

STRATEGY OBJECTIVE

The objective of this strategy is to target an annual return of LIBOR (USD 3 months) plus 2% over a rolling 36-month period and not to lose capital over a rolling 12-month period in USD terms.

LAUNCH DATE

31 May 2005

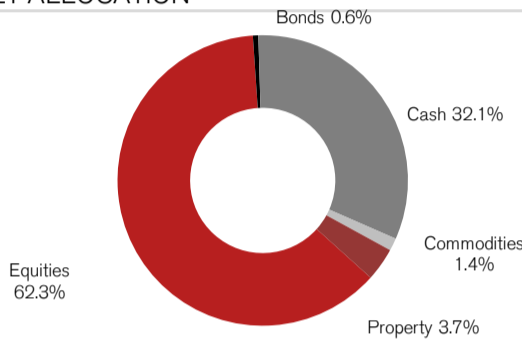
TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

1.99%

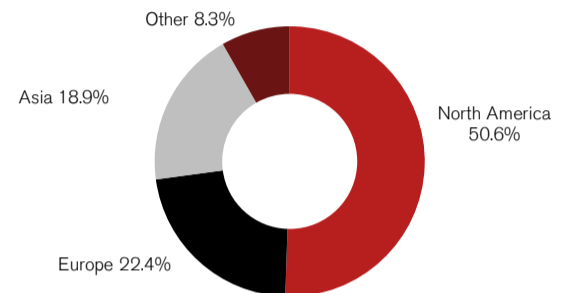
TOP 5 EQUITY HOLDINGS

Foord International Trust
 United Health
 Roche
 Johnson and Johnson
 FMC Corp
 General Electric
Coronation Global Managed Fund
 Porsche Automobil Hldg
 Fortress Investment Group
 Dollar General Corp
 Discovery Communications Inc
 Tata Motors Ltd

ASSET ALLOCATION



GEOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

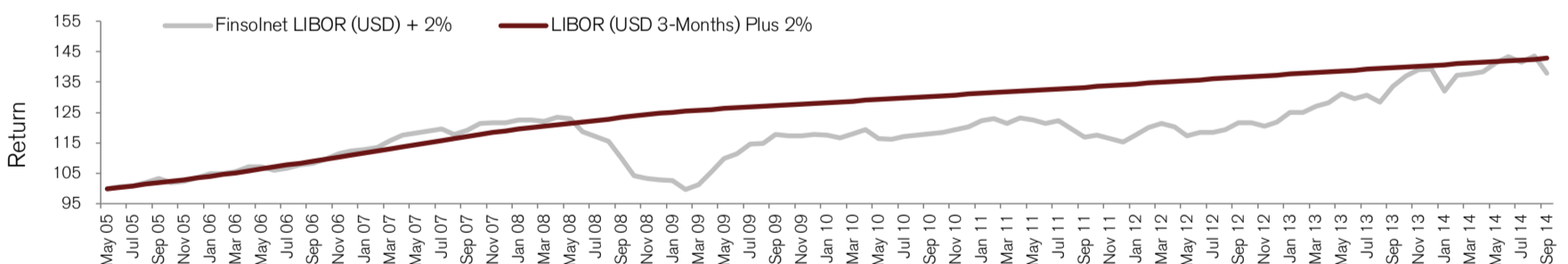
YEAR	FUND (USD)	LIBOR + 2% (USD)	DIFF
2006	8.5%	7.2%	1.3%
2007	8.3%	7.3%	1.0%
2008	-15.4%	4.8%	-20.2%
2009	14.4%	2.7%	11.8%
2010	2.2%	2.3%	-0.1%
2011	-4.2%	2.3%	-6.5%
2012	5.7%	2.4%	3.3%
2013	14.4%	2.3%	12.1%

RISK ANALYSIS

	FUND (USD)	MSCI (USD)
% Positive Months	64.3%	60.7%
% Negative Months	35.7%	39.3%
Best Month	4.2%	11.2%
Worst Month	-5.3%	-19.0%
Average Negative Month	-1.4%	-3.8%
Max Drawdown	-19.3%	-54.0%
Standard Deviation	5.9%	16.4%
Downside Deviation	5.0%	13.7%

* Risk statistics are calculated since inception of the fund

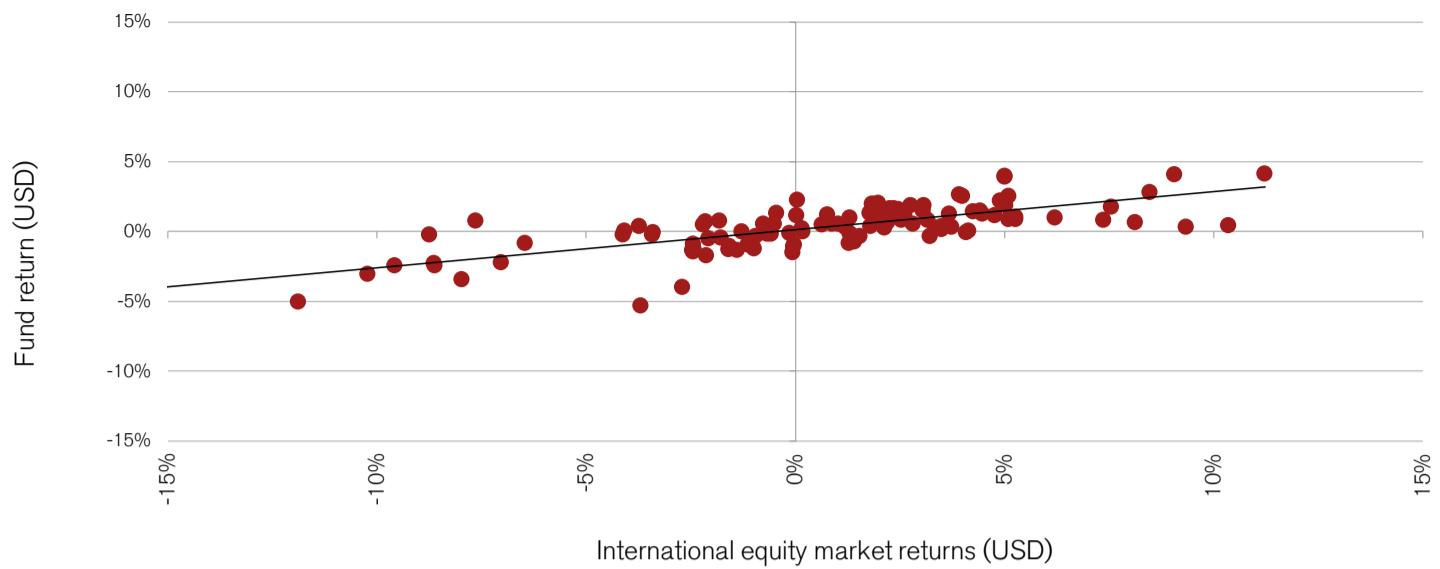
CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE GRAPH



Portfolio	Allocation	1 Month	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
Foord International Trust	50.0%	-2.7%	-3.1%	0.5%	6.5%	7.9%	
Coronation Global Managed Fund	50.0%	-5.1%	-4.3%	6.0%	15.2%		
Finsolnet LIBOR (USD) + 2%		-3.9%	-3.7%	3.3%	5.7%	3.2%	3.5%
LIBOR + 2% USD		0.2%	0.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	3.9%
LIBOR USD		0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	1.9%

Unit trusts are medium to long-term investments. The value of units may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future. Unit trust prices are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total value of all assets in the portfolio including any income accrual and less any permissible deductions from the portfolio. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commission is available from the management company / scheme. Different classes of units apply to this fund and are subject to different fees and charges. Commission and incentives may be paid and if so, would be included in the overall costs. It should also be noted that as a result of the nature of wrap fund portfolios, an investor's underlying portfolio holdings and/or portfolio performance may differ slightly from the information reflected above. Therefore, performance figures presented on the fact sheet are approximate figures and may differ from actual performances of client accounts.

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This scatter plot indicates the sensitivity of the fund returns to those of the equity market. This analysis shows that the fund exhibits little sensitivity to the direction of the equity market.

COMMENTARY

Geopolitical tensions and the outlook for interest rates in the US loomed large through September, with emerging markets bearing the brunt of the uncertainty and speculation. Continuing tensions in the Ukraine, Middle East and Hong Kong, and the emotion-charged independence referendum in Scotland destabilised market confidence.

In the first half of September the risk on/off switch was largely in the hands of the ECB which, under pressure to restore growth in the eurozone, cut its refinancing rate to a new low of 0.05% and its deposit rate to -0.20%. ECB President Mario Draghi pledged to increase the ECB's balance sheet to the €2.7 trillion level. His main liquidity-injection strategy centres on buying asset-based securities and on driving a significant depreciation of the euro.

The second half of the month belonged to the US Federal Reserve and the concerns that interest rates might increase sooner than anticipated. The US dollar rallied against peer group currencies, while commodity prices retreated, despite assurances from the US Fed that they will use broad measures to assess the health of the job market. The strong US dollar weighed on the rand which fell to a low of R11.28/\$ by month end. Emerging markets currencies were further hit by the continuing flow of weak economic data from China and Europe.

Oil also had a poor month with Brent crude falling below US\$100 a barrel for the first time since June 2013 amid a slowdown in exports to China and abundant supplies.

South African markets remained at the mercy of global events throughout September. The first half of the month saw the JSE hit a new high above 52 000 on the ECB's decision to cut interest rates, before retreating sharply on weak commodity prices and outflows from emerging markets. The economic indicators came in slightly better-than-expected after a bruising strike season. The Kagiso manufacturing PMI increased to 49.0, business sentiment improved and retail sales numbers strengthened. Unfortunately, the current account deficit deteriorated to 2.8% of GDP in the second quarter.

Consumer prices increased by 6.4% year-on-year in August. The Reserve Bank kept its interest rate unchanged at 5.75%, but revised its growth forecasts down to 1.5% for 2014 and 2.8% for 2015.

The FTSE/JSE All Share Index shed 2.6%, with the Resources sector falling by 5.9%, Financials by 1.8% and Industrials by 1.3%. The bond market delivered a -1.6% return on foreign outflows, while the rand depreciated by 5.8% against the US dollar.

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE (USD)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2010	-0.2%	-0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	-2.4%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	2.2%
2011	1.7%	0.4%	-1.2%	1.4%	-0.5%	-1.0%	0.8%	-2.2%	-2.2%	0.5%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-4.2%
2012	1.9%	2.2%	1.0%	-0.9%	-2.4%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.8%	1.9%	-0.1%	-0.8%	1.1%	5.7%
2013	2.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.9%	2.3%	-1.3%	0.9%	-1.7%	4.0%	2.7%	1.3%	0.3%	14.4%
2014	-5.3%	4.0%	0.3%	0.6%	2.1%	1.4%	-1.2%	1.5%	-3.9%				-1.0%

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE (RANDS)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2010	2.8%	0.3%	-4.3%	2.5%	1.3%	-0.1%	-4.3%	1.6%	-5.3%	0.8%	2.3%	-5.9%	-8.6%
2011	10.2%	-2.6%	-4.2%	-1.5%	3.3%	-1.6%	-0.3%	2.3%	13.1%	-1.3%	1.3%	-1.6%	16.8%
2012	-1.6%	-2.0%	3.6%	0.4%	6.8%	-3.4%	1.4%	2.4%	0.9%	4.2%	1.8%	-4.6%	10.0%
2013	9.4%	0.8%	4.0%	-1.9%	14.8%	-3.3%	0.8%	2.5%	1.5%	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%	41.0%
2014	1.6%	0.7%	-1.8%	0.4%	2.6%	1.9%	-0.6%	1.1%	1.7%				7.8%