

Finsolnet

Finsolnet CPI + 6% Portfolio

January 15

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Inception Date: 22 September 2003

The objective of this strategy is to target an annual return of CPI plus 6% over a rolling 60-month period and not to lose capital over a rolling 36-month period.

INVESTMENT VEHICLE

Fund: Sygnia CPI + 6% Portfolio
Fund Category: South African - Multi Asset - High Equity

MANAGEMENT FEES

Sygnia CPI + 6% Total Expense Ratio: 0.84% as at 31 December 2014

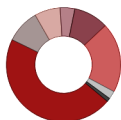
*TER is for Class B fund only. The TER of the Class A fund includes an additional advisor fee of 0.65% plus VAT.

RISK STATISTICS

	FUND	ALSI
Standard Deviation	8.7%	15.7%
Downside Deviation	5.9%	9.8%
% Positive Months	71.5%	65.7%
% Negative Months	28.5%	34.3%
Best Month	7.8%	12.5%
Worst Month	-7.2%	-13.2%
Avg Negative Return	-1.5%	-3.2%
Maximum Drawdown	-20.8%	-40.4%

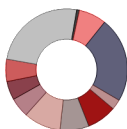
*Risk statistics are calculated since inception of the strategy

ASSET ALLOCATION



Domestic Equities - 46.1%	Domestic Bonds - 9.5%
Domestic Property - 7.3%	Domestic Money Market - 4.1%
Absolute Return - 9.8%	Int Equities - 19.8%
Int Fixed Interest - 2.3%	Africa - 1.0%

MANAGER HOLDINGS



36ONE - 7.9%	Bateleur - 7.7%	Coronation - 9.9%
Investec - 5.2%	Prudential - 5.0%	Steyn Capital - 5.9%
Sygnia - 24.9%	Taquanta - 0.7%	Visio - 7.3%
International - 22.7%	Cash - 2.7%	

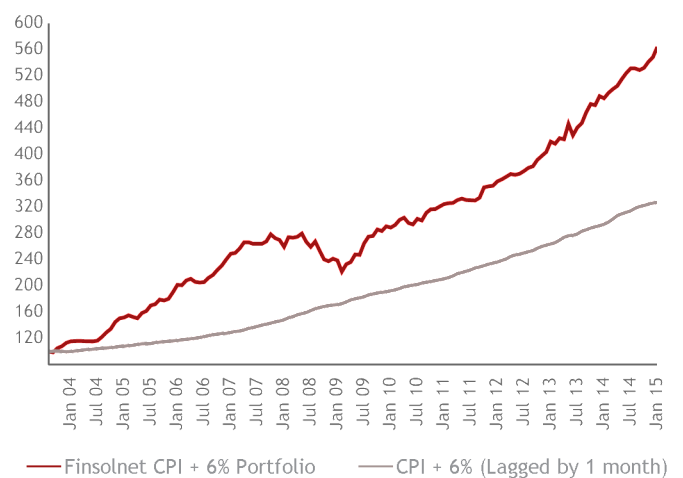
TOP 10 EQUITY HOLDINGS

	VALUE
Naspers	4.7%
Growthpoint Properties	2.0%
MTN Group	1.9%
British American Tobacco	1.9%
Firststrand Limited	1.7%
Steinhoff	1.7%
Sasol	1.6%
SAB Miller	1.5%
Redefine Properties	1.3%
Old Mutual Plc	1.2%

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

YEAR	STRATEGY	BENCHMARK	DIFFERENCE
1 month	2.9%	0.3%	2.6%
3 month	6.0%	1.5%	4.5%
6 month	6.2%	4.1%	2.1%
Year to date	2.9%	0.3%	2.6%
1 year	16.1%	11.3%	4.8%
2 year	15.9%	11.4%	4.6%
3 year	16.2%	11.5%	4.8%
5 year	14.3%	11.2%	3.1%
10 year	14.0%	11.7%	2.3%
Since Inception	16.4%	10.9%	5.4%
2009	20.4%	11.8%	8.6%
2010	10.3%	9.6%	0.8%
2011	9.9%	12.1%	-2.3%
2012	14.6%	11.6%	3.0%
2013	21.1%	11.3%	9.7%
2014	12.1%	11.8%	0.3%

CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE



FUND SENSITIVITY TO EQUITY MARKET



COMMENTARY

The global economy began 2015 on a fragile note, with weakening manufacturing activity in China and the eurozone, a collapsing ruble threatening Russia's financial stability, political change in Greece resurrecting the spectre of the country exiting the euro, and commodities in free-fall on the back of a sinking oil price and a strong US dollar.

The World Bank cut its forecast for global growth in 2015 to 3.0%, as an improving US economy and low fuel prices fail to offset disappointing results from China, Japan and Europe. The news triggered a bout of safe-haven buying, with the US Treasury bonds trading at record low yields and the gold price surging. The run to safety continued after the Swiss National Bank removed its currency trading cap, leading to a sharp appreciation of the Swiss franc.

Within days the ECB launched its QE programme, announcing €1.1 trillion in new purchases of government bonds in monthly installments of €60 billion per month until September 2016 with the aim of reaching the targeted 2% rate of inflation. Markets soared in response, with bond yields falling and the euro weakening against the US dollar.

The trend reversed only temporarily after the leftist Greek Syriza party, a fierce opponent of Greece's bail-out deal with the EU and the IMF, swept to power. However, strong US corporate earnings reports ensured that the markets ended the month on a high.

Domestically, the rand fell to a six-year low against the US dollar, a victim of global events and weak domestic economics, including the impact of electricity cuts. Lower petrol and food prices drove inflation down to 5.3% year-on-year in December. The Reserve Bank kept interest rates steady, while cutting its inflation forecast for 2015 to 3.8% and GDP growth to 2.2%.

2015 is likely to bring more volatility. The lower oil and food prices, strong US growth, the ECB's QE programme and record low interest rates create a positive environment for most asset classes during the first half of the year. However, the slowdown in China, the risk of deflation and feeble global economic growth mean that medium to longer term outlook remains extremely uncertain, demanding caution and diversification.

The FTSE/JSE All Share ended the month up 3.1%, with Resources delivering 0.4%, Industrials 3.2% and Financials 4.6%. The bond market benefitted from foreign inflows, returning 6.5%, while the rand depreciated by 1.6% relative to the US dollar.

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR
2011	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.3%	0.7%	-0.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	1.3%	4.7%	0.5%	0.2%	9.9%
2012	1.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	-0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	2.6%	1.5%	1.5%	14.6%
2013	3.9%	-0.8%	2.0%	-0.4%	5.6%	-3.9%	2.8%	1.5%	3.7%	2.7%	-0.4%	2.9%	21.1%
2014	-0.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.4%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.6%	1.7%	1.3%	12.1%
2015	2.9%												2.9%

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