

31 JULY 2020



GRAYSWAN SANLAM COLLECTIVE INVESTMENTS AGGRESSIVE FUND OF FUNDS

MINIMUM DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

ISSUE DATE: 14/08/2020

FUND OBJECTIVE

To outperform the ASISA South African Multi Asset High Equity Category over any 3-year rolling period. The portfolio will consist of a mix of collective investment scheme portfolios investing in equity, bond, property markets and money market instruments. The fund is ideally suited to the investor looking to maximise long term capital and requires a well-diversified, actively managed multi asset and multi manager investment portfolio

FUND STRATEGY

Investments to be included in the portfolios will, apart from assets in liquid form, consist solely of participatory interests in portfolios of collective investment schemes registered in the Republic of South Africa or of participatory interest in collective investment schemes or other similar schemes operated in territories with a regulatory environment which is to the satisfaction of the Manager and Trustees of a sufficient standard to provide investor protection at least equivalent to that in South Africa. The portfolio will be allowed to invest in offshore investments as legislation permits. The portfolio will also be allowed to invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives) as allowed by the Act from time to time.

RISK PROFILE



ASISA FUND CLASSIFICATION ASISA SA Multi Asset High Equity

REGULATION 28 Compliant

BENCHMARK ASISA South African Multi Asset High Equity

CLASS A

INCEPTION 01 July 2017

FUND SIZE R110.59 million

NAV 991.19

MINIMUM INVESTMENT LISP Platform Dependent

JSE CODE GSAFA

INCOME DECLARATION DATE June & December

INCOME PAYMENT DATE 1st business day of July & January

PORTFOLIO VALUATION TIME 17:00

TRANSACTION CUT OFF TIME 17:00

DAILY PRICE INFORMATION www.sanlam.co.za

REPURCHASE PERIOD 2 – 3 business days

DISTRIBUTION HISTORY

2020/06/30 21.51 cent per unit

2019/12/31 12.96 cent per unit

2019/06/30 12.77 cent per unit

FEES (Incl. VAT)

Manager Annual Fee 0.69%

Total Expense Ratio 1.43%

Transaction Cost 0.16%

Total Investment Charges 1.59%

TER Measurement Period: 01 July 2017 - 31 March 2020

Data Source: ProfileData **Source date:** 14/08/2020

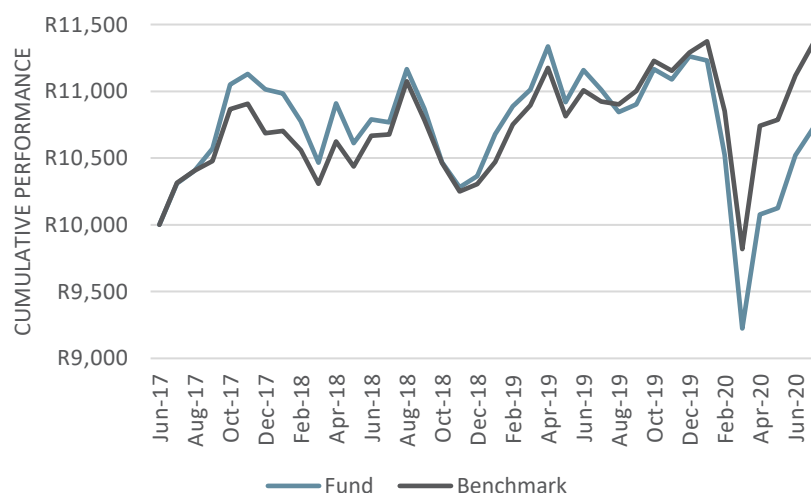
ⁱInvestment performance is calculated for the portfolio and may differ per investor as a result of fees, actual investment date, reinvestment date and dividend withholding tax.

ⁱⁱFor illustrative purposes only. Investment performance is calculated by taking the actual initial fee and all ongoing fees into account for the amount shown and income is reinvested on the reinvestment date.

PERFORMANCE STATISTICSⁱ

	FUND	BENCHMARK	CPI + 6%
CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE			
Month to Date	1.93%	2.14%	1.01%
Last 3 Months	6.41%	5.70%	0.85%
Year to Date	-4.79%	0.57%	4.73%
Last 1 Year	-2.62%	3.95%	8.36%
Last 2 Years	-0.41%	6.35%	19.98%
Last 3 Years	4.01%	10.09%	32.99%
Since Inception	7.23%	13.54%	33.90%
ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE			
Last 1 Year	-2.62%	3.95%	8.36%
Last 2 Years	-0.20%	3.13%	9.54%
Last 3 Years	1.32%	3.26%	9.97%
Since Inception	2.29%	4.21%	9.93%

SINCE INCEPTION GROWTH OF A R10,000 INVESTMENT (AFTER FEES)ⁱⁱ



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ASSET ALLOCATION

ASSET CLASS	ALLOCATION
Local Cash	6.68%
Local Fixed Income	21.84%
Local Equities	39.23%
Local Listed Property	3.75%
Foreign Other	15.11%
Foreign Equities	13.39%
Total	100.0%

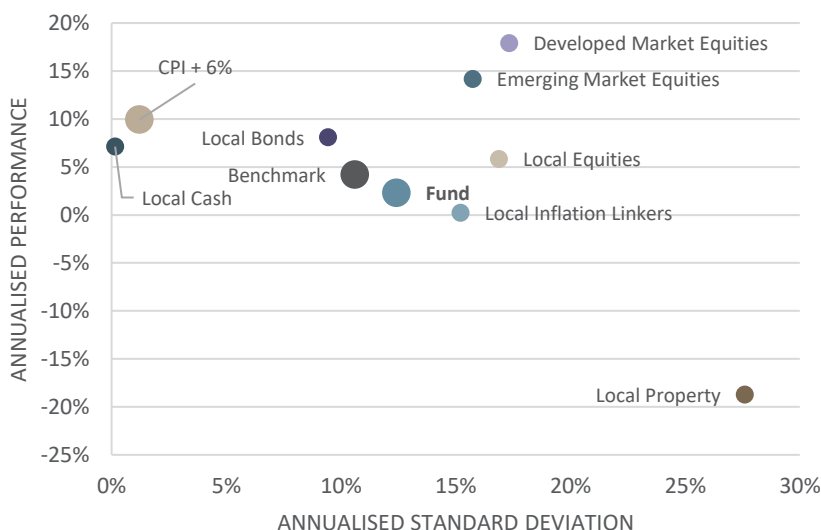
SINCE INCEPTION RISK STATISTICS ⁱ

	FUND	BENCHMARK	CPI + 6%
Standard Deviation	12.41%	10.61%	1.21%
Sharpe Ratio (Rf : STeFI)	-0.39	-0.27	2.32
Maximum Drawdown	-18.63%	-13.70%	-0.16%
Best 12 Months Period	8.65%	9.56%	11.49%
Worst 12 Months Period	-16.25%	-9.89%	8.18%

TOP TEN HOLDINGS

FUND MANAGER	ALLOCATION
Satrix Top 40 Fund	14.84%
Prudential SA Equity Fund	12.07%
Coronation Global Strategic USD Income Fund	11.92%
Fairtree Flexible Income Plus Prescient Fund	8.03%
Coronation Top 20 Fund	7.36%
Prescient Income Provider Fund	6.39%
Coronation Strategic Income Fund	6.35%
Momentum Income Plus Fund	5.69%
Allan Gray Orbis Global Equity Feeder	4.61%
Nedgroup Investments Entrepreneur Fund	3.74%

SINCE INCEPTION SCATTER PLOT (AFTER FEES)ⁱⁱ



Portfolio date: 31/07/2020

FUND MANAGERS

LOCAL EQUITY	LOCAL PROPERTY	LOCAL INTEREST BEARING	OFFSHORE

Data Source: ProfileData Source date: 12/06/2020

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GLOSSARY TERMS

ANNUALISED RETURNS

Annualised return is the weighted average compound growth rate over the period measured.

ASSET ALLOCATION

Asset allocation is the percentage holding in different asset classes (i.e. equities, bonds, property, etc.). It is used to determine the level of diversification in a portfolio.

DERIVATIVES

Derivatives are instruments generally used as an instrument to protect against risk (capital losses) but can also be used for speculative purposes. Examples are futures, options and swaps.

DISTRIBUTIONS

The income that is generated from an investment and given to investors through monthly, quarterly, bi-annual or annual distribution pay-outs.

LIQUIDITY

The ability to easily turn assets or investments into cash.

LISP (LINKED INVESTMENT SERVICE PROVIDER)

A Linked Investment Service Provider is a financial institution which packages, distributes and administers a broad range of unit trust-based investments. Any investment made through these products gives an investor a single point of entry into a selection of different investments.

MAXIMUM DRAWDOWN

The maximum drawdown measures the highest peak to trough loss experienced by the fund.

MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS

A money market instrument is a low risk, highly liquid, short-term (one year or less) debt instrument, issued by financial institutions or governments, that tend to have lower returns than high-risk investments.

PARTICIPATORY INTERESTS

When you buy a unit trust, your money is pooled with that of many other investors. The total value of the pool of invested money in a unit trust fund is split into equal portions called participatory interests or units. When you invest your money in a unit trust, you buy a portion of the participatory interests in the total unit trust portfolio. Participatory interests are therefore the number of units that you have in a particular unit trust portfolio.

REGULATION 28

Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act sets out prudent investment limits on certain asset classes in investment funds. It applies specifically to investments in Retirement Annuities and Preservation Funds. The allowed maximum exposures to certain asset classes is: 75% for equities, 25% for property, 30% for foreign (offshore) assets and 10% African assets.

RISK-ADJUSTED RETURNS

Risk-adjusted return refines an investment's return by measuring how much risk is involved in producing that return, which is generally expressed as a number or rating.

SHARPE RATIO

The Sharpe Ratio measures total risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. It measures the amount of risk associated with the returns generated by the portfolio and indicates whether a portfolio's returns are due to excessive risk or not. The greater a portfolio's Sharpe Ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been (i.e. a higher return with a contained risk profile, where the portfolio manager is not taking excessive risk to achieve those returns).

STANDARD DEVIATION

Standard deviation (also called monthly volatility) is a measure of how much returns on an investment change from month to month. It is typically used by investors to gauge the volatility expected of an investment.

TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO (TER)

Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Financial Product. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER may not necessarily be an accurate indication of future TER's. The TER presented above is a best estimate of the fund's TER. Calculations are based on actual data where possible and best estimates where actual data is not available.

TOTAL INVESTMENT CHARGES (TER + TC)

Total Investment Charges (TER + TC) is the total percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product.

TRANSACTION COST (TC)

Transaction Cost (TC) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Financial Product. Transaction Costs are a necessary cost in administering the Financial Product and impacts Financial Product returns. It should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Financial Product, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER.

BEST & WORST 12 MONTHS PERIOD

The highest & lowest growth rate generated over 12 consecutive calendar months, in the period measured. The growth rate is not annualised.

DISCLAIMER:

All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the information on this MDD is accurate. The information to follow does not constitute financial advice as contemplated in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act. Use or rely on this information at your own risk. Independent professional financial advice should always be sought before making an investment decision. The Sanlam Group is a full member of the Association for Savings and Investment SA. Collective investment schemes are generally medium- to long-term investments. Please note that past performances are not necessarily a guide to future performances, and that the value of investments / units / unit trusts may go down as well as up. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available from the Manager, Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) Pty Ltd, a registered and approved Manager in Collective Investment Schemes in Securities. Additional information of the proposed investment, including brochures, application forms and annual or quarterly reports, can be obtained from the Manager, free of charge. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Collective investments are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any deductible expenses such as audit fees, brokerage and service fees. Actual investment performance of the portfolio and the investor will differ depending on the initial fees applicable, the actual investment date, and the date of reinvestment of income as well as dividend withholding tax. Forward pricing is used. The Manager does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or the return of a portfolio. The performance of the portfolio depends on the underlying assets and variable market factors. Performance is based on NAV to NAV calculations with income reinvestments done on the ex-div date. Lump sum investment performances are quoted. The portfolio may invest in participatory interests of other unit trust portfolios. These underlying funds levy their own fees and may result in a higher fee structure for our portfolio. All the portfolio options presented are approved collective investment schemes in terms of Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, No 45 of 2002 ("CISCA"). The Manager may borrow up to 10% the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. International investments or investments in foreign securities could be accompanied by additional risks such as potential constraints on liquidity and the repatriation of funds, macroeconomics risks, political risks, foreign exchange risks, tax risks, settlement risks as well as potential limitations on the availability of market information. The Fund may invest in financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management purposes. A fund of funds portfolio is a portfolio that invests in portfolios of collective investment schemes that levy their own charges, which could result in a higher fee structure for the Fund of Funds. The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage them more efficiently in accordance with their mandates. Management of the portfolio is outsourced to GraySwan Financial Services (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) License No. 42290, an Authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd retains full legal responsibility for the co-named portfolio. Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd is the appointed trustee of the Sanlam Collective Investments scheme. Sources of Performance and Risk Data: ProfileData and INET BFA. Obtain a personalised cost estimate before investing by visiting www.sanlamunittrustsmdd.co.za and using our Effective Annual Cost (EAC) calculator. Alternatively, contact us at 0860 100 266.

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QUARTERLY MARKET REVIEW as at 30 JUNE 2020

Global stocks gained in June on rising risk-on sentiment, coupled with weaker US Dollar, and markets pricing in an optimistic V-shaped recovery in major countries. The quarter started with Boris Johnson being moved to an intensive care unit after his Covid-19 condition worsened; Bernie Sanders suspended his Democratic Presidential Campaign and backed Joe Biden; Elon Musk's SpaceX became the first private company to launch humans into orbit. Toward the end of the quarter geopolitical risk reared its ugly head again with three Indian soldiers killed in border clashes with China, North Korea blowing up a liaison office, and escalation of hostilities with South Korea. In the US Trump deployed his military to quell BLM (Black Lives Matter) protests over the death of George Floyd.

In the US, the S&P 500 increased by 20.5% for the quarter bringing it to only -3.1% for the year and 7.8% away from its record high set on the 19th of February 2020. To put this roller-coaster ride in perspective, the S&P 500 went from the worst quarterly return since 2008 to the best quarterly return since 1998. The sharp rally in capital markets stem from the Fed unveiling its shock-and-awe campaign designed to establish the most accommodative monetary policy environment in US history. The Fed did this by lowering interest rates, restarting their quantitative easing program, and creating lending facilities.

However, investor optimism was tempered in June, as a second wave of Covid-19 cases caused some states to rethink easing lockdown measures, as cases accelerated rapidly into the end of June. Texas, Florida, California, and Arizona saw the brunt of the sharp spike in Covid-19 cases.

Brent crude oil rallied 16.5% during June as OPEC+ delivered better-than-expected news on supply cuts. Having agreed to cut the equivalent of about 10% of global oil supply in May and June, the cuts were due to start rolling off in June, but OPEC+ agreed to extend the 10% cuts until at least July. In addition, some of the smaller producers who have been flouting the supply cuts will now make those up over the next few months.

The major developed markets saw positive returns for the quarter, MSCI UK returned 7.8% bringing it to -23.2% for the year, MSCI Europe returned 15.6% bringing it to -12.4% for the year and MSCI Japan returned 11.6% bringing it to -6.9% for the year.

Other Asian markets also posted strong returns for the quarter as the flood of liquidity reached around the globe. MSCI Asia ex Japan returned 14.7% bringing it to -4.7% for the year. The top performers in the region were the markets focused on exports: Indonesia, Taiwan, and Thailand. Hong Kong unperformed due to geopolitical tensions with China.

China was the only emerging market to record a positive performance for the year thus far, the MSCI China returned 15.4% for the quarter, bringing it to 3.6% for the year. China's economic activity continued its recovery as PMI (Purchasing Managers' Index) levels rose to 51.2 – PMI levels above 50 indicates economic growth trends in the manufacturing and service sectors.

Emerging markets also had a strong quarter spurred on by US dollar weakening, and again global central bank stimulus. MSCI Emerging Markets returned 18.2% for the quarter, bringing it to -9.7% for the year.

The FTSE/JSE All Share Index was among the best-performing stock markets in June, with the FTSE/JSE All Share Index climbing 7.7% for the month of June and 23.2% for the quarter, the best quarter since 1998. The Basic Materials sector played a significant role in June's stock market performance, with gold miners leading the charge with a 20% return for the month. The gold miner's performance come off the back of gold breaking the \$ 1,800/oz level for the first time since 2011.

June also saw Sasol recouping 46%, ending the quarter at R 132.20 per share, this coincided with Brent crude jumping 16.5% for the month. Naspers continued its strong run, ending June 13% higher with a positive earnings announcement.

First quarter economic growth came through negative for the third-consecutive quarter, but the decline was better than expected at -2% quarter on quarter, rather than the expected 4% decline. The delayed April inflation figure came in as expected at 3%. The pandemic adjustment budget speech by Finance Minister Tito Mboweni during the month was well received by the bond market as long-term yields (R186) ended the month roughly where they started, 7.6%.

The Rand was one of the leading Emerging Market currencies in June, strengthening 1.1% against the Greenback, with most other Emerging Market currencies weaker for the month. However, the Rand remains significantly undervalued as it weakened by 24% for year.

INVESTMENT MANAGER INFORMATION

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