



Portfolio Manager
Gavin Wood

Fund objective

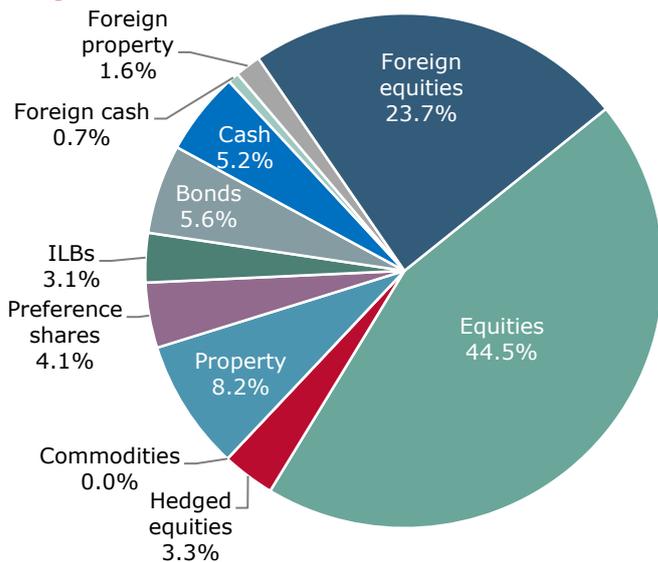
This fund aims to significantly outperform the median manager in the global retirement fund manager peer group. The fund has a balanced mandate and investments are diversified across equities, bonds and cash, both domestic and global. The fund is positioned in our best ideas, based on our team's proven research process.

Invest with us

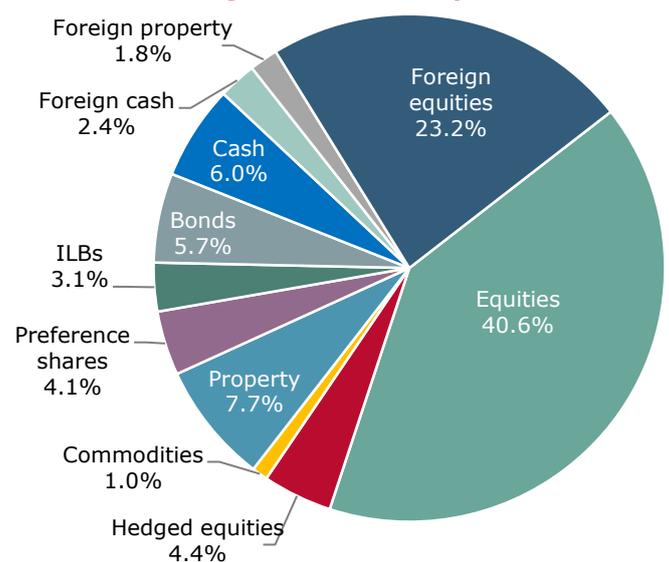
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Sector composition

Quarter ended December 2017



Quarter ended September 2017



Top 10 holdings

Quarter ended December 2017

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Naspers | 6.5% |
| Old Mutual | 4.8% |
| Datatec | 4.2% |
| AECI | 3.4% |
| Northam Platinum | 3.1% |
| African Rainbow Minerals | 2.2% |
| Adcorp | 2.2% |
| Tongaat Hulett | 2.1% |
| Altron | 1.9% |
| Zambezi Platinum pref shares | 1.8% |
| Total | 32.2% |

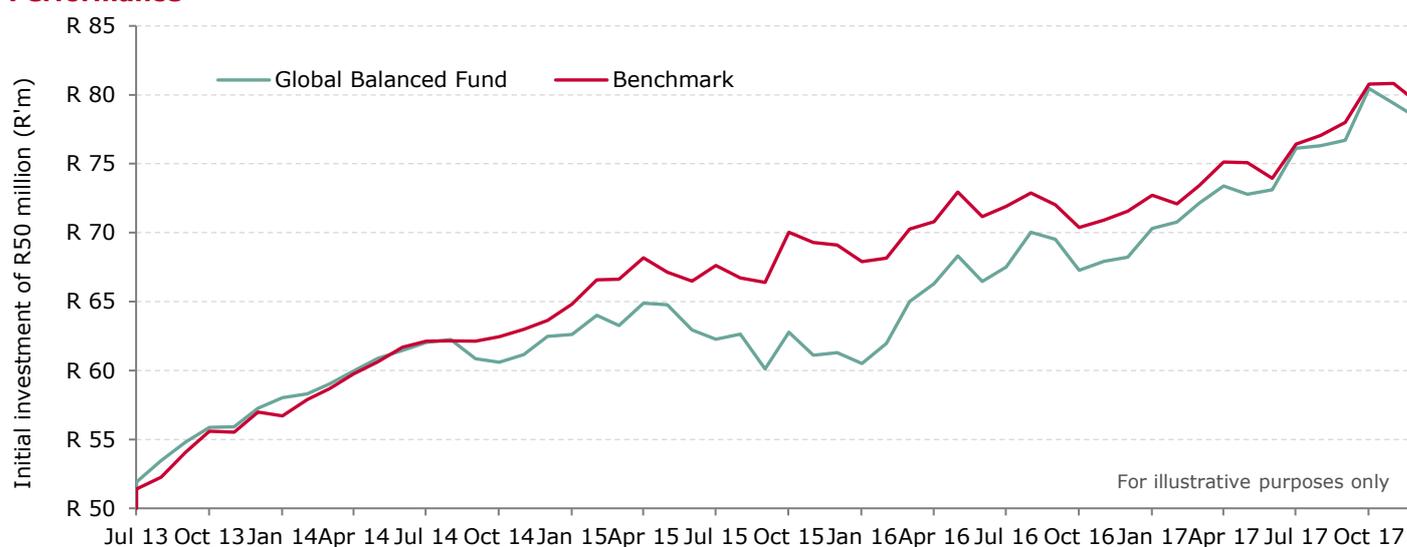
Quarter ended September 2017

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Naspers | 7.8% |
| Old Mutual | 3.7% |
| AECI | 3.2% |
| Datatec | 3.0% |
| Equites Property Fund | 2.5% |
| Northam Platinum | 2.3% |
| Hospitality Property Fund | 2.3% |
| Tongaat Hulett | 2.2% |
| Sasol | 2.0% |
| African Rainbow Minerals | 1.8% |
| Total | 30.8% |

Key indicators

| Equity markets (total return) | End of quarter figure |
|---|-----------------------|
| Latest consumer price inflation (CPI % YoY) | 4.6% |
| Repo rate (%) | 6.8% |
| 3m JIBAR | 7.2% |
| 10-year government bond yield | 8.8% |
| Key asset classes (total return) | Quarterly change |
| MSCI World Equity (US Dollar return) | 5.1% |
| FTSE/JSE All Share Index | 7.4% |
| FTSE/JSE Listed Property Index | 8.3% |
| BEASSA All Bond Index | 2.2% |
| Commodities and currency | |
| Platinum (\$/oz) | 1.9% |
| Gold (\$/oz) | 1.4% |
| Rand/US Dollar (USD) | -8.6% |

Performance¹



Source: Kagiso Asset Management, I-Net

Annualised performance

| | Fund | Benchmark ² | Outperformance |
|-----------------|-------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 year | 14.8% | 11.1% | 3.7% |
| 2 years | 13.0% | 7.2% | 5.8% |
| 3 years | 7.8% | 7.7% | 0.1% |
| Since inception | 10.5% | 10.8% | -0.3% |

¹ Fund performance figures are gross of management fees and Capital Gains Tax and net of Withholding Tax. Calculations are based on a lump sum investment, with income reinvested and all performances are annualised. Please note that market and exchange rate fluctuations may affect the value, price or income of investments. Past performance should not be used as a guide for future performance.

² The benchmark is an estimate for December

Risk statistics

| | Fund | Benchmark ² |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| Annualised monthly volatility | 7.2% | 5.8% |
| Annualised monthly tracking error | 4.4% | n/a |
| Information ratio* | -0.1 | n/a |
| Sharpe ratio | 0.5 | n/a |
| Maximum gain [#] | 24.5% | 11.2% |
| Maximum drawdown [#] | -7.4% | -3.5% |
| % Positive months | 72.2% | 68.5% |
| Beta vs benchmark | 1.0 | 1.0 |

* Information ratio = $\frac{\text{outperformance}}{\text{tracking error}}$

[#] Consecutive months of change in the same

Benchmark Median return of Alexander Forbes Global Large Manager Watch

Launch date 1 July 2013

Fund size R 1.26 billion

Fund mandate Regulation 28 compliant global balanced fund

Vehicle Pooled and segregated

Minimum investment Pooled no minimum
Segregated R50 million

The fund was up 2.1% this quarter and up 10.5% for the year. This quarter's performance was due to strong local equity markets, good asset allocation and strong corporate credit performance. The fund has returned 10.5% per annum since its inception over 4 years ago.

Global economic backdrop

There was meaningful and synchronised improvement in global growth in 2017. Business sentiment indicators remain very strong with increasing indications of improved capital spend going forward. Developed market consumer sentiment has increased materially in 2017, although, due to ongoing lackluster wage growth, is not yet causing an acceleration in consumer spending. Headline inflation rates across the world have generally increased in 2017 as a result of increases in food and energy inputs, however core inflation remains benign.

In the US, economic growth improved in 2017 due to better industrial production and investment as a result of an improving global backdrop and a recovery in energy markets. Growth is expected to accelerate further in the coming year aided by fiscal stimulus. Most of this is in the form of a substantial front-loaded tax cut package with the key objective of encouraging more meaningful capital investments by corporates.

In both Europe and Japan, economic activity accelerated moderately in 2017 and buoyant leading indicators suggest further momentum into 2018. In both regions, manufacturing confidence is at elevated levels and export growth is strengthening. Investment growth is picking up from low levels (particularly in Japanese manufacturing where many component sectors are experiencing capacity shortages), which bodes well for the sustainability of the expansion.

Emerging market GDP growth accelerated over 2017 (currently running at a robust 5%). Asian economies are outperforming, with Russia and Latin America lagging, and South Africa expected to register amongst the lowest growth. Output gaps are closing (in particular in Asia), and this together with a resurgent oil price, means moderately higher inflation expectations going forward. Offsetting this is the continuing strong capital flow into emerging markets which, thanks to currency strength, has had a very positive dampening effect on the inflation and interest rate outlooks across emerging markets. China's growth accelerated moderately in 2017 primarily due to a strong recovery in exports and very solid growth in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities. With credit growth slowing after a period of rapid expansion, Chinese economic activity particularly in the construction sector) is likely to slow from current levels.

South African economic backdrop

Against a very favourable global growth backdrop, South Africa's economic growth was weak in 2017 (0.8% expected) as both consumer and business confidence was damaged by policy actions of government and continuous news of corruption in the public sector. Private investment relative to GDP is very depressed and household consumption growth is slow. The health of the national fiscus has deteriorated due to very low growth, escalating pressure from state owned enterprises, and a worrying decrease in tax collection efficiency.

Although the reformists' apparent win at the ANC elective conference in December was deeply compromised and extremely narrow, it does hopefully avert the worst case scenarios and provide increased confidence for a positive change in the direction of future policy and the hope for its effective implementation. Nevertheless, we believe that any meaningful recovery will take an extended period of time, and that our structural medium-term challenges will result in further rating downgrades, unless government policy direction changes decisively in the near-term.

Market review

For a number of years, extreme unconventional monetary stimulus in the form of price agnostic asset purchases has distorted asset prices across the globe. Bond yields remain very low, corporate bond credit spreads are extremely suppressed and equity prices are high, especially in sectors where stable cashflows are generated (such as consumer staples) and where growth prospects are well appreciated (such as the large global technology companies). Global bond rates have risen somewhat since the second half of 2016 from record low levels, accompanied by a welcome rise in inflation expectations. These changes in trends, which should continue as monetary conditions begin to normalise, are causing welcome increased dispersion across equities - as well as across asset classes - and are bringing about a better environment for stock pickers.

Over the quarter, developed equity markets were yet again strong in dollar terms. Japan (up 12.1%) Hong Kong (up 8.8%) and the USA (up 6.6%) were outperformers. Emerging markets were also strong (up 7.5% in dollar terms). 2017 has been an exceptionally strong year for equity markets, with the MSCI World Free Index up 23.1% over the year.

Locally, the equity market was again strong over the quarter (up 7.4%). Financials (up 19.2%) outperformed this quarter.

Industrials were up 4.7%, with heavyweight Naspers (up 18.2%) and the retailers contributing, while Steinhoff (down 9.2%), Richemont (down 9.1%) and British American Tobacco (down 1.1%) detracted. Telecommunication company performance was mixed (Telkom down 16.9%, Vodacom down 7.2%, while MTN was up 9.8%). Food producers recovered this quarter (up 18.9%).

Resources were positive this quarter (up 3.7%), with general miners and platinum outperforming (both up 5.6%) and gold lagging (down 1.4%).

The local market had a strong year (up 21%) with all sectors performing strongly (industrials up 25.6%, financials up 24.4% and resources up 16.8%). Large caps (up 23.2%) significantly outperformed mid caps and small caps (up 7.4% and 3.0% respectively).

Bonds (up 2.2%) only moderately outperformed cash (up 1.8%) but underperformed equities (up 7.4%) over the quarter. Despite still significant local policy risks and a weakening economy threatening fiscal stability, strong broad-based foreign appetite for emerging market bonds (search for yield) has continued to provide significant support to our bond market. Globally, long-term bond yields have moved sideways in the quarter but have increased post year end and are currently materially higher than the lows of early 2016.

Fund performance and positioning

A strong performance from the local equity market was the largest contributor this quarter. Strong contributors this quarter were Naspers, African Rainbow Minerals, Northam Platinum and Adcorp. Key detractors were Royal Bafokeng Platinum, AECI and Datatec. We had a very small, recently purchased position in Steinhoff leading up to the unfortunate events in December.

While our large allocation to global stocks contributed positively to overall 2017 performance, it detracted this quarter due to local currency strength. Our exposure to yield asset classes (local property, corporate bonds and preference shares) contributed positively this quarter and over the year, with very good instrument selection (for example our holdings in the Equites Property Fund and the Zambezi preference shares).

Our global holdings produced strong dollar returns this quarter but detracted from performance due to the stronger rand. Positive contributors were specialist chemical producer Ingevity, UK hospital group Spire Healthcare, UK retirement income specialist services provider Just Group, Old Mutual Asset Management and education company Pearson. Detractors were pharmaceutical group Allergan, media and telecom group Liberty Latin America, energy infrastructure specialist Kinder Morgan and Goodyear.

Against a global backdrop of improving economic growth, high asset prices, and heightened complacency around potential risks (including rising political uncertainty in many countries, a potentially disruptive Chinese economic rebalancing, and locally significant structural hurdles to improved growth), we are increasingly guarded on the outlook for financial markets. However, we are optimistic that more normal financial conditions (in particular higher real rates, inflation and levels of risk-taking) are proving to be a much better environment for stock picking. The outlook for the South African economy is negatively skewed both in the short and medium term and we are positioned appropriately. We retain very high exposure to global holdings, and local mid-cap stocks where we see compelling stock-specific growth vectors coupled with low market valuations. We continue to hold positions in lower-cost platinum group metals miners.

We continue to see more attractive risk-adjusted yields in shorter-duration and attractive corporate credit instruments. We maintain a small hedge against our equity exposure and maintain a high exposure to foreign equities.