Sygnia DIVI Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document (MDD)
Class A
South African - Equity - General

31 March 2024

LOW	LOW MEDIUM	MEDIUM	**MEDIUM HIGH**	HIGH

LESS RISK/ RETURN — MORE RISK/ RETURN

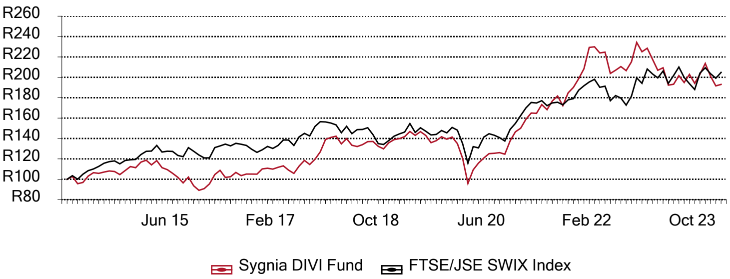
Portfolio Managers	**Anton Swanepoel, Wessel Brand**
Regulation 28	**Non-Compliant**
Fund Launch Date	**30 May 2013**
Class Launch Date	**6 November 2013**
Fund Size	**R 299.00 Million**
Unit Price	**119.42**
Units in Issue	**163 195 542**

Investment Objective	**The fund aims to deliver performance in line with the returns of the FTSE/JSE SWIX Index**
Income Distribution	**Bi-annually (September and March)** **Payment: 1 April 2023 - 3.28 cents per unit** **Payment: 1 Oct 2023 - 7.10 cents per unit**
Trustees	**Standard Bank Trustees (021 441 4100)**

Cumulative Investment Performance

Growth of R100 invested on 30 November 2013

Investment: R193.04
Benchmark: R204.82



Sector Allocation

Sector	*Percent*
Financials	35.1%
Resources	34.3%
Industrials	30.3%
Liquidity	0.3%

Performance Analysis

Periodic Performance	*Fund*	**BM*	*Difference*
1 Month	0.7%	2.9%	-2.1%
3 Months	-9.6%	-2.2%	-7.5%
6 Months	-4.9%	5.7%	-10.6%
Year to Date	-9.6%	-2.2%	-7.5%
1 Year	-6.7%	2.7%	-9.4%
****3 Years**	5.4%	5.3%	0.1%
****5 Years**	6.4%	7.0%	-0.6%
****Since Inception**	6.6%	7.2%	-0.6%

Performance as calculated by Sygnia Asset Management as at reporting date
**Please note that the benchmark was changed to FTSE/JSE Shareholder Weighted Index "SWIX" J403T as at 04 April 2022*
***Annualised performance figures*

Top 10 Holdings

Asset	*Percentage*
Sasol Ord Shs	5.8%
Exxaro Resources Ord Shs	5.6%
British American Tobacco Ord Shs	5.3%
Nedbank Group Ord Shs	4.5%
African Rainbow Mineral Ord Shs	4.5%
Vodacom Group Ord Shs	4.1%
Absa Group Ord Shs	4.0%
Kumba Iron Ore Ord Shs	4.0%
Thungela Resources Ord Shs	3.9%
Standard Bank Group Ord Shs	3.8%

Historical Performance

	Jan	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Year*
2020	-4.5%	-10.8%	-20.4%	13.9%	6.0%	4.3%	3.6%	0.3%	0.5%	-1.2%	10.4%	6.5%	3.6%
2021	2.4%	5.9%	3.8%	-0.2%	5.2%	-2.9%	5.1%	2.8%	-5.2%	7.3%	2.9%	4.5%	35.6%
2022	4.9%	10.0%	0.3%	-2.6%	0.3%	-9.3%	1.6%	1.7%	-1.9%	4.1%	8.9%	-3.9%	13.3%
2023	1.5%	-4.7%	-5.0%	1.2%	-8.1%	0.5%	4.4%	-3.3%	4.1%	-4.3%	4.6%	5.2%	-5.1%
2024	-5.8%	-4.7%	0.7%										-9.6%

Risk Statistics

	Fund	BM
% Negative Months	36.7%	45.0%
Avg Negative Return	-5.0%	-3.4%
Maximum Drawdown	-34.7%	-25.2%
Standard Deviation	19.5%	16.6%
Downside Deviation	14.8%	10.2%
Highest Annual Return: Apr 2020 - Mar 2021	72.0%	51.5%
Lowest Annual Return: Apr 2019 - Mar 2020	-32.4%	-20.9%

The risk statistics reflected above are calculated on a 60-month or since-inception basis, depending on which period is shorter.

Fees

Initial Fee	0.00% **
Management Fee	0.35% **
Performance Fee	N/A
Other costs	0.07% **
VAT	0.06%
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.48% (Mar 2024)
Transaction Costs (TC)	0.42% (Mar 2024)
Total Investment Charge (TIC)	0.90% (Mar 2024)

***Fees are exclusive of VAT*

Sygnia

Sygnia DIVI Fund
Fund commentary

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1st Quarter 2024

Market performance

Global stock markets recorded their best first-quarter performance in five years, buoyed by hopes of a soft economic landing in the US and enthusiasm about artificial intelligence. This is working perfectly for our funds.

The US unemployment rate increased unexpectedly from 3.7% to 3.9%, its highest rate in two years, while average hourly earnings fell, suggesting decelerating wage growth pressures. Similarly, the latest JOLTS data show the quits rate has continued to decline, and the employment components of the ISM manufacturing and services purchasing managers indices both contracted in February. The jobs data are consistent with a gradually softening labour market. Retail sales rose 0.6% month-on-month in February, below consensus. With consumer Covid savings depleted, the US consumer is under pressure. Money and credit growth are weak, delinquency rates are rising for non-mortgage debt and banks have continued to tighten lending standards.

Non-mortgage debt payments have surged and for the first time on record, interest payments on non-mortgage debts are as high as mortgage interest payments. This will constrain consumer spending and confidence. Office real estate is a major risk. At nearly 20%, office market vacancy is at its highest since the data series began in 1979. The share of delinquent loans in commercial real estate collateralised loan obligations surged fourfold in January, to 8.6%.

This suggests the Fed should cut interest rates sooner, but inflation has picked up slightly. Prices paid to US producers rose in February by the most in six months, driven by higher fuel and food costs, and the US core consumer price index came in slightly hotter than expected at 3.8%, though this was down from January's 3.9%. Fortunately, this is unlikely to change the Fed's plans to cut interest rates in June.

Fed Chair Jerome Powell made dovish comments at his semi-annual testimony to the Senate Banking Committee, adopting the language of European Central Bank President Christine Lagarde in his statement that inflation is "not far" from where it needs to be for the Fed to start cutting interest rates. In addition, the Fed lowered the bar for policy easing by raising expected core personal consumption expenditure for 2024 up to 2.6%, while still projecting three cuts this year.

Inflation could actually fall faster than these expectations. Chinese export prices are still falling, suggesting that the US will continue to import disinflation. Both the Zillow and New Tenant rent indices suggest lower owners' equivalent rent, and the US has lost nearly 2 million full-time jobs over the last three months, suggesting payroll growth has been driven by part-time jobs.

Premier Li Qiang announced at the March National People's Congress that China will target economic growth at around 5% for 2024. Despite a higher base, this matches 2023's target of around 5%, but it will require more stimulus to lift confidence in an economy already constrained by a property slump and entrenched deflation. Premier Qiang himself acknowledged that "It is not easy for us to realise these targets … We need policy support and joint efforts from all fronts." The budget is likely to boost GDP by 0.6 ppt in 2024 after the broad deficit, which combines the general public budget and government funds budget. China's economic performance year to date reflects robust gains in manufacturing output and capital investment against a tepid recovery in consumer spending.

According to China's National Bureau of Statistics, Chinese exports increased 32.6% from a year earlier in the first two months of this year, to 15.9m tonnes. However, the adjustment in China's real estate sector is not over, and the property market is likely to contract for the fourth year in a row. While supply-side stimulus and a boost in export demand has helped, consumer demand continues to face headwinds from falling property prices.

The Bank of Japan ended eight years of negative policy rates with its first hike in 17 years! The central bank set a new policy rate range of between 0% and 0.1%, shifting from -0.1% short-term interest. Despite Chinese stagnation, manufacturing green shoots are evident in the rest of the world. Taiwan's trade figures point to an improvement in global trade, and the Swedish krona's appreciation suggests global growth is improving.

US exceptionalism is helped by its energy independence. According to the US Energy Information Administration, the US produced 28% more oil in 2023 than the world's previous top producer, Russia, and 33% more than Saudi Arabia. US economic resilience will be tested by the lagged effects of monetary tightening, but a recession is unlikely in light of the room for monetary easing, a productivity resurgence and strong household balance sheets. The Fed is likely to cut three times this year.

Inflation expectations could increase in response to stronger economic growth or an oil spike related to geopolitics. Crude oil prices have risen steadily this month as Ukrainian drone attacks on Russian oil facilities are estimated to have shut down 7% of Russia's refining capacity. Vladimir Putin unsurprisingly won Russia's presidential election – the vote, which included the five Ukrainian regions occupied by Russia, was never in doubt after the Kremlin blocked any opposition candidates from running.

Climate change also poses a risk to the inflation outlook. Our oceans have experienced record-breaking global sea surface temperatures, fuelling concerns of extreme weather patterns – any major weather event could cause supply chain disruptions and higher inflation. Election risks also loom large, both in South Africa on 29 May and in the US on 5 November. With Biden currently leading by 1% point, the US election will be closely contested.

We maintain an overweight position in US equities for now. The dollar may weaken due to narrower interest rate differentials or a rest of world growth recovery, but US elections and China weakness are likely to keep the dollar strong.

RISK PROFILE

LOW	LOW MEDIUM	MEDIUM	**MEDIUM HIGH**	HIGH

LESS RISK/ RETURN — MORE RISK/ RETURN

TIME HORIZON

0-2 YEARS	2 YEARS+	3 YEARS+	**5 YEARS+**	7 YEARS+

Fund performance

The Sygnia Divi Fund delivered -9.6% for the quarter, underperforming the FTSE/JSE SWIX Index. The fund benefitted from exposure to Sappi Ltd, Mr Price Group Ltd and Avi Ltd, while its exposure to African Rainbow Minerals Ltd, Kumba Iron Ore Ltd and Thungela Resources Ltd detracted from performance.

There were several changes to the fund's constituents over the period, including the addition of Ninety One PLC, Old Mutual Ltd and Investec PLC and the removal of Pepkor Holdings Ltd, Shoprite Holdings Ltd and Pick n Pay Stores Ltd.

The fund remains true to its investment objective of sustaining long-term capital growth by investing in high-dividend-paying stocks.

SYGNIA COLLECTIVE INVESTMENTS RF (PTY) LTD
Registration No. 2009/003063/07

A member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA

CAPE TOWN: 7th Floor, The Foundry, Cardiff Street, Green Point, 8001 T +21 446 4940

JOHANNESBURG: Unit 40, 6th Floor, Katherine & West Building, West Street, Sandton T +10 595 0550

www.sygnia.co.za | info@sygnia.co.za

Important information to consider before investing

Investment Objective & Strategy

The Sygnia DIVI Fund is a general equity portfolio that seeks to sustain a high long-term capital growth. The portfolio is a low-cost value styled fund and will aim a return profile consistent with those of value managers and will not follow traditional market cycle. The fund invests in large Mid Cap shares that are expected to pay the highest dividends over the forthcoming year. The weightings of the shares in the index are based on their relative dividend forecasts, rather than on the relative market capitalization, or size of the relevant companies. The composition of the index is reviewed bi-annually.

Balancing Risk and Reward

The Sygnia DIVI Fund targets an overall 100% allocation to a concentrated selection of South African equities and has a medium to high risk profile. It is a suitable investment for investors seeking higher returns who are willing to tolerate higher volatility and aim to maximise capital accumulation over a longer-term time horizon. The investment is also suitable for investors who wish to maximise their returns in the most costeffective manner without the need to select asset managers or take on the risk of active and subjective investment decision-making processes. Given the specialist nature of the Fund, it should be used as part of a broadly-diversified investment strategy rather than as a sole equity investment.

The recommended investment term for investors in the Sygnia DIVI Fund is a minimum of five years. The Fund has a 100% strategic allocation to South African equities. The risk is managed by spreading investments across sectors and individual shares. However, the structure of the Fund is dictated by the composition of the FTSE/JSE SWIX Index. Equity markets are volatile and the price of equities fluctuate based on a number of factors such as changes in the economic climate, general movements in interest rates and the political and social environment which will also affect the value of the securities held in the unit trust, thereby affecting the overall value of the unit trust. There are regulations in place which limit the amount that a unit trust may invest in securities, thereby spreading the risk across securities, asset classes and companies. The fund may also be exposed to liquidity risk. This relates to the ability of the unit trust to trade out of a security held in the portfolio at or near to its fair value. The focus on a high dividend stream and mid-to-large cap companies provides an added benefit in terms of risk management.

Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (unit trusts) are generally medium- to long-term investments. The value of units may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily an indicator of future performance. Performance data for the index is available from the JSE and is also available through many daily financial publications and websites. Unit trusts are traded at the ruling price and are allowed to engage in borrowing and scrip lending.

Annualised performance figures represent the geometric average return earned by the fund over the given time period. Unannualised performance represents the total return earned by the fund over the given time period, expressed as a percentage. Performance is calculated for the portfolio. Individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, the actual investment date, the date of reinvestment and dividend withholding tax. Reinvestment of income is calculated on the actual amount distributed per participatory interest, using the ex-dividend date NAV price of the applicable class of the portfolio, irrespective of the actual reinvestment date.

Fees

Sygnia charges an annual management fee comprised of applicable basis fees paid to underlying managers and Sygnia's annual service fee. The fund may invest in other unit trusts (underlying funds) that levy their own charges and which may charge performance fees in the event that the underlying fund's performance exceeds its benchmark. A schedule of fees and charges is available on request from Sygnia. Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, levies, stamps, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. Sygnia does not provide advice and therefore does not charge advice fees.

What is the Total Expense Ratio (TER) and Transaction Costs (TC)?

The total expense ratio (TER) is the annualised percentage of the fund's average assets under management that has been used to pay the fund's actual expenses over the past three years. Transaction costs are a necessary cost in administering the fund and impact fund returns. They 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. Since fund returns are quoted after the deduction of these expenses, the TER and Transaction Costs should not be deducted again from the published returns. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return.

Cumulative Investment Performance

Cumulative investment performance is for illustrative purposes only. The investment performance is calculated by taking all ongoing fees into account for the amount shown, with income reinvested on the reinvestment date.

How are unit prices calculated?

Unit prices 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 deductions from the portfolio, divided by the number of units in issue. Forward pricing is used and fund valuations take place at approximately 17:00 each business day. Purchases and redemption requests must be received by Sygnia by 14:00 each business day to receive that day's price. The price shown is specific to this class. The fund size represents the portfolio size as a whole. Unit prices are updated by 10:00 every business day and are available on our website, www.sygnia.co.za.

Disclaimer

The fund may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed in accordance with its mandate. Sygnia Collective Investments RF (Pty) Ltd is incorporated and registered under the laws of South Africa and is registered under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, 2002 (Act No 45 of 2002). Sygnia Asset Management (Proprietary) Limited (FSP Registration No. 873), an authorised financial services provider, is the appointed investment manager of the fund. Sygnia Collective Investments RF (Pty) Ltd does not provide any guarantee with respect to the capital or return of the portfolio. Nothing in this minimum disclosure document will be considered to state or imply that the collective investment scheme or portfolio is suitable for a particular type of investor.

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Additional information such as fund prices, brochures, application forms and a schedule of fees and charges can be requested via admin@sfs.sygnia.co.za or 0860 794 642 (0860 SYGNIA).