

Sygnia Itrix New China Sectors ETF

Global - Equity - General

30 June 2022

Portfolio Managers	Sygnia Asset Management
Inception	20 April 2022
Fund Size	R 210 Million
NAV Price	3 352 cents
Units in Issue	6 251 500

Fund Information	
Classification	Regional - Equity - General
Asset Allocation	100% Offshore
NAV/Index Ratio	ca. 1/1000
Financial Year End	31 December
Index Tracking	S&P New China Sectors Index
Dividend Distribution	Semi-annual distribution
NAV Publication	Daily on sygnia.co.za
Portfolio Valuation	Close of relevant market
Foreign exchange source	World Market fix rate 16:00pm EST

Top 10 Holdings	
Instrument	Percent
Tencent Holdings Ord Shs	8.7%
Alibaba Group Holding Ord Shs	8.0%
Kweichow Moutai Ord Shs A	7.4%
AIA Group Ord Shs	5.5%
Meituan Ord Shs	3.9%
JD.com Class A Ord Shs	2.6%
Wuliangye Yibin Ord Shs A	2.2%
Midea Group Ord Shs A	1.9%
Baidu Class A Ord Shs	1.8%
Ping An Insurance (Group) Co of China Ord Shs H	1.8%

Investment Objective

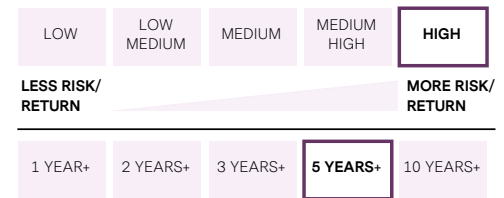
To replicate the price and yield performance of the S&P New China Sectors Index

Income Distribution

Bi-Annually (December and June)

Trustees

Standard Bank Trustees (021 441 4100)



Listing Information	
Exchange	JSE Limited
Exchange Code	SYGCN
Trading Currency	ZAR
Portfolio Currency	USD
ISIN	ZAE000309159
RIC	SYGCNJJ
Bloomberg Ticker	SYGCN SJ Equity
Trading Hours	9:00 am - 16:50 pm
Transaction cut-off	JSE trading hours

Asset Allocation		
Asset	Percent	Allocation
International Equity	99.1%	
International Cash	0.9%	

Geographic Allocation		
Region	Percent	Allocation
China	89.5%	
Hong Kong	9.3%	
Cayman Islands	0.3%	
Other	0.9%	

Sector Allocation		
Sector	Percent	Allocation
Consumer Discretionary	31.7%	
Consumer Staples	21.9%	
Communication Services	14.9%	
Health Care	11.3%	
Financials	8.5%	
Industrials	4.0%	
Utilities	3.6%	
Information Technology	3.2%	
Cash	0.9%	

Portfolio Performance Analysis				
Period	Sygnia Itrix New China Sectors**	S&P New China Sectors Index (ZAR)**	S&P New China Sectors Index (USD)**	Sygnia Itrix New China Sectors (TR)
Since Inception	13.8%	14.2%	10.2%	13.8%

Performance of the fund is calculated by Sygnia Asset Management as at reporting date.
 *A positive performance in currency reflects a depreciation of ZAR against base currency and vice versa.
 **Price return.

Fees	
Management Fee	0.50%
VAT	0.08%
Other costs	-0.08%
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.50%
Transaction Costs (TC)	Not applicable at this time
Total Investment Charge (TIC)	Not applicable at this time

Sygnia Itrix New China Sectors ETF

Fund Commentary

Global - Equity - General

2nd Quarter 2022

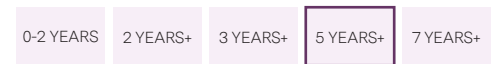
RISK PROFILE



LESS RISK/
RETURN

MORE RISK/
RETURN

TIME HORIZON



Market Performance

Global markets sold off sharply in June. The US officially entered bear market territory as the Fed tightened the base rate by 75bps – its biggest hike since 1994. The ensuing sell-off resulted in US markets falling 24% from January peaks and put one topic on every talk show: recession. Fed Chair Jerome Powell's stated aim of 3.4% base rates in the US by year end caused business sentiment to sour. These sentiments were echoed globally as the World Bank again revised its global growth outlook for 2022 down to only 2.9%, down from April's 3.2% estimate and January's 4.1% estimate.

Some economic indicators suggest plain sailing ahead, and the usual "recession warning" indicators are not flashing red. The yield curve and the US Leading Economic Index (LEI) are positive. The latter historically contracts year-on-year (YoY) in the lead-up to recessions, but its last reading was 3.0% YoY – far from recession-warning territory.

US inflation surprised to the upside at a historic 8.6%, and the inflation headwinds pushed the University of Michigan's consumer-sentiment survey down to its lowest reading since 1978. A recession in the US is unlikely for a couple of reasons. First, core inflation continued to fall, from 6.2% to 6% YoY, as did inflation breadth measures. With mortgage rates increasing by more than 2% so far this year and the shelter sub-index comprising about a third of the core CPI index, a dip in demand for homes is likely to ease inflation conditions.

China's reopening should improve global supply chain snarls, and transitory components such as shipping and freight conditions are improving alongside supply in key products like semiconductors and fertilisers. Some commodities may even follow the price of palm oil, which is now actually down after soaring prices encouraged production year to date and additional supply came online from Indonesia and Malaysia. As a result of the US consumer's relatively strong footing, the Fed can afford to raise rates faster and harder than its peers. This is partly attributable to generous Covid support but also to appreciating asset prices, with average US household net worth growing 30% since the midst of Covid, compared to only 12% for the EU and UK.

These trends are likely amplified by some labour market statistics, particularly the US labour force participation rate, which was last recorded at 62.3% (1.1% below pre-pandemic levels). Wage growth has been most pronounced at the bottom end of income distribution, where higher wages are required to incentivise worker participation. A recovery in the participation rate could allow payrolls to grow alongside unemployment rates.

Chinese leaders ushered in yet another era of expansionary rhetoric in June. Over the next business cycle, the Xi Jinping administration has vowed to "let 100 flowers bloom", referencing a set of policy shifts aimed at improving growth in the Chinese technology sector through deregulation. Beijing's issuance of its second batch of gaming licenses after a seven-month freeze seems to be a step towards this promise.

Total new social financing rebounded to RMB2.79 trillion from RMB910 billion in April as bank-extended loans nearly tripled to RMB1.89 trillion. The increased levels of spending were backed by trade expansion, with the Chinese balance of payments enjoying tailwinds of a 16.9% increase in export growth, largely thanks to fewer disruptions across supply chains compared to a year earlier. China's relatively low 2.1% inflation figure came in below expectation and is ideal for the current global setting, paving the way for the Chinese Communist Party to enact a more expansionary monetary and fiscal policy.

Corruption dominated South African headlines in June, from President Cyril Ramaphosa's game farm robbery to the pending extradition of the Guptas and the suspension of a key PIC executive. Acting Chief Justice Raymond Zondo's reports remain a key line of attack for the Ramaphosa faction. The final instalment of the inquiry concluded the four-year, R10-billion investigation and recommended the prosecution of scores of high-ranking political officials.

Despite SA GDP growth of 1.9% for the quarter to end March, the economy remains stuck in its longest downward cycle since WWII. Policy paralysis, weak business sentiment and turbulent socio-economic conditions continue to hamper fixed investment spending, as evidenced by stage six loadshedding for the first time since 2019, on the back of unlawful and unprotected labour action.

Transnet became the most recent state-owned fiscal monster, with Moody's citing insufficient resources to repay a bond maturing next month and placing the company on review for a downgrade. With the momentum adding up against SA's beleaguered SOEs, it is hoped that Eskom will set an example. The UK, US, Germany, France and the EU are plotting SA's path out of coal-powered loadshedding via an \$8.5-billion climate finance deal.

June's shifts in economic conditions, particularly around the US inflation vs recession narrative, have driven volatility in global financial markets. Generally, we expect volatility to remain heightened, and we continue to find value in more defensive plays such as value, healthcare and self-recovery stories, and we anticipate that this trend will continue as global inflation remains elevated. We prefer China over the US, at least until inflation peaks, giving US small-cap tech some breathing room. While the US sways between monetary policy and more intervention, China is lining up a compelling case for the next business cycle's bullishness. We anticipate a rotation in growth from the US to Asia, where government support and a post-Covid dividend is attractive.

Surging energy prices remain a risk. A reduction in Russian gas has left Germany exposed, making them dependent on their European partners to share the pain. And a further sustained rise in energy prices would make central bankers nervous enough to push the global economy into a recession. We think central banks will choose higher inflation over recessions. Of course, this route could still mean recessions, particularly in Europe, where there is lots of vulnerability.

Fund Performance

The Sygnia Itrix New China Sectors ETF was launched in April 2022 and as per regulation, "since inception" return figures will only be available from 6 months.

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Important information to consider before investing

Investment Objective and Strategy

The objective of the Sygnia Itrix New China Sectors ETF is to provide an investment vehicle that gives easy access to investors who want to achieve long-term capital appreciation tracking the performance of the S&P New China Sectors Index (.SPNCSUP) (“the benchmark”). The S&P New China Sectors Index measures the performance of China- and Hong Kong-domiciled companies in consumption- and service-oriented industries. All Chinese share classes, including A-shares and offshore listings, are eligible for inclusion. To achieve this objective, the Sygnia Itrix New China Sectors ETF tracks the S&P New China Sectors Index as closely as is practically and feasibly possible by buying the securities that substantially make up the index in similar weightings to the index. To align its holdings to the benchmark, the portfolio will be rebalanced whenever the index is rebalanced.

Balancing risk and reward

The Fund has a 100% strategic allocation to global equities. The risk in the Fund is managed by spreading investments across sectors and individual shares. The structure of the Fund is dictated by the composition of the S&P New China Sectors Index. The S&P New China Sectors Index is designed to measure the performance of China- and Hong Kong-domiciled companies in consumption and service-oriented industries. All Chinese share classes including A-shares and offshore listings are eligible for inclusion.

Fees

A schedule of fees and charges is available on request from Sygnia Itrix. Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, STT, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. Sygnia Itrix ETFs are Exchange Traded Funds that trade on stock exchanges and may therefore incur additional costs associated with listed securities. Sygnia Itrix 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 three years. 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 invests 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.

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.

Exchange Traded Funds vs Unit Trusts

Whilst both unit trusts and ETFs are regulated and registered under the Collective Investment Scheme Control Act, ETFs trade on stock exchanges just like any other listed, tradable security. Unlike a unit trust, which can be bought or sold only at the end of the trading day, an ETF can be traded intraday, during exchange trading hours.

How are NAV prices calculated?

Net Asset Value (NAV) 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. The price at which ETFs trade on an Exchange may differ from the NAV price published at the close of the trading day, because of intraday price movements in the value of the constituent basket of securities.

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Minimum Disclosure Document - Issue Date: 12 Jul 2022

