

Please note that the commentary is for the retail class of the fund.

The world is in an unprecedented crisis. We now have mandatory lockdowns in many countries, global travel has been banned and social distancing has become the norm. These actions will no doubt lead to a deep global recession. The depth of the recession is likely to be severe, but we cannot know the duration. This uncertainty will weigh on investors' expectations of when a recovery might start. Investors have tried to find parallels with other global crises, such as wars and the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, but there is no easy comparison. We have never had such a long period of mandated economic inactivity.

Policymakers, led by the US Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank, have responded with aggressive monetary stimulus, which has provided much-needed liquidity to panicked markets. Economies that can afford it have also introduced extraordinary fiscal measures. It is too early to say whether these measures will be successful or not, but the speed and co-ordination of global policy actions provide a small level of comfort.

Despite these measures, the economic implications of forced lockdowns are enormous. Do companies that are forced to close still pay rentals to landlords? Do they pay interest on loans to banks or rates and taxes to local authorities? Do they continue to pay employees, and for how long? The answers will be different depending on the country and the company, but it has created huge uncertainty in the minds of investors as to how to value banks and property companies, for example.

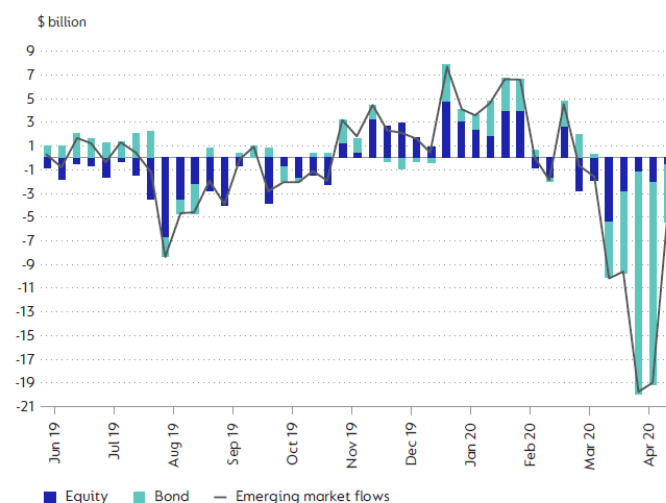
Against this backdrop, the Fund delivered a disappointing performance of -5.8% over the last year. We have not been able to protect capital, as most asset classes (except for cash) have delivered deeply negative returns. The swiftness and scale of asset price moves has been staggering - global stock markets are down 20-25%, emerging market currencies are down 10-13%, and global property is down 28-33%. Going into this crisis, the Fund was reasonably conservatively positioned. We were sitting at a 44% weighting in risk assets, which was well below our maximum weighting of 50%. We were also below our maximum 30% offshore exposure, with the Fund's weight at 22%. This was because we felt that:

- Global equity markets were expensive after a number of years of strong multiple re-rating. In February, we felt that the market was being too complacent about rising Covid-19 risks, so we bought some put options on the S&P 500.
- Global bond markets were yielding negligible to negative real returns.
- We were cautious on the earnings prospects of our domestic South African (SA) equity counters in a constrained growth environment. Within SA equity exposure, the bulk of our holdings sat in the global rand hedge shares such as Naspers/Prosus and British American Tobacco (BAT)/Reinet.
- We were concerned about the ability of SA property companies to defend and grow their distributable earnings. Consequently, we had a very small exposure to SA property, mainly focused on those counters with defensive balance sheets.

- Local fixed income bonds were offering us attractive real returns, with our carve-out yielding more than 9%. With long-term inflation expected to remain in the 4% to 5% range, this yield met our inflation plus 3% return hurdle. The lower risk asset and offshore weighting was made up with the allocation to domestic fixed income.

Unfortunately, this positioning was not nearly cautious enough and did not provide the capital protection or stability in returns we expected. Extreme global risk aversion led to a scramble for safe-haven assets and punished not only traditional risk assets but also led to wholesale outflows from emerging market bond funds (see graph below, courtesy of Barclays Capital). Foreign and local investors used relatively liquid SA fixed income assets as a source of funding. The volatility in the SA bond space can be demonstrated by the 10-year SA government bond yield swinging from a 9.5% yield at the beginning of March to a high of almost 13% on 24 March. Our fixed income selection, which includes inflation-linked bonds and floating credit, performed far better than the All Bond Index, but was still negative for the quarter.

EMERGING MARKET EQUITY AND BOND FLOWS



Source: Barclays Capital

Within equities, our selection was also defensive. The Fund's two largest holdings, namely Naspers and BAT, held up well, as did the food retailers. However, the banks were very weak and detracted from the returns. Overall, the equity portion delivered -19.4% over the last year compared to the -24.5% of the Capped Shareholder Weighted Index benchmark.

How are we positioned now and what changes have we made?

1. We have increased our SA fixed income allocation. With the repricing in yields and by adding to our exposure, our fixed income allocation is now sitting at a yield close to 11%, which we think is extremely attractive when compared to a return from cash of c.4.25% by the end of this year. We also do not expect a material increase in inflation over the next year or two as the economy will be very weak. We acknowledge that domestic fundamentals have deteriorated with the Covid-19 crisis, but virtually every country in the world is facing a similar situation. Lower growth will contribute to an increased government debt burden and a widening fiscal deficit. We think SA bonds have more than priced in these risks. Spreads look attractive versus SA cash and real yields look compelling

when compared to emerging market and developed market peers. We have a balanced mix of exposure across government and corporate nominal bonds and Inflation-Linked Bonds.

2. We have removed our S&P 500 put position as markets fell away. Other than these moves, there has been no increase in our global or local equity exposure yet. We will remain true to our investment style of adding to holdings when we see compelling long-term value. Once the contagion is brought under control, global equities could start to look past the short-term economic hit, especially with the support from large quantitative easing programmes, fiscal stimulus and low oil prices. Within local equities, equity selection will be critical. Many domestic companies will see their earnings bases severely re-set with the Covid-19-related restriction of economic activity and the slump in global trade. After struggling with a muted economy for many years, the ability to cut costs and capital expenditure even further is simply not there or will materially hamper their recovery prospects. After rebasing our internal fair values, as well as our earnings and dividend expectations for the Covid-19 shock, our current basket of SA equity holdings gives us an upside to fair value north of 60%. This is still very much skewed to the global and hedge shares and, if valuations are compelling, we will recycle some of this into domestic companies.
3. Global bonds remain terribly unattractive and, while property stocks have suffered an enormous derating, we have not added in this uncertain climate yet. As mentioned earlier, the knock-on effects of enforced lockdowns on landlords are still unclear and one of the consequences is far lower or no dividends for a period of time.

The social distancing measures, if enforced, should lead to a slowing in Covid-19 infection rates over the next month or so. It is hoped that it will spread the burden on the healthcare system and give more time for a combination of herd immunity to build, medical treatment and finally a vaccine to be developed. At some point, a slow return to normality (although there are still likely to be some social distancing measures in place) will start. Markets are forward-looking and will anticipate a recovery. Investors should not wait for good news to be clear. By then, the markets will have already rallied. Many companies' share prices have reacted as though the current crisis is permanent and trade far below our assessment of fair value. There may well be more short-term pain, but trying to time the exact bottom is impossible.

In conclusion, the lack of capital protection from the Fund over the last year was deeply unsatisfactory, coming mainly from the adverse events over the last month. The fixed income component performance was especially disappointing. Our expectation from this point is for asset prices to normalise, which will allow the Fund to recover materially. It has been a volatile time in markets, but attractive valuations and yields cannot be ignored. We remain committed to only adding assets to our clients' portfolios that we believe offer a sufficient margin of safety and are adequately priced for the underlying risk.

Portfolio managers
Charles de Kock and Pallavi Ambekar
as at 31 March 2020