

Kagiso Islamic Balanced Fund

December 2018



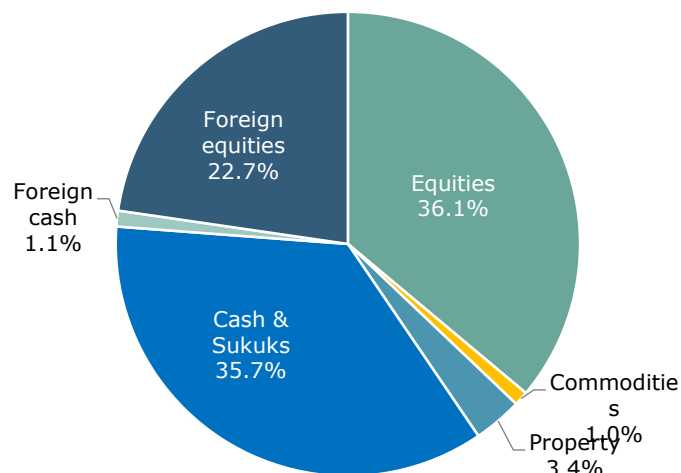
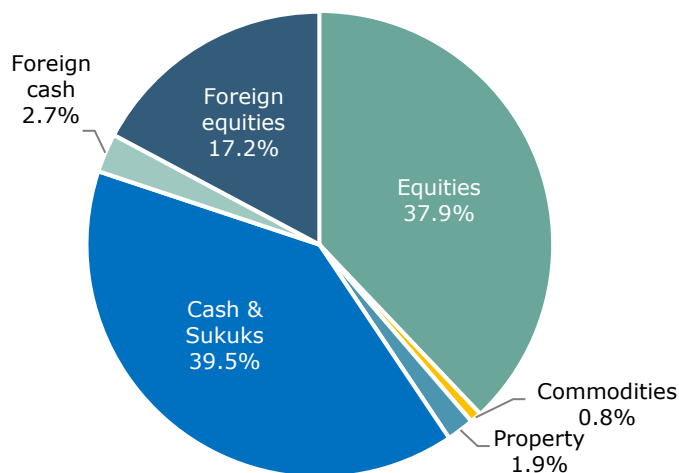
Date of issue: 28 January 2019

This fund will be invested in a wide variety of domestic and international asset classes such as equity securities, sukuks and listed property, within the constraints of the statutory investment restrictions for retirement funds. The underlying investments will comply with Sharia requirements as prescribed by the Accounting & Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI). The fund will not invest in any interest-bearing instruments.

Quarter ended December 2018

Quarter ended September 2018

Asset allocation



Top 10 holdings*

Sasol	2.9%
African Rainbow Minerals	2.8%
AECI	2.5%
MTN	2.1%
Mondi	1.9%
Anglo American	1.8%
Datatec	1.8%
Metair	1.6%
Tongaat Hulett	1.6%
Woolworths	1.5%
Total	20.5%

Sasol	3.6%
African Rainbow Minerals	2.5%
Tongaat Hulett	2.2%
BHP Billiton	2.1%
Anglo American	1.8%
AECI	1.8%
Mondi	1.8%
Nisshinbo Holdings	1.5%
National Oilwell Varco	1.5%
LyondellBasell	1.5%
Total	20.3%

* Top holdings comprise domestic equity, global equity and property.

Fund size R1,258.53 million

NAV 155.91 cpu

Number of participatory interests 807,007,181

Income distributions

31 December 2018 0.35 cpu

30 June 2018 2.26 cpu

Key indicators

Equity markets (total return)	Quarterly change
MSCI World Index (USD)	-13.4%
MSCI Emerging Market Equity (US Dollar return)	-7.5%
FTSE Sharia All-World Index (US Dollar return)	-13.9%
Dow Jones Islamic Market World Index (US Dollar return)	-13.3%
FTSE/JSE All Share Index	-4.9%
FTSE/JSE Resources Index	-5.0%
FTSE/JSE Industrials Index	-6.8%
Commodities and currency	Quarterly change
Platinum (\$/oz)	-2.5%
Gold (\$/oz)	7.7%
Brent Crude (\$/barrel)	-35.9%
Rand/US Dollar (USD)	1.5%

Policy objective The fund adhered to the policy objective as stated in the Supplemental Deed

Additional information Please read this quarterly investment report in conjunction with the minimum disclosure document for the fund

The fund was down this quarter (-3.8%), materially outperforming the average of other multi-asset high equity funds (down 4.5%). The fund has returned 6.7% pa over the last three years which is well ahead of the peer group average (2.5% pa), ranked 7th in its sector out of 140 funds. Since inception in 2011, the fund has returned 6.5% pa.

Economic backdrop

Economic growth continues to be strong, but is decelerating somewhat, especially outside of the US. Inflation increases have stalled as a result of the deceleration and the significant correction in the oil price. Actions announced thus far with respect to US trade tariffs are having some impact on trade activity (which has meaningfully retreated from the high levels of growth at the start of 2018) and, more importantly, continue to dampen business confidence.

Above trend growth for the US economy should continue this year, but fiscal stimulus support will begin to taper off. Continued steady wage growth along with the lower energy prices is expected to support healthy consumption expenditure.

In Europe and Japan, growth has decelerated further, although much of the 2018 weakness in Europe should prove temporary (adverse weather conditions and a highly disruptive automotive emission standards change). In both regions, labour markets continue to tighten, but wage growth remains elusive.

Chinese government measures to rebalance the economy, reign in credit excesses and reduce pollution resulted in a marked deceleration in infrastructure-related growth in 2018. Current activity indicators (particularly trade) point to a continued overall growth slowdown despite additional monetary stimulus and the prospect of tax cuts. There is now more divergence in growth rates amongst emerging economies based on relative fundamentals (oil consumers and countries undertaking structural reforms are doing better).

The South African economy was much weaker than expected in 2018, particularly with contracting investment and very lacklustre consumption growth. This has resulted in significant weakness in domestically exposed equities. There is a risk that this weakness persists as the previously very supportive global economic backdrop continues to fade.

Market review

Over the quarter, developed equity markets were uniformly very weak in dollar terms with Japan (down 13.3%), Germany (down 15.1%) and France (down 14.8%) underperforming. Emerging markets (down 7.4% in dollar terms) were more mixed with Turkey, India and Brazil posting positive performance. 2018 has been a weak year for equity markets (down 8.2% overall).

Locally, the equity market was also weak this quarter (down 4.9%), with Financials (down 2%) outperforming - Capitec, Absa and Nedbank were strong (up 9.8%, 6.5% and 3.8% respectively).

Industrials were down 6.8%, with heavyweights Naspers (down 5.2%) and Richemont (down 19.3%) contributing negatively. Retailers (Pepkor up 31.8%, Spar up 15.2% and Woolworths up 11.1%) outperformed, while Tongaat Hulett (down 24.6%), Mediclinic (down 23.6%) and AB Inbev (down 22.0%) detracted.

Resources were also negative this quarter (down 5.0%), with precious metals outperforming (platinum miners up 18.4% and gold miners up 38.1%) and bulk and diversified miners lagging. Standout positive performers were Anglogold Ashanti (up 48.5%) and Impala Platinum (up 33.4%).

The local market had a weak year (down 8.5%) with divergent sectoral performances: Industrials were down 17.7%, Financials were down 4.1% and Resources were up 17.9%. Large caps (down 8.1%) outperformed mid caps and small caps (down 9.5% and 14.6% respectively).

For a number of years, extreme unconventional monetary stimulus in the form of price agnostic asset purchases has distorted asset prices across the globe. Global bond yields remain very low (pricing in extremely low levels of future long-term inflation), corporate bond credit spreads are depressed and equity prices are still fairly high, especially in sectors where growth prospects are well appreciated.

Global bond rates are rising from the record low levels of 2016, accompanied by tentative signs of rising inflation, particularly in the US (although bond rates have retreated in the last quarter). Importantly, the rate of total global central bank asset purchases peaked in early 2017 and is steadily reducing as monetary stimulus programs are withdrawn. These changes in trend are causing a more normal (higher) level of market volatility and a welcome increase in dispersion across equities, as well as across asset classes – a better environment for stock pickers.

Fund performance and positioning

Strong stock selection from our local equity holdings along with a positive contribution from our holdings in sukuks were the largest contributors this quarter.

Strong local equity contributors this quarter were our high conviction mid cap holdings: Datatec, Metair, Clover and Northam Platinum. Key detractors were AECI and Tongaat Hulett.

Our global holdings detracted significantly from performance this quarter due to certain abnormally weak stock performances. Key negative contributors were Allergan, Nisshinbo and Covestro, while Corning outperformed.

Despite a global backdrop of strong (though decelerating) economic growth, tightening monetary policy, risks of negative disruptions as Chinese economic growth continues to trend lower, and a local market facing a very weak economy, we are more positive on the outlook for financial markets, given sharply lower asset prices.

We are optimistic that more normal financial conditions are proving to be a much better environment for stock picking. We retain a particularly high exposure to a selection of local mid-cap stocks which offer compelling upside from a number of diverse stock specific factors and should provide positive alpha uncorrelated to the general market. An example is African sugar, starch and land company Tongaat Hulett.

Tongaat Hulett is in the midst of a perfect storm. A global glut of sugar and low world sugar price is depressing earnings from its sugar operations at the same time that it has battled with realising planned land sales. Despite ongoing resilience in its starch business, group profits have fallen to trough levels, but we believe better results are around the corner. Sugar profits should rebound due to higher tariffs on imports in SA, a better world sugar price and more favourable currencies. Land cashflows should resume and new management has a large cost base to trim and a better strategy to formulate. We see significant value in Tongaat Hulett at these levels.