



Fund Objective

The portfolio is a general equity portfolio that seeks to sustain high long-term capital growth.

Fund Strategy

The portfolio's investment universe consists of equity securities, preference shares, debentures, debenture bonds, money market instruments, property shares and property related securities listed on exchanges, and assets in liquid form. The manager may from time to time invest in participatory interests in portfolios of collective investment schemes registered in the Republic of South Africa which are consistent with the portfolio's investment policy. The portfolio's equity exposure will always exceed 80% of the portfolio's net asset value. The portfolio will also be allowed to invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives) as allowed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act from time to time. The Manager shall be permitted to invest on behalf of the portfolio in offshore investments as legislation permits.

Fund Information

Ticker	PMECA
Portfolio Managers	Delphine Govender, Lonwabo Maqubela, Patrick Ntshalintshali & Glen Heinrich
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Equity - General
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX Index
Fund Size	R 85 192 563
Portfolio Launch Date*	2014/09/22
Fee Class Launch Date*	2014/09/22
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10 000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500
Income Declaration Date	June & December
Income Payment Date	1st business day of July & January
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) A-Class (%)

Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3,45
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	—
Annual Investment Management Fee	0,86
Total Expense Ratio	0,98
Transaction Cost	0,21
Total Investment Charges	1,19
TER Measurement Period	01 July 2017 - 30 June 2020

Our Manager Annual Fee has decreased by 0.40%. Our expectation is therefore that the TER will decrease.

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.

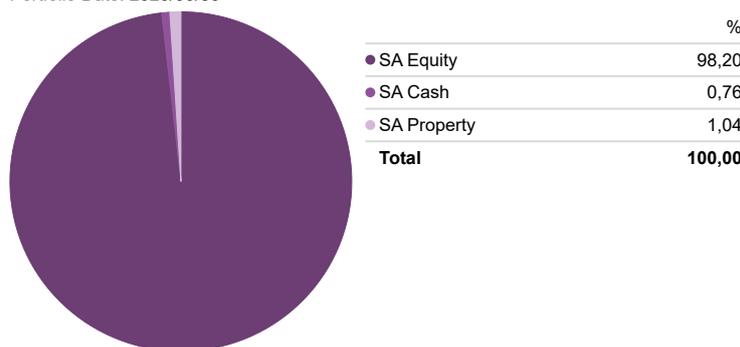
*The Perpetua Sanlam Collective Investments Equity Fund transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 24 November 2017.

Top Ten Equity Holdings

Portfolio Date: 2020/06/30	
British American Tobacco Plc	9,26
Absa Group Ltd	4,58
Standard Bank Group Ltd	4,30
Woolworths Holdings Ltd	4,27
Firststrand Ltd	4,27
Tiger Brands Ltd	4,02
Oceana Group Ltd	3,92
Anglogold Ashanti Ltd	3,58
Peregrine Holdings Ltd	3,48
Naspers Ltd	3,32

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 2020/06/30



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	-12,44	-2,76
3 Years	-7,38	-1,28
5 Years	-2,50	2,49
Since Inception	-3,88	2,56

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	-12,44	-2,76
3 Years	-20,56	-3,79
5 Years	-11,88	13,09
Since Inception	-20,96	16,22

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 2019/12/31

Highest Annual %	21,02
Lowest Annual %	-13,61

3 Year Risk Statistics

Standard Deviation	18,54
Sharpe Ratio	-0,68
Information Ratio	-0,98
Maximum Drawdown	-36,78

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

2020/06/30	1.36 cpu	2018/06/30	1.84 cpu	2016/03/31	0.87 cpu
2019/12/31	1.91 cpu	2017/12/31	0.08 cpu	2016/12/31	0.83 cpu
2019/06/30	1.59 cpu	2017/11/24	0.68 cpu	2016/06/30	1.12 cpu
2018/12/31	1.37 cpu	2017/06/30	1.45 cpu	2015/12/31	1.39 cpu



Risk Profile

Aggressive

You can afford to take on a higher level of risk (i.e., have a greater exposure to equities) because of your investment time horizon and/or your appetite for risk. You know that in taking the risk, you need to be patient if you want to achieve the results. So you are willing to invest for the long-term and are prepared to tolerate some volatility in the short term, in anticipation of the higher returns you expect to receive in five years or beyond.

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.

Capital Growth

Capital growth is the profit made on an investment, measured by the increase in its market value over the invested amount or cost price. It is also called capital appreciation.

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.

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. Investments in foreign instruments are also subject to fluctuations in exchange rates which may cause the value of the fund to go up or down. 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 Perpetua Investment Managers (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 29977, 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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Portfolio Manager Comment

As at 30 June 2020

Following a particularly grim first quarter of 2020, the second quarter brought a large recovery as the All-Share Index (ALSI) delivered 23.2% for the quarter versus -21.4% last quarter. The SWIX delivered 22.1% and the Capped SWIX delivered 21.6%. All three months of the second quarter reflected positive returns for the ALSI, in contrast to all three months of the first quarter, which all reflected negative returns. April was the strongest month of the quarter whereby the ALSI delivered 14.0%.

The positive performance in the equity markets were sourced from positive returns across SA Resources, SA Industrials and SA Financials. SA Resources was the top performing sector in Q2, returning +41.2%, strongly supported by the performance of Chemicals (+160.5%) and Gold Mining (+68.0%). SA Industrials returned +16.6%, supported strongly by Pharmaceuticals and Biotech (+52.3%) and Fixed Line Telecoms (+44.3%). SA Financials returned +12.9%, therefore reflecting the most conservative returns amongst the sectors. Large Cap stocks delivered the best performance in Q2, gaining 24.8% while Small Caps were up 17.2% and Mid Caps 15.4%.

Over the last 5 years, returns for the SA equity market have been very disappointing with the ALSI delivering +4.2% compound annual return and failing to beat cash returns at +7.2% or the ALBI at +7.5%.

The portfolio returned +18.8% for the second quarter versus +21.6% for the benchmark over the same period. Our underweight in Clicks, as well as our overweight positions in AngloGold and Sasol contributed positively to relative performance. Detractors from relative performance include our overweight positions in Tiger Brands, Netcare and British American Tobacco. Our underweight exposure in food & drug retailers and our overweight in chemicals through the quarter also contributed positively to relative returns.

In terms of portfolio positioning, we remain overweight in Industrials and underweight Resources. We are now overweight Financials, versus being marginally underweight at the end of the first quarter.

In terms of industry exposure, the portfolio remains overweight the food producers and general retailers and is underweight software & computer services and mining. Our largest overweight positions relative to the benchmark include British American Tobacco, Oceana and Woolworths. We believe these shares are good quality businesses trading at meaningful discounts to their fundamental value.

As COVID-19 spread around the globe in Q1, and its potential materially negative immediate and medium-term impact was being digested, we experienced the fastest decline in equity prices from peak to trough. For domestic equity markets, the extent of the moves was even more painful given that the broad base of South African domestic equities were reasonably priced and in some cases fundamentally undervalued even prior to the decline in the first quarter.

The way in which we sought to exploit the opportunities presented by the market was to deploy a sound strategy in how we added, reduced or adapted the positions in the portfolio. For example, we concentrated our shorter-term focus on adjusting financial forecasts for the next year and then assessed whether we were still able to uncover companies which would deliver positive net income, generate positive cash, and be able to self-fund their operations from existing cash reserves or facilities.

We evaluated the shares and sectors which we believed had been unjustifiably sold down and where certain risks were being overstated. For example, we believe that the conservatively managed banking sector will emerge in the medium to long-term but in the short term we do see real liquidity pressures. We have therefore been cautious in adding to our position too quickly but have gone overweight this sector by increasing our positions in banks we had already owned.

Portfolio Managers

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