

MDD Issue Date: 2019/02/25

Fund Objective

The portfolio will aim to achieve a higher return than that of a traditional money market or pure income fund and focus on protection against capital loss for investors.

Fund Strategy

The portfolio will invest in a combination of fixed income generating assets. The major contributor to long term out-performance should come from active duration management. To achieve a greater return than a conventional money market fund, the portfolio will invest in multi assets such as cash, government and corporate bonds, inflation-linked bonds, listed property and equities, both in South Africa and internationally. The portfolio will have a maximum exposure to equities of 10% and a maximum exposure of 25% to property. The portfolio will also invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives) as allowed by the Act from time to time.

Fund Information

Ticker	ASIIFA
Portfolio Manager	Tom Barlow
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Multi Asset - Income
Risk Profile	Conservative
Benchmark	STeFI Call Rate
Fund Size	R 483 336 387
Portfolio Launch Date*	2018/06/01
Fee Class Launch Date*	2018/06/01
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10 000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 5 000
Income Declaration Date	March, June, September & December
Income Payment Date	1st business day of April, July, October & January
Portfolio Valuation Time	15:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	15:00
Daily Price Information	Local media
Repurchase Period	2-3 business days

Fees (Incl. VAT)

	A-Class (%)
Maximum Initial Advice Fee	—
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	—
Manager Annual Fee	0.57
Total Expense Ratio	1.11
Transaction Cost	0.09
Total Investment Charges	1.20
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 June 2018 - 30 September 2018

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.

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.

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.

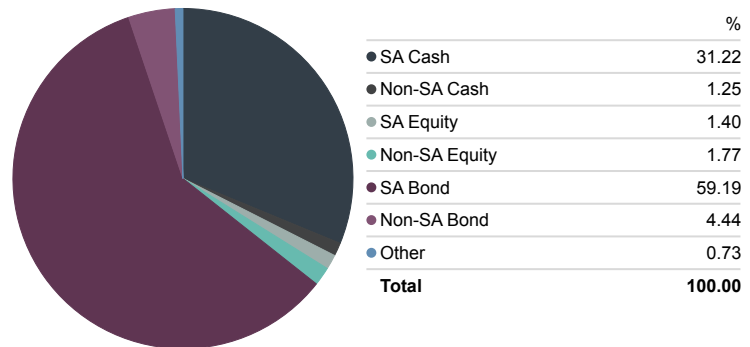
Performance fees are incentive fees earned by the manager for performance in excess of the benchmark. Performance fees form part of the cost structure of the fund and are included in the Total Expense Ratio. Please visit www.sanlamunitrusts.co.za for a detailed list of our funds that charge performance fees together with their calculation methodologies.

Top Holdings

	(%)
BCI Income Plus Fund	19.48
Saffron SCI Opportunity Income Fund	19.34
Miplan IP Enhanced Income Fund	19.32
Fairtree Flexible Income Plus Prescient Fund	19.31
FirstRand Ltd Bond 08112023	0.85
Absa Group Ltd Bond 12092022	0.84
Investec Ltd Bond 12082024	0.74
FirstRand Ltd F/R 20092027	0.65
Barclays Africa Group Ltd F/R 12092022	0.55
Nedbank Ltd F/R 26112021	0.55

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 2018/12/31



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	—	—
3 Years	—	—
5 Years	—	—
Since Inception	—	—

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	—	—
3 Years	—	—
5 Years	—	—
Since Inception	—	—

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 2018/12/31

Highest Annual %	—
Lowest Annual %	—

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation	—
Sharpe Ratio	—
Information Ratio	—
Maximum Drawdown	—

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

2018/12/31 16.91 cpu

Risk Profile

Conservative

This portfolio suits the investor who is seeking stable income flows and aims to keep capital intact. This means that the portfolio is highly unlikely to experience negative returns, but equally will not experience excessive returns on the upside. The main sources of risk are credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The portfolio is largely exposed to high quality corporates and banks with low interest rate risk. The portfolio is less volatile than traditional bond funds and is diversified across the income oriented asset classes such as cash, nominal bonds, inflation linked bonds and property.

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.

Capital Volatility

Volatility is a measure of 'risk' and refers to the extent to which the price of an investment or capital value fluctuates over a certain period of time. Funds with high volatility usually offer the potential for higher returns over the longer term than low volatility funds.

Cumulative Returns

Cumulative return is the total growth experienced over the period measured.

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, biannual or annual distribution pay-outs.

Diversification

This is a strategy designed to reduce risk within a portfolio by combining a variety of investments (or asset classes) such as equities, bonds, cash or property, which are unlikely to all move in the same direction at the same time. This is designed to reduce the risk (and protect against capital losses) within a portfolio. Diversification allows for more consistent performance under a wide range of economic conditions as it smoothes out the impact of negative market events. The positive performance of some investments or asset classes should neutralize the negative performance of others.

Financial Instruments

Derivatives also known as financial instruments (such as a future, option, or warrants) whose value derives from and is dependent on the change in value of an underlying asset (such as a commodity, currency, or security) to protect against risk (capital losses).

Fund Objective

The fund objective is the portfolio's core goal.

Fund Strategy

The fund strategy is the way that the fund is managed to achieve the fund objective.

Information Ratio

The Information Ratio measures the market risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. The greater a portfolio's Information Ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been compared to the market in general.

Collective Investment Schemes

Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) (also called unit trusts) are portfolios of assets such as equities, bonds, cash and listed property, in which investors can buy units. They allow private investors to pool their money together into a single fund, thus spreading their risk across a range of investments, getting the benefit of professional fund management, and reducing their costs.

Market Capitalization

Market capitalization is the total value of the issued shares of a publicly traded company; it is calculated by multiplying the share price by the number of shares in issue.

Maximum Drawdown

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

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.

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.

Additional Information

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. The fund may from time to time invest in foreign instruments which could be accompanied by additional risks as well as potential limitations on the availability of market information. Investments in foreign instruments are also subject to fluctuations in exchange rates which may cause the value of the fund to go up or down. 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 Ampersand Asset Management (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 33676, 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: Morningstar Direct, INET BFA and Bloomberg. The risk free asset assumed for the calculation of Sharpe ratios: STEFI Composite Index. The highest and lowest 12-month returns are based on a calendar year period over 10 years or since inception where the performance history does not exist for 10 years. 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.

Investment Manager Information

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Portfolio Manager Comment

As at 31 December 2018

Economic Market overview

2018 turned out to be a disappointing and difficult year for growth asset investors, both locally and globally. We believe structural drivers and long-term fundamentals should reward growth assets and by default risk-seeking investors over the longer term, yet this was however not what investors experienced over the last 12 months.

Global economic growth appeared strong and coordinated in the first 9 months of 2018 leading into the last quarter. Market sentiment remained positive and risk appetite appeared strong which in turn made most market pundits reasonably optimistic on market prospects going into quarter 4. What transpired tested the resolve of even the boldest risk seeking investors.

While some volatility has been clearly evident across most growth assets over the entire year, the last quarter was particularly negative with the pullback seen in the price of Brent Crude oil, probably being one of the best illustrations of the change in economic conditions and outlook.

The price of oil reached a 4 year high in October 2018 – breaking \$86 per barrel on the back of strong demand and supply concerns out of the Middle East. Unfortunately, the demand conditions changed quickly as a growing number of market participants struggled to determine the medium to long term effects of trade tensions between the US and China. Another contributing factor to the significant price drop was the possibility of even greater tightening of global monetary conditions on the back of continued interest rate increases being pushed through by the US Fed. These and other factors resulted in the price dropping to a low of \$50 per barrel on 24 December 2018. The price did recover some of the losses ending the year at \$54 per barrel or negative move of almost 35%!

Market participants started to doubt the narrative around synchronised global growth while concerns around the possible impact of tighter Global Central Bank monetary policies impacted investor confidence and analyst expectations. This in turn resulted in growth assets losing their allure forcing down medium-term expectations and causing significant pain across most equity markets.

Short-term volatility continues to present patient investors with opportunities across a number of different sectors, assets and geographies yet there are numerous risks and uncertainties which might impact these investments negatively over the next few months.

Portfolio Activity

The Ampersand Sanlam Collective Investments Income Fund generated a return of 2.06% for the quarter against the benchmark (SteFi) performance of 1.82%. We are comfortable with the way the portfolio performed during the last quarter of 2018.

Position going forward

Our key positions across the portfolios have remained consistent for the majority of the past 12 months.

Over the past 18 to 24 months we continued to increase the effective diversification while reducing the overall risk within all our portfolios, as we were not completely comfortable with the dominant narrative in the broader market. Unfortunately, this coincided with a significant increase in volatility across most assets but specifically growth assets which impacted all of our portfolios.

During certain market cycles these strategies have added significant value and resulted in significant outperformance and protection. Unfortunately, over the past 12 months this has not been the case as our strategy to diversify the portfolios away from local fixed income assets detracted significantly from performance due to the continued decrease in global risk appetite and increased risk aversion.

Portfolio Manager

Tom Barlow
CFA®, BCom (Economics)