

Fund Objective

The investment objective of the portfolio is to provide investors with a high level of income. As a secondary objective the portfolio aims to achieve low to moderate levels of capital growth over the long term.

Fund Strategy

Investments to be included in the portfolio will, apart from assets in liquid form, consist of non-equity securities, fixed interest instruments (including, but not limited to, bonds, cash deposits and money market instruments), preference shares of an income nature and listed property securities as well as any other income enhancing securities which are considered consistent with the portfolio's primary objective and that the Act or Registrar may allow from time to time. In order to achieve the portfolio objective, the portfolio's asset allocation and instrument selection will be actively managed and will continually reflect the portfolio manager's view of the relative attractiveness of the property shares, property related securities, loan stock listed on exchanges, non-equity securities, bonds, money market instruments and preference share markets. Apart from achieving the primary objective of generating high income, the portfolio will actively invest in bonds and/or property securities in order to achieve the secondary objective of long term capital growth. The portfolio's property exposure could be aligned with that of the Asisa South African Multi Asset Income portfolios category. The portfolio may also invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments in accordance with the Act as well as in offshore investments as permitted by legislation. The Manager may also include participatory interests and other forms of participation of local and global collective investment schemes, or other similar schemes operated in territories with a regulatory environment which is to the satisfaction of the Manager and Trustee of a sufficient standard to provide investor protection at least equivalent to that in South Africa and which is consistent with the portfolio's primary objective. However, the fund will purposefully only invest in South African securities to allow investors the option of a clean asset allocation between their domestic and foreign exposure.

Fund Information

Ticker	MEIA
ISIN	ZAE000163440
Portfolio Manager	Melville Du Plessis
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Multi Asset - Income
Risk Profile	Cautious
Benchmark	STeFI
Fund Size	R 928 554 961
Portfolio Launch Date*	2012/12/03
Fee Class Launch Date*	2012/12/03
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10 000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500
Income Declaration Date	Monthly
Income Payment Date	1st business day of the following month
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)

	A1-Class (%)
Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3,45
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	—
Manager Annual Fee	0,63
Total Expense Ratio	0,66
Transaction Cost	0,02
Total Investment Charges	0,68
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 July 2017 - 30 June 2020

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.

*The Counterpoint Sanlam Collective Investments Enhanced Income Fund transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 2 December 2017.

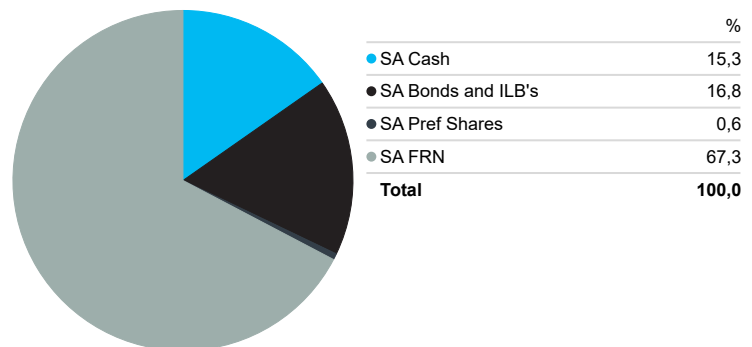
MDD Issue Date: 2020/09/17

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
RSA Bond 12/26 (R186)	4,7
ABSA F/R 20062024	2,7
Sasol F/R 12082022	2,5
Liberty Group Limited F/R 28022023	2,0
Discovery 8.977% 211124	1,8
Anglo American SA Finance F/R 150421	1,8
Netcare FRN 24/03/2022	1,6
Metropolitan Life F/R 10122026	1,6
Nedbank F/R 15032022	1,4
Growthpoint Properties Ltd F/R 20112024	1,4

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 2020/06/30



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	4,9	6,5
3 Years	7,5	7,0
5 Years	8,0	7,1
Since Inception	6,9	6,5

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	4,9	6,5
3 Years	24,2	22,6
5 Years	46,7	41,2
Since Inception	78,8	73,1

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 2019/12/31

Highest Annual %	9,5
Lowest Annual %	4,5

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

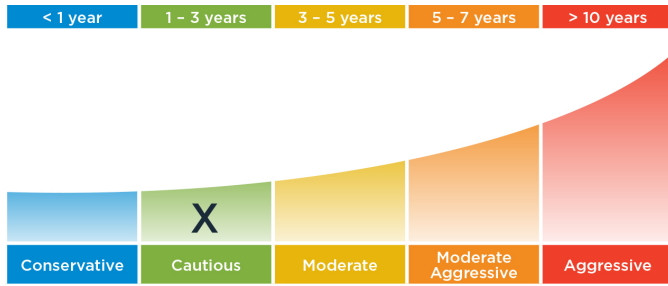
Standard Deviation	1,3
Sharpe Ratio	0,4
Information Ratio	0,3
Maximum Drawdown	-1,4

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

2020/08/31	0.67 cpu	2020/04/30	0.66 cpu	2019/12/31	0.82 cpu
2020/07/31	0.66 cpu	2020/03/31	0.77 cpu	2019/11/30	0.75 cpu
2020/06/30	0.70 cpu	2020/02/29	0.72 cpu	2019/10/31	0.82 cpu
2020/05/31	0.77 cpu	2020/01/31	0.80 cpu	2019/09/30	0.82 cpu

Administered by

Risk Profile



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.

Distributions

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

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.

Liquidity

The ability to easily turn assets or investments into cash.

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.

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, 25% for foreign (offshore) assets and 5% 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.

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 on request 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 on request 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 countries and therefore it may have risks regarding liquidity, the repatriation of funds, political and macroeconomic situations, foreign exchange, tax, settlement, and the availability of information. The fund may invest in financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management purposes. 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 Sanlam Investment Managers (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 579, 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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Manager Information

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Trustee Information

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Portfolio Manager Comment

As at 30 June 2020

Market overview

The second quarter of 2020 will forever be known as the quarter in which the coronavirus pandemic made its full impact on the global economy. Lockdown measures were implemented all around the world, economists cut their GDP forecasts, governments announced significant fiscal spending programmes to fight against the virus and central banks supplied a deluge of liquidity to the market. South Africa proved no exception. In particular, GDP growth was revised downwards to around -8% this year, the government announced a R500bn package to assist against the coronavirus pandemic and the SARB, apart from purchasing government bonds to stabilise the bond market, has cut interest rates by a cumulative 275 basis points thus far this year, with another 50 basis points of cuts being forecast in this interest rate cycle.

The injection of global liquidity came to the rescue of markets, especially equity market indices, which have almost fully recovered from their March lows to their pre-Covid-19 levels. Emerging market bond indices have largely retraced their yield spike in March, as have local bonds. However, the sharp contraction in GDP, forecast at 7.2% by National Treasury this year, is expected to place a heavy burden on the South Africa fiscus. The latest figures from National Treasury now project a budget deficit of 14.6% for this fiscal year, revised sharply downwards from -6.8% in February. This amounts to the budget deficit rising from -R368bn to -R709bn. Most of the deficit stems from a projected R300bn shortfall in revenue. The deficit is expected to be funded largely by the issuance of additional T-Bills and bonds, which should put pressure on the weekly auctions.

The corporate bond market continues to remain largely untradeable, albeit at slightly more liquid levels than in March. The credit ratings of many names have been downgraded in line with the sovereign downgrade, as well as the prospects for weaker earnings. Quite a few state-owned enterprises have also had their credit-ratings downgraded as the ability of the State to stand behind them has been reduced in this pandemic. Conditions in the market remain tight, and their improvement will depend on the extent and the speed at which the economy normalises from lockdown conditions. As to the recovery from the pandemic, what is concerning at present is that new infections continue to surge around the world as lockdowns ease, South Africa not excepted. Authorities are doing the best they can to prevent a so-called second wave of infections, which would, according to the OECD, cause global GDP to drop by an additional -1.5% relative to a base case of -6% this year and prolong the recovery into next year. Conditions are quite uncertain, but should another round of extensive lockdowns be required, it would put further pressure on governments and corporates, and by extension further erode credit quality.

Asset classes bounced back in Q2 2020 from oversold levels to post solid returns in a risk-on bout of enthusiasm for the resumption of economic activity. Over the quarter, the JSE All Share Index returned 23.2%, the All Bond Index 9.9%, inflation-linked bonds 4.7% and the JSE Property Index 20.4%. The Preference Share Index rose 17.6% over the period whilst cash returned 1.46%. Despite the recovery in asset class performance, these continue to prove tough times for income funds and the fixed interest space in general. Liquidity is prized under these conditions, as are sound credits. Opportunities will emerge as debt reprices to more attractive yields, but we can expect more volatility before the credit market settles. In the meanwhile, the market will take its cues from the success of containment of the virus and from the economic recovery as it unfolds.

Fund Comment

The CPAM Enhanced Income fund returned 1.26% after costs over the second quarter of 2020. Bonds added value over the quarter but widening spreads on the credit book detracted from the performance of the Fund. The Fund continues to focus on liquidity management until the market shows signs of more two-way activity. New cash flows will be deployed to avail the Fund of opportunities as they present themselves, especially in those assets beginning to show good value, but the yield-liquidity trade-off is at present a key consideration in the management of the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Melville Du Plessis
Sanlam Investment Managers (Pty) Ltd