

see money differently



Quarterly review

Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund
Marketing communication



As at 30 June 2022



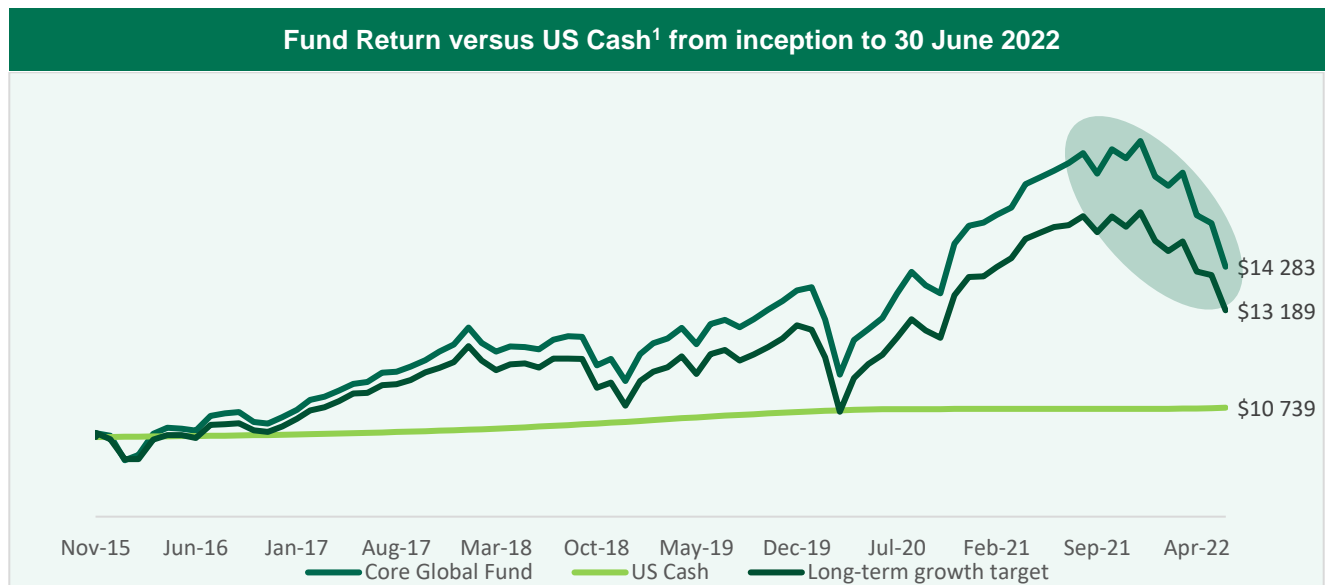
Markets continue to be extremely volatile

The market continued to be extremely volatile in the second quarter. The concerns in the market are around whether we are going into a recession or not and that greatly dependent on whether the Fed moves interest rates too high, stymies growth too quickly and causes the economy to go into recession. The Fed has been hawkish in its commentary throughout the quarter with the all-items Consumer Price Index having increased to 9.1 percent for the 12 months ending June, making it the largest 12-month increase since the period ending November 1981. It is still important to focus on the long-term and not be overly destructured by short term volatility but yet be mindful that there are shifts happening in the overall landscape. In the second quarter, the Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund declined by -14.2%.

The table below compares an investment in the Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund to US bank deposits (cash) and its growth target over various time periods. For every \$10 000 invested in the Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund at inception (16 November 2015), you would have \$14 283 at the 30th of June 2022. This is better than the \$10 739 you would have achieved had you invested your money in US bank deposits (cash) over the same period. The green circle in the chart below, highlights the recent market decline, which helps to contextualise the returns experienced in the past few years.

Value of \$10,000 investment in Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund versus US Cash ¹					
	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 16 November 2015
Growth of fund (after fees) (Growth in %)	\$8 579 -14.2%	\$8 553 -14.5%	\$11 125 3.6% p.a.	\$12 545 4.6% p.a.	\$14 283 5.5% p.a.
Growth of US Cash (Growth in %)	\$10 022 0.2%	\$10 026 0.3%	\$10 212 0.7% p.a.	\$10 625 1.2% p.a.	\$10 739 1.1% p.a.
Growth target (EAA Fund USD Aggressive Allocation) (Growth in %)	\$8 861 -11.4%	\$8 662 -13.4%	\$10 941 3.0% p.a.	\$11 927 3.6% p.a.	\$13 189 4.3% p.a.

Source: Morningstar



Since the inception of the Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund, it has delivered returns in excess of US cash. However, it is to be expected that occasionally there will be periods where the Fund does not beat US cash over 5 years. Over the long term², a portfolio such as Nedgroup Investments Core Global Fund would have delivered a higher return than US cash approximately 64% of the time over any 5-year period.

1. We used the ICE Bank of America 3-month deposit rate for US cash returns
2. Based on Global market returns from 1997 to 2018 (source Morningstar) using the same long-term equity allocation and fees.



Market and economic commentary: Inflation remains uglier for a little bit longer

Markets had a brutal second quarter and first half of 2022, with the latter being one of the worst six-month periods since the 1970s, as the US 10-year bond yield increased by c. 150bps since the start of the year and tighter financial conditions took hold. The S&P 500 dipped into official bear market territory several times in, ending the quarter down 16,1% and bringing the first half number to -20,0%. European indices slumped on higher inflation prints and higher vulnerability to recession given the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, which was further emphasised as Russia decreased supply of natural gas to Europe in the month. China's economy is a mixed as the Bank of China maintains its accommodative stance in an effort to reach the targeted 5.5% economic growth - on the other hand, their zero-tolerance Covid approach may be a headwind.

The markets' prediction of inflation peaking in Q1 was met with disappointment as inflation prints surpassed levels that have not been experienced in the 21st century in developed markets. This was marked by the 40-year US inflation peak in Q1 being overshoot by the most recent 8.6% inflation print in May – running further away from the Fed's 2% target. While South Africa breached the upper limit of the Reserve Bank's inflation target, with a 6.5% figure. Geopolitical uncertainty added to the supply chain, energy crunch and food induced inflation. In an effort to moderate the trend, central banks have since adopted more aggressive stances and committed to continuing on this very hawkish path – with the exception of the Bank of China and Bank of Japan, who remain the lone doves for now.

This has contributed to the normalisation of valuations from a high base and generalised asset price declines which have not abated. Jittery market environments continued to dominate in the second quarter as they price in the rate hikes, the end of the ECB's bond buying programme, poor PMI prints and the ever-increasing likelihood of recession. The other side of the coin of DM rate hikes has been the unintended widening of yield spreads between the German bund and other EU countries, such as Italy. This is one of the collection of events that have proven so far that the 'soft landing' may be out of reach for all central banks.

On the commodities front, prices eventually formed part of the generalised market decline as the reality of cooling economic growth sets in globally. Energy sector prices drew back slightly towards quarter end due to the oil price decline, although inflation for the half year remains extremely elevated – the promise of the higher rate of increasing output from OPEC+ will be watched closely by the market for signs of whether this promise will materialise. Nevertheless, while there has been reprieve in one part of the inflation basket, the dominant theme continues to be a record high inflation environment.

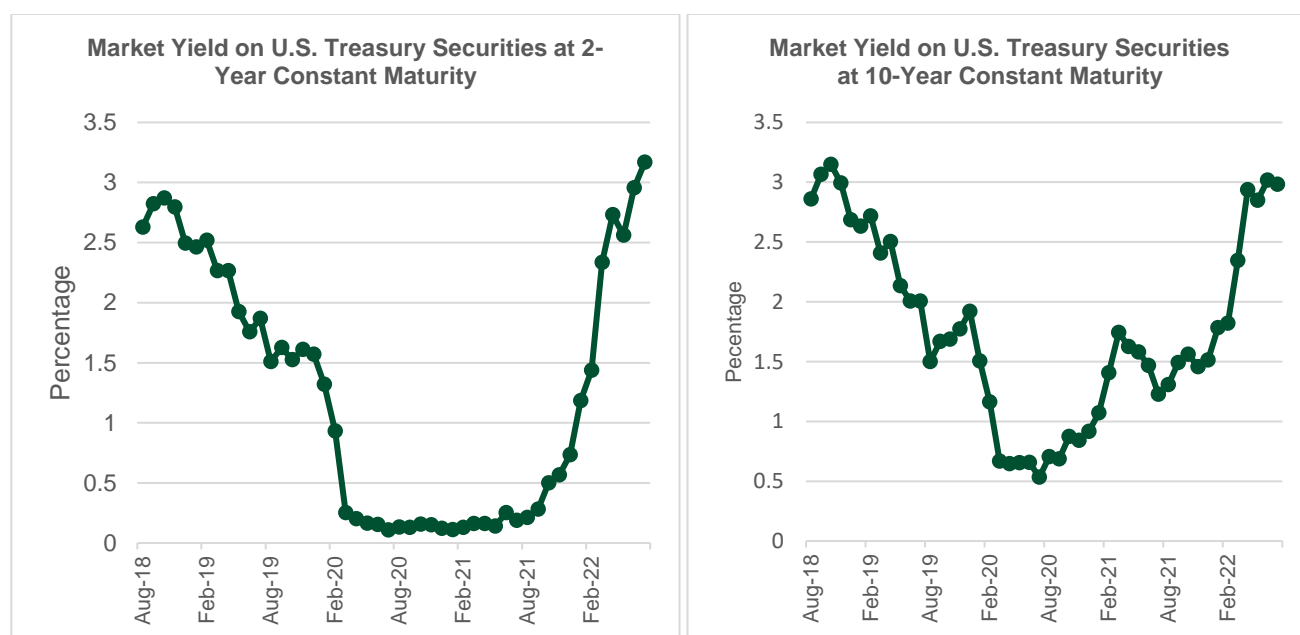
Central banks' reactions to the persistently elevated inflation have continued to weigh on asset prices and on a forward-looking basis will continue into the next quarter. The increase of 75bps in the US was the highest single hike by the Fed since 1994 and the Bank of England put through a 4th consecutive increase and penned down July as the end date of the bond buying programme.



Is the yield curve inversion showing signs of a recession?

In the second quarter of 2022 yield on the benchmark 10-Year and 2-Year Treasury shot up above 3% on the back of hawkish comments after the minutes from the June meeting for the Federal Open Market Committee were released indicating that they will raise rates to combat inflation, thereby, sparking fears of a recession and raising rates further. These are the sharpest increases in financial market history, so the rerating upwards in bonds has occurred over short period. This means that investors across the risk curve have seen asset prices reprice downwards and only cash has avoided the rout. For example, US Treasury Index is down 15% over the year to date.

See the charts below showing the rise in the yields for 2-year and 10-year US Treasury Bonds from the end of February. You will also notice that the spike in yields occurred in the last week of June in both charts on the back of hawkish comments from the Fed. The SA's government bonds have followed suit as all assets are priced off the US treasury curve.



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US)

This part of the yield curve is the most closely watched and typically given the most credence by investors that the economy could be heading for a downturn when it inverts. The 2-year to 10-year spread was last in negative territory in 2019, before pandemic lockdowns sent the global economy into a steep recession in early 2020.

While the yield curve has sent somewhat reliable signals about pending recessions, there is often a long-time lag and there needs to be corroborating evidence before investors need to fear a recession is around the corner. Some of those other signals could include a slowdown in hiring and a sudden increase in unemployment, or early warnings in ISM and other data that manufacturing activity could be slowing. The yield curve's inversion could also reverse should there be a resolution to the war in Ukraine or the Federal Reserve pauses in its rate-hiking cycle.

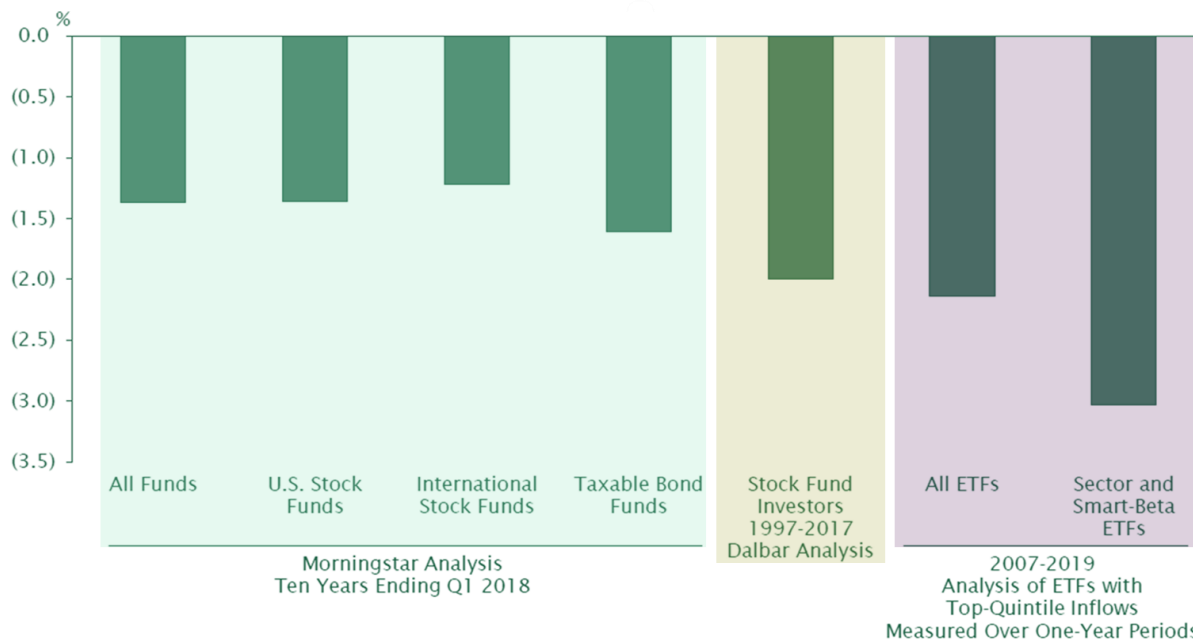
At the end of June 2022, a strong US jobs report fuelled investor optimism about avoiding a recession, but stocks declined amid fears of the federal reserve response. The nice thing about the last 30-year history is that there's been so few recessions that you don't want to say something is a golden rule, particularly when there are not enough observations and there's one big standout to that rule. If anything, this should be looked at as a time of opportunity and not a time to panic as history tells us that patience is rewarded.



The behavioural benefits of the Nedgroup Investments Core funds

The Nedgroup Investments Core funds were designed to fit into a holistic financial planning model that focuses on matching clients' future expected cash flow needs with portfolios that target specific real returns objectives. These funds were also designed to avoid the investor behaviour penalty that is often associated with clients moving from underperforming funds into recent top performing funds, just at the wrong time. The illustration below summarises three separate investor behaviour studies where we can see that investors typically received lower returns than the published fund returns.

Timing is a challenge for fund selectors – difference between fund returns and investor returns



Source: Michael Goldstein, *Issues Facing the U.S. Money Management Industry - Presentation to the SEC Asset Management Advisory Committee, 2019*

In investing, just like tennis, success is determined by reducing the number of unforced errors rather than by picking the next big winner. The illustration above shows how mistakes are often costlier than the gains made when picking winners so there is a lot to be gained by getting the basics right – and getting the necessary training and assistance.

Avoiding some of these “unforced errors” in portfolio management is the most effective way to achieve this two-part investment goal of consistently delivering the real return targets over minimum investment horizons while making sure that the investor stays the course. In designing the Nedgroup Investments Core range we tried to avoid the following unforced errors in investing:

- Not taking enough diversified risk – this leads to having too little growth assets when markets rally.
- Taking too much concentrated risk – increases the risk of single event having a big negative impact on a fund, e.g. Steinhoff.
- Timing markets at an asset allocation or share level - this is notoriously difficult and introduces behavioural biases in the implementation of the fund, e.g. buying too early or selling too late.
- Buying and selling too frequently and incurring unnecessary costs and taxes, e.g. brokerage and STT.
- Underestimating the impact of costs and taxes on investment growth, e.g. investment management fees and dividend withholding taxes on offshore investments.

Over the past 13 years this strategy has led to some of the most consistent performance outcomes in the industry. Over shorter rolling periods (1,3 and 5 years) the Nedgroup Investments Core funds rarely underperform the peer average while over longer rolling periods (7 years and longer) they are consistently in the top quartile.



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The sub-funds of the Fund (the **Sub-Funds**) are generally medium to long-term investments and the Investment Manager does not guarantee the performance of an investor's investment and even if forecasts about the expected future performance are included the investor will carry the investment and market risk, which includes the possibility of losing capital.

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