



**PENGANA PRIVATE EQUITY  
TRUST (ASX: PE1)**

# **CHOOSING A PRIVATE EQUITY MANAGER**

**MARCH 2024**

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All dollar values are in Australian dollars (\$) or A\$) unless stated otherwise.

An investment in the Trust is subject to investment and other known and unknown risks, some of which are beyond the control of Pengana. Pengana does not guarantee any particular rate of return on the performance of the Trust nor does it guarantee any particular tax treatment. Prospective investors should have regard to the risks outlined in this presentation when making their investment decision and should make their own enquiries and investigations regarding all information in this presentation, including the assumptions, uncertainties and contingencies which may affect the future operations of the Trust and the impact that different future outcomes may have on the Trust. Cooling off rights do not apply to the acquisition of New Units.

# PRIVATE EQUITY: THE CHALLENGES OF ACCESS

## THE CHALLENGES

- Long-term, illiquid investment
- High minimum investment requirements make diversification challenging
- Sourcing, evaluating and accessing top performing funds is complex and requires relationships
- J-curve: returns take time to materialise
- Operational complexity of getting invested and staying invested

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance, the value of investments can go up and down.

1. Data as of 30 June 2023.

2. Manager relationships data as of 1 January 2024.

3. Data as of September 30, 2022.

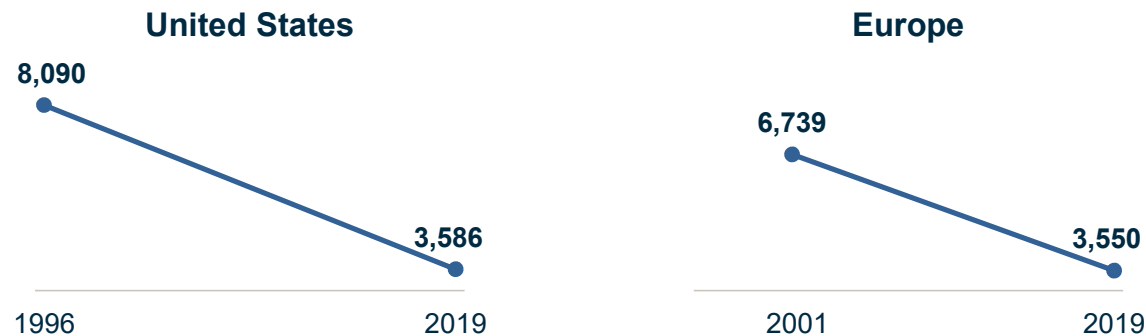
4. Pengana intends to target a cash distribution yield equal to 4% p.a. (prorated on a non-compounded basis) of the NAV (including the cash distribution amount payable) as at the end of the period that a distribution relates to. The targeted distribution is only a target and may not be achieved.

# THE PRIVATE EQUITY OPPORTUNITY

Private markets (which encompasses private equity) are significantly larger than public markets



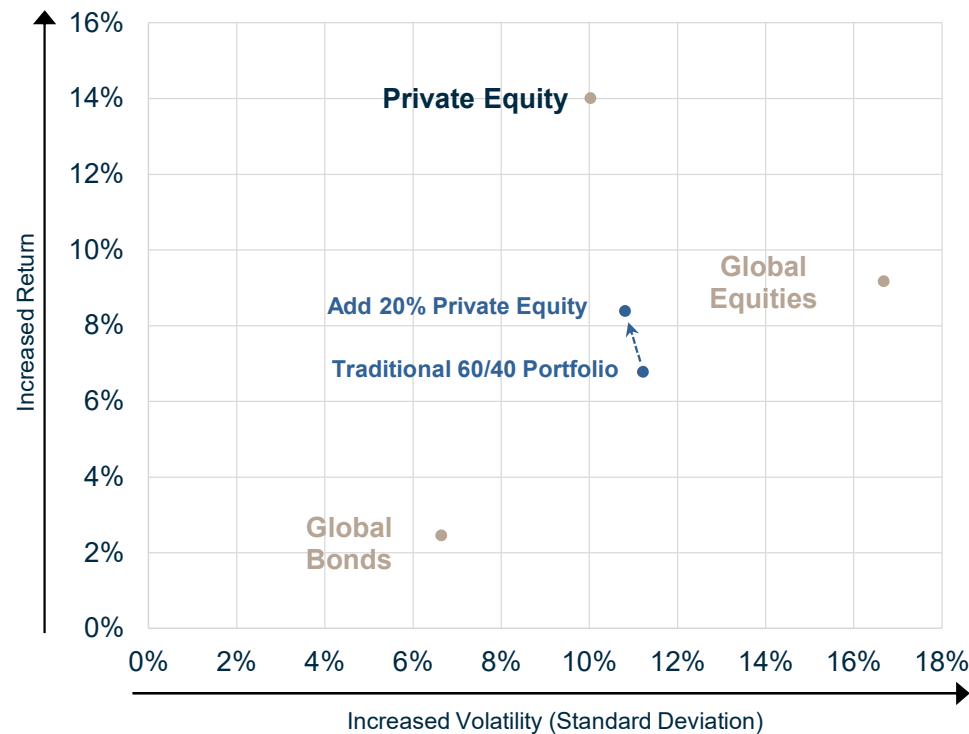
The number of listed companies has been steadily decreasing



Sources: S&P Capital IQ (utilising certain information obtained from its database) for public and private company data as of 2 January 2020. Includes all private companies with revenues  $\geq$  US\$15 million. The World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/cm.mkt.dom.no>, for historical listed company data (31 December 1996 for the U.S.; 31 December 2001 for Europe). Neither S&P Capital IQ nor the World Bank has provided consent to the inclusion of references to their databases and publications or material drawn from the databases and publications.

# BENEFITS OF ADDING PRIVATE EQUITY TO A PORTFOLIO

Including private equity in a traditional portfolio of equities/bonds has historically resulted in higher returns with lower volatility



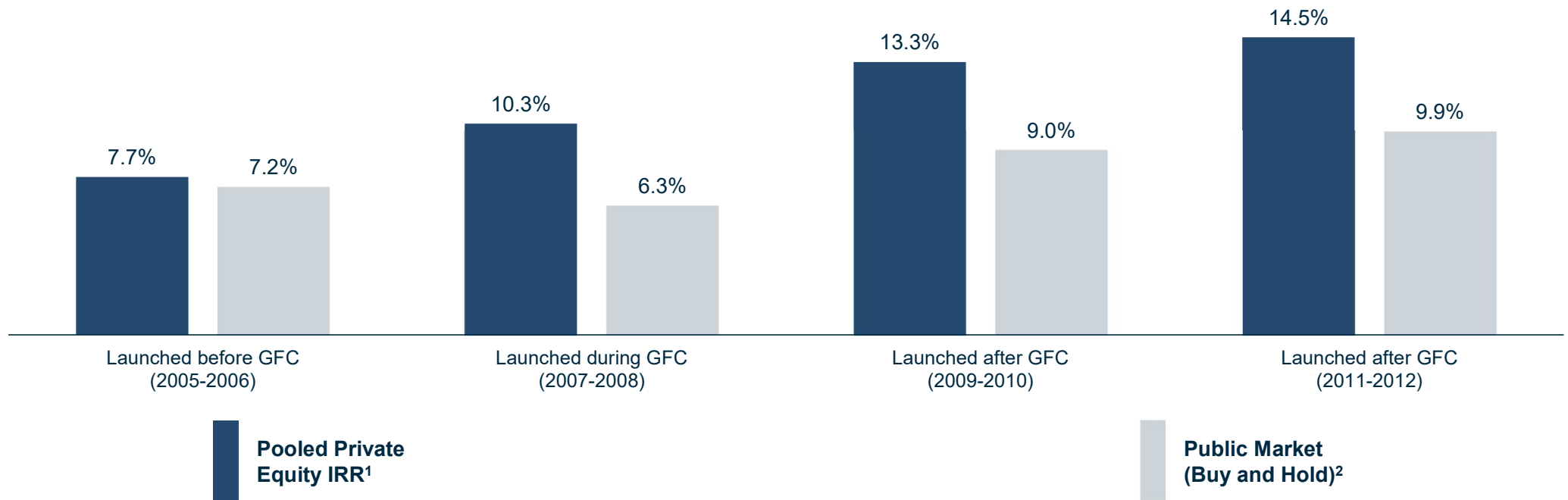
Analysis period includes the 20 years ending 30 September 2024. Portfolio calculation assumes quarterly rebalancing of stock and bond allocations. Index returns assume reinvestment of coupons. "Global Equity Allocation" represented by MSCI World Index, "Global Bond Allocation" represented by Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index, "Private Equity Allocation" represented by Burgiss private equity pooled time-weighted returns.

Source: The above graph was prepared by GCM utilising certain information obtained from Burgiss. The graph is based on published 3Q 2024 benchmark data as of 10 March 2025.

Burgiss sources their data from MSCI, Bloomberg Barclays and private equity funds worldwide (the "Burgiss Manager Universe"). The Burgiss Manager Universe includes data from 8,250 global private funds. GCM uploads data into its system used to prepare the above graph one-time each quarter; however, the data service may continue to update its information thereafter. Therefore, information in GCM's system may not always agree with the most current information available from the data service. Additional information is available upon request. MSCI makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any MSCI data contained herein. The MSCI data may not be further redistributed or used to create indices or financial products. This graph is not approved or produced by MSCI, Burgiss, MSCI, and Bloomberg Barclays have not provided consent to the inclusion of statements utilising their data. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. No assurance can be given that any investment will achieve its objective or avoid losses.

# PE IN DIFFERENT MARKET ENVIRONMENTS

Private equity has outperformed public equities in various market environments, particularly during and following a recessionary period



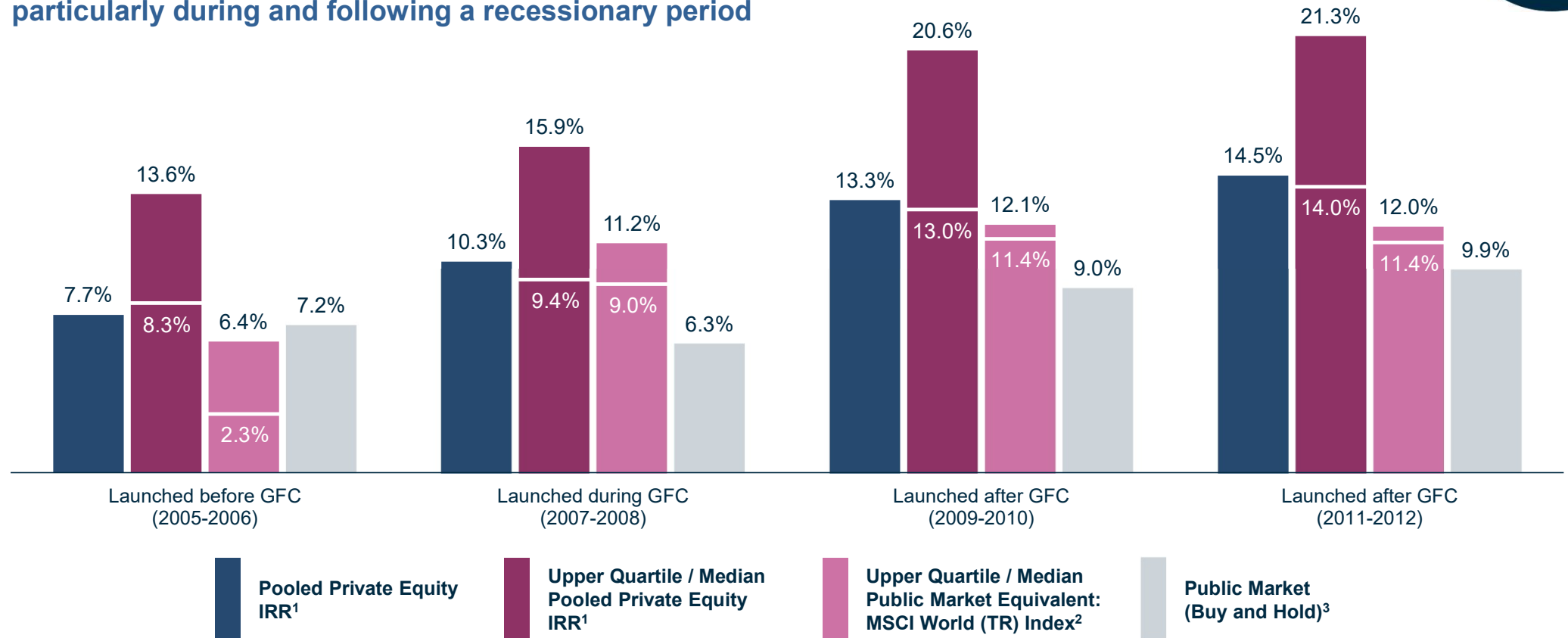
1. "Pooled Private Equity IRR", "Upper Quartile Pooled Private Equity IRR", and "Median Pooled Private Equity IRR" represent the pooled net IRR, upper quartile net IRR and median net IRR, respectively, since inception through September 30, 2024, for all buyout funds in the Burgiss Manager Universe with vintage years 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, and 2011-2012, respectively.

2. "Public Market Equivalent" returns reflect the MSCI World (TR) Index using the Long-Nickels ICM methodology and were obtained from Burgiss.

Data as of September 30, 2024. SOURCE: BURGISS, MSCI. Burgiss data based on published 3Q 2024 benchmark data downloaded on March 11, 2025. No assurance can be given that any investment will achieve its objectives or avoid losses. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

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2. "Public Market Equivalent" returns reflect the MSCI World (TR) Index using the Long-Nickels ICM methodology and were obtained from Burgiss.

3. "Public Market (Buy and Hold)" represents the annualized rate of return for the MSCI World (TR) Index (Ticker: GDDUWI) as of year-end of the first year of each method and through September 30, 2024.

Data as of September 30, 2024. SOURCE: BURGISS, MSCI. Burgiss data based on published 3Q 2024 benchmark data downloaded on March 11, 2025. No assurance can be given that any investment will achieve its objectives or avoid losses. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

# DECLINING PERSISTENCE

Past performance was once a strong predictor of future success – this is no longer the case

Transition Matrix of PE Buyout funds (2000 – 2019)

BLO

|                      |                 | Follow on fund ranking |                 |                 |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                      |                 | 1 <sup>st</sup>        | 2 <sup>nd</sup> | 3 <sup>rd</sup> | 4 <sup>th</sup> |
| Initial fund ranking | 1 <sup>st</sup> | 24%                    | 24%             | 27%             | 25%             |
|                      | 2 <sup>nd</sup> | 23%                    | 28%             | 29%             | 20%             |
|                      | 3 <sup>rd</sup> | 17%                    | 28%             | 32%             | 23%             |
|                      | 4 <sup>th</sup> | 27%                    | 30%             | 21%             | 22%             |

1. Harris, Robert S. and Jenkinson, Tim and Kaplan, Steven Neil and Stucke, Rüdiger, Has Persistence Persisted in Private Equity? Evidence from Buyout and Venture Capital Funds (November 9, 2020).

## Slide 8

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**BLO**

[@Aiden Dunne] I've clarified what rows/columns all that text refers to. Is there a way to make it nicer?

Bernard Lo, 2025-03-10T01:29:24.814

# INVESTORS NEED TO FOCUS ON FORWARD-LOOKING FACTORS

Since past outperformance no longer guarantees future success, investors must conduct deep due diligence on a manager's strategy, team, sourcing edge, and risk management capabilities. A structured evaluation approach is essential to identifying future winners in private equity.



Investment Strategy & Differentiation



Deal sourcing and Competitive advantage



Team experience and Stability



Value creation capabilities



Fund terms and alignment of Interests



Risk management



Portfolio Diversification



Exit track record and liquidity strategy

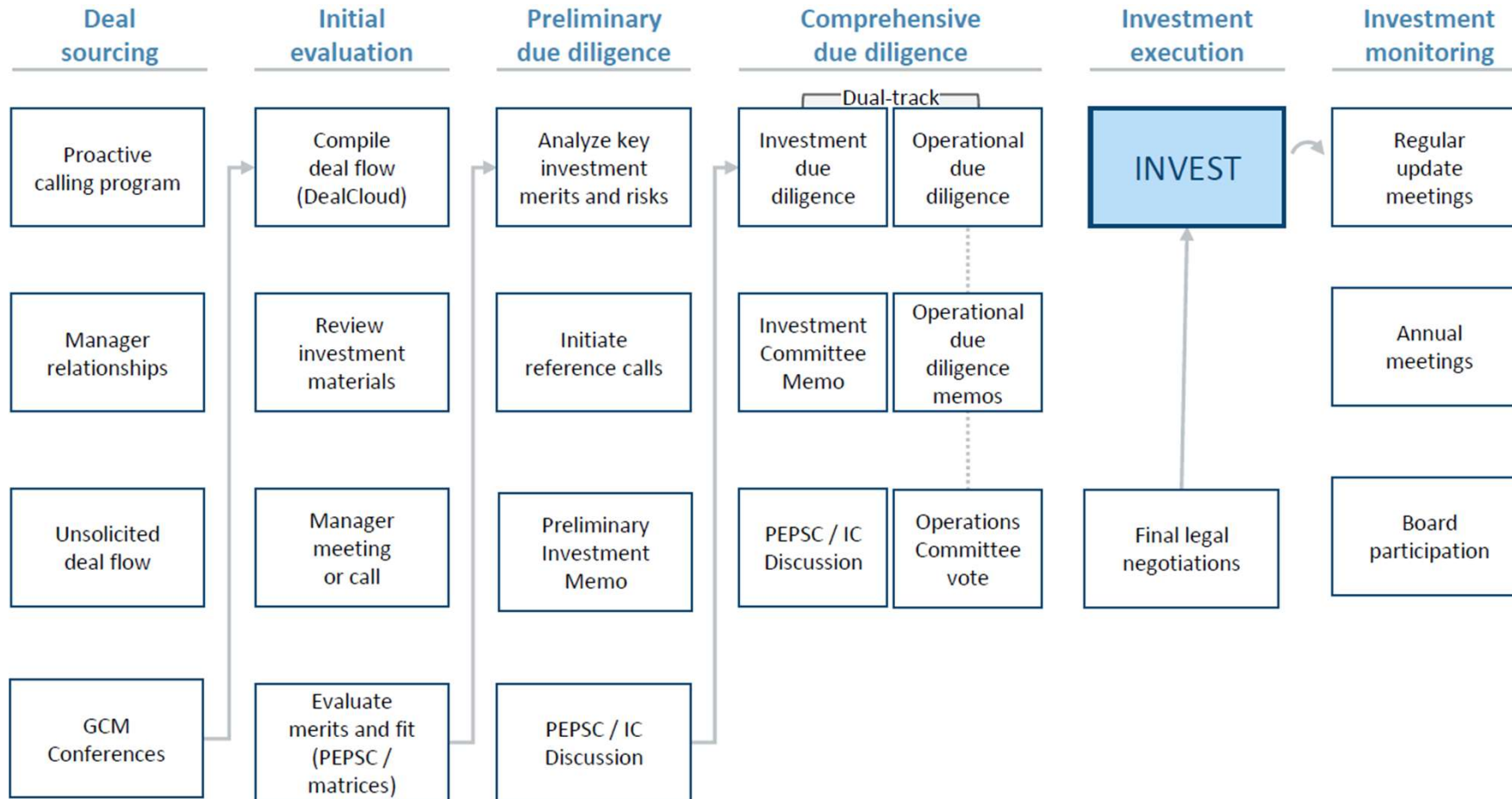


Market timing and fund deployment discipline



ESG and Regulatory considerations

# COMPREHENSIVE INVESTMENT PROCESS



For illustrative purposes only. Due diligence seeks to mitigate, but cannot eliminate, risk. No assurance can be given that any investment will achieve its objectives or avoid significant losses.

# VALUE CREATION METHODOLOGIES

Balanced approach using diversified value creation strategies can drive potential returns

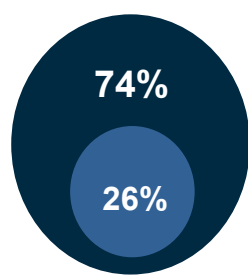
| OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES     | REVENUE GROWTH                 | INDUSTRY CONSOLIDATION                                                              | OPPORTUNISTIC / DEEP VALUE                                                                                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sales mix                    | Capacity expansion             | Large strategic M&A deals                                                           | Distressed                                                                                                          |
| Cost savings                 | Expansion beyond core products | Bolt-on acquisitions to consolidate a fragmented market and expand key capabilities | Special situations                                                                                                  |
| Supply chain and procurement | Growth of strategic accounts   |                                                                                     | Dislocations, inflection points, misunderstood assets and complex situations where intrinsic value has been misread |
| Working capital              | Pricing strategy               |                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |
| Capital structure            | Product innovation             |                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |
| Finance functions            | Internalisation                |                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |
| Operating cash flow          |                                |                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |

For illustrative purposes only.

# CAPTURING THE STRONGEST OPPORTUNITIES

Big returns in smaller funds: Small & Mid-Market PE Historically Outperforms Large

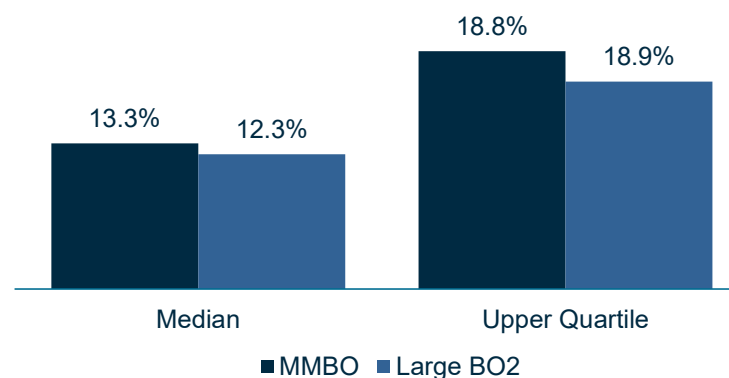
## Large Investable Universe



**26%**  
of capital from funds  
under \$1.5B<sup>1</sup>

## Higher Historical Returns<sup>3</sup>

Net IRR % - Since 2000<sup>3</sup>



**MULTIPLE VALUE CREATION  
STRATEGIES**

**LOWER PURCHASE PRICE  
MULTIPLES AND LEVERAGE**

**BREADTH OF EXIT  
OPPORTUNITIES**

Select risks include: information risk, management risk, risks related to reliance on third parties, and risks related to the sale of investments.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Preqin: Dry powder available data as of October 14, 2024; Global buyout private equity funds with vintage years of 2010 through 2024.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Pitchbook: Data as of October 9, 2024; represents North American and European Markets private companies with and without financial backing across all sectors. Revenue based on latest FY.

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: BURGESS: Data as of September 30, 2024; downloaded November 11, 2024. U.S. MMBO: Funds less than \$3 billion; U.S. Large BO: Funds over \$3 billion. Consists of 2000 - 2013 vintage funds.

Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. No assurance can be given that any investment will achieve its objectives or avoid losses. Unless apparent from context, all statements herein represent GCM Grosvenor's opinion.

## Slide 12

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**ADO**

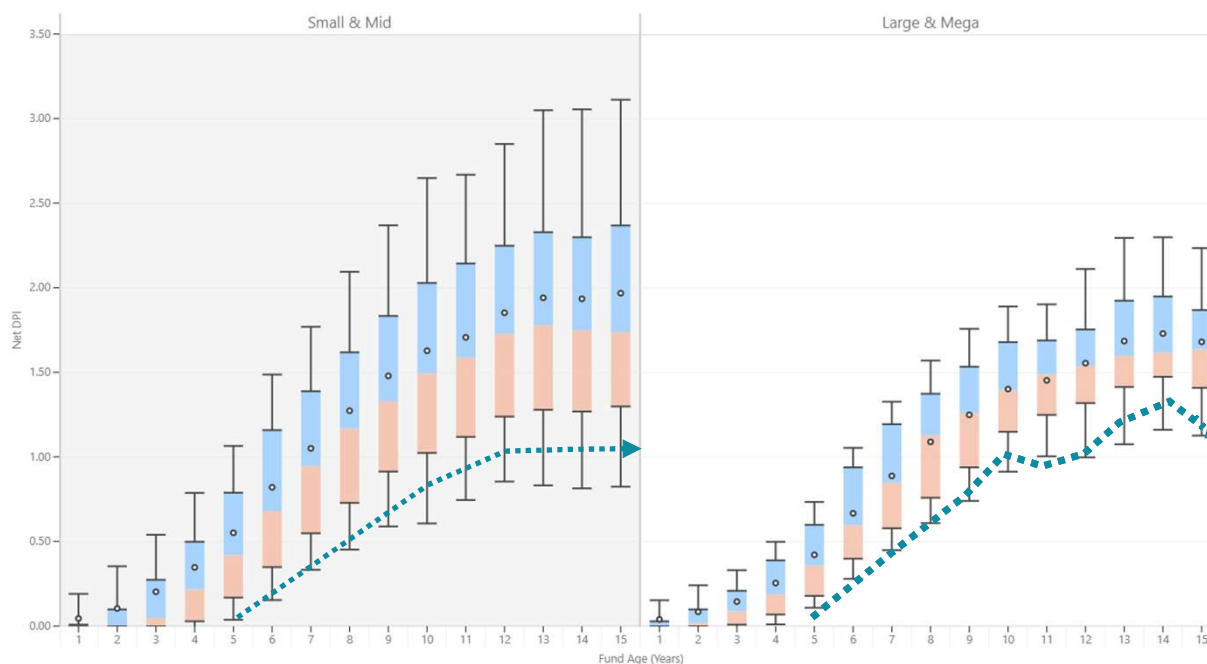
[@Adam Myers] do you mean have the navy blue bar (MMBO) the left hand side and the blue bar (Large BO) on the right?

Aiden Dunne, 2025-03-13T04:21:56.844

# DPI OUTCOME DISPERSION

Historically, smaller buyout funds have shown higher average returns with significantly more upside. Larger buyout funds have less dispersion, with more variability towards the end of their life

**Preqin Buyout Funds<sup>1</sup>**  
***DPI Outcome Dispersion***



1. Preqin data utilizes all vintages and Preqin assigned classifications. The cut-off between small & mid and large & mega is roughly \$1.5bn but can be subject to re-classifications through time.

SOURCE: PREQIN. Data as of September 30, 2024, the latest Preqin index publish. Unless otherwise noted, all statements above reflect GCM Grosvenor's opinion. Past performance is not indicative of future results. No assurance can be given that any investment will achieve its objective or avoid losses.

# CAPTURING THE STRONGEST OPPORTUNITIES

Emerging Private Equity managers tend to outperform the broader PE market

## Private Equity Emerging Manager Performance vs. Benchmark



Sources: Preqin (as of Oct. 2024), BURGISS (as of June 2024 and downloaded Oct. 2024). Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

1. Harris, Robert S. and Jenkinson, Tim and Kaplan, Steven Neil and Stucke, Rüdiger, Has Persistence Persisted in Private Equity? Evidence from Buyout and Venture Capital Funds (November 9, 2020),

# CAPTURING THE STRONGEST OPPORTUNITIES

## The Niche manager Advantage



**Specialised Expertise:** Deep Sector Knowledge enables better decision-making



**Exclusive Deal flow:** Access to proprietary, off-market deals



**Operational value-add:** Hands on approach drives value



**Higher growth potential:**

- Less competition means lower valuations and better entry points
- Opportunities for sector specialists to implement strategic improvements
- Better understanding of industry nuances so can more quickly adapt to changes
- Better exit multiples

1. Harris, Robert S. and Jenkinson, Tim and Kaplan, Steven Neil and Stucke, Rüdiger, Has Persistence Persisted in Private Equity? Evidence from Buyout and Venture Capital Funds (November 9, 2020),

# DIVERSIFICATION ENHANCES RISK ADJUSTED RETURNS

**Vintage Year**

Time of Commitment

**Primary funds**

**Secondaries**

**Co-Investments /  
Opportunistic**

**1-4 years**

**10-15 years**

**1-2 years**

Investments typically made over a one to four year commitment period

Potential for backwards vintage year diversification

Typically funded within 1 year, potential for follow-on activity

**Geography**

**Strategy**

Rest of World

Asia

Europe

North America

Other<sup>1</sup>

Growth

Venture Capital

Buyout

**Industry**

Technology

Healthcare

Consumer

Industrials

Financials

Materials

Real Estate

Communication Services

For illustrative purposes only. Derived from: McKinsey & Company, Preqin. As at 30 June 2022.

1. Includes turnaround PE funds and PE funds with unspecified strategy

## Slide 16

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**ADO**      [@Adam Myers] is this note for me to update? Please confirm  
Aiden Dunne, 2025-03-09T23:35:35.782

**AMO 0**    Yes please  
Adam Myers, 2025-03-10T00:36:05.917

# CREATING OPTIMAL DIVERSIFICATION

Diversification across implementation methods helps to enhance risk adjusted returns.

## Primaries

Investments in newly established private equity funds

- Base allocation of a private equity portfolio

## Co-Investments

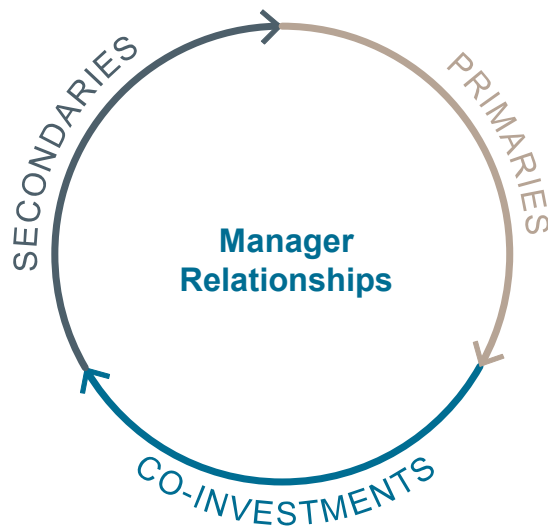
Direct investments in operating companies alongside other private equity funds

- May have substantially reduced fees versus primaries

## Secondaries

Interests acquired in existing private equity funds from third parties

- Typically acquired at a discount to NAV
- May provide accelerated return of capital



**Primary** fund investments provide access to managers who may offer **co-investments** and increased access to **secondary** opportunities.

# WHY MULTI MANAGER MAKES SENSE

|                                            |                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Manager Selection and due diligence</b> | Rigorous process to select managers with disciplined processes, deep expertise and effective risk controls.                                          |
| <b>Access</b>                              | Overcoming high investment minimums and gaining access to capacity-constrained funds and niche markets typically unavailable to individual investor. |
| <b>Diversification</b>                     | Allocates across strategies, investment styles, and geographies, reducing single-manager dependency and enhancing portfolio resilience.              |
| <b>Risk management</b>                     | Reduces concentration risk by incorporating complementary strategies, balancing risk profiles, and lowering volatility across market cycles.         |
| <b>Performance optimisation</b>            | Blends strategies from multiple managers, aiming for more consistent returns.                                                                        |
| <b>Capital Efficiency</b>                  | Manages capital calls and future commitments to provide consistent exposure.                                                                         |
| <b>Tactical allocations</b>                | Flexibility to allocate opportunistically to reduce risk or enhance return.                                                                          |
| <b>Governance and oversight</b>            | A structured investment governance framework ensures rigorous monitoring, risk assessment, and strategic rebalancing.                                |

# IMPLEMENTATION

Solutions crafted to meet investor requirements



Traditional closed end funds are suited to a small subset of investors



A range of solutions have been developed to meet different investor requirements

- Listed Vehicles – 100% daily liquidity via ASX
- SMA Ready Solutions – Daily liquidity with potential gates
- Retail/Wholesale products - Daily or monthly liquidity with potential gates

1. Harris, Robert S. and Jenkinson, Tim and Kaplan, Steven Neil and Stucke, Rüdiger, Has Persistence Persisted in Private Equity? Evidence from Buyout and Venture Capital Funds (November 9, 2020),

# WHY A PUBLICLY LISTED TRUST IS ATTRACTIVE

- No liquidity mismatch
- Ability to invest with no capital calls
- Ability to rebalance / liquidate / top-up
- Ability to remain invested

## But potential discounts must be managed

Pengana as RE for the Pengana Private Equity Trust (ASX:PE1) has just announced our intention to utilise cash realised from investment activity to repurchase units if they are trading at a discount.

| Discount to NAV per Unit | Portion of Available Cashflow used for an on-market buy back |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0% to 5%                 | 25%                                                          |
| 5% to 10%                | 50%                                                          |
| 10% or more              | 75%                                                          |

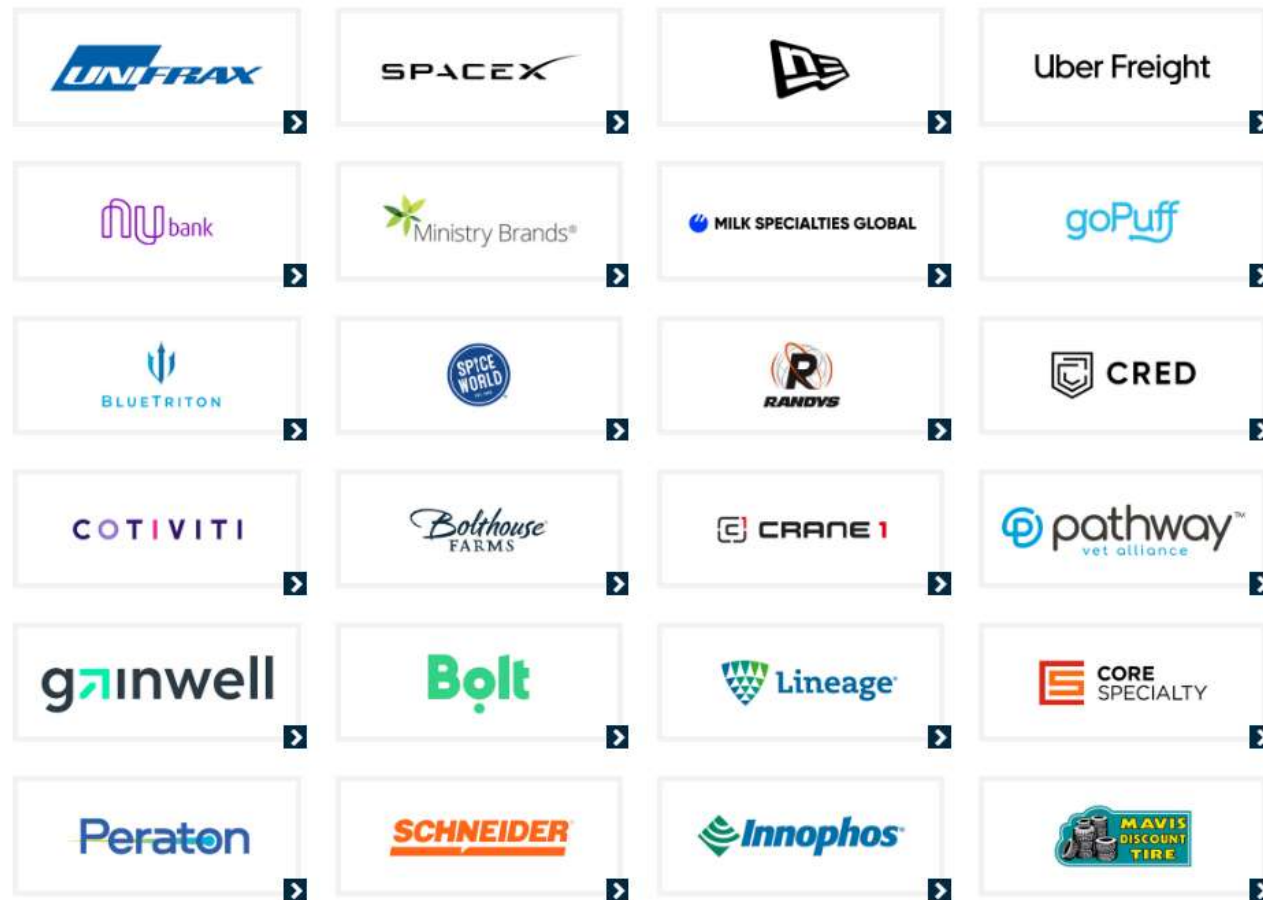
1. Based on an analysis over the 20 years ending 31 December 2019 that adds a 20% private equity allocation to a traditional 60/40 equities/bond portfolio. Data sources: BURGESS; Bloomberg Barclays; MSCI. MSCI makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any MSCI data. The MSCI data may not be further redistributed or used to create indices or financial products. This information is not approved or produced by MSCI.

2. Investors should take into account liquidity risk, where the demand for a financial instrument (such as units in the Trust) at a certain price is low, which may prevent an investor from selling the financial instrument at a certain price.

No assurance can be given that any investment will achieve its objectives or avoid losses. Please also refer to the "Key Risks of Investing in Private Equity" slide

# SOME PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

PE1 aims to provide investors with access to the top-performing quartile of global private equity managers, and boasts exposure to over 500 underlying private companies.





# PENGANA PRIVATE EQUITY TRUST (ASX: PE1)

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

[pengana.com/pe1](http://pengana.com/pe1)

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