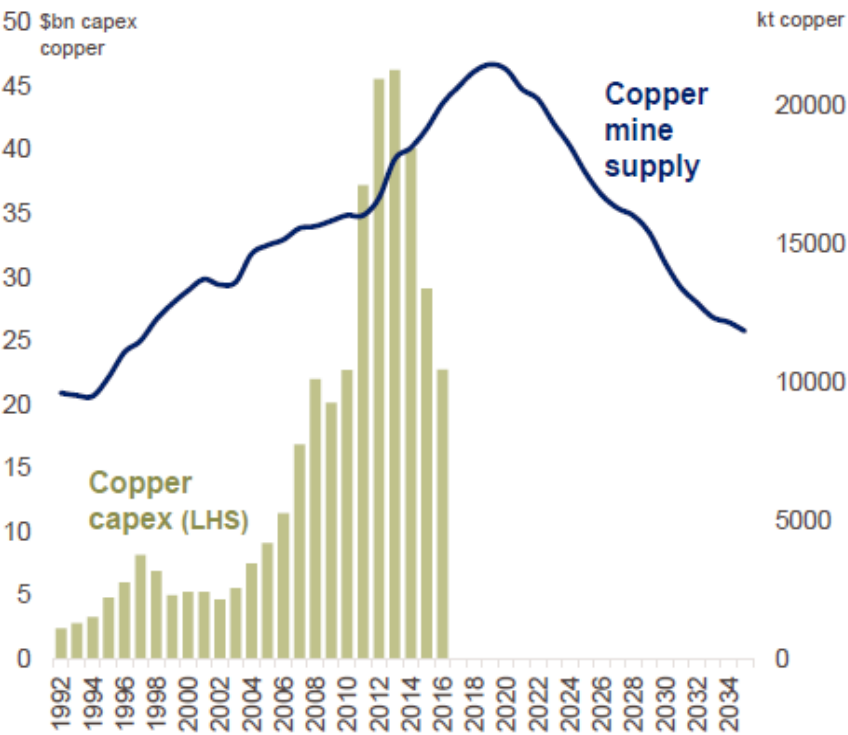
Source: Wood Mackenzie.

# Sustaining copper mine supply is progressively more challenging

Copper mine project pipeline now below pre-supercycle lows



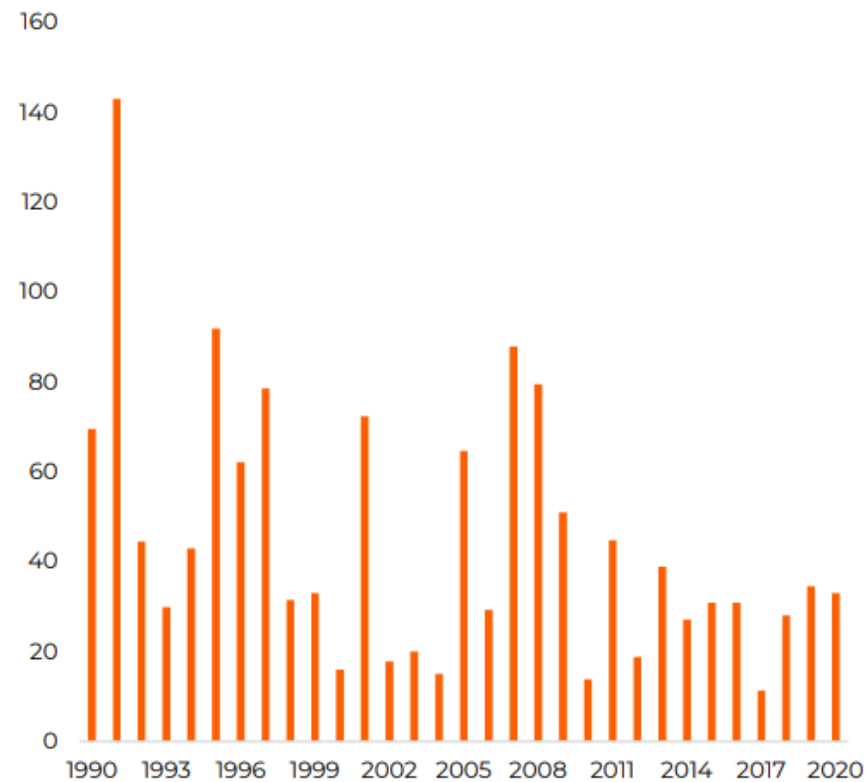
Supply is peaking in 2018 and declines thereafter at 3.5% CAGR with no reinvestment (3)



Source: (1) Copper mine project pipeline comprises the total production volume of projects categorised as highly probable and probable by Wood Mackenzie's Global copper long-term outlooks from 2001 to 2016, indexed change from 2001. (2) Annual average LME cash copper price, source Wood Mackenzie and Bloomberg. (3) Bernstein European Metals and Mining, 8 March 2017, Copper & Gold – Not a production wall ... it's a production cliff

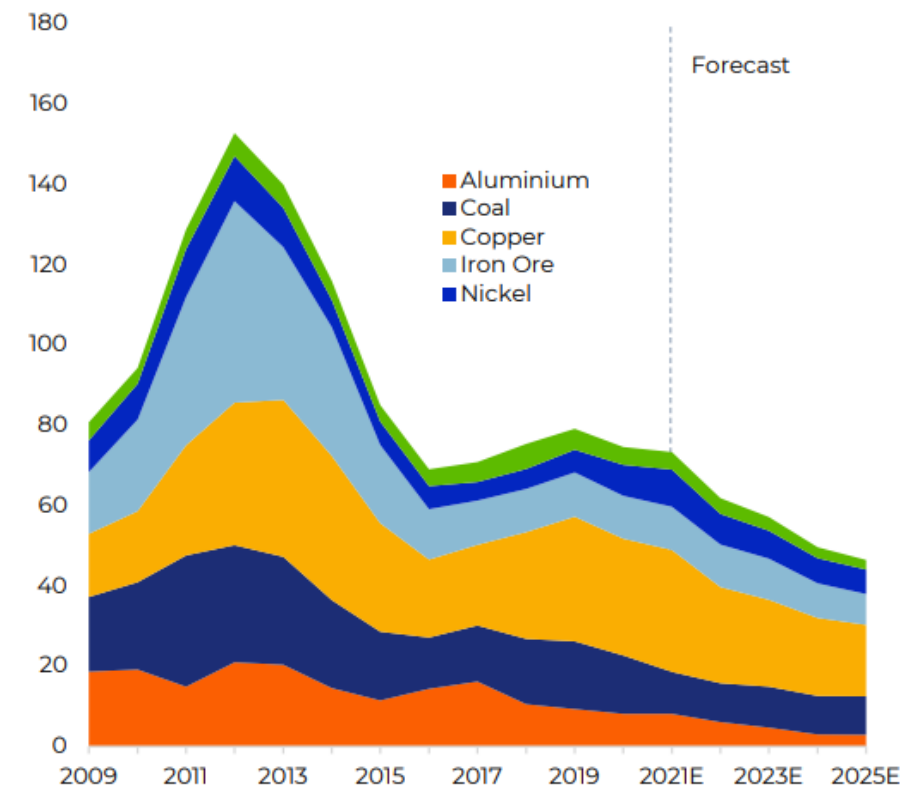
### Discovery of new resources remains limited

Copper in major discoveries (Mt)<sup>(1)</sup>

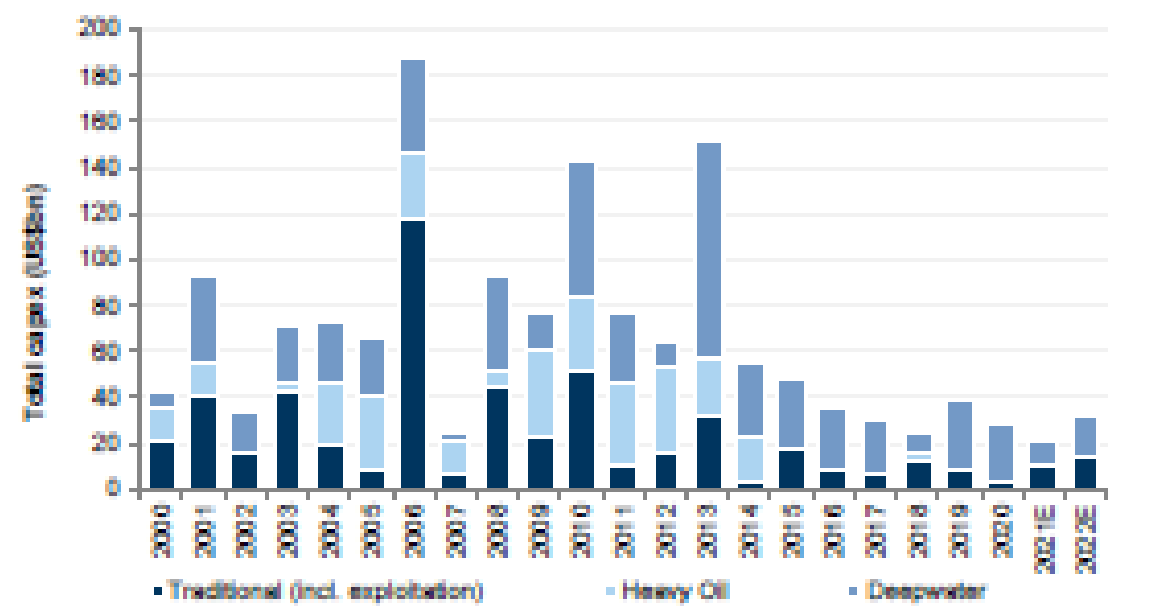


### Trajectory of Capex

Expansionary and sustaining capex by commodity (\$bn)<sup>(2)</sup>



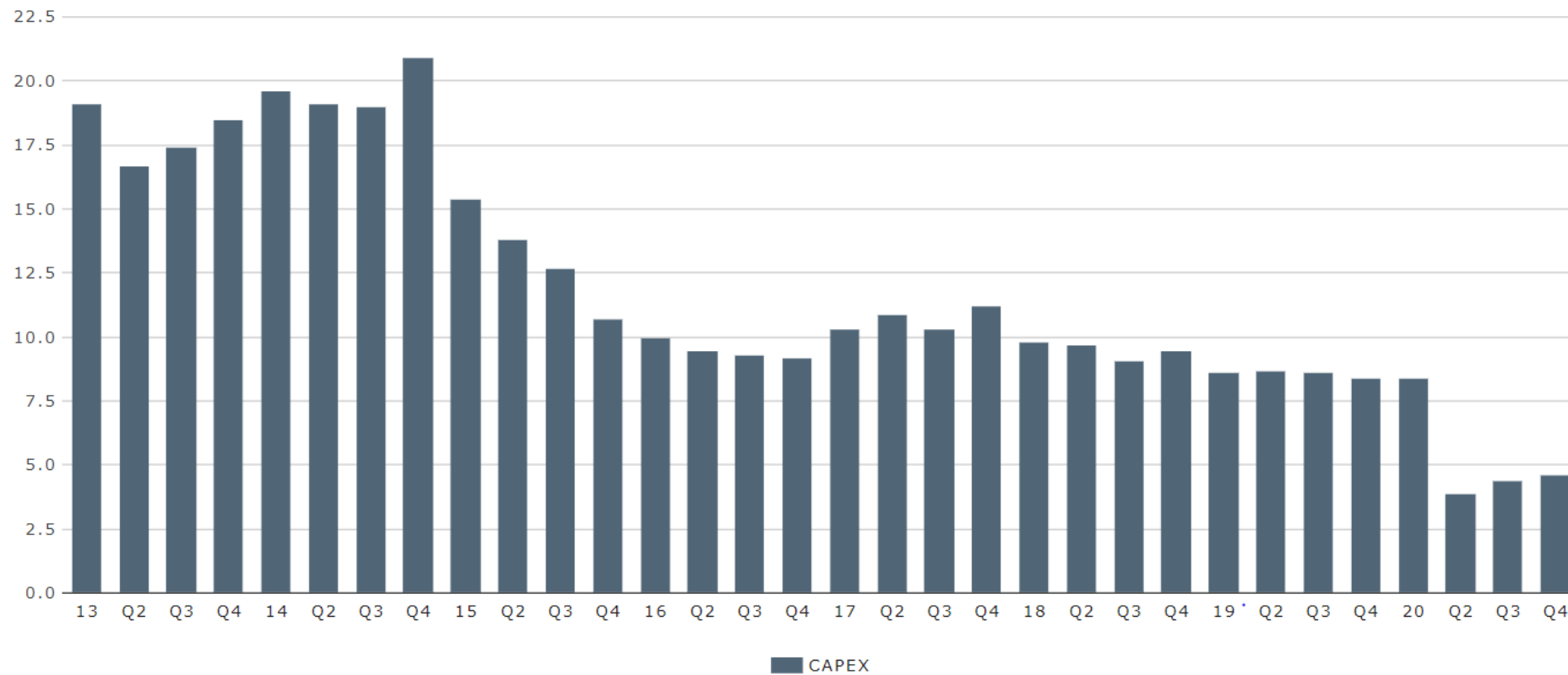
**Exhibit 3: Capital commitment to new oil projects has reached a new trough...**  
Top Projects capex sanctioned in oil by year of sanction, split by winzone



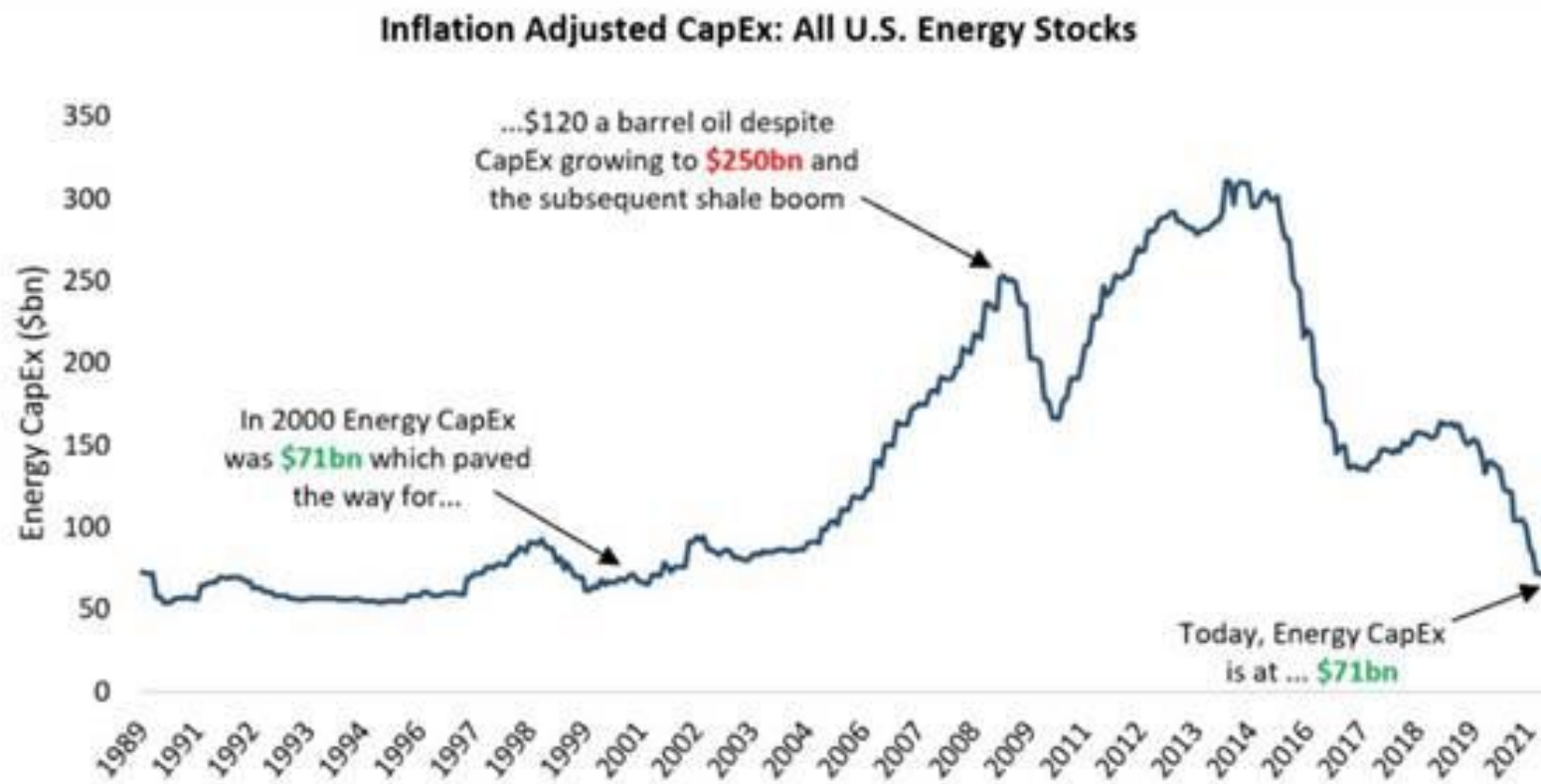
Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research



**CANADIAN OIL AND GAS CAPITAL EXPENDITURES**  
billion CAD • data by StatsCan

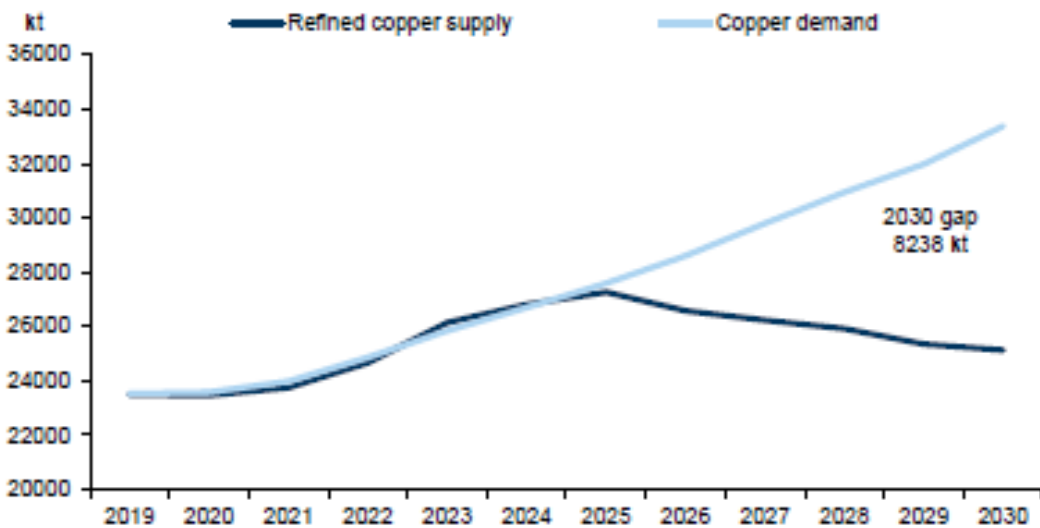


**Fig. 1: Collapsing CapEx, ESG & “Peak Energy Demand” May Set the Stage for Higher Energy Prices**



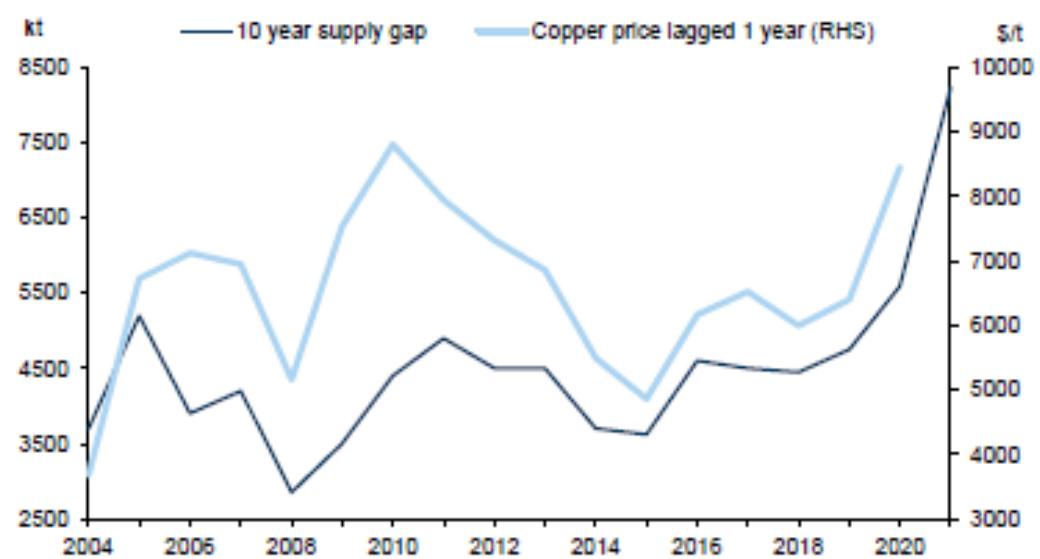
Source: Kailash Capital, LLC; Data from 12/31/1989-7/31/2021

**Exhibit 32: Long-term supply gap now projected at over 8Mt by 2030**  
Refined copper supply and demand

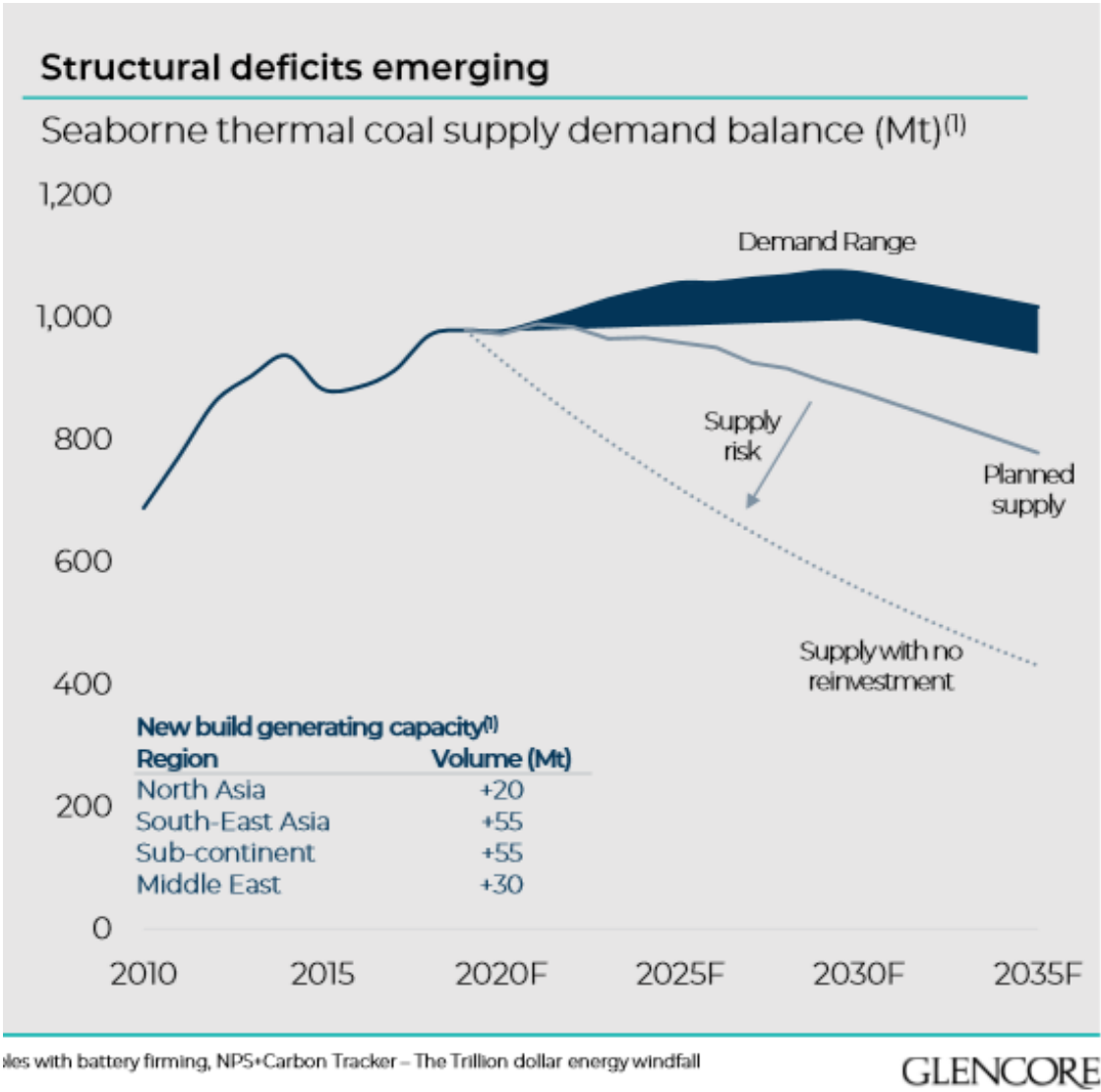


Source: Woodmac, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

**Exhibit 33: Record long-term supply gap implies significant further upside to copper prices**  
LT supply gap and copper price



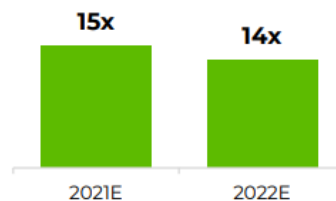
Source: Woodmac, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research



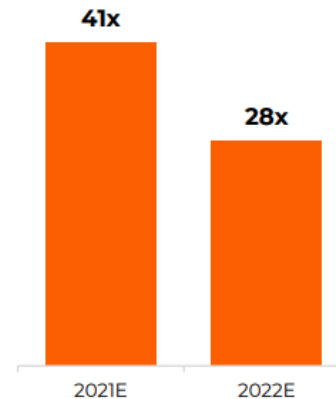
**Major diversified miners** EV/EBITDA<sup>(1,2)</sup>



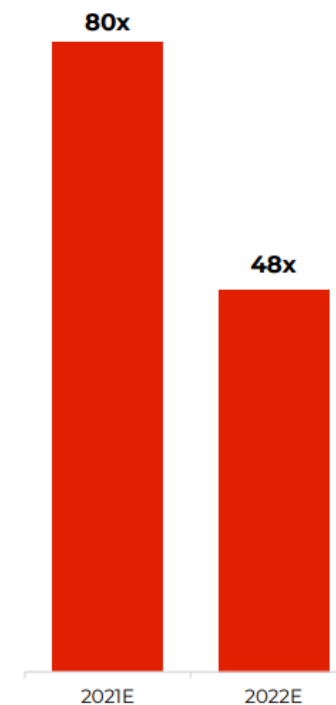
**Renewable energy:**  
A leading wind turbine producer EV/EBITDA<sup>(2)</sup>



**EV Batteries:**  
A leading producer EV/EBITDA<sup>(2)</sup>



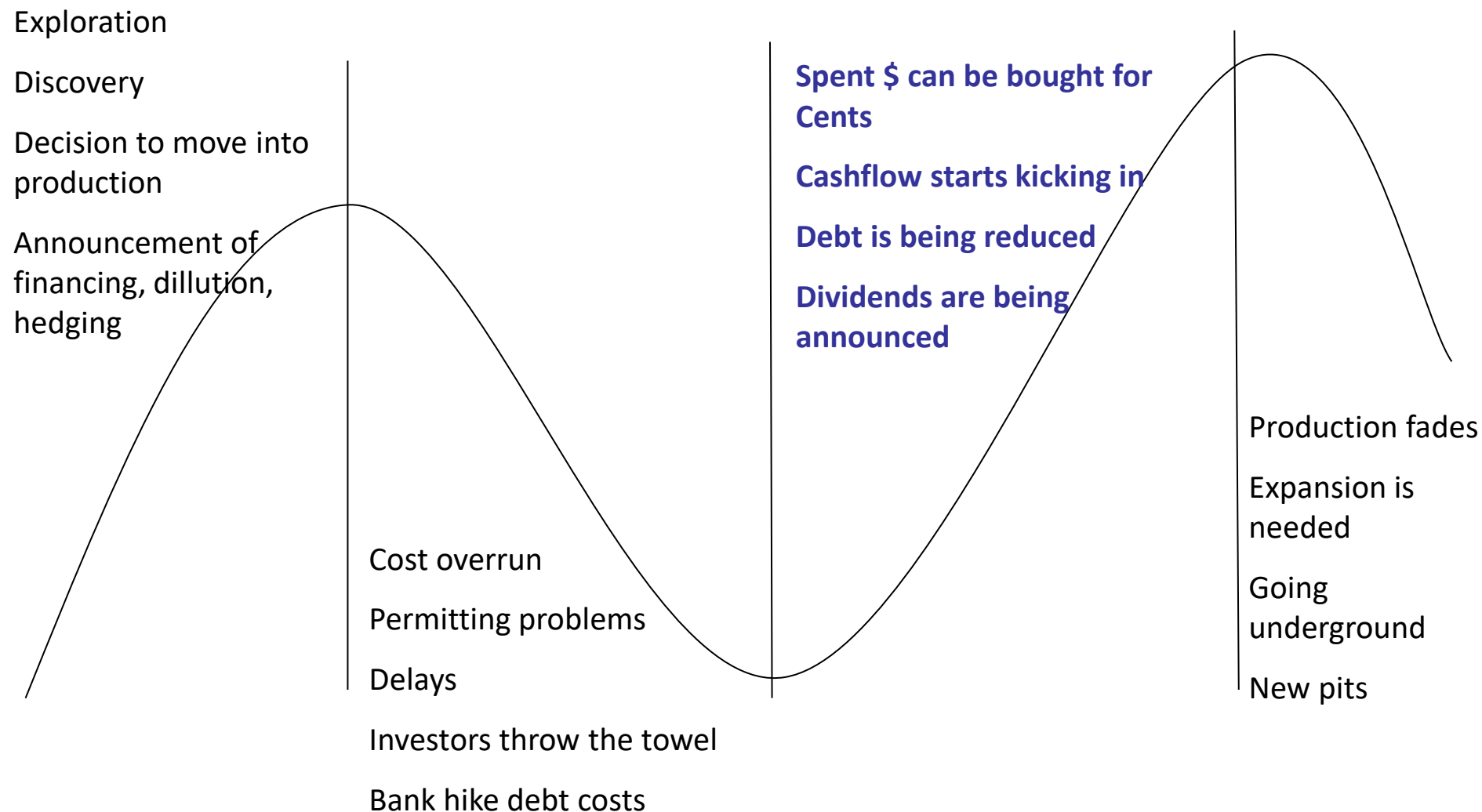
**Electric vehicles:**  
A leading producer EV/EBITDA<sup>(2)</sup>



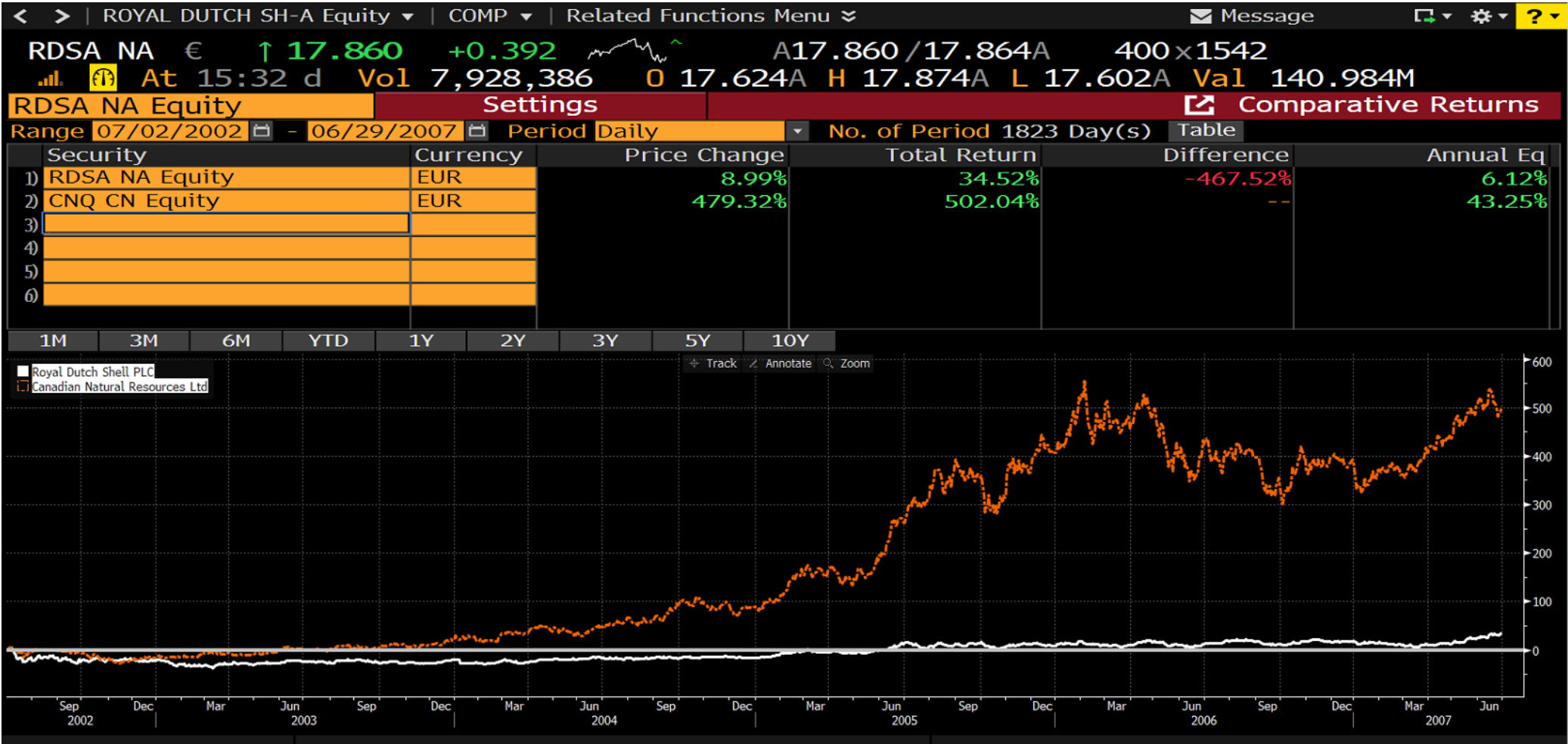
Notes (1): Includes Anglo American, BHP, Glencore and Rio Tinto. BHP FY21. (2) Source: Morgan Stanley Research, Capital IQ.

GLENCORE

2022 | BMO  
Global Metals & Mining Conference



Majors are defensive, underperform in bull market



Source: Bloomberg

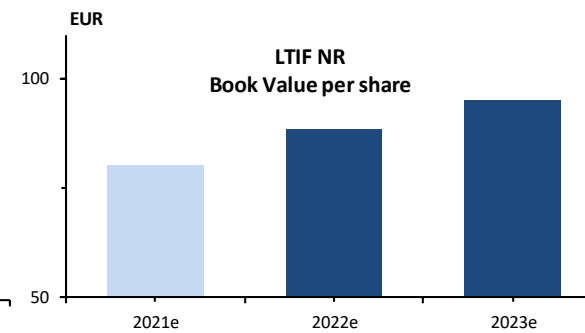
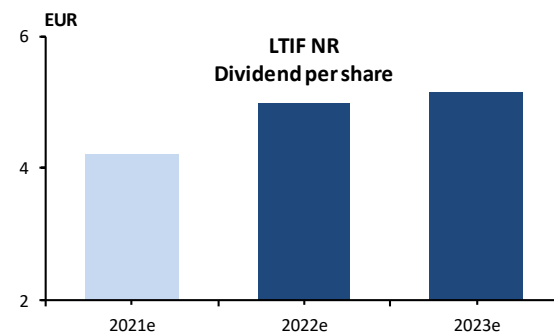
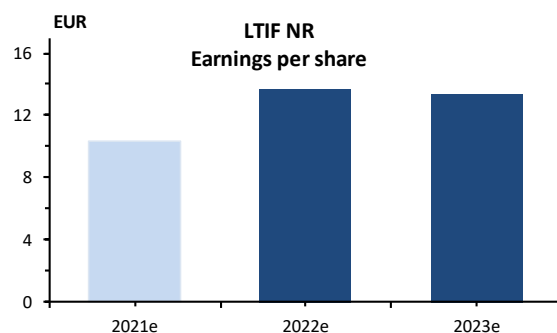
## Reporting LTIF NR as of 31.12.2021 (aggregated data in EUR)

Date	NAV	%
31.12.2020	87.1	
31.12.2021	122.5	40.7%

Year	EPS	%	P/E	EPS yield	S&P NR P/E	S&P NR EPS yield
2021e	10.4		11.8	8.5%	11.6	8.6%
2022e	13.7	32%	8.9	11.2%	10.4	9.6%
2023e	13.4	-3%	9.2	10.9%	10.7	9.3%

Year	DPS	%	Div. Yield	S&P NR Div. Yield
2021e	4.2		3.4%	4.0%
2022e	5.0	18%	4.1%	4.0%
2023e	5.1	3%	4.2%	3.9%

Year	BPS	%	P/B	S&P NR P/B
2021e	80.0		1.5	1.8
2022e	88.4	10%	1.4	1.5
2023e	95.2	8%	1.3	1.4



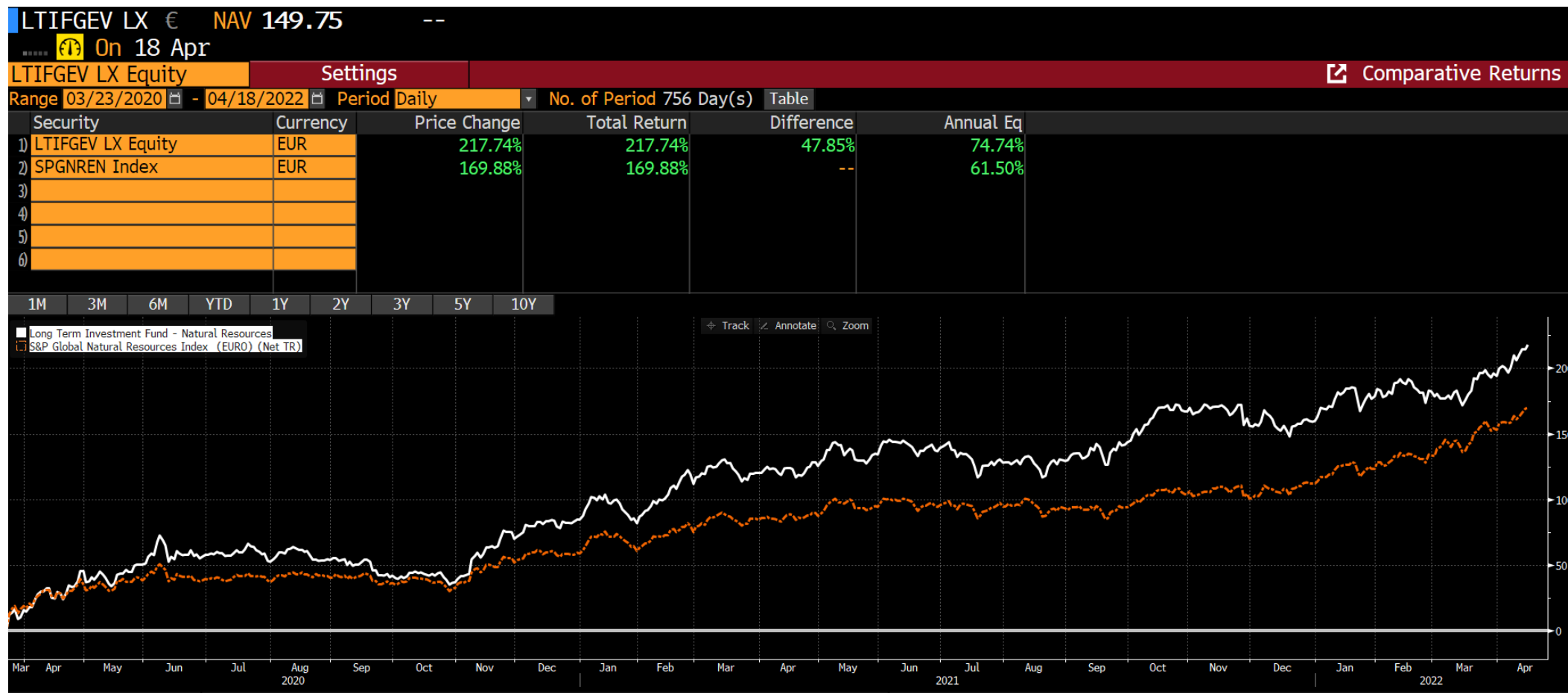
Source: SIA Group / Bloomberg





Source: Bloomberg





Source: Bloomberg



Compartments	<b>LTIF Classic Series</b>			
Investment style	Long-only			
Management fee	1.5% pa			
Performance fee	15% (HWM and Hurdle Rate)			
Currency	EUR	CHF	USD	EUR
ISIN number	LU0244071956	LU0301246772	LU0301247077	LU1449969846
Telekurs valor	2'432'569	3'101'817	3'101'820	33'180'015
Bloomberg ticker	LTIFCLA LX	LTIFCLC LX	LTIFCLU LX	LTIFCLD LX
Distribution	reinvested	reinvested	reinvested	distributed

Compartments	<b>LTIF Natural Resources</b>		
Investment style			
Management fee	1.5% pa		
Performance fee	15% (HWM)		
Currency	EUR	CHF	USD
ISIN number	LU0244072335	LU0301246939	LU0301247234
Telekurs valor	2'432'575	3'101'836	3'101'839
Bloomberg ticker	LTIFGEV LX	LTIFGEC LX	LTIFGEU LX
Distribution	reinvested	reinvested	reinvested

- Daily liquidity, cut-off time previous day at 4:00 pm CET
- Performance fees are assessed and paid yearly, subject to High Water Marks and Hurdle Rates

### Long Term Investment Fund

- 15, avenue J.F. Kennedy
- L-1855 Luxembourg
- Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

### SIA Funds AG

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- Switzerland
  
- Tel: +41 55 617 28 70
- Fax: +41 55 617 28 71
  
- website: [www.s-i-a.ch](http://www.s-i-a.ch)
- e-mail: [info@s-i-a.ch](mailto:info@s-i-a.ch)

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- Performance up to 31.05.06 is that of the BVI-based LTIF, of which the LTIF Luxembourg is an identical successor. Previous performance is audited by Ernst & Young. Past performance is neither a guarantee nor a reliable indicator of future results. Performance data does not include the commissions and fees charged at the time of subscribing for or redeeming shares. This information has been furnished to you upon request and solely for your information and may not be reproduced or redistributed to any other person. It is not intended as an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sale of shares of the Sicav. Neither the Central Administration Agent nor the Investment Manager assume any liability in the case of incorrectly reported or incomplete information. Please be aware that investment funds involve investment risks, including the possible loss of the principal amount invested. For a detailed description of the risks in relation to each share in the investment fund, please see the latest version of the prospectus, simplified prospectus, annual and semi-annual reports, which may solely be relied upon as the basis for investment decisions; these documents are available on [www.s-i-a.ch](http://www.s-i-a.ch) or from the Central Administration Agent FundPartner Solutions (Europe) SA, 15A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L - 1855 Luxembourg. LTIF Classic and Natural Resources (previously Global Energy Value) were approved for distribution in and from Switzerland by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) according to Art. 19 al. 1 of the Collective Investment Schemes Act, paying agent is Banque Pictet & Cie SA, Route des Acacias 60, 1211 Geneva 73, Switzerland. Legal representative in Switzerland is FundPartner Solutions (Suisse) SA, Route des Acacias 60, 1211 Geneva 73, Switzerland; notified to the Austrian Finanzmarktaufsicht according to §36 of the Investment Funds Act; authorised in France by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF) pursuant to Art. 411-58 of the AMF General Regulation; authorised by the German Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) according to §132 of the Investment Act; authorised in Italy by the Bank of Italy and the CONSOB according to Article 42 of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998; registered in the register of foreign collective investment schemes commercialized in Spain by the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (CNMV) pursuant to Art. 15 of the Law on Collective Investment Vehicles; recognised in the United Kingdom by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) as a recognised scheme within the meaning of Section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.