

Sygnia Itrix New China Sectors ETF

Minimum Disclosure Document (MDD)
Global - Equity - General

30 September 2024

Portfolio Managers **Sygnia Asset Management**
Inception **20 April 2022**
Fund Size **R 92 Million**
NAV Price **3 129 cents**
Units in Issue **2 928 155**

Investment Objective

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

Income Distribution

Bi-Annually (December and June)

Payment: 12 Jan 2024 - 19.15249 cents per unit

Payment: 10 Jul 2024 - 9.33748 cents per unit

Trustees

Standard Bank Trustees (021 441 4100)

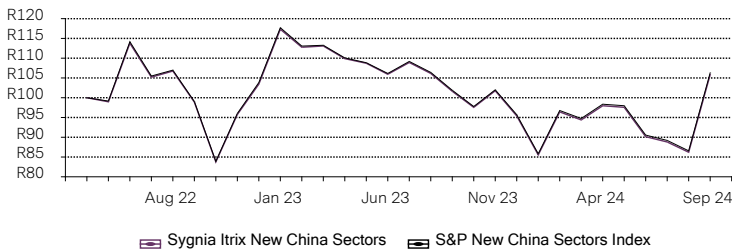
Fund Information

Classification	Global - 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

Cumulative Investment Performance

Growth of R100 invested on 30 April 2022

Investment: R105,82
Benchmark: R106,29



Cumulative investment performance is for illustrative purposes only and is calculated using the NAV before any distributable income and management fee.

Top 10 Holdings

Instrument	Percent
Tencent Holdings Ord Shs	10.0%
Alibaba Group Holding Ord Shs	9.1%
Kweichow Moutai Ord Shs A	6.7%
AIA Group Ord Shs	4.8%
PDD Holdings ADS	4.1%
Meituan Ord Shs	4.0%
Midea Group Ord Shs A	2.3%
JD.com Class A Ord Shs	2.2%
China Yangtze Power Ord Shs A	1.9%
Ping An Insurance (Group) Co of China Ord Shs H	1.8%

Historical Performance

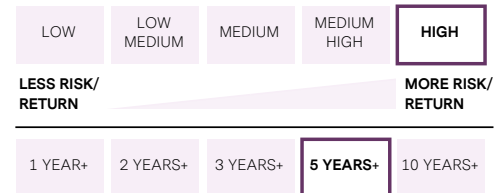
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2022					-1.0%	15.0%	-7.5%	1.5%	-7.4%	-15.3%	14.3%	8.0%	3.4%
2023	13.4%	-3.9%	0.3%	-2.8%	-1.1%	-2.6%	2.8%	-2.6%	-4.2%	-4.0%	4.3%	-6.3%	-7.8%
2024	-10.3%	12.7%	-2.1%	3.8%	-0.4%	-7.6%	-1.5%	-2.9%	22.7%				10.9%

Since inception performance figures are available on request.

Risk Statistics

	Fund	^BM
% Negative Months	62.1%	62.1%
Average Negative Month	-4.6%	-4.6%
Largest Drawdown	-27.1%	-27.1%
Standard Deviation	29.5%	29.5%
Downside Deviation	13.3%	13.3%
Highest Annual Return: Nov 2022 - Oct 2023	16.5%	16.5%
Lowest Annual Return: Feb 2023 - Jan 2024	-27.1%	-27.1%
Annualised Tracking Error (Active Return) (12 Mths)	-0.2%	-
Annualised Tracking Error (Std Dev of Active Return) (29 Mths)	0.2%	-

The risk statistics reflected above are calculated on a 60-month or since-inception basis, depending on which period is shorter.



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	98.9%	

Sector Allocation

Sector	Percent	Allocation
Consumer Discretionary	35.9%	
Communication Services	16.8%	
Consumer Staples	16.3%	
Health Care	9.3%	
Financials	8.4%	
Utilities	4.5%	
Industrials	4.1%	
Information Technology	3.6%	
Other	1.1%	

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)
1 Year	4.1%	4.3%	14.0%	5.4%
Since Inception	2.4%	2.6%	-1.0%	3.4%

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% **
Other costs	0.01% **
VAT	0.08%
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.59% (Sep 2024)
Transaction Costs (TC)	0.07% (Sep 2024)
Total Investment Charge (TIC)	0.66% (Sep 2024)

**Fees are exclusive of VAT

Sygnia Itrix New China Sectors ETF

Fund commentary

Minimum disclosure document (MDD)
Global - Equity - General

3rd Quarter 2024

Market performance

The S&P 500 closed at record highs after the first cut in the current cycle by the Federal Reserve. The Fed cut interest rates by 0.5% and updated its economic projections to reflect increased confidence for lower inflation while raising risks around the labour market. Despite the cooling labour market, the consumer sector appears robust. Household wealth has significantly increased on the back of rising values in both housing and financial markets, and household balance sheets are in good shape, having undergone a prolonged period of deleveraging. With reduced debt levels and increased net worth, the debt service ratio is at manageable levels, consumers are less under pressure to save for debt repayment and credit is expanding alongside bank loan growth. The Atlanta Fed's GDPNow model projects a healthy annualised gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 2.9% for the third quarter, suggesting a robust US economy.

Looking beyond the first US rate cut, the question becomes whether this is an opportune time to invest in small-cap stocks and real estate. Over half of the bottom 1 000 companies in the Russell 3000 are unprofitable, a stark contrast to the 10% of 1996. The economic landscape is complicated by the fact that interest rates are unlikely to return to the near-zero levels of the Covid-19 pandemic. This persistent higher-rate environment could inhibit recovery for many small-cap firms, particularly those that survived in the era of low rates but that may not be fundamentally sound enough to thrive now. While a decrease in interest rates could provide some relief for the property sector given its high levels of leverage, the ongoing structural challenges posed by remote work and the rise of online shopping continue to disrupt the demand-supply balance in real estate. These factors suggest that even with rate cuts, fundamental issues within the sector may persist, making recovery uncertain.

China's central bank unveiled a huge stimulus package to boost its economy, sending commodities and emerging market stocks higher. Key interest rates were cut and plans were announced to reduce the bank's required reserve ratio to its lowest level since 2018. Mortgage rates were lowered and rules for second home purchases will be eased. 100% of loans for local governments buying unsold homes will be covered, up from 60%. A stock stabilisation fund of 500 billion yuan was also announced, with measures to encourage mergers and acquisitions to be announced soon. This is a step in the right direction but is unlikely to sufficiently improve domestic consumer confidence, and China faces a significant deflationary spiral. Weak demand conditions are further reflected in stagnating imports, and the housing sector is still struggling with excess supply, showing a sharp decline in both housing starts and sales. China is also experiencing a large trade surplus as it attempts to export its excess production.

The core issue is not that the Chinese government has excessive debt – this debt can be financed domestically – but that the ageing population and property market crunch have diminished consumer confidence and spending. The government needs to step in with supportive fiscal spend, i.e. take on more debt.

South African assets and the rand rallied on the back of the Fed cuts, which weakened the dollar and lowered global interest rates, and further on the Chinese stimulus, which drove up commodity prices and resources. The South African Reserve Bank cut interest rates by 0.25% – less than the Fed despite SA inflation being closer to target. The new two-pot retirement system went online in September; outflows so far seem lower than expected, which may mean less of a once-off boost to GDP. We remain neutral on SA assets.

The S&P Global flash purchasing managers (PMIs) indexes show that the contraction in manufacturing activity in developed markets has accelerated. The weakness in Europe is likely driven by China moving up the value chain and by ongoing high energy prices, while the weakness in the US is a result of the ongoing normalisation of Covid goods spend. Services PMIs continue to expand in most regions. We remain overweight US, where the US consumer accounts for 69% of GDP. The US is a consumption-based economy and is often seen as the global consumer of last resort; while headwinds are rising, the US consumer remains robust. Eurasia and emerging markets (EMs) are largely production-based economies heavily linked into the global manufacturing supply chain. As the world is currently in a manufacturing recession, the producing economies led by China's slowdown are struggling. This suggests that the dollar will not fall as much as interest rate differentials might suggest after the Fed's rate cut, as the US economy remains relatively strong. Thus, while commodity prices, EMs and Eurasia may rally in the short term on the back of rate cuts and the Chinese stimulus, longer-term commodity prices will continue to struggle and EMs and Eurasia will continue to underperform.

Based on the nine easing cycles that have occurred since 1974, performance after the initial rate cut is heavily dependent on the state of the economy. No recession occurred in the subsequent 12 months of four of the nine rate-cut cycles. Equities posted positive returns in all four of these instances, delivering an impressive median gain of 18% – against a fall of 10% when recessions did occur. We do not believe the US is heading for a recession within the next 12 months, and we remain overweight equities.

As always, however, risks remain. Global shipping costs remain elevated and geopolitical risks continue to rise, with Israel escalating its campaign against the Iran-backed Hezbollah militant group through a massive bombardment of Lebanon.

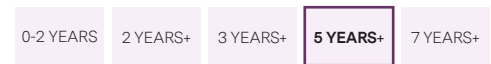
RISK PROFILE



LESS RISK/
RETURN

MORE RISK/
RETURN

TIME HORIZON



Fund performance

The Sygnia Itrix New China Sectors ETF delivered 17.4% for the quarter, in line with its benchmark, the S&P New China Sectors Index. The fund benefitted from exposure to Alibaba Group Holding Ltd, Tencent Holdings Ltd and Meituan, while its exposure to Tencent Music Entertainment Group, Shenyang Xingqi Pharmaceutical Co Ltd and China Resources Power Holdings Co Ltd detracted from performance.

There were no changes to the tracked index's constituents over the period.

The fund remains true to its investment objective of delivering returns that mirror those of the S&P New China Sectors Index.

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.

Annualised performance figures represent the geometric average return earned by the fund over the given time period.

Performance is calculated based on the NAV to NAV calculation of the portfolio. Individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, the actual investment date and dividend withholding tax.

Index Disclaimer

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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. 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.

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.

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.

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.

Disclaimer

The Sygnia Group is a member of the Association for Savings and Investment SA. Sygnia Itrix (RF) (Pty) Ltd is a registered and approved Manager under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, 2002. Sygnia Asset Management (Pty) Limited (FSP 873), an authorised Financial services provider, is the appointed investment manager of the Fund. Sygnia Itrix does not provide any guarantee with respect to the capital or return of the portfolio. Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) are generally medium to long-term investments. Collective investment schemes are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending.

The value of investments/units may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily an indicator of future performance. ETFs trade on stock exchanges and may therefore incur additional costs associated with listed securities. Unlike a unit trust, which can be bought or sold only once per day, an ETF can be traded intraday, during exchange trading hours. ETFs may invest in foreign securities, which may be exposed to macroeconomic, settlement, political, tax, liquidity, and foreign exchange risks. Performance is calculated for the portfolio, and the individual investor performance may differ as a result of trading cost, price paid for investment share.

Additional information on the Index including its performance and tracking error can be viewed on the relevant Minimum disclosure document (MDD) on www.sygnia.co.za. A schedule of fees, charges and where the ETF engages in securities lending activities, information on such securities lending activities may be requested via admin@sfs.sygnia.co.za or 0860 794 642. The complete terms and conditions of your ETF investment are contained in the fund’s offering circular, pre-listing statement, programme memorandum and/or supplemental deed and index constituents with prices are published daily on Sygnia’s website. The documents/information may be obtained from www.sygnia.co.za or on request from Sygnia.

Nothing in this document shall be considered to state or imply that the Fund is suitable for a particular type of investor. All the portfolio options presented are approved collective investment schemes in terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, No 45 of 2002 (“CISCA”). The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage them more efficiently in accordance with their mandates. A copy of the Minimum disclosure document (MDD) is available on our website: www.sygnia.co.za.

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Minimum Disclosure Document - Issue Date: 09 Oct 2024

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