

Fund Objective

The objective of the fund is to offer investors a reasonable level of current income and long-term wealth creation through active management of the portfolio.

Fund Strategy

This is an equity fund which diversifies across all sectors of the JSE and may invest a maximum of 45% in offshore assets. The fund invests in listed shares of financially sound companies that we think are mispriced by the market and offer exceptional value. These companies:

- have favourable long-term economic characteristics,
- are run by a competent management team and
- trade at a price which is attractive when measured against the long term return potential and intrinsic value of a business.

The fund may also include participatory interests of collective investment schemes and listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management.

Why Choose This Fund?

- To grow real wealth over time, through opportunities identified in SA and global listed companies.
- To invest alongside a highly experienced team with a disciplined investment process and proven track record.
- For diversified equity exposure across small, mid and large cap listed companies.
- To invest with a team that understands the risks companies face and invests in them with a sufficient margin of safety**.

Fund Information

Ticker	SNVL
Portfolio Manager	Claude van Cuyck
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Equity - General
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	Composite: 87.5% FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX & 12.5% MSCI World Index
Fund Size	R 1,568,624,629
Portfolio Launch Date	01/10/1998
Fee Class Launch Date	01/10/1998
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10,000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500
Income Declaration Date	June & December
Income Pricing Date	1st business day of July & January
Portfolio Valuation Time	15:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	15:00
Daily Price Information	Local media & www.sanlamunitrusts.co.za
Repurchase Period	2-3 business days

Fees (Incl. VAT)

	Retail Class (%)
Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3.45
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	1.15
Manager Annual Fee	1.55
TER	1.89
TC	0.14
TIC	2.03
Performance Fee	0.29
TER Measurement Period	01 July 2019 - 30 June 2022

Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Financial Product. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER may not necessarily be an accurate indication of future TER's. The TER and Transaction Costs cannot be determined accurately because of the short life span of the Financial Product. Calculations are based on actual data where possible and best estimates where actual data is not available.

Transaction Cost (TC) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Financial Product. Transaction Costs are a necessary cost in administering the Financial Product and impacts Financial Product returns. It 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.

Total Investment Charges (TER + TC) is the total percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product.

Manager Performance Fee (incl. VAT) | Performance Fee Benchmark: 87.5% of the FTSE/JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted Index (J433) and of the 12.5% MSCI World Net Total Return USD Index (NDDUWI), Base Fee: 1.53%, Fee at Benchmark: 1.53%, Fee Hurdle: 87.5% of the FTSE/JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted Index (J433) and 12.5% of the MSCI World Net Total Return USD Index (NDDUWI), Sharing Ratio: 20%, Minimum Fee: 1.53%, Maximum Fee: 3.42%, Fee Example: 1.53% p.a. if the fund performs in line with its Performance Fee Benchmark.

*The Denker Sanlam Collective Investments Equity Fund was renamed from the SIM Value Fund.

MDD Issue Date:

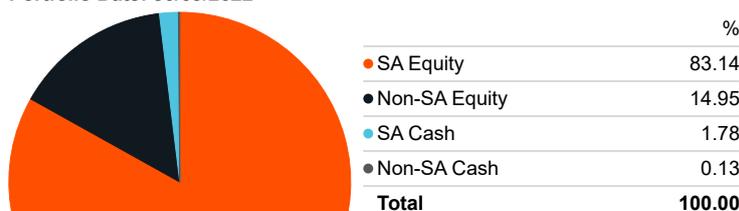
25/10/2022

Top Ten Holdings

Portfolio Date	30/09/2022	(%)
Denker SCI SA Equity B3		16.21
Denker Global Financial Fund		7.21
Naspers Ltd		4.89
Prosus (PRX)		4.33
Anglo American Plc		4.32
Denker Global Equity Fund		3.29
MTN Group Ltd		3.10
Firstrand Ltd		3.03
British American Tobacco Plc		2.77
Absa Group Ltd		2.40

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 30/09/2022



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	0.94	0.60
3 Year	8.59	8.32
5 Years	5.45	5.14
10 Years	6.61	8.77
Since Inception	15.73	14.23

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	0.94	0.60
3 Years	28.05	27.11
5 Years	30.40	28.47
10 Years	89.65	131.81
Since Inception	3,231.61	2,338.45

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2021

Highest Annual %	30.75
Lowest Annual %	-6.41

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation	15.37
Sharpe Ratio	0.30
Information Ratio	0.05
Maximum Drawdown	-21.43

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

30/06/2022	45.92 cpu	30/06/2021	19.66 cpu
31/12/2021	33.22 cpu	31/12/2020	34.16 cpu

Administered by

Risk Profile

Aggressive

You can afford to take on a higher level of risk (i.e. will have a greater exposure to equities in your portfolio) because of your investment time horizon, or your appetite for risk. You know that in taking the risk, you need to be patient if you want to achieve the results. So you are willing to invest for the long-term and are prepared to tolerate some volatility in the short term, in anticipation of the higher returns you expect to receive in five years or beyond.

Glossary Terms

Active Stock-picking Process

This is when asset managers actively and tactically vary their stock selections based on economic and market data, and fundamental valuations, etc. This should lessen an investor's exposure to declining markets and helps preserve capital.

Annualised Returns

Annualised return is the weighted average compound growth rate over the period measured.

Asset Allocation

Asset allocation is the percentage holding in different asset classes (i.e. equities, bonds, property, etc.). It is used to determine the level of diversification in a portfolio.

Capital Growth

Capital growth is the profit made on an investment, measured by the increase in its market value over the invested amount or cost price. It is also called capital appreciation.

Distributions

The income that is generated from an investment and given to investors through monthly, quarterly, bi-annual or annual distribution pay-outs.

Derivatives

Derivatives are instruments generally used as an instrument to protect against risk (capital losses), but can also be used for speculative purposes. Examples are futures, options and swaps.

Feeder Fund

A feeder fund is a South African-based fund that feeds exclusively into its primary foreign-based fund. It allows investors easy access to investing in an offshore fund, eliminating complicated tax and other implications. The shares of the feeder fund represent shares in the primary fund (called a master fund).

Liquidity

The ability to easily turn assets or investments into cash.

Information Ratio

The Information Ratio measures the market risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. The greater a portfolio's Information Ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been compared to the market in general.

LISP (Linked Investment Service Provider)

A Linked Investment Service Provider is a financial institution which packages, distributes and administers a broad range of unit trust based investments. Any investment made through these products gives an investor a single point of entry into a selection of different investments.

Maximum Drawdown

The maximum drawdown measures the highest peak to trough loss experienced by the fund.

Money Market Instruments

A money market instrument is a low risk, highly liquid, short-term (one year or less) debt instrument, issued by financial institutions or governments, that tend to have lower returns than high-risk investments.

Participatory Interests

When you buy a unit trust, your money is pooled with that of many other investors. The total value of the pool of invested money in a unit trust fund is split into equal portions called participatory interests or units. When you invest your money in a unit trust, you buy a portion of the participatory interests in the total unit trust portfolio. Participatory interests are therefore the number of units that you have in a particular unit trust portfolio.

Regulation 28

Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act sets out prudent investment limits on certain asset classes in investment funds. It applies specifically to investments in Retirement Annuities and Preservation Funds. The allowed maximum exposures to certain asset classes is: 75% for equities; 25% for property; 25% for foreign (offshore) and 5% African assets.

Sharpe Ratio

The Sharpe Ratio measures total risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. It measures the amount of risk associated with the returns generated by the portfolio and indicates whether a portfolio's returns are due to excessive risk or not. The greater a portfolio's Sharpe ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been (i.e. a higher return with a contained risk profile, where the portfolio manager is not taking excessive risk to achieve those returns).

Standard Deviation

Standard deviation (also called monthly volatility) is a measure of how much returns on an investment change from month to month. It is typically used by investors to gauge the volatility expected of an investment.

Undervalued Equity Stocks/ Investing in Neglected Global Equities

This is a strategy of selecting shares that trade for less than their intrinsic values. Value investors actively seek stocks that they believe the market has undervalued. They believe the market overreacts to good and bad news, resulting in stock price movements that do not correspond with the company's actual long-term fundamentals. The result is an opportunity for value investors to profit by buying when the price is deflated.

Additional Information

All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the information on this MDD is accurate. The information to follow does not constitute financial advice as contemplated in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act. Use or rely on this information at your own risk. Independent professional financial advice should always be sought before making an investment decision. The Sanlam Group is a full member of the Association for Savings and Investment SA. Collective investment schemes are generally medium- to long-term investments. Please note that past performances are not necessarily a guide to future performances, and that the value of investments / units / unit trusts may go down as well as up. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the Manager. Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) Pty Ltd, a registered and approved Manager in Collective Investment Schemes in Securities. Additional information of the proposed investment, including brochures, application forms and annual or quarterly reports, can be obtained on request from the Manager, free of charge. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Collective investments 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 deductible expenses such as audit fees, brokerage and service fees. Actual investment performance of the portfolio and the investor will differ depending on the initial fees applicable, the actual investment date, and the date of reinvestment of income as well as dividend withholding tax. Forward pricing is used. The Manager does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or the return of a portfolio. The performance of the portfolio depends on the underlying assets and variable market factors. Performance is based on NAV to NAV calculations with income reinvestments done on the ex-div date. Lump sum investment performances are quoted. The portfolio may invest in participatory interests of other unit trust portfolios. These underlying funds levy their own fees, and may result in a higher fee structure for our portfolio. All the portfolio options presented are approved collective investment schemes in terms of Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, No 45 of 2002 ("CISCA"). The Manager may borrow up to 10% the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. The fund may from time to time invest in foreign countries and therefore it may have risks regarding liquidity, the repatriation of funds, political and macroeconomic situations, foreign exchange, tax, settlement, and the availability of information. The fund may invest in financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management purposes. The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage them more efficiently in accordance with their mandates. Management of the portfolio is outsourced to Denker Capital (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 47075, an Authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd retains full legal responsibility for the co-named portfolio. Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd is the appointed trustee of the Sanlam Collective Investments scheme. Sources of Performance and Risk Data: Morningstar Direct, INET BFA and Bloomberg. The risk free asset assumed for the calculation of Sharpe ratios: STEFI Composite Index. The highest and lowest 12-month returns are based on a calendar year period over 10 years or since inception where the performance history does not exist for 10 years. Obtain a personalised cost estimate before investing by visiting www.sanlamunittrustsmdd.co.za and using our Effective Annual Cost (EAC) calculator. Alternatively, contact us at 0860 100 266.

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Portfolio Manager Quarterly Comment

Quarter to September 2022

Market review**Global markets**

The third quarter offered investors hardly any reprieve as volatility in global markets continued.

As the quarter kicked off, the market became hopeful of possible interest rate cuts by the Fed next year, given concerns about slowing growth. However, when the Fed reaffirmed its commitment to fighting inflation it had a negative impact on stocks in the second half of the quarter. The federal funds rate was raised by 75 basis points (bps) at the end of the quarter – making it the third consecutive 75bps increase.

The ongoing uncertainty around inflation and energy prices are posing increased risks to economic activity. Central banks have started to raise rates. Changes in fiscal policy announced by the new (and now, resigned) Conservative Prime Minister Liz Truss and her (since fired) chancellor of the Exchequer, Kwasi Kwarteng, was widely blamed for bond and currency market weakness in the UK. The sell-off in the UK government bond market in turn was responsible for a fall-out in pension funds and forced the Bank of England to announce additional purchases of government debt. The European Central Bank has started to raise interest rates as producer price inflation hit record levels on the back of the energy crisis. The US dollar continues to rise as the Fed has signalled more aggressive interest rate hikes to prevent inflation becoming embedded in expectations and price formation. For the quarter, the MSCI World Index lost 6.2% in US dollar terms and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index shed 11.6%.

At a sector level, communication services (-12.7%) and real estate (-11.7%) were hardest hit, followed by utilities (-8.4%) and materials (-7.7%). Consumer discretionary (+0.3%) and energy (-1.44%) held up relatively well.

South African markets

The South African market again performed well, relative to global markets, in Q3. The FTSE/JSE Capped Swix closed 2.4% lower for the quarter. The SA rand weakened by 11.5% relative to the dollar. From a sector perspective, resources and industrials lost 0.9% and 1.3% respectively over the quarter, while financials lost 4.6%. From a size perspective, the small cap sector was the best performing (+4.7%), followed by mid caps (+0.7%) and large caps (-3.1%).

Portfolio review

Global risks remain elevated. Risk means that more can happen than will happen, so you need to be prepared for uncertainty. The only sure way to manage uncertainty is to stick to your tried and tested investment philosophy and process and ensure that you're invested, for the long term, in a diversified portfolio of companies trading below your assessment of intrinsic value. As mentioned in last quarter's commentary, rising global inflation and interest rates, coupled with the Russian Invasion of the Ukraine and the increased risk of a global recession will result in volatile markets. However, as we've seen in the past, with every challenge, comes opportunity. SA management teams are not new to facing challenges. They've dealt with high inflation, interest rates, low growth and poor performing State-Owned Enterprises many times in the past and indeed, become stronger.

Although the portfolio has outperformed its benchmark over the past quarter and year to date, returns were slightly negative over the quarter. Fortunately, the returns over the past 12 months for the portfolio remain positive and comfortably ahead of the benchmark. We continue to find attractive opportunities, especially in the SA equity market. One of our competitive advantages remains in our ability to allocate capital to select small and mid-cap shares that many of our larger peers are not able to invest in (given their liquidity constraints based on their larger size).

There have been a few significant relative moves in stocks held in the portfolio over the past quarter. Our holdings in Grand Parade Investments (+47.5%), ABSA (+18.5%), Momentum (+17.7%), Libstar (+16.8%), Woolworths (+15.3%) and AVI (+10.8%) partly offset the general weakness in the market. Not having exposure to gold in the portfolio has also assisted relative performance.

Our larger investible universe, relative to our peers, remains a competitive advantage. Our investible universe in SA of approximately 110 stocks is significantly greater than our larger peers. We see a number of attractive investment opportunities. The median stock in our universe has a normalised price to earnings ratio of 9.1 times and a one year forward dividend yield of 4.1%. These are attractive metrics relative to history. Granted, we're in uncertain territory, but as I mentioned in my opening comments, uncertainty creates opportunity. Long-term returns are generated from the price you pay. If your entry levels are reasonable, the prospects of generating long term returns above inflation are sound.

Portfolio Manager

Claude van Cuyck
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