NOVARE®
actuaries & consultants

Monthly Report

Anglican Church of Southern Africa Retirement Fund

June 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT OVERVIEW

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF SOUTHERN AFRICA RETIREMENT FUND

OBJECTIVE
The objective represents the inflation target of CPI + 4%

FUND PERFORMANCE
The performance figures of the Fund represent the performance as calculated by Novare's pricing division and are **net** of manager fees. The year end for the Fund is 31 December. The returns for the financial year reflect returns from the 1st month of the financial year. The YTD graph illustrates the calendar months of our current year.

BENCHMARK
The benchmark performance in this report is as follows:

Asset Class	Allocation	Benchmark
Domestic Equities	40%	SWIX
Domestic Fixed Income	25%	ALBI
Domestic Property	5%	SA Listed Property
Domestic Money Market	5%	STeFI
Domestic Alternatives	5%	CPI + 4.5%
International	20%	International Composite: 60% MSCI World / 40% Barclays Global Bond

MARKET OVERVIEW
The performance figures reflected in Section A of this report have been sourced from Reuters.

PERFORMANCE FOR PERIODS LONGER THAN 12 MONTHS
All performance figures for periods greater than 12 months (1 year) are annualised, unless indicated otherwise.

MANAGER PERFORMANCE
The performance figures of the Fund's underlying managers represent the returns as per the manager monthly reports.

TACTICAL LIMITS

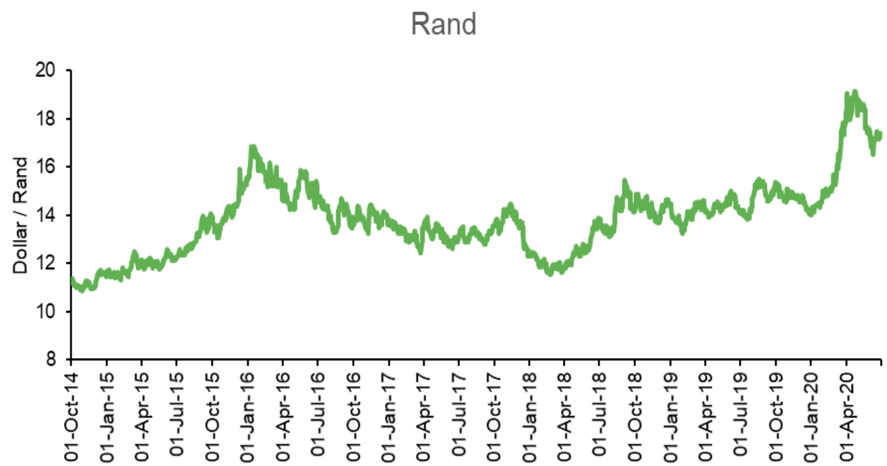
Asset Class	Lower limit	Upper limit
Domestic Equities	30%	50%
Domestic Fixed Income	10%	30%
Domestic Property	0%	10%
Domestic Money Market	0%	20%
Domestic Alternatives	0%	20%
International	0%	25%

Section A

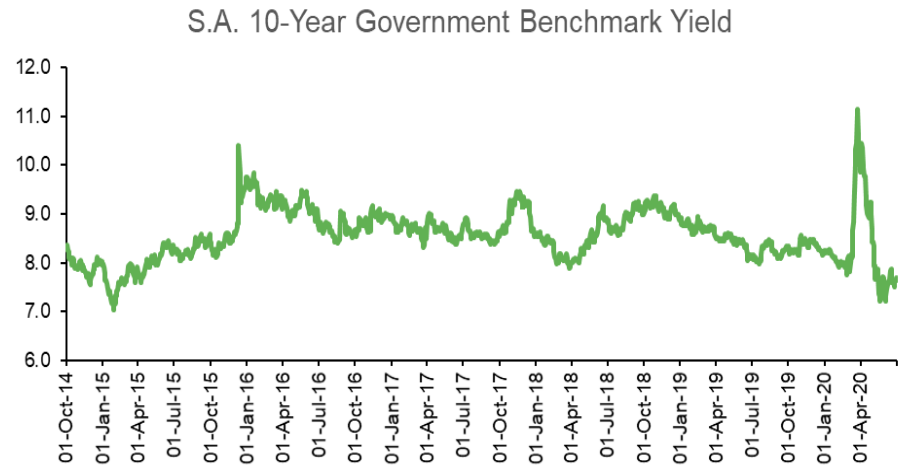
Market Overview

DOMESTIC MARKET VIEW

In line with most of the global economy, South Africa's economic activity resumed under level 3 lockdown restrictions, with adjustments allowing for the return to normal operations in almost all sectors, subject to health and safety regulations. Economic data released throughout the quarter continued to point to a dismal environment.

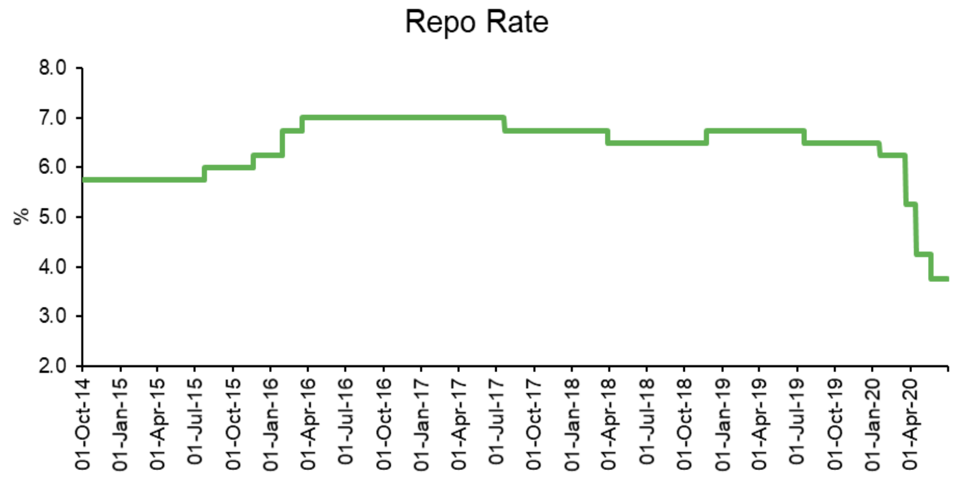


The one positive could be the continued fall in inflation as the most recent CPI number (that being April 2020, due to the fact that some of the basket of items used to determine the inflation rate did not trade during the lockdown) came in right at the bottom of the Reserve Bank's 3% to 6% range, possibly opening the door for further rate cuts towards year-end.

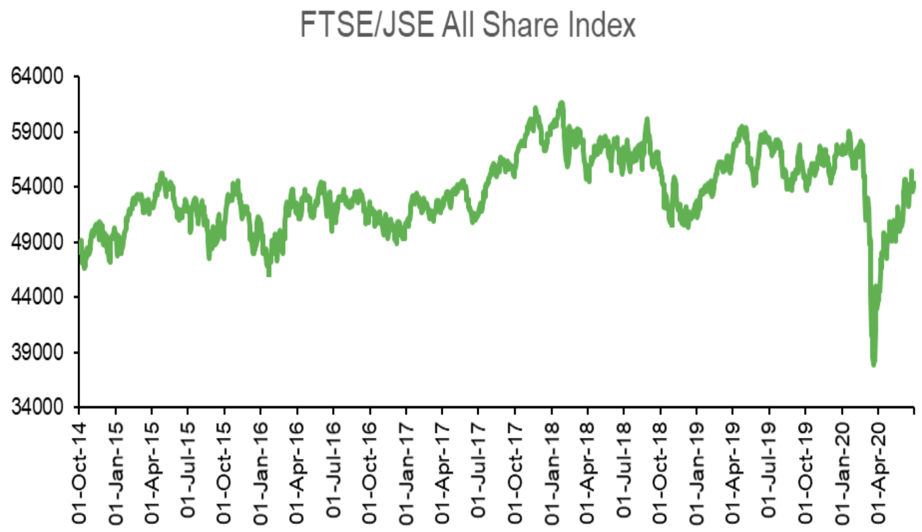


DOMESTIC
MARKET VIEW

The Q1 GDP number highlighted the poor state of the local economy going into the, crisis with a third consecutive quarter of economic contraction. The supplementary budget presented by Minister of Finance Tito Mboweni towards the end of the quarter further emphasised the damage done by the crisis to both the economy and government finances.

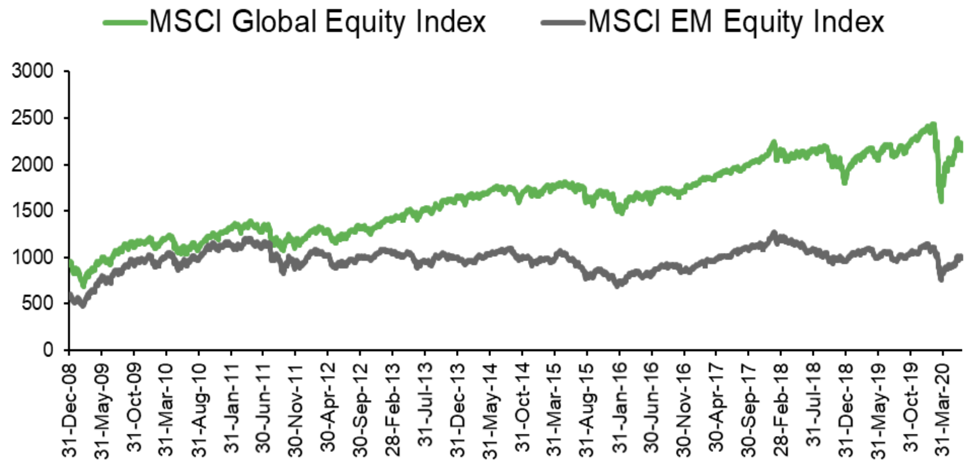


Despite the more positive risk-on environment globally, non-residents remained net sellers of equities. The JSE, however, returned 23.18% over the quarter while bonds continued their positive performance, returning 9.04% as yields across the curve fell.

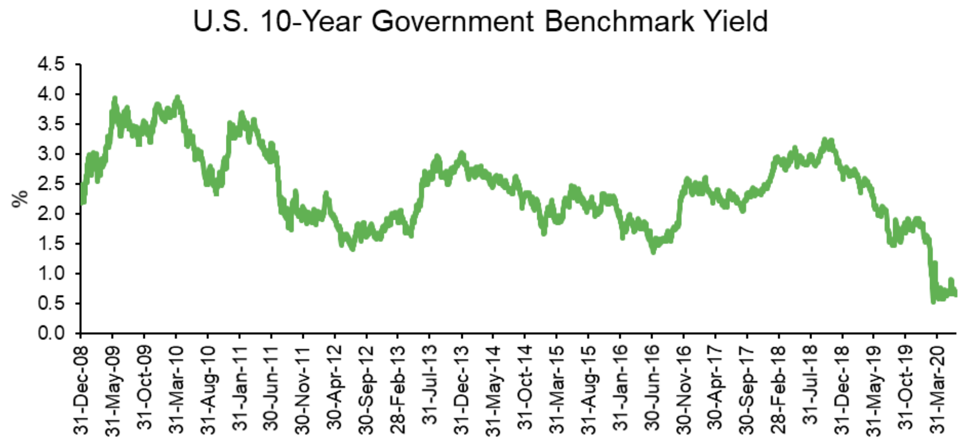


INTERNATIONAL MARKET VIEW

The further easing of Covid-19 lockdowns and early signs of economic recovery saw risk appetite return rapidly in Q2, supporting equity and credit markets. US equities rebounded and outperformed other major share markets as improving jobs and retail sales data out of the US provided cause for optimism. The other ongoing positive was that central banks globally made abundantly clear their willingness to fully use the firepower at their disposal to keep government and corporate borrowing costs low.



Investor optimism was tempered towards the end of the quarter as a rise in Covid-19 cases prompted some states in the US to rethink or reverse easing lockdown measures. Across the US, the trend of new cases accelerated rapidly into the end of the month as some of the largest contributors to GDP, including Texas, Florida, California and Arizona, saw notable increases in cases and hospitalisations.



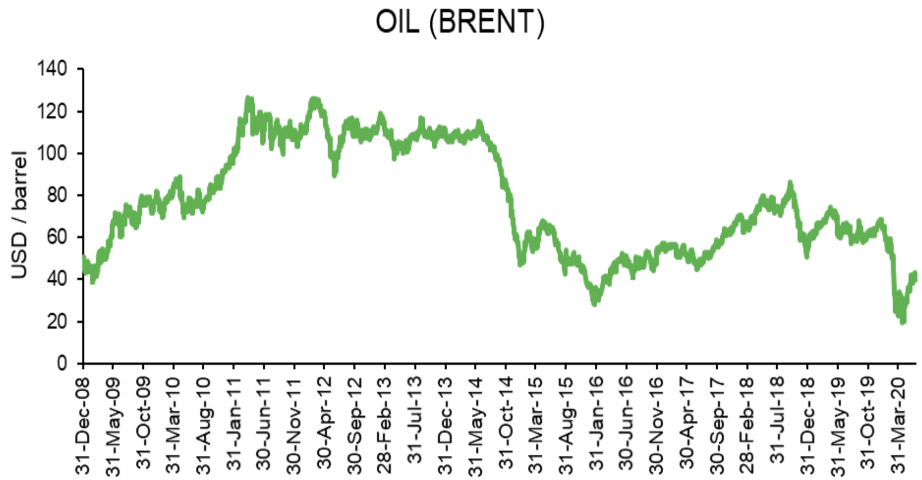
The S&P 500 is pricing in a V-shaped economic recovery, but it is worth noting that sector performance tells a more differentiated story, with the likes of online retailers up very strongly year to date, while department stores are down sharply - along with other sectors most affected by the virus, like hotels, airlines, retail REITS, energy companies and banks.

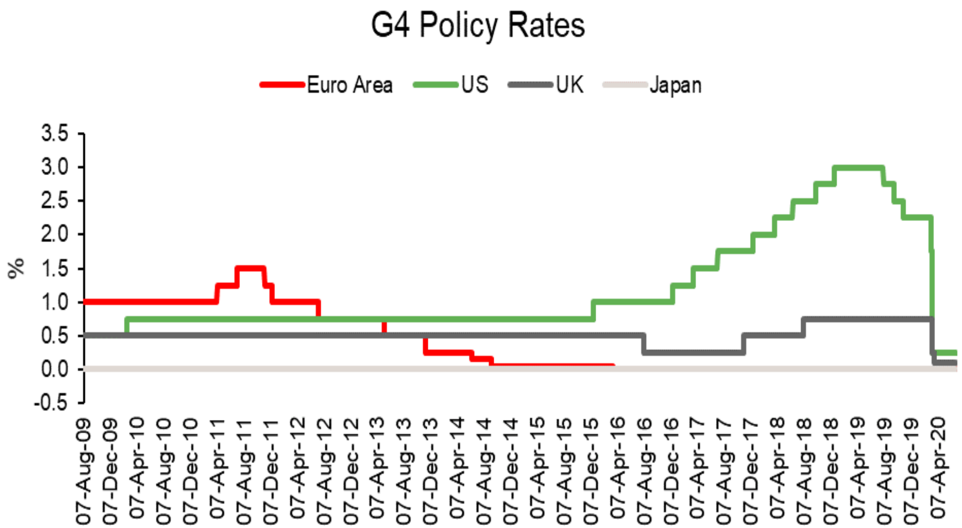
INTERNATIONAL
MARKET VIEW

The unemployment rate in the US is also at odds with the market's performance. With production in the world's largest economy on a tear, the unemployment numbers have remained stubbornly high. Any further pressure on jobs could be the trigger for a renewed sell-off in markets.

The market has rallied on the back of massive amounts of fiscal and monetary stimulus, combined with the reopening of economies. We believe the monetary support is here to stay, but that there is a risk that fiscal stimulus becomes less generous. The S&P500 was the best performing equity market globally (in USD) returning 20.5% in the second quarter.

Emerging market equities advanced amid global monetary and fiscal stimulus. There was, however, an acceleration in the number of new cases of Covid-19 in some countries which could mean a protracted recovery in these markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets index was up 18.6% over the quarter.





TACTICAL ASSET ALLOCATION

RSA BONDS

Local fixed income markets were severely impacted by the Covid-19 sell-off but rebounded strongly during the quarter to finish up 9.94% - bringing their year-to-date returns into positive figures. Foreigners returned as net buyers of SA bonds, reversing the outflows seen over the previous quarter. The fact that real yields in South Africa are still in positive territory, should sustain further offshore inflows, at least for the time being.

Although we believe that that the rebound in the local bond market was expected after the perfect storm that was March 2020, and that the market continues to return positive real yields, we have opted to maintain an underweight position in domestic bonds. The yield curve has steepened substantially over the last few weeks with the yield on 10-year bonds hovering around 9.30%.

Because the steepening yield curve is characterised by the possibility of the front end moving lower on further potential interest rate cuts, while the back end is under pressure due to a deteriorating fiscal situation, we maintain our cautious view of the asset class.

RSA PROPERTY, ALTERNATIVES AND CASH

The SA Listed Property Index (SAPY), having borne the brunt of the local market sell-off, experienced a strong bounce during the second quarter, returning 20.43%. Despite this strong performance, the sector is still down in excess of -35% on a year-to-date basis.

The weak macro-economic backdrop continued to negatively affect all sectors of the property market. Retail sales remain under severe pressure, leading to weak trading densities and lower occupancy levels. Retailers are starting to negotiate shorter lease terms and lower lease escalations. We maintained an underweight position in this asset class.

In terms of cash, the market is pricing in a benign outlook for local interest rates. However, the state of the fiscus remains a very large risk factor for the local economy. Inflation reached its lowest level in almost 16 years in May, so we could possibly see a further 50bps rate cut by the Reserve Bank towards the end of the year. In the absence of other options, money market investments provide the best capital protection in the short-term. Cash is, therefore, the balancing item.

RSA EQUITIES

Equities were the best performer over the quarter, returning 23.18%. All the underlying sectors contributed to performance with the resources leading the charge, returning in excess of 40% over the quarter, driven mostly by a strong bounce in gold. Emerging market equities rallied, recording their strongest quarterly return in over a decade, with US dollar weakness amplifying returns. Non-residents persisted in selling off SA equities at an accelerated pace.

Already fragile South African consumers and businesses will not experience the financial support offered to those in more prosperous nations and we believe SA Inc. will remain under pressure. We therefore maintain a preference for companies with strong business models capable of earnings resilience in what will be an even more challenging environment than we expected heading into 2020.

Even though traditional valuation metrics indicate that local equities could be slightly attractive, we continued with an underweight position in local stocks within an emerging market equity portfolio.

INTERNATIONAL

The further easing of Covid-19 lockdowns and early signs of economic recovery saw risk appetite return rapidly in Q2, supporting equity and credit markets. US equities rebounded and outperformed other major share markets as improving jobs and retail sales data provided cause for optimism. The other ongoing positive was that central banks globally made abundantly clear their willingness to fully use the firepower at their disposal to keep government and corporate borrowing costs low.

Investor optimism was tempered towards the end of the quarter as a rise in Covid-19 cases prompted some states in the US to rethink or reverse easing lockdown measures. Across the US, the trend of new cases accelerated rapidly as some of the largest contributors to GDP, including Texas, Florida, California and Arizona, saw notable increases in cases and hospitalisations.

The S&P 500 is pricing in a V-shaped economic recovery, but it is worth noting that sector performance tells a more differentiated story, with the likes of online retailers up very strongly year to date, while department stores are down sharply - along with other sectors most affected by the virus, like hotels, airlines, retail REITS, energy companies and banks.

The unemployment rate in the US is also at odds with the market's performance. With production in the world's largest economy on the decline, the unemployment numbers have remained stubbornly high. Any further pressure on jobs could be the trigger for a renewed sell-off in markets.

The market has rallied on the back of massive amounts of fiscal and monetary stimulus, combined with the reopening of economies. We believe monetary support is here to stay, but that there is a risk of fiscal stimulus becoming less generous. The S&P500 was the best-performing equity market globally (in USD), returning 20.5% in the second quarter.

Emerging market equities advanced amid global monetary and fiscal stimulus. There was, however, an acceleration in the number of new cases of Covid-19 in some countries which could mean a protracted recovery in these markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets index was up 18.6% over the quarter.

NOVARE HOUSE VIEW: June 2020

TACTICAL POSITIONING*

	UNDER-WEIGHT	←	ON-WEIGHT	→	OVER-WEIGHT	PREVIOUS
DOMESTIC	Under-weight					
Equities		85%				95%
Bonds		95%				95%
Property		85%				95%
Alternatives			100%			100%
Cash			Balancing			100%
OFFSHORE				**120%**		***120%***
Equities		80%				100%
Bonds		70%				70%
Alternatives			100%			125%
AFRICA			***100%***			

* positioning is as a % of strategic asset allocation

Summary:

Novare remains underweight domestic equitiies , domestic bonds and domestic property whilst maintaining an overweight to International assets. Due to the limit of 25% to international assets(30% if a minimum 5% Africa exposure is held), the balance of any domestic assets will be invested in cash.

	++
	+
	Neutral
	-
	- -

TACTICAL
ASSET ALLOCATION

Global Assets (US$)	1 month	3 months	YTD	12 months	3 Years	5 Years
MSCI All Countries Equity	3.2%	19.4%	-6.0%	2.6%	5.7%	3.4%
MSCI Emerging Markets	7.4%	18.2%	-9.7%	-3.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Global Bonds (R)	-0.2%	0.4%	27.6%	28.3%	13.4%	7.8%

Commodity Prices	1 month	3 months	YTD	12 months	3 Years	5 Years
Brent Oil (USD/Barrel)	9.1%	56.6%	-37.6%	-35.9%	-7.8%	-4.8%
Platinum (USD/oz)	-2.4%	11.9%	-16.4%	-2.5%	-4.8%	-2.9%
Gold (USD/oz)	3.0%	9.8%	16.3%	25.8%	11.8%	6.9%

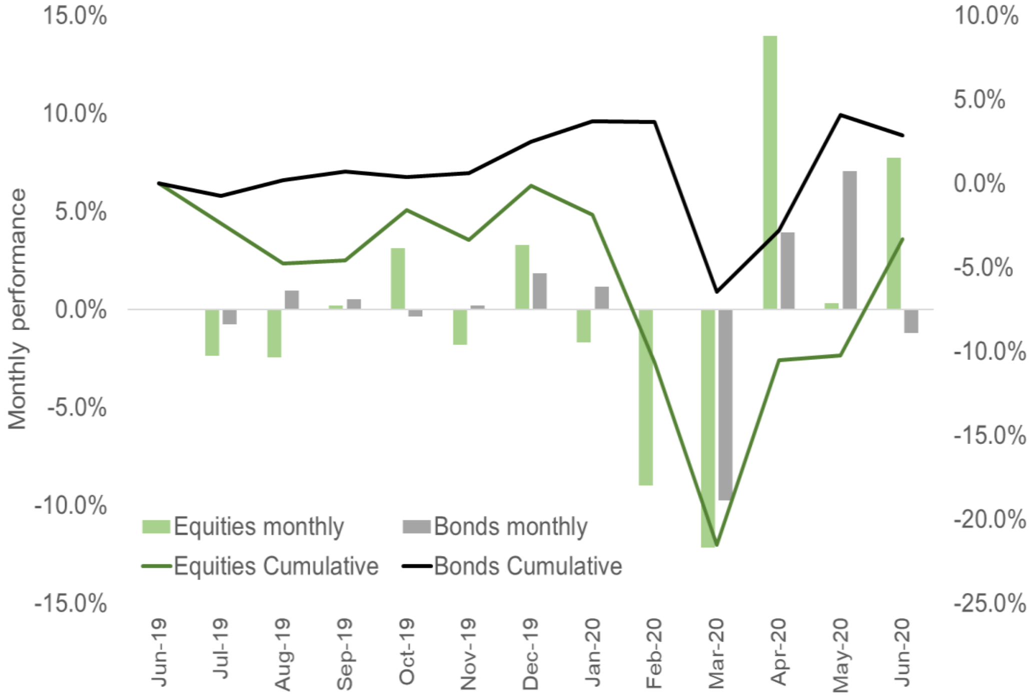
Asset Allocation (Rand)	1 month	3 months	YTD	12 months	3 Year	5 Years
Domestic Equities	7.7%	23.2%	-3.2%	-3.3%	2.8%	1.6%
Domestic Bonds	-1.2%	9.9%	0.4%	2.8%	7.6%	4.5%
Domestic Cash	0.4%	1.5%	3.2%	6.9%	7.0%	4.1%
Domestic Property	13.4%	20.4%	-37.6%	-40.0%	-19.3%	-12.1%
International Equity	1.6%	16.2%	17.2%	27.3%	16.7%	9.7%
International Bonds	-0.2%	0.4%	27.6%	28.3%	13.4%	7.8%
Exchange rate (R / $)	-1.1%	-2.8%	23.9%	23.1%	9.6%	5.7%

Scale:

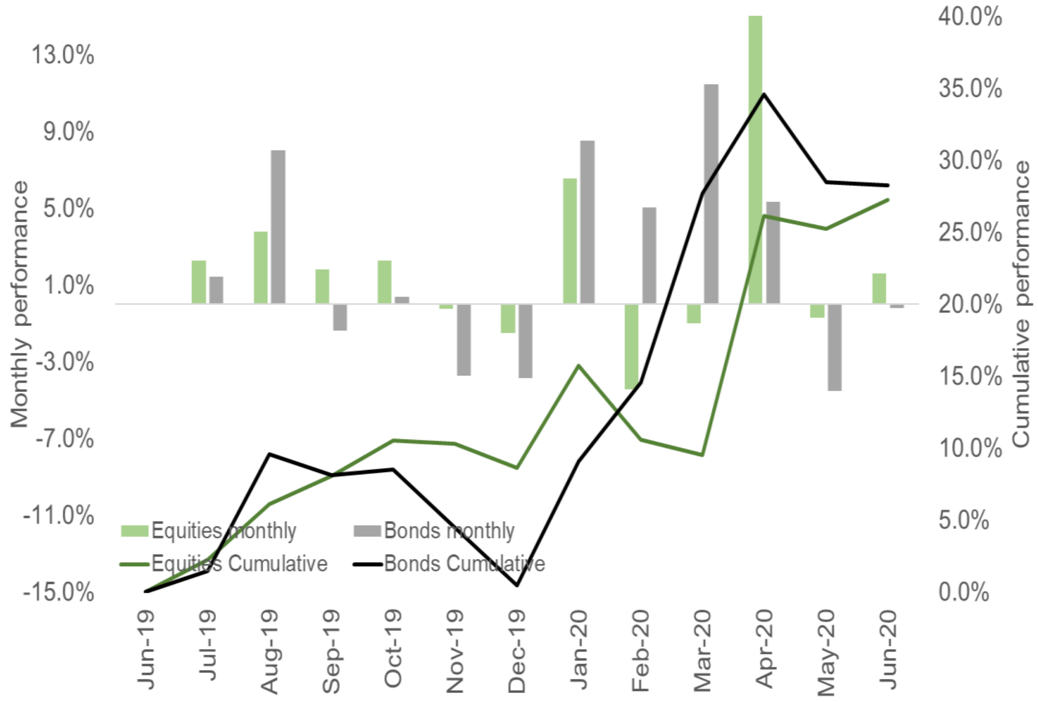
Best performing asset class

Worst performing asset class

Domestic Markets (R) over the last 12 months



International Markets over the last 12 months



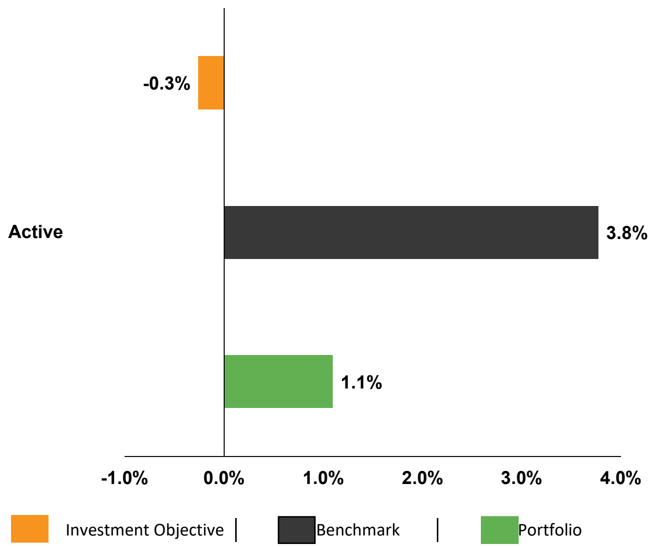
MARKET
PERFORMANCE

Section B

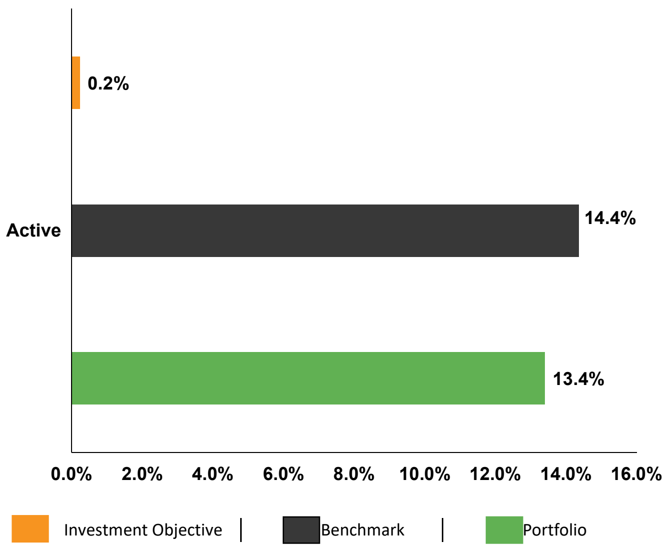
Fund Overview

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

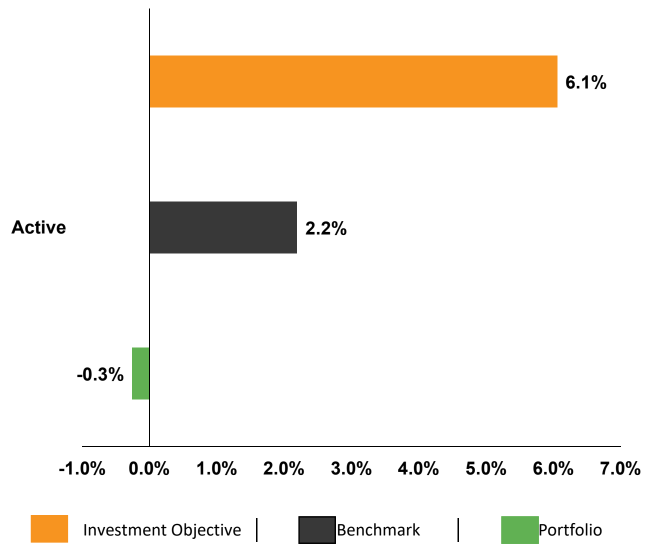
Monthly Return for June 2020



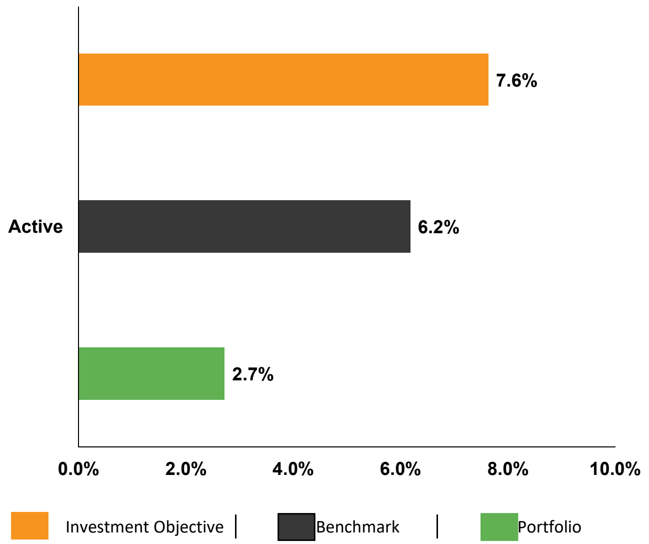
3 Months Return up to June 2020



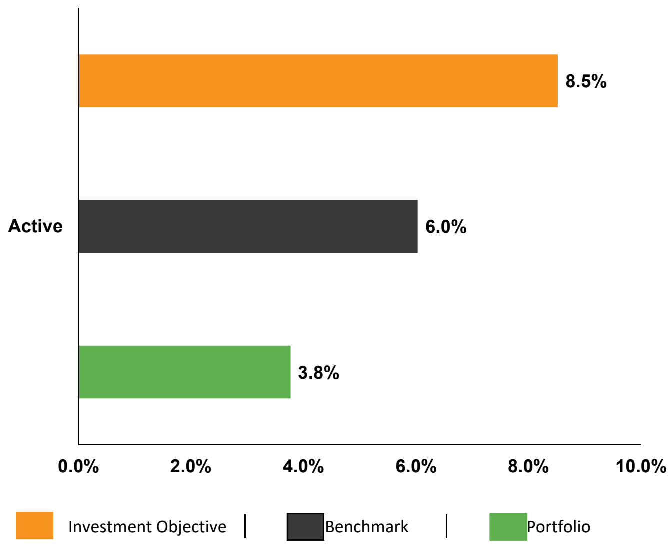
1 Year Return up to June 2020



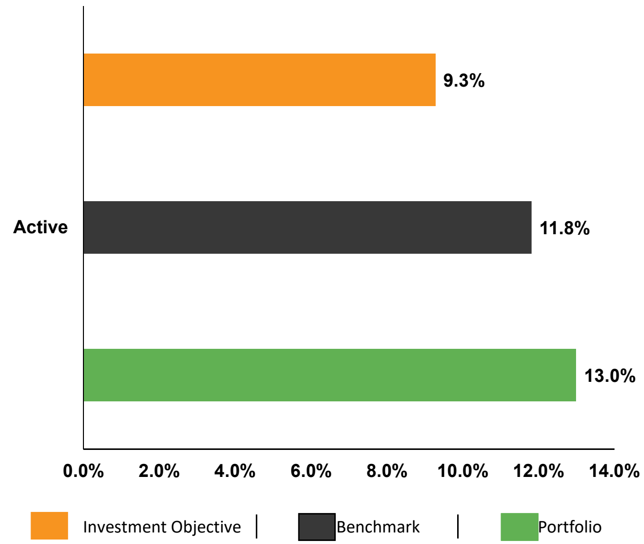
3 Year Return up to June 2020



5 Year Return up to June 2020



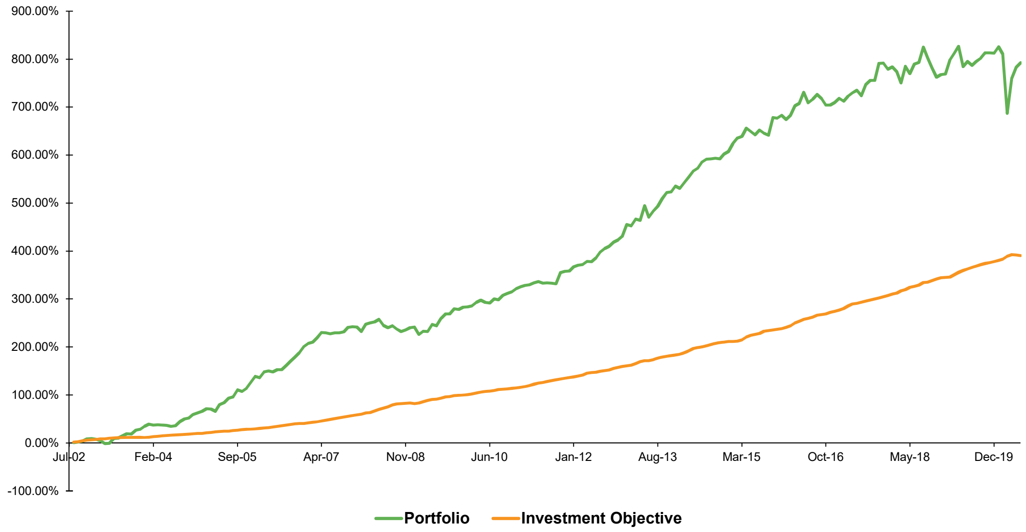
Returns Since Inception



LONG TERM RETURNS

Longer term returns should be used to assess the Fund's performance when compared to the benchmark as short term volatility may distort short term performance measurement.

Active - Cumulative return since 31 July 2002



PORTFOLIO MARKET VALUES AND RETURNS

The table below sets out the portfolio returns of the funds over the various periods in comparison with their respective benchmarks.

	Market value (R)	Weight (%)	1 month (%)	3 months (%)	12 months (%)	3 years (% p.a.)	5 years (% p.a.)	8 years (% p.a.)	Since Inception
Active	133 406 184	100.0%	1.1%	13.4%	-0.3%	2.7%	3.8%	7.9%	13.0%
Strategic Benchmark			3.8%	14.4%	2.2%	6.2%	6.0%	9.7%	11.8%
			-2.7%	-1.0%	-2.5%	-3.5%	-2.3%	-1.8%	1.2%
Active			1.1%	13.4%	-0.3%	2.7%	3.8%	7.9%	13.0%
Objective			-0.3%	0.2%	6.1%	7.6%	8.5%	8.9%	9.3%
			1.4%	13.2%	-6.3%	-4.9%	-4.8%	-1.0%	3.7%
	133 406 184	**100%**							

MANAGER PERFORMANCE

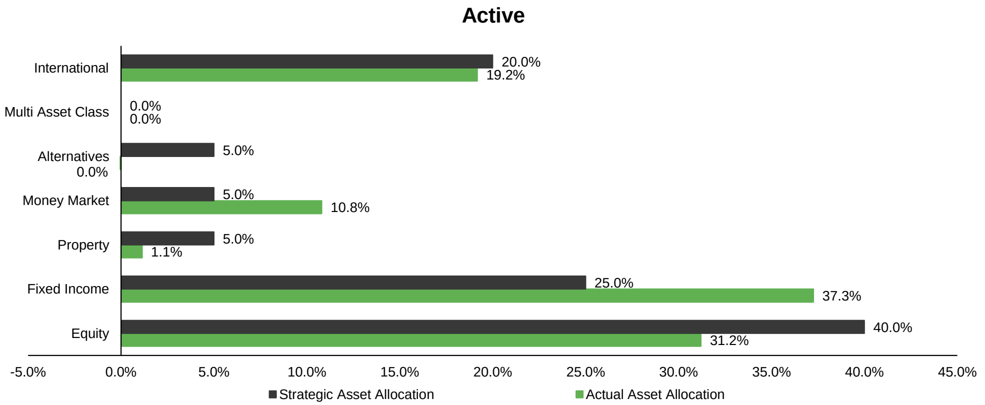
The table below sets out the individual manager returns for funds and compares them with their respective benchmarks.

Asset Class	Manager	Inception Date	Market value (R)	Weight (%)	1 month (%)	3 months (%)	12 months (%)	3 years (% p.a.)	5 years (% p.a.)	8 years (% p.a.)	Since Inception
Equity	**Swix Top 40 Tracker**	2020/01/31	19 946	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	JSE All Share Index Top 40				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Income	**Futuregrowth Infrastructure Bond Fund**	2011/07/31	32 703 438	24.5%	-1.1%	9.9%	1.9%	8.8%	8.2%	8.7%	9.4%
	All Bond Index				-1.2%	9.9%	2.8%	8.1%	7.5%	7.2%	7.9%
					0.1%	-0.1%	-1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Money Market	**Liberty Standard Money Market**	2008/10/31	10 347 653	7.8%	0.4%	1.4%	7.1%	7.5%	7.5%	6.8%	7.0%
	STEFI				0.4%	1.5%	6.9%	7.2%	7.2%	6.6%	6.8%
					0.0%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	Standard Money Market	2006/05/31	623 674	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%	6.3%	7.2%	6.5%	6.2%	7.0%
	STEFI				0.4%	1.5%	6.9%	7.2%	7.2%	6.6%	7.3%
					0.0%	-0.1%	-0.5%	0.1%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.3%
Multi Asset Class	**Prudential House View with Global**	2020/01/31	29 333 418	22.0%	3.4%	20.4%	-	-	-	-	-5.2%
	CPI + 5%				-0.2%	0.5%	-	-	-	-	2.5%
					3.5%	19.9%	-	-	-	-	-7.7%
	Ninety One House View with Global	2020/01/31	29 960 506	22.5%	0.8%	15.4%	-	-	-	-	-3.3%
	CPI + 5%				-0.2%	0.5%	-	-	-	-	2.5%
					1.0%	14.9%	-	-	-	-	-5.8%
	Allan Gray House View with Global	2020/01/31	30 417 548	22.8%	2.0%	15.8%	-	-	-	-	-4.4%
	CPI + 5%				-0.2%	0.5%	-	-	-	-	2.5%
					2.1%	15.4%	-	-	-	-	-6.9%
			133 406 184	100%							

ASSET ALLOCATION

Asset Class	Manager	Active	Total Fund
Equity	Swix Top 40 Tracker	19 946	19 946
Fixed Income	Futuregrowth Infrastructure Bond Fund	32 703 438	32 703 438
Money Market	Liberty Standard Money Market	10 347 653	10 347 653
	Standard Money Market	623 674	623 674
Multi Asset Class	Prudential House View with Global	29 333 418	29 333 418
	Ninety One House View with Global	29 960 506	29 960 506
	Allan Gray House View with Global	30 417 548	30 417 548
Total Fund		**133 406 184**	**133 406 184**

ASSET ALLOCATION



Section C

Glossary

INVESTMENT GLOSSARY

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Any non-traditional asset class. Investing in these generally provides a portfolio with greater diversification.

ANNUALISED RETURN

Where a cumulative return is over a period greater than a year, an annualised return is what the return is when converted into annual periods. For example, if the cumulative return over a 3-year period was 6%, the annualised return would be approximately 2% p.a. It means the investment earned an effective return of around 2% each year over the 3-year period (to arrive at the 6%).

ASSET CLASS

A type of investment, such as equities, bonds, cash, private equity etc.

BENCHMARK

What a portfolio, asset class or investment manager is judged against.

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE

The performance return of an investment manager's benchmark or a Fund's strategic asset allocation.

BOND

A bond is issued by a company or country where it borrows money from the market, with a promise to repay it back. Bonds are characterised by what interest is paid back each year, and how long the term of the bond is.

CPI

Consumer price index. It is commonly used to identify periods of inflation or deflation.

CREDIT RATING

The rating given by a credit-rating agency, based on its view of the financial wellbeing of a company or country and the likelihood of default (i.e. inability to meet debt obligations). The highest rating is usually AAA, and the lowest is D.

CRISA

Code of Responsible Investing in South Africa.

CUMULATIVE RETURN

The aggregated return of an investment over a particular time-period.

DERIVATIVES

A derivative is a security of which the price is dependent upon or derived from one or more underlying assets.

EQUITY

Referring to the asset class, equity describes the ownership of a company. An individual or financial institution can own part of the company by buying equity shares or stocks. These are generally traded on a stock exchange, such as the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

FUND OBJECTIVE

The investment objective that a Fund portfolio is trying to achieve. This is generally a return in excess of CPI. E.g. CPI + 3% per annum.

INVESTMENT GLOSSARY

HEDGE FUND

A type of alternative asset class. Here the investment manager generally invests in traditional asset classes, but has more tools to express their view of the market. Hedge funds look to protect capital in times of market falls and offer diversification from traditional asset classes.

INDEX

A benchmark measure to gauge how an asset class has performed. For example, the JSE All Share index is a measure to gauge how South African equities have performed.

INFLATION

The increase (or decrease) in the price of goods. For example, if inflation over the year was 5%, this means that prices rose by 5% over the period.

INTERNATIONAL

The assets of a Fund that are invested outside of South Africa. Exposure is limited to 25% per Regulation 28 of the Pension Fund, or 30% subject to 5% being invested in Africa.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The target that an investment fund or portfolio is trying to achieve.

INVESTMENT POLICY STATEMENT (IPS)

A document which sets out the investment aspects of the Fund, including its Fund objectives and describes the various strategies followed to meet them.

MONTHLY RETURN

The performance return over a month.

MANDATE

An investment manager's portfolio and objective.

OVERWEIGHT

To have a higher allocation in a particular asset class or security than what the comparable benchmark indicates.

PERFORMANCE

How much the value of a portfolio or instrument has grown by over a particular period.

PRIVATE EQUITY

An alternative asset class where investors buy equity ownership of a company but where the equity is not listed on a stock exchange.

PROPERTY

An asset class where one invests in property either directly (i.e. buying a property) or indirectly (i.e. buying property shares on the stock exchange).

PROTECTED EQUITY

An asset class giving the investor exposure to equities, but whilst also offering protection against market falls.

INVESTMENT GLOSSARY

REGULATION 28

Refers to regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act, i.e. the guidelines for South African retirement funds which is aimed at ensuring Funds are not taking on too much risk, by limiting the excessive use of specific investment instruments, markets and asset classes.

REPO RATE

The interest rate which the Reserve Bank lends money to the commercial banks. An increase in the repo rates puts pressure on commercial banks to increase the prime rate.

SHARPE RATIO

A statistical measure indicating the reward for taking on an additional unit of risk. A high positive value is ideal as it indicates that for the risk taken, positive returns were achieved.

STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION

This is the target that a Fund portfolio should be invested in over the long term across various asset classes. The strategic asset allocations are designed to help meet the Fund objective.

TACTICAL ASSET ALLOCATION

These are deviations made away from the strategic asset allocation with the aim of enhancing performance based on views of the investment markets.

TRACKING ERROR

A statistical measure indicating the deviation or difference of a portfolio's return compared to its benchmark return.

TRADITIONAL ASSET CLASS

This generally refers to equities, bonds, cash and property

UNDERWEIGHT

To have a lower allocation in a particular asset class or security than what the comparable benchmark indicates.

VOLATILITY

A risk measure characterised by the standard deviation of portfolio returns. The higher the value, the higher expected risk.

YEAR-TO-DATE ("YTD")

The performance return since the beginning of the latest calendar year

CONTACT US

Novare Actuaries and Consultants (Pty) Ltd

Registration No: 2001/008015/07

Third Floor, The Cliffs Office Block I

Niagara Way, Tyger Falls

Carl Cronje Drive, Bellville, 7530

South Africa

P O Box 4742, Tyger Valley, 7536