

The fund was up 2.2% in the first quarter, ahead of its (CPI + 2%) benchmark of 1.1%, and up 6.2% over the past year. Particularly positive performance contributions were noted from long bonds, foreign equities and equity hedging. The fund is up 9.7% pa over the last five years (ranked third in category over this period) and up 8.4% pa over the last ten years (ranked second over this period). Since its inception in 2011, the fund has returned 8.4% pa.

### **Economic backdrop**

US economic growth is moderating from healthy levels due to headwinds from sharply rising interest rates, waning fiscal stimulus, less buoyant residential investment, notably higher consumer inflation and subdued business sentiment given geopolitical concerns. The US labour market remains resilient with household balance sheets robust, although consumer confidence is low.

Europe's economy is weak, with high inflation (although down significantly from the peak, European energy prices are still very elevated) and low consumer confidence. Although the war in Ukraine continues to impact, success in reducing gas consumption, securing alternative energy sources and warm winter weather has helped to prevent a deeper contraction. Manufacturing and exports, particularly German automotive production, are benefiting from easing global supply chain frictions and production recovery in the semi-conductor sector.

Recent banking sector stress in the USA (caused by grossly inadequate balance sheet management within regional banks) and Europe (following the collapse of Credit Suisse, due to years of large and costly investment banking mishaps) appears to have been contained, however a potential tightening in bank lending conditions may negatively affect economic activity.

Japanese economic activity has seen solid recovery following the lifting of COVID restrictions (improving business sentiment and private consumption) and continued strong export activity - all against a backdrop of an extremely loose monetary policy and very weak yen. Recent wage settlements in Japan, which have been consistently higher than expected, may be a harbinger of structurally stronger domestic consumption. As with Germany, Japanese manufacturing and exports are benefiting from easing global supply chain frictions and reduced semi-conductor lead times.

Chinese economic activity, particularly consumption, is recovering strongly from the self-enforced slowdown caused by prolonged urban pandemic lockdowns and is being aided by more accommodative financial conditions. While still weak, property market activity may be stabilizing following policy easing. Chinese government policy has shifted towards prioritising economic growth after the economy, in 2022, marked the lowest annual growth rate since the 1970's.

The outlook for other developing economies differs widely, with varied exposures to volatile and generally (still) high commodity prices (energy, metals and agricultural), recovering tourism activity and the re-opening of Chinese borders. Some poorer economies are facing extremely high food and energy inflation, which is leading to increased socio-economic and fiscal instability.

After a moderate economic rebound from the COVID lows of 2021, the outlook for the South African economy has weakened due to sharply worsening electricity and transport logistics constraints. This is despite continued strength in the primary sectors (mining and agriculture). With a large and unskilled population, South Africa continues to grapple with excessively high unemployment levels. This exacerbates social instability, particularly in the face of currently rising food and transport prices.

Growth is also severely constrained by an inadequate and acutely unstable electricity supply, underperformance of transport infrastructure, poor service delivery from weak and revenue-hungry municipalities and chronically low business confidence. For these reasons, coupled with the very large government debt burden, we remain pessimistic regarding the structural growth rate for the local economy, despite signs of some incremental government moves towards economic reforms. Additionally, there is a risk that lower future export commodity prices (particularly platinum group metals, iron ore and coal) will result in even weaker prospects.

### **Markets review**

Global markets were positive in the first quarter (up 7.9% in US dollars), with France (up 15.1%) and Germany (up 13.9%) outperforming. Emerging markets were also positive in the period (up 4.0%), albeit weaker than developed markets, with outperformance from South Korea (up 7.2%) and China (up 4.7%). Turkey (down 9.2%), India (down 6.3%) and Brazil (down 4.6%), however, underperformed.

In rand terms, the local equity market was up 5.2% in the period. Industrials outperformed (up 14.5%) with Aspen (up 34.4%), Richemont (up 27.0%) and Spar (up 24.1%) particularly positive. Pick 'n Pay (down 25.6%), Pepkor (down 11.0%) and Dis-Chem (down 9.8%) underperformed.

Financials were marginally positive (up 0.4%), with life insurers up 13.3%, banks down 2.3% and listed property down 5.1%. Sanlam (up 15.7%), Hammerson (up 15.6%) and Santam (up 14.4%) outperformed, while Transaction Capital (down 61.5%), Redefine (down 13.9%) and Resilient (down 13.3%) underperformed.

Resources underperformed the other sectors (down 4.3%) driven by weak performances delivered by Amplats (down 30.7%), Thungela (down 29.5%), Northam (down 22.7%) and Implats (down 21.2%). Gold Fields (up 37.1%), AngloGold (up 32.0%) and Harmony (up 24.5%) outperformed.

SA bonds increased by 3.4% in the quarter, outperforming cash (up 1.8%). Foreigners were sellers of SA government bonds in the period and globally bonds strengthened amid declining medium-term inflation expectations.

At their last meeting in March, the SARB increased the repo rate by 0.5%, with a generally hawkish outlook. For the quarter, the repo rate increased by 0.75%, bringing the rate up to 7.75%. While South African inflation has been below many developed markets recently, it is still above the SARB's target band and interest rates may be increased marginally more. However, the SARB will be conscious of the very weak local economy and the relatively benign inflation trajectory. South African Government bond yields remain high despite the SARB's credible efforts against inflation and we maintain a long SA bond duration position.

### **Fund performance and positioning**

Positive performance from foreign equities and South African bonds were the main contributors to fund performance. Within local equities, the key negative contributors included Anglo Platinum, Northam Platinum, Omnia and Exarro. Positive contributors in the first quarter were Prosus, Datatec and Sanlam.

Global equity contributed positively to performance and key contributors included SKF, Associated British Foods, Siemens, Bayer, Philips and Adidas. Aroundtown, JD.Com, Mitsubishi Mitsui UFJ Financial and Sumitomo Mitsui Financial particularly contributed negatively.

- We have a high exposure to long duration South African government bonds due to very high real yields on offer.
- Our property exposure is concentrated in specialist warehousing and convenience retail (through Equites and Dipula Income Fund).

Our portfolios currently have high exposure to Prosus, certain PGM miners, Anglo American, Datatec, Sanlam, MTN and a diverse range of other mispriced stocks including an array of deeply discounted local.

We continue to maintain a high weighting in Prosus, which remains undervalued despite its recent strong rally off intra-quarter lows. Its key asset, Hong Kong-listed Tencent, has a very bright, long-term future through its exposure to online Chinese economic activity. Tencent's prospects are excellent, even as it navigates the current period of high and abnormally front-loaded regulatory interventions - many of which are sensible and will lead to healthier and more sustainable future growth.

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