Sygnia International Flexible FoFs

Class A
Global - Multi-Asset - Flexible

31 March 2021

LOW	LOW MEDIUM	MEDIUM	**MEDIUM HIGH**	HIGH

LESS RISK/ RETURN — **MORE RISK/ RETURN**

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

Portfolio Managers	**Kyle Hulett, Monique Davidson***
Regulation 28	**Non-Compliant**
Fund Launch Date	**10 April 2014**
Class Launch Date	**6 June 2014**
Fund Size	**R 1 279 Million**
Unit Price	**217.77**
Units in Issue	**40,757,789**

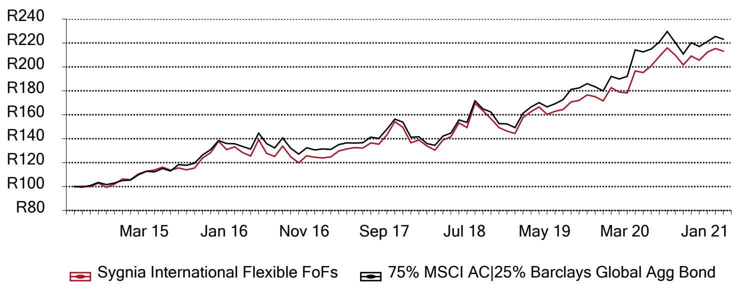
*Under Supervision

Investment Objective	**Maximisation of long-term returns with limited focus on managing the risk of short-term capital loss**
Income Distribution	**Bi-annually (September and March)** **Payment: 1 Apr 2020 - 4.74 cents per unit** **Payment: Sep 2020 - none to report**
Trustees	**Standard Bank Trustees (021 441 4100)**

Cumulative Investment Performance

Growth of R100 invested on 30 June 2014

Investment: R213.14
Benchmark: R223.13



Geographic Allocation as at 31 December 2020

Region	*Percentage*
North America	43.8%
Emerging Markets	24.5%
Europe (incl UK)	20.4%
Developed Asia Pacific	10.0%
Cash	1.2%

Performance Analysis

Periodic Performance	*Fund*	**BM*	*Difference*
1 Month	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.0%
3 Months	3.7%	2.8%	0.9%
6 Months	1.6%	1.3%	0.3%
Year to Date	3.7%	2.8%	0.9%
1 Year	19.5%	16.2%	3.3%
****3 Years**	17.8%	18.4%	-0.6%
****5 Years**	10.7%	10.8%	-0.2%
****Since Inception**	11.9%	12.6%	-0.8%

Performance as calculated by Sygnia Asset Management as at reporting date
**75% MSCI All Country World Index|25% Barclays Global Agg Bond Index*
***Annualised performance figures*

Asset Allocation

Asset Class	*Percentage*
International Equities	73.2%
International Property	3.1%
International Fixed Interest	10.0%
International Cash	13.6%
Cash	0.1%

Historical Performance

	Jan	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Year*
2016	-5.1%	1.8%	-3.7%	-2.2%	10.9%	-8.2%	-2.0%	7.0%	-6.7%	-3.9%	4.9%	-1.0%	-9.7%
2017	-0.5%	0.7%	3.9%	1.3%	0.8%	-0.3%	3.2%	-0.8%	5.7%	7.8%	-3.0%	-8.7%	9.7%
2018	1.7%	-3.6%	-2.6%	6.5%	2.0%	8.1%	-2.5%	13.5%	-3.7%	-4.1%	-4.7%	-2.0%	7.1%
2019	-1.3%	9.2%	3.2%	2.4%	-3.7%	1.6%	0.9%	3.8%	0.8%	2.6%	-0.8%	-2.0%	17.3%
2020	6.5%	-2.0%	-0.4%	10.3%	-0.7%	2.9%	3.8%	3.5%	-2.8%	-3.9%	3.6%	-1.7%	19.8%
2021	3.3%	1.5%	-1.0%										3.7%

Risk Statistics

	Fund	BM
% Negative Months	48.3%	46.7%
Avg Negative Return	-2.8%	-2.5%
Maximum Drawdown	-15.4%	-14.0%
Standard Deviation	15.9%	14.7%
Downside Deviation	7.5%	7.2%
Highest Annual Return: Nov 2016 - Oct 2017	28.6%	23.0%
Lowest Annual Return: Jun 2016 - May 2017	-4.7%	-5.7%

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	1.10%
Performance Fee*	10% of outperformance of the BM
Other costs	0.42%
VAT	0.23%
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	1.75% (Mar 2021)
Transaction Costs (TC)	0.03% (Mar 2021)
Total Investment Charge (TIC)	1.78% (Mar 2021)

Fees are inclusive of VAT

Sygnia

Sygnia International Flexible FOFs
Fund Commentary

Class A
Global - Multi-Asset - Flexible

1st Quarter 2021

LOW	LOW MEDIUM	MEDIUM	**MEDIUM HIGH**	HIGH

LESS RISK/ RETURN — MORE RISK/

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

Market Performance

Markets are up a roaring 13% in the first quarter of 2021 but with such a swift rally, the question of a bubble arises. Unfortunately, a market bubble is a phenomenon best identified with hindsight. Having said that, there are bubble characteristics that you can watch out for, such as exponential price movement, extreme valuations, retail leverage and a "this-time-its-different" investment case. Looking at price action, the only truly exponential moves seem to be linked to digital innovation and ESG. Since 2014 cryptocurrencies have risen by a factor of 160, innovation stocks are up six times, special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs) and solar energy have tripled while European renewables have doubled. A lot of this meteoric rise has happened in the last year and is most likely linked to extreme activity (relative to the past) in US retail trading. Fortunately, the recent price correction in this area has reduced some concerns.

Despite respite in most of the world, Central and Eastern Europe are currently being overrun by a third wave, forcing countries such as Italy, Estonia, and Hungary to introduce new lockdown restrictions. This comes at a time when vaccination rollout is struggling across the EU and is further complicated by developments regarding the AstraZeneca/Oxford vaccine, where the Netherlands, Ireland, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and France suspended use of the vaccine over potential blood clotting concerns. AstraZeneca and the World Health Organisation (WHO) are denying reports that the vaccine is linked to blood clotting risks. Towards the end of the month Europe restarted AstraZeneca vaccines following a safety endorsement from the European Medicines Agency, but now the EU is threatening to stop exports of the vaccine from EU production facilities into the UK and ongoing bickering continues between EU countries over all vaccine allocations. South Africa has vaccinated just over 200 000 people. However, the South African government has not yet set up the required compensation to cover damage claims as the rollout is still part of a clinical trial; and incoming shipments of the Johnson & Johnson vaccines have been delayed.

In the month, Congress passed President Joe Biden's $1.9 trillion Covid relief bill - the second largest ever US fiscal stimulus package. This adds $1.9trn worth of fiscal stimulus on top of the $900bn already introduced by former president, Donald Trump, at the end of last year, bringing the total estimated combined fiscal support from these two packages to the significant amount of 13% of GDP.

Focus now turns to Biden's $2.25trn infrastructure package, a massive number. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the current value of government fixed assets considered as infrastructure is about $6trn, so this represents about more than a third of the stock of fixed assets. Concerns are now being raised about inflation risks, given the huge amount of stimulus. Clearly the US has learned from Japan and is fighting tooth and nail to avoid deflation. In the short-term, inflation and US rates will certainly rise, but we maintain that this will be a one- or two-year event.

The biggest challenge facing advanced economies remains the weak rate of productivity growth. This is a result of several factors including:

- quantitative easing.
- low rates of business cost of capital which allows inefficient businesses to survive; and
- the failure of new "social media" digital technologies to feed through into productivity.

Remember that all stimulus is just stealing from the future. Biden is already planning the first major federal tax hike since 1993 to help pay for his long-term economic programme.

The tax changes in the infrastructure program will likely include repealing portions of Donald's 2017 tax law that benefitted corporations and wealthy individuals and making the tax code more progressive by providing relief for middle-class households. Taxes are low by historical standards. Biden's plan sees the corporate tax rate rising from 21% to 28%.

The South African economy contracted by 7.0% in 2020 from an increase of 0.2% in 2019. While this was better than expected, electricity generation continues to constrain growth. Load shedding continued unabated in March. Aside from Eskom's spiralling debt, fading sales, and ailing power stations, the utility faces another unsustainable predicament. There is a growing trend of serious allegations against executives from staff who have been taken to task for underperformance, with more than 3 686 of Eskom's 44 000 employees facing disciplinary proceedings.

South Africa announced preferred bidders to provide emergency power to prevent load shedding. The eight bidders - Acwa Power Project DA, Karpowership SA Coega/ Saldanha/ Richards Bay, Mulilo Total Coega, Mulilo Total, Hydra Storage, Oya Energy Hybrid Facility and Umoyilanga Energy - will provide a total of 1.8MW from various technologies to be connected to the grid by August 2022. There is some concern as a number of these projects are foreign-owned, expensive, and using dirty power. Turkish-owned Karpowership ships are anchored off our shores and produce power via Liquid Natural Gas while Acwa is a Saudi company. Black ownership for these projects is at 41%, according to Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy Minister, Gwede Mantashe. A pending request for proposals for procurement of an additional 2600MW for private power producers is expected to further boost energy supply. Pension funds will be able to invest in a number of these projects as part of the new Private Public Pension Infrastructure Programme. Draft regulation 28 has several shortcomings, and Sygnia has submitted feedback to National Treasury.

China's economic activity surged in the first two months of the year, exports soared 61% in dollar terms reflecting strong global demand and imports climbed 22.2% highlighting a divergence in the economy as demand for iron ore and crude slowed and imports of high-tech parts accelerated. China's 14th five-year plan has a dedicated section for tech development with the clear objective of self-reliance for the country. The plan lays out seven technology research areas of focus including artificial intelligence, quantum computing, semi-conductors, and space. Premier Li Keqiang said that China would increase research and development spending by more than 7% a year over the next four years, in pursuit of "major breakthroughs" in technology.

We've seen increased focus on regulation with China's antitrust regulator issuing fines against some of its largest tech giants including Tencent. Alibaba has been asked to dispose of its media assets. Alibaba, China's largest e-commerce operator, is planning to offer its bargains service on rival Tencent Holdings' WeChat platform in a major concession to regulators seeking to crack down on monopolies.

While Covid-19 is not quite done with us yet, the pace of events (and recovery) is picking up. Leaders the world over can be seen to be taking swift action to correct the plummets of 2020 by putting recovery plans into motion. From concrete steps locally to address South Africa's energy crisis to Biden's stimulus package and infrastructure plans in the US, to China's ambitious 14th five-year-plan– all point to concerted efforts to ease financial pressures by stimulating growth and pressing forward. How successful each of these initiatives will be remains to be seen (and a sigh of relief is not in order yet), the shoots of a global recovery are already breaking ground.

Fund Performance

The Sygnia International Flexible Fund of Funds returned 3.7% for the quarter, outperforming its benchmark, which returned 2.8%. The first quarter of 2021 picked up where 2020 left off, with the MSCI World Index up close to 5% in the quarter and many markets reaching new highs across the globe. Emerging markets responded positively over the past year, outperforming their developed market counterparts by over 4% with a return of 58%.

Despite the rollout of vaccines across the globe, many countries face a third wave and have been forced into new lockdowns. In the US, President Joe Biden revealed his USD1.9 trillion Covid relief bill, the second largest US fiscal stimulus package ever.

While Covid-19 is not quite done with us yet, the pace of events (and recovery) is picking up. Leaders the world over are taking action to correct the lows of 2020 by putting recovery plans into motion, including Biden's stimulus package and infrastructure plans in the US and China's ambitious 14th five-year-plan. How successful each of these initiatives will be remains to be seen (and a sigh of relief is not yet in order), but the shoots of a global recovery are breaking ground.

The fund remains well positioned to manage the risk around these events and remains true to its mandate of delivering strong long-term real returns with a focus on longer-term capital preservation.

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

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Sygnia

Important information to consider before investing

Investment Objective & Strategy

The Sygnia International Flexible Fund of Funds is a portfolio that aims to deliver an annual return in excess of the return of the benchmark. The high equity offshore fund seeks to outperform its composite benchmark of 75% MSCI All Country World Index and 25% Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index on a regular basis and operates on a fund of funds basis and has exposure to both foreign equities and fixed interest assets through a number of underlying funds managed by different managers selected by Sygnia. The fund uses tactical asset allocation to reduce risk and enhance returns. Derivatives are allowed for efficient portfolio management.

Balancing Risk and Reward

The Sygnia International Flexible Fund of Funds has a strategic allocation to global equities of 75% and 100% exposure to the volatility of the rand. As a result, it has a medium to high risk profile. It is a suitable investment for investors seeking currency diversification and higher returns who are willing to tolerate higher volatility and aim to maximise capital accumulation over a longer-term time horizon.

The recommended investment term for investors in the Sygnia International Flexible Fund of Funds is a minimum of five years. The fund has a high risk profile as it is fully invested in global equities. The risk is managed by spreading investments across geographical regions and well diversified indices. This ensures diversification of sources of returns over market cycles. Tactical allocation is used to take advantage of changing market dynamics in an efficient and cost-effective manner and as a risk management tool in volatile markets. The fund invests in underlying unit trusts which predominantly invest in equities. 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 other unit trusts portfolios, 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. This may impact on liquidity and in the case of foreign securities, the repatriation of funds.

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. 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.

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Fees*

A fund of funds is a portfolio that invests in portfolios of collective investment schemes that levy their own charges, which could result in a higher fee structure for the fund of funds. Performance-based fees are calculated in terms of the supplemental deed fee for certain of the underlying portfolios. This performance fee will be paid to the underlying investment manager only when the underlying portfolio performance exceeds that if its benchmark. The performance fee of the Fund of Funds, if any, shall be calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly. The performance fee is based on a sharing rate of 10% on the outperformance of the benchmark, where the portfolio has been in existence for more than 365 days. Where the portfolio has been in existence for less than 365 days, this percentage will be pro-rated based on the number of days since inception.

A schedule of fees and charges is available on request from Sygnia. Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, STT, 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 year. 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.

Foreign Securities

The fund may also invest in foreign securities, which may be exposed to macroeconomic, settlement, political, tax, reporting or illiquidity risk factors that may be different to similar investments in South African markets. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying investments to go up or down.

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 permissible deductions from the portfolio, divided by the number of units in issue. Forward pricing is used and fund valuations take place at approximately 15:00 each business day. Purchases and redemption requests must be received by the manager 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.

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.

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).

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