



From the moors north of Skagen, 1885. By P.S. Krøyer, one of the Skagen Painters. This image belongs to the Skagens Museum.

SKAGEN Global

Statusrapport – januar 2016

Kunsten å bruke sunn fornuft



Oppsummering – januar 2016

- SKAGEN Global var ned med 8,8 prosent i januar, mens referanseindeksen MSCI All Country World Index var ned med 8,3 prosent. SKAGEN Global hadde dermed en mindreakstning på 0,5 prosent i januar.*
- De tre beste bidragsyterne i januar på absolutt basis var Tyco International, WM Morrison og Xcel Energy, mens de dårligste var Citigroup, AIG og Samsung Electronics.
- I januar gikk SKAGEN Global inn i en ny posisjon i Capgemini. Med en markedsverdi på EUR 15 mrd. er dette franske selskapet en av Europas største leverandør av IT tjenester med ca. 180 000 ansatte. Selskapet driver med utvikling og implementering av IT applikasjoner og infrastruktur, samt tilhørende vedlikeholds- og driftstjenester.
- SKAGEN Global reduserte innehavet i lavpriskjeden Dollar General som følge av sterk utvikling. Tidlig i måneden omfordelte fondet kapital fra Nordea Bank til andre selskaper i finanssektoren som har en mer attraktiv avkastningsprofil.
- Det svake aksjemarkedet trakk ned aksjekursene i Citigroup og General Electric og vi benyttet dette overdrevne fallet til å øke eksponeringen i selskapene.
- SKAGEN Global sin portefølje forblir attraktivt priset både på absolutt og reaktiv basis. Fondets 35 største innehav prises til en vektet Pris/Inntjening (2016e) på 12,6x og en Pris/Bok på 1,2x, mens respektive tall for referanseindeksen er hhv. 14,5x og 1,9x.
- SKAGEN Global sin vektete gjennomsnittlige oppside til kursmålene for fondets topp 35 posisjonerer er 43 prosent.

* Med mindre annet er oppgitt er alle avkastningstall for fondet i denne rapporten knyttet til klasse A, og etter fradrag for gebyrer.

Avkastning, januar 2016



	Januar	QTD	2015	1 år	3 år	5 år	10 år	Siden start*
SKAGEN Global A	-8,8%	-8,8%	15,4%	5,0%	15,7%	10,0%	7,3%	15,1%
MSCI AC World Index*	-8,3%	-8,3%	15,3%	3,4%	20,9%	13,2%	5,9%	4,5%
Relativ avkastning	-0,5%	-0,5%	0,1%	1,6%	-5,2%	-3,2%	1,4%	10,6%

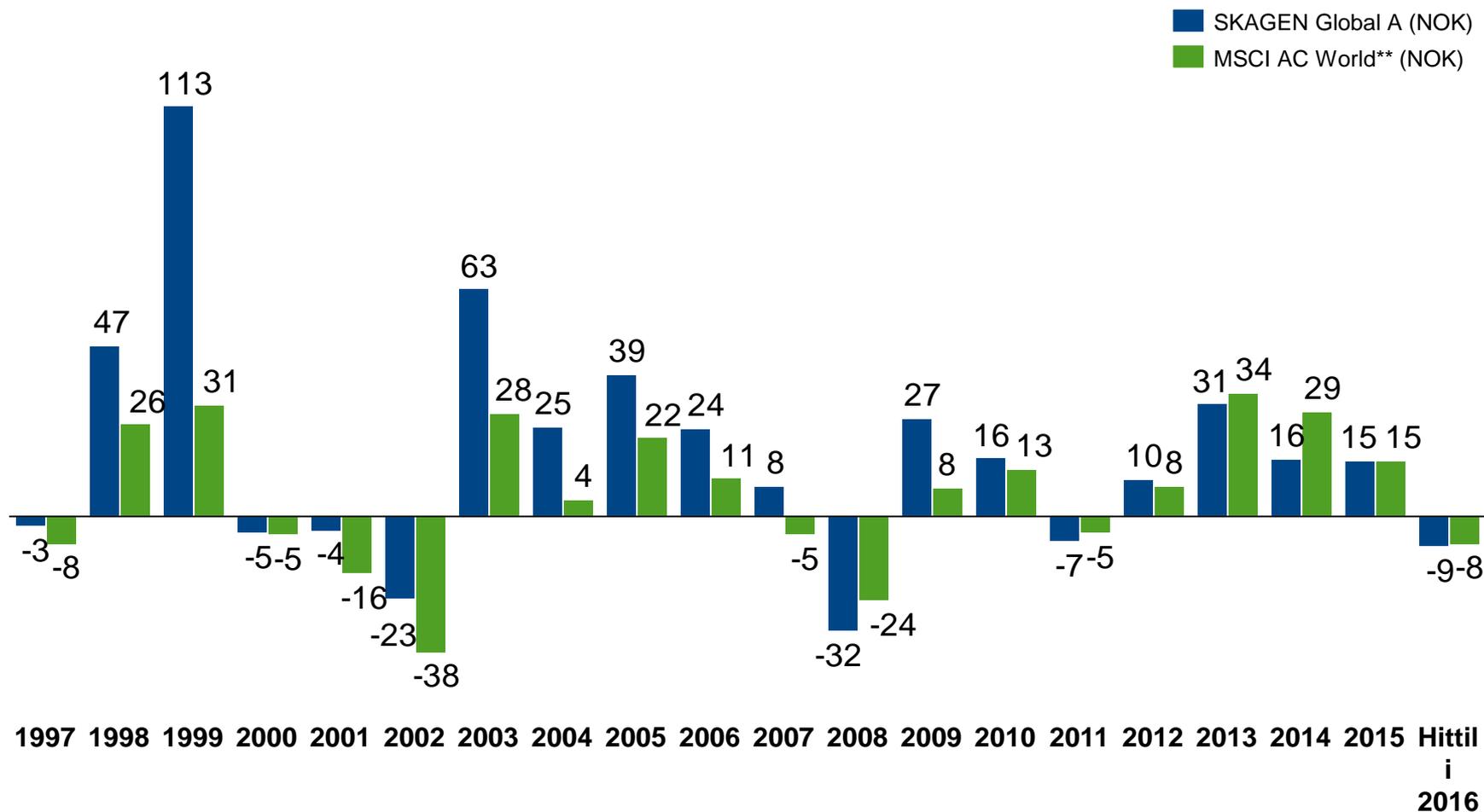
Note: Alle tall utover 12 måneder er annualisert (geometrisk avkastning)

* Startdato: 7. august 1997

** Referanseindeksen var MSCI World i NOK fra 7. august 1997 til 31. desember 2009 og MSCI All-Country Index fra 1. januar 2010 og videre.

Årlig avkastning siden start (%)*

SKAGEN Global A har gjort det bedre enn indeks i 15 av 19 år

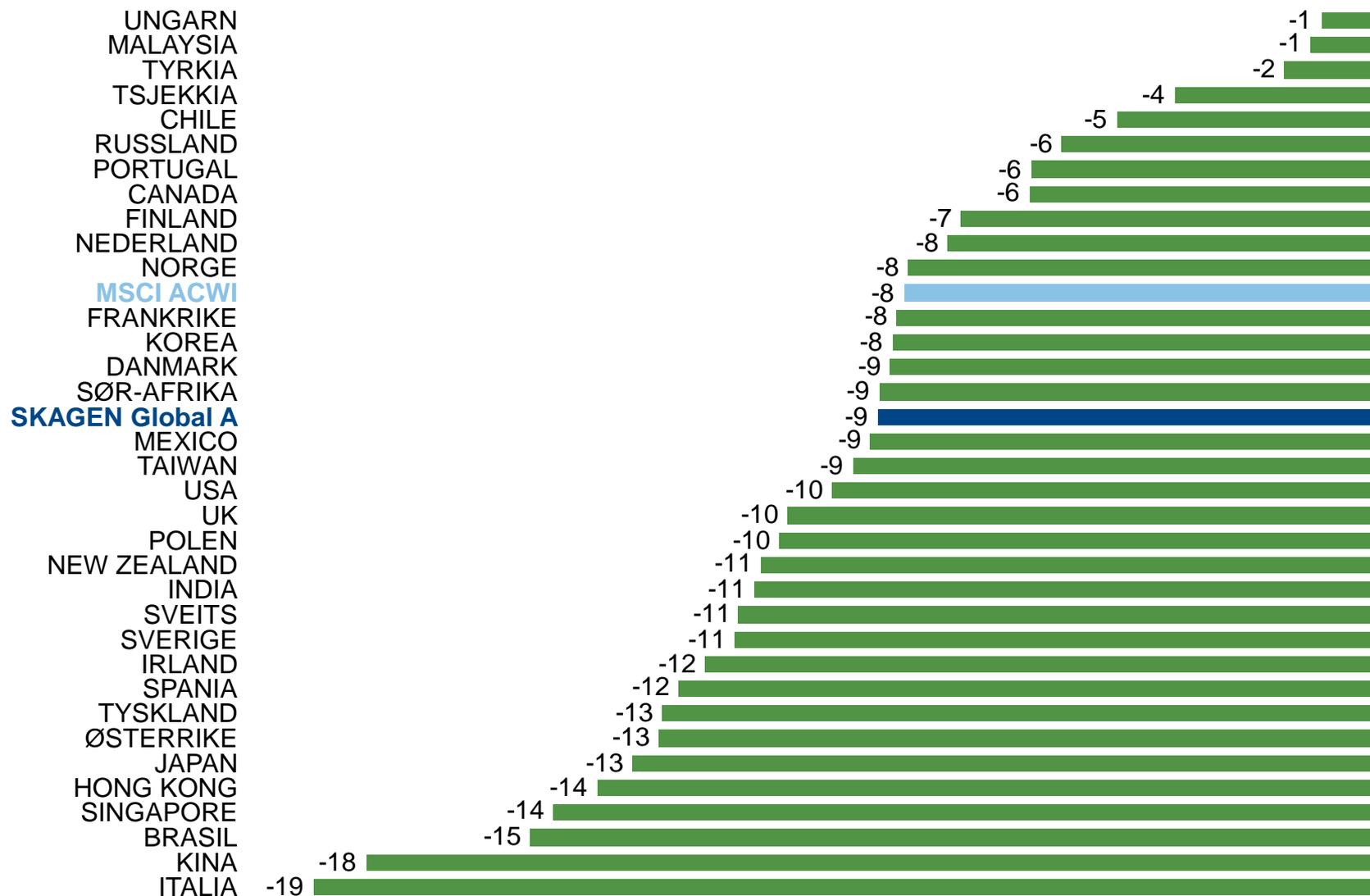


Note: Alle tall i NOK, etter gebyrer

* Startdato: 7. august 1997

** Referanseindeks var MSCI World i NOK fra 7. august 1997 til 31. desember 1997 og MSCI All-Country Index fra 1. januar 2010 og videre.

Markedsutvikling i januar 2016 i NOK (%)



Viktigste bidragsytere i januar 2016

Største positive bidragsytere

Selskap	NOK millioner
Tyco International Plc	34
WM Morrison Supermarkets PLC	26
Xcel Energy Inc	24
Dollar General Corp	16
Koninklijke Philips NV	8
ServiceMaster Global Holding Inc	7
Haci Omer Sabanci Holding AS	1

Total verdiskapning i januar 2016:

Største negative bidragsytere

Selskap	NOK millioner
Citigroup Inc	-466
American International Group I	-319
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	-241
State Bank of India	-200
General Electric Co	-134
Roche Holding AG	-127
Lundin Mining Corp	-104
Cheung Kong Holdings Ltd	-90
Autoliv Inc	-89
Merck & Co Inc	-84

NOK -3 075 millioner

Note: Bidrag til absoluttavkastning

Kjøp og salg i januar 2016

Kjøp

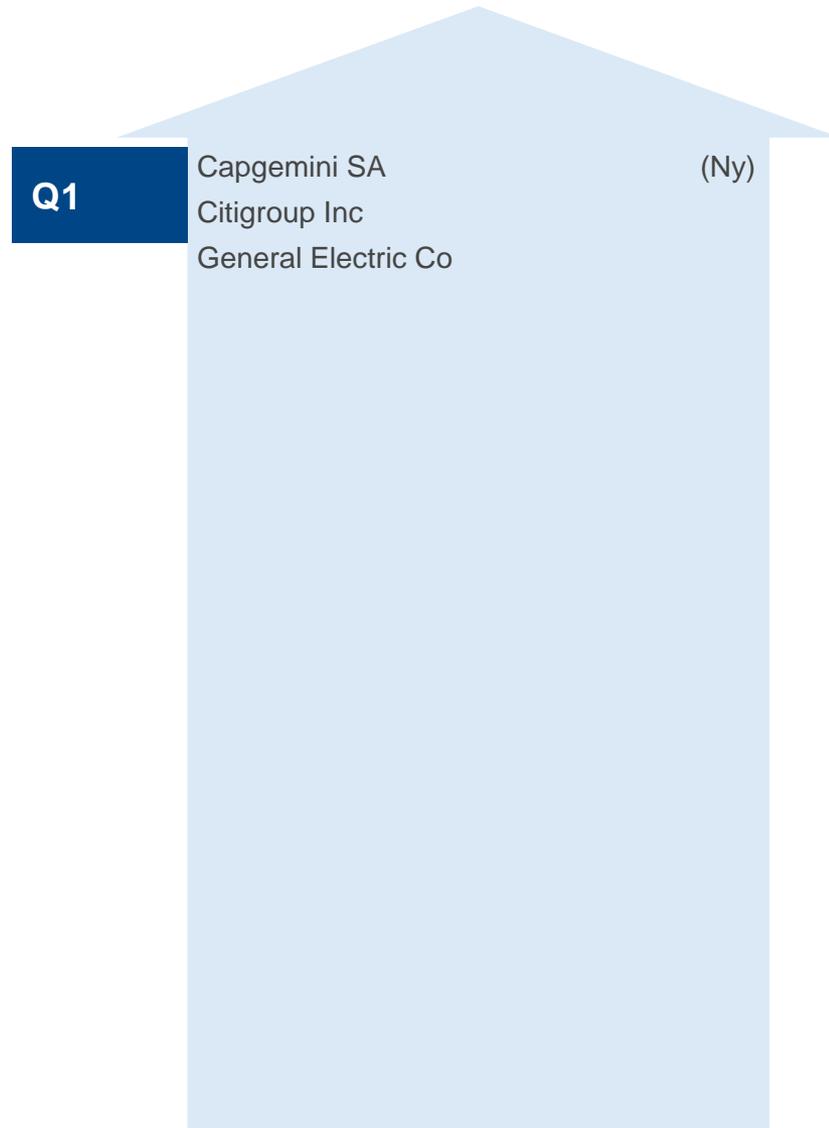
- SKAGEN Global gikk inn i en ny posisjon i **Capgemini**, en av Europas største leverandører av IT tjenester. Viktigste aspektet bak denne investeringen er at selskapets organiske vekst og marginprofiler vil bedre seg ettersom selskapet fortsetter sin forvandling til et verdensomspennende selskap med premium IT tjenester. Selskapet handles til en stor rabatt i forhold til sammenlignbare selskaper, noe som vi mener er uberettiget. Mer informasjon om selskapet finnes lenger bak i rapporten.
- SKAGEN Global økte sin posisjon i **Citigroup** etter en kraftig nedgang i verdien. Vi mener markedet ikke har fått med seg den betydelige gjeldsreduksjonen på balansen og nedgangen i risiko på underliggende eiendeler.
- Den amerikanske industrigiganten **General Electric** annonserte et 4. kvartalsresultat som ikke imponerte markedet og aksjekursen falt. Men vår langsiktige investeringshypotese er fremdeles intakt så vi benyttet denne midlertidige svakheten til å øke vår posisjon.

Salg

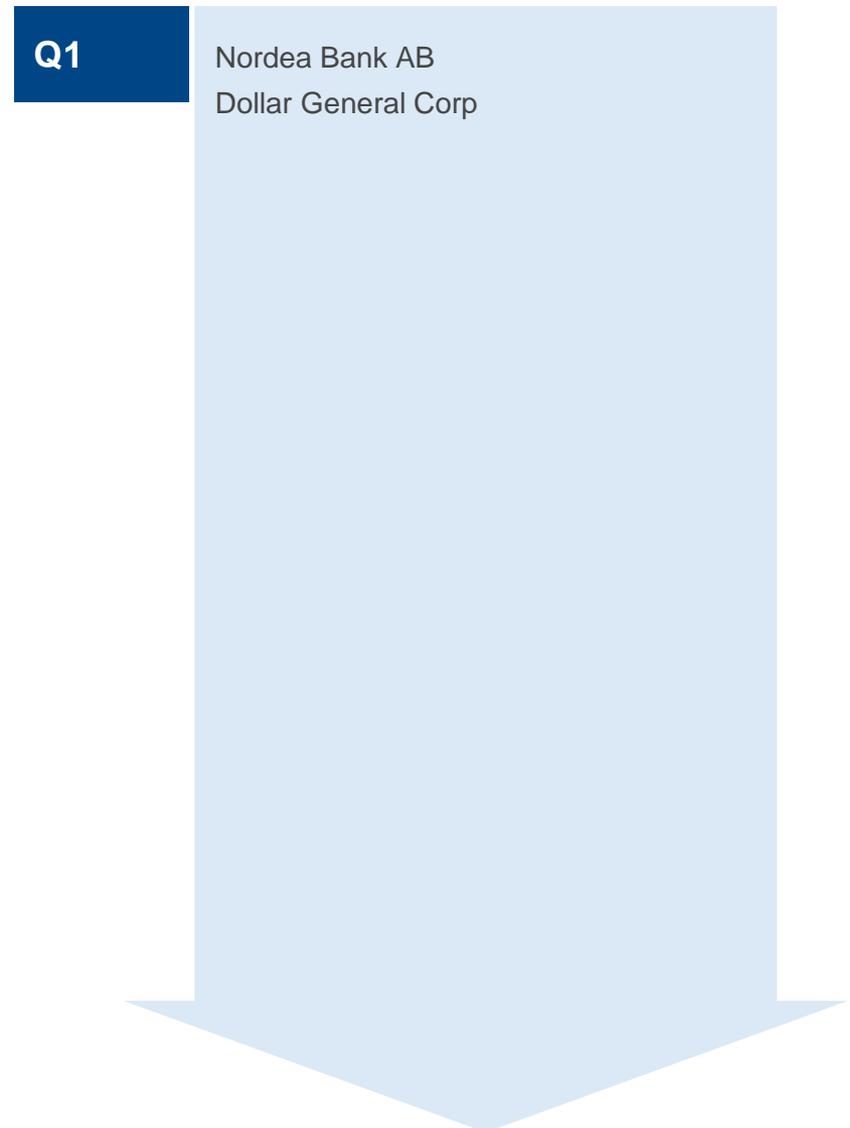
- Vi tok noe gevinst i den amerikanske lavpriskjeden **Dollar General** etter sterk utvikling i et svakt marked.
- Vår posisjon i **Nordea Bank** ble noe redusert da vi omfordelte kapitalen til andre posisjoner i finans.

Viktigste endringer i 1. kvartal 2016

Økte poster



Reduserte poster

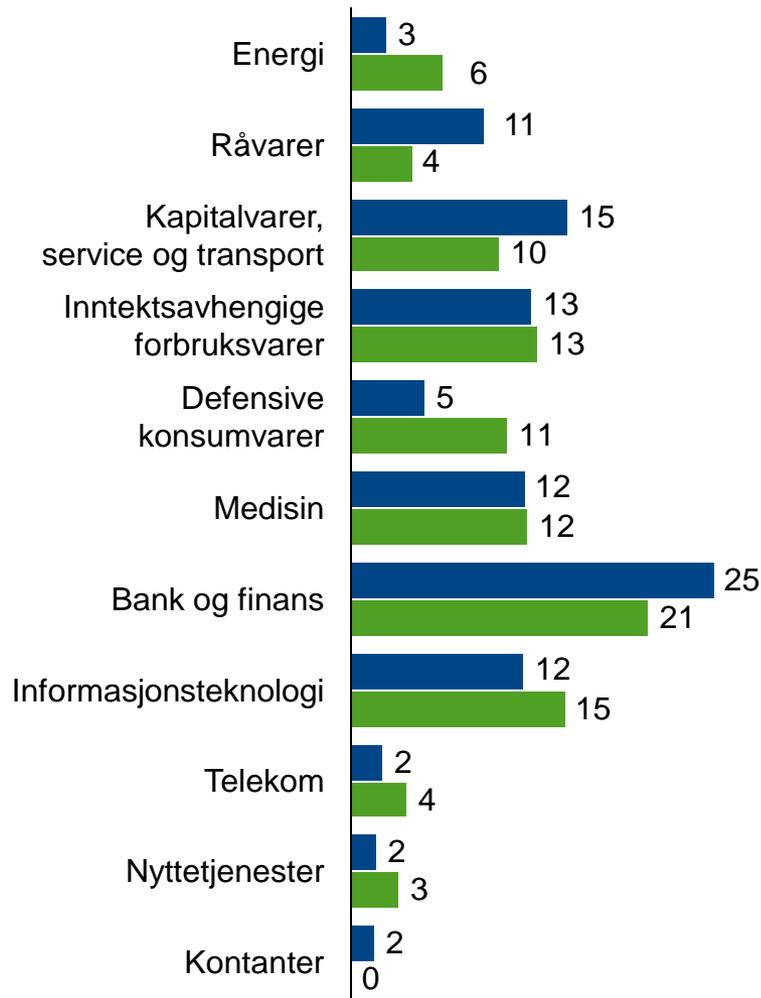


Største poster i SKAGEN Global per 31. januar 2016

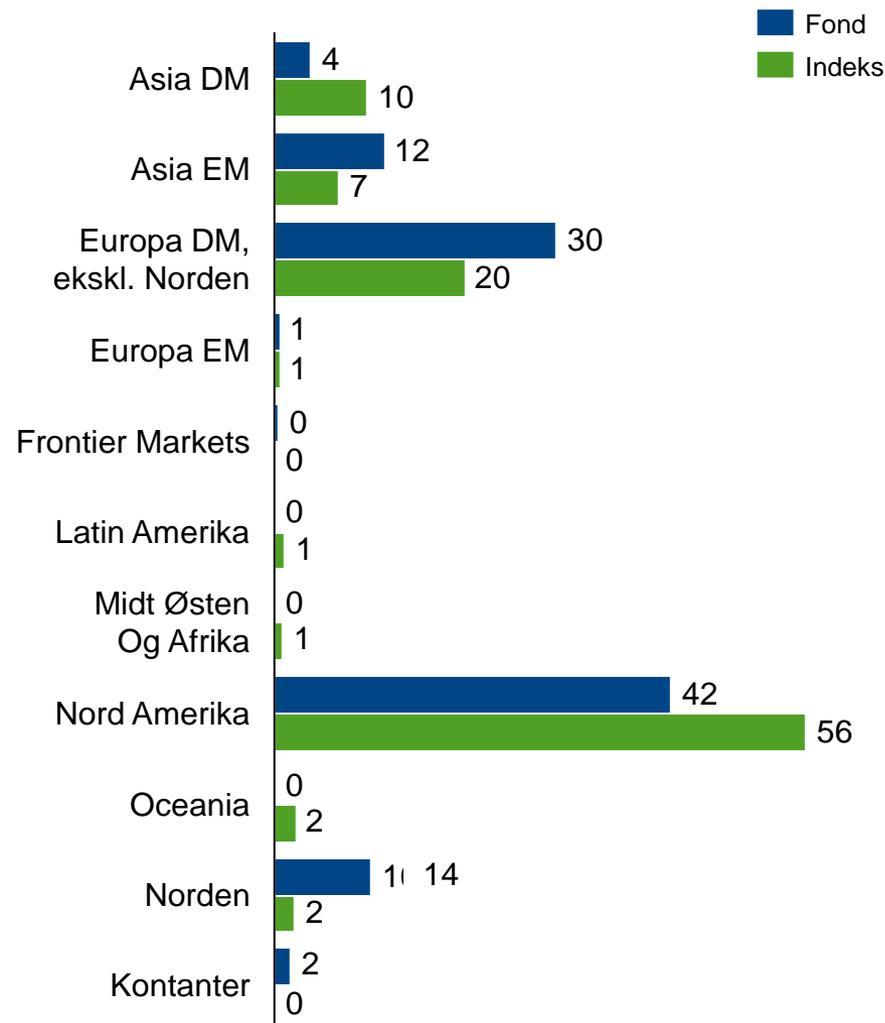
	Posisjonens Størrelse, %	Pris	P/E 2015e	P/E 2016e	P/BV last	Kurs mål
AIG	7.3	56.5	23.9	11.2	0.7	90
CITIGROUP	5.8	43	8.0	7.9	0.6	70
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	5.3	999 000.0	7.8	7.6	0.8	1 500 000
GENERAL ELECTRIC	4.6	29.1	22.2	19.3	2.7	34
ROCHE	4.3	264	19.6	17.7	10.7	380
MERCK	3.5	50.7	14.2	13.6	3.1	76
DOLLAR GENERAL	3.0	75.1	21.4	19.1	4.1	94
CK HUTCHISON	2.8	96	11.8	10.6	0.9	140
NN GROUP	2.8	31.2	8.3	10.5	0.5	35
KINGFISHER	2.8	326.1	15.4	14.2	1.3	450
Vektet topp 10	42.3		12.8	11.4	1.0	44%
Vektet topp 35	86.3		13.7	12.6	1.2	43%
MSCI AC World			16.3	14.5	1.9	

Sektor og geografisk fordeling versus indeks, januar 2016

Sektorfordeling



Geografisk fordeling



Nyheter og annet om porteføljeselskaper – på engelsk



Kunsten å bruke sunn fornuft

Key earnings releases and corporate news, January 2016

AIG (7.4%)

Buying back at least 1/3 of current market cap over the coming two years

Summary: The four key messages from AIG includes (1) Return at least USD 25bn of capital to shareholders over the next two years (more than 1/3 of current market cap); (2) Float a 20% stake in UGC and divest its Advisor Group; (3) Establish a "good bank / bad bank" structure with a clear target of 10% ROE by 2017 for the "good bank" and selling/running off the assets in the "bad bank"; (4) Strengthen non-life reserves by USD 3.6bn in 4Q15.

Investment case implications: AIG continues on the path of shareholder value creation that we are looking for. They continue to target lower costs, better underwriting, selling non-core assets, and using the cash to buy back shares significantly below book (buying back *at least* 1/3 of current market cap over the next two years). We particularly like the establishment of underlying business units with clearly defined targets and a commitment to sell assets that are worth more to others than AIG. The USD 3.6bn reserve addition is clearly a negative as it relates to more recent policies.

Citigroup (6.0%)

Capital build-up continues

Summary: Earnings before tax increased by 30% due to significant lower costs, and net income increased 49% due to a lower effective tax rate. Margin was helped from a 15% drop in operating expense with both core and legal expenses declining faster than revenues. Despite lower credit losses, total cost of credit went up 7% in 2015 due to Citigroup starting to build reserves towards the end of the year vs. significant release of reserves last fiscal year. During the past 12 months Citi's tier-1 capital ratio has increased from 10.6% to 12%, its supplementary leverage ratio has increased from 5.9% to 7.1% and its tangible book value per shares has increased by 7% (10%+ excluding FX).

Investment case implications: FY 2015 showed the underlying improvement we are looking for: i) stable revenues in Citicorp on ii) a lower costs- and iii) reduced asset base, combined with iv) consumption of DTA. All of these support our case for significant generation of free cash flow going forward. With Citi now allowed to return cash to shareholders, we think the market should start to realize that you buy an underlying growing free cash flow stream at a very attractive starting yield. On 2016e earnings, the stock trades at a 13% earnings yield but a 15%+ free cash flow to equity yield.

Autoliv (2.6%)

Autoliv tumbles on outlook comments in otherwise strong Q4 results

Summary: Q4 numbers beat on most metrics, but all the attention on 2016 guidance which vastly underwhelmed the market. Autoliv envisions 5% organic growth and operating margin at >9% vs. the Street at >7% growth at 10% margin. Also, R&D / Sales likely to rise from 5.7% in 2015 to c. 6.5% in 2016. Upside risk to inflator replacement volume in 2017.

Investment case implications: Short-term negative. The share took a real nose dive (-10%) on results day due to (1) the lower growth outlook; and (2) the higher guidance on capex. We think these fears are exaggerated. First, growth in 2016 could be somewhat lower (as communicated), but our view is that the re-set expectations make positive surprises down the road more likely (Autoliv has a history of underpromising and overdelivering). Second, slightly higher capex (rather than buybacks) is a sensible strategy for a growing technology company and demonstrates long-term strategic thinking.

Key earnings releases and corporate news, January 2016 (cont.)

General Electric (4.6%)

GE posts soft Q4 revenues disappointing the market

Summary: Q4 numbers with EPS at \$0.52 vs. Street at \$0.49, but revenues at \$33.9 bn clearly below expectations (\$35.9 bn). Renewables and Energy Management revenues were particularly weak. Oil & Gas revenues will likely be down 15% in 2016. Q4 organic orders +1%. Industrial margins rose 80 bps q-o-q and 110 bps y-o-y. GE will apply for de-SIFI designation in Q1 2016. EPS guidance for 2016 maintained.

Investment case implications: Negative. The GE Capital sell-down execution and industrial margin improvement stories continue to chug along, but the soft revenue numbers spooked the market and sent GE shares down nearly 3% in an otherwise strong market. Should we be concerned? Well, we have seen many US corporates miss on top line in Q3 (and Q4), a trend which eventually will feed through to the bottom line. GE, an industry giant, is not immune to this pressure, but we see the original thesis firmly intact and risk-reward is looking more favorable after today's pullback.

Roche(4.3%)

Roche's jumbled communication sends the share lower on Q4 results

Summary: A one-off FX-induced write-down in Argentina and Venezuela combined with a higher tax rate made Roche's initial guidance for 2016 look over 8% lower than consensus estimates. Roche later clarified that the impact is less than initially feared and forward sales estimates landed at around 8% growth. Key oncology franchises performed as expected. Dividend at CHF 8.10 lower than CHF 8.40 expected by the market. Only bolt-on acquisitions on the agenda

Investment case implications: Neutral. Roche's share price took a 4% dive on results day after 2016 forward guidance was misinterpreted by the market (due to poor communication by Roche). While 2016 estimates will go down a few percentage points based on revised guidance, we do not see this as a material negative, especially not with a long-term perspective. Sales growth looks solid and Roche hinted at some margin expansion in 2016. This year will have an unusual high number of pipeline readouts which could translate into as much as \$10 bn of additional sales in coming years (vs. \$45 bn total sales in 2015). The strategy to reinvest capex into high innovation remains firmly intact.

Nordea (1.5%)

Nordea's Q4 results weak across the board

Summary: Weak in most divisions with key figures as follows: net interest margin 103 bps, loan loss provisions 17 bps and ROTC 12.4%. Branch network restructuring charge of €263 mn - nearly 20% higher than expected. Old dividend policy scrapped and replaced with "an ambition to increase the dividend on a yearly basis". CT-1 ratio up y-o-y by 80 bps (and 20 bps q-o-q) to 16.5%. 2016-2018 will be a "transition period" to enhance Nordea's digital capabilities.

Investment case implications: Negative. The combination of continued pressure on net interest margin, heavy IT investments and incessantly rising capital requirements means less room for dividend growth. Share down 6%. Management has been guiding down dividend expectations heavily over the past months, so the new wording is not a big surprise to us but still impacted sentiment in a jittery market. Nordea now has the second highest dividend yield in the Global portfolio at 7.2% (BP is #1 with 7.4%) and this level seems overly pessimistic.

Key earnings releases and corporate news, January 2016 (cont.)

Tyco Int'l
(1.7%)

Tyco and Johnson Controls announced their intention to merge

Summary: Tyco and Johnson Controls will combine under the existing Tyco entity (Irish tax address) and the combined company will be called Johnson Controls plc. The combined company will bring together product, technology and service capabilities across controls, fire, security, HVAC, power solutions and energy storage. JCI shareholders will own 56% of the combined shares (plus receive USD 3.9bn cash consideration in the merger), while TYC holders own 44% of the combined company shares. The new company expects to deliver at least USD 500M in operational synergies over the first three years after closing, while generating USD 150M in annual tax synergies.

Investment case implications: Clearly positive, as seen by a 12% increase yesterday in a weak market. We get an implicit 11% premium to Fridays close on top of our share of the expected synergies – at an average JCI/TYC company EBIT multiple, the stated synergies should be worth an additional 20% of Fridays closing price. On the combined run-rate revenue base, the stated USD 500M of cost synergies represent just 1.5% of combined revenues, which seems conservative. The USD 150M in annual tax savings (Johnson take on Tyco's Irish tax address) is within current regulation, but as the deal is clearly structured to comply with current rules, there could be a risk to these savings. Given Tyco's unique asset base we see a fair chance of a new bidder entering the scene.

Kingfisher
(2.8%)

Capital Markets Day (CMD) unveils 5 year transformational plan

Summary: Kingfisher held its CMD earlier this week and laid out its transformational 5-year plan which aims to deliver £500mn sustainable annual profit uplift by the end of year 5. EBIT for 2015 is around £650mn so a substantial uplift. The company is undertaking radical change and the pushback from investors has been "What's different this time?" In addition, there will be higher costs for the first 2 years before year 3 will see an uplift in profits. The group management and organizational structure is being completely overhauled to implement this change. A key point of the new plan is "Unified Ranges" - meaning 90% of products will be similar in stores be it in UK, Poland or France. Local buying teams will be replaced by new central teams. Buying products worth £7bn a year Kingfisher should be able to lower their COGS by 5% leading to a £350mn a year cost saving by year 5. Also, goods-not-for-resale (GNFR) is a cost that is too high for Kingfisher at £1,2bn a year on £11bn sales. They will aim to save £100mn a year. Share buybacks of £600mn over 3 years (9% of market cap) promised.

Investment case implications: Positive as we have time for the transformation to play out. Hesitation from investors/analysts is mainly related to the lengthy time of the transformation. Talking about a 5-year plan is an eternity for many. We think things will take shape earlier and any signs of these changes working will lift the stock. Currently trading at 14x earnings for next year with a 6% shareholder return via dividend (3%) and share buybacks (3%). We still see 40%+ upside in a 2-3 year time period.

The 10 largest companies in SKAGEN Global



AIG is an international insurance company serving commercial, institutional and individual customers. The company provides property-casualty insurance, life insurance and retirement services. AIG was at the very centre of the financial crisis as the central bank for mortgage insurance – it was bailed out in a USD 180bn bail out. The company has two core insurance holdings that it intends to keep: Sun America and Chartis.



Citi is a US financial conglomerate with operations in more than 100 countries worldwide. The bank was bailed out by the US government during the credit crisis and subsequently raised USD 50bn of new capital. Consists of two units: Citi Holdings which is a vehicle for assets that are to be run down and sold and Citi Corp which is the core of the going concern business. In Citicorp 60% of revenues are derived from outside the US - mainly from emerging markets.



Samsung Electronics is one of the world's largest producers of consumer electronics. The company is global #1 in mobile phones and smartphones, the world's largest in TV and a global #1 in memory chips. Samsung also produces domestic appliances, cameras, printers, PCs and air conditioners.



Roche is a leading pharmaceuticals and diagnostics company based in Switzerland. Half of group sales and 2/3 of EBIT are derived from the company's Big 3 oncology franchises: HER2 (breast cancer), Avastin (colorectal cancer), and MabThera/Rituxan/Gazyva (blood cancer), each about USD 7bn of revenue. These businesses all come from Genentech, in which Roche has been a majority owner since 1990, and bought the last 46% in 2009.



Founded in 1892 by Thomas Edison et al., General Electric (GE) operates two divisions (GE Industrial and GE Capital) contributing approximately the same portion of group earnings. GE is the world's 10th largest publicly-traded company and boasts the 6th most valuable brand. The industrial segment is a play on global infrastructure with a high-margin service business and a large installed base producing a wide variety of capital goods ranging from aircraft engines and power turbines to medical imaging equipment and state-of-the-art locomotives.

The 10 largest companies in SKAGEN Global (cont.)



Founded in 1891, Merck & Co is a US large-cap pharma company (and #7 worldwide by revenue) with a broad pharma portfolio and a solid pipeline (R&D 16-17% of sales). HQ in New Jersey and 70,000 employees. Sales by division (2014, USD 42bn): Diabetes (14%), Infectious Diseases (18%), Vaccines (13%), Animal Health (8%), Oncology (2%), Other (45%). Consensus expects legacy drugs sales to shrink by single-digit percent annually.



Dollar General (DG) is the largest US dollar store retailer with an estimated 28% market share and 2015e sales of USD 20bn. DG has more than 12,000 stores in 43 states. Most customers live within 3 to 5 miles, or a 10-minute drive, from the store. DG has 12 distribution centres and employs 100,000 people. Items typically cost in the range of USD 1-5 apiece. DG sales are divided into 4 main categories: Consumables (76%), Seasonal (13%), Home Product (6%) and Apparel (5%).



Founded in 1950 as a plastics manufacturer by its current main shareholder Li Ka Shing, CK Hutchison Holdings is now a multinational conglomerate. The company holds the non-property businesses of the former Cheung Kong and Hutchison group. The group owns assets in (% of 1H 2015 total EBITDA): Infrastructure (37%), Telecom (20%), Retail (15%), Ports 13%), and Energy (11%).



NN Group is the former European and Japanese insurance arm of the financial conglomerate ING that was spun off in July 2014 as required by the Dutch government in return for providing state aid to ING during the financial crisis. NN's ongoing business operating result before tax is split as follows (2014): 51% Netherlands Life, 14% Insurance Europe, 13% Investment Management, 11% Japan Life and 11% Netherlands Non-Life. NN has 12,000 employees and its history dates back to 1845.



Kingfisher is the largest home improvement retailer in Europe with leading market share in the UK, France and Poland which together represent 90% of sales and 95% of profits. Kingfisher operates via B&Q and Screwfix in the UK and via Castorama and Brico Depot in France. Sales came in at close to GBP 11bn for 2014/2015. The new CEO, Ms. Laury, has 26 years experience within the do-it-yourself (DIY) industry, including 11 years at Kingfisher.

Capgemini (CAP FP) EUR 82.4

Mean reversion
25%

Special situation
0%

LT value creator:
75%



History, business model and source of investment case

- Capgemini is Europe's largest IT services supplier with approximately 180,000 employees, of which c. 100,000 in off-/near-shore delivery centers (mainly India). It is engaged in the development and implementation of IT applications and infrastructure, as well as providing associated maintenance and management services.
- Revenue (c. EUR 12bn) by region: North America 31%, France 19%, UK 18%, Benelux 9%, Nordics 6%, C. Europe 5%, S. Europe 4%, LatAm 4%, and APAC 4%. By activity: Technology Service/Application Management 60%, Outsourcing 22%, Local Professional Services (Sogeti) 14%, and Consulting 4%.

ESG: Our ESG research shows that Capgemini complies with SKAGEN's ethical guidelines.

Investment rationale

- **Transforming into worldwide premium IT services company.** Over the past 5 years the transformation of Cap has been nothing short of remarkable: its operating margin has expanded from below 7% to the 10-11% range; the group's offshore footprint has moved from 30% to 55% – truly reaching critical scale; and the group now has a seat at the table in all big IT deals across the world. We expect the group to continue on this transformative journey and close the valuation gap to best-in-class peer Accenture and its Indian competitors.
- **Organic growth to accelerate.** We expect Cap's organic growth reach 5+% in the coming years (company targets 5-7% p.a.), which is driven by: i) an acceleration of customers' discretionary spending following many years of under-investment during the financial crisis (SMAC – the group's Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud initiatives – currently accounts for c. 20% of sales and grows 20+% p.a.); ii) Cap is in pole position to capitalize on what looks like a more benign macro environment in Europe; iii) bottoming-out of a legacy public sector contract in the UK (Aspire); and iv) a future recovery in LatAm, which is now depressed by the lackluster development in Brazil.
- **Margin expansion potential.** Cap has lifted its operating margin from below 7% to the 10-11% range over the past 5 years, but it remains below the company's mid-term target of 12.5%-13%. Longer-term we see a potential to reach 13-15% margins, driven by: i) increasing offshore leverage (within 3-5 years Cap will reach c. 80% structural overlap with Indian pure-plays that generate 20-25% margins, while retaining strong customer relationships in developed markets that the Indians lack); ii) expansion of the European margin, currently estimated at c. 10% versus 15% in North America (we see no structural reasons why margins should be much lower in Europe); and iii) moving LatAm margins closer to the group average with closer integration (now at c. 4%).
- **Further revaluation potential.** Cap's current valuation does not discount the group's repositioning as a truly relevant player in the global IT Services arena. Trading at 1.2x EV/sales, Cap remains at a massive discount to what is increasingly its peer group: Accenture, the golden standard of the industry, and the pure-play Indians at 1.9x and 3.6x EV/sales, respectively. On EV/EBITA-basis the discount is approximately 20%, but we expect Cap to have the greatest margin expansion opportunity by far.
- **Less cyclical than generally perceived.** We view the group's activities as being relatively insulated from macro economic turbulence which is in stark contrast to what the business looked like some 10-15 years ago in the aftermath of the takeover of E&Y's consulting practice. This integration proved very problematic and consequently exposed the group to cyclical risks when the IT bubble burst. The perception of Cap as a cyclical business still lives on in the market but we note that revenues only declined some -5% peak-to-trough during the financial crisis and that cyclical elements of the business portfolio is even less prevalent today.
- **Improving capital allocation.** We believe the recent acquisition of IGATE in the US will mark a turning point for the group's capital allocation policy. Over the past years the group has been prioritizing to find an acquisition in the US, partly due to tax reasons. We agree that this has been a rational choice, but many investors are still longing to see Cap's strong free cash flow stream translating into dividends. Over time we expect Cap to be positioned as a strong dividend payer and rated as such.

Triggers

- Update on IGATE integration/customer retention. (short-term)
- More positive signals from CIO spending indicators and/or economic recovery in Europe. (short-term)
- Hiked dividend. (medium-term)

Risks

- Indians able to finally get a foothold in Europe (before Cap has reached its end-game offshore leverage ratio).

Price target

Base case upside of 44% until 2017 driven by solid profit growth and cash generation. In a "blue sky"-scenario Cap could re-rate to 13x EV/EBITA (still at a discount to Accenture and its Indian competitors), offering 63% upside potential. Downside risks limited to -20% (on back of low growth; margin pressure; and derating).

Key Figures

Market cap	EUR	14.7 bn
Net debt (adj.)	EUR	1.8 bn
Enterprise value	EUR	16.5 bn
Equity	EUR	6.0 bn
No. of shares o/s		172 mn
EV/Sales 2016		1.27x
EV/EBITA 2016		11.5x
P/E 2016		16.0x
FCF yield 2016		5%
EPS CAGR (2015-17)		17%
Daily turnover	EUR	56 mn
No of analysts with Sell/Hold		21
		38%
Owners		
Blackrock		9.2%
Credit Agricole		6.8%
S. Kampf (founder)		2.5%

3U acid test



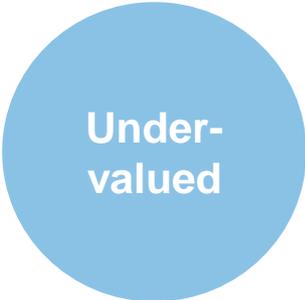
Unpopular

- 38% Sell/Hold – Less popular in the market than on the sell side.
- Share has underperformed the sector as well as the broader market during the recent market turbulence.



Under-analyzed

- Capgemini's repositioning as a truly global player is not fully understood by the market. Over the past 5+ years, the market's focus has been on the potential threat of Indians coming to Europe, failing to recognize that Cap has by its own right grown into a global company with an Indian backbone (expected to have c. 80% structural overlap with the "pure-play" Indians within a few years).
- Company still perceived to be a cyclical IT services company. This is an outdated truth – Cap's exposure to cyclical consulting activities is down significantly from the past.



Under-valued

- Currently trading at c. 11x EV/EBITA (fully-loaded) which fails to discount the company's margin trajectory and profile of accelerating organic growth.
- Trades at a deep discount to what is increasingly Cap's peer group: Accenture, the golden standard of IT services, and the Indians.

For mer informasjon, vennligst se:

Siste [Markedsrapport](#)

Informasjon om [SKAGEN Global](#) på våre nettsider

Historisk avkastning er ingen garanti for framtidig avkastning. Framtidig avkastning vil blant annet avhenge av markedsutviklingen, forvalters dyktighet, fondets risiko, samt kostnader ved kjøp og forvaltning. Avkastningen kan bli negativ som følge av kurstap.

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