

# The Weekly Focus

*A market and economic update*

22 August 2011



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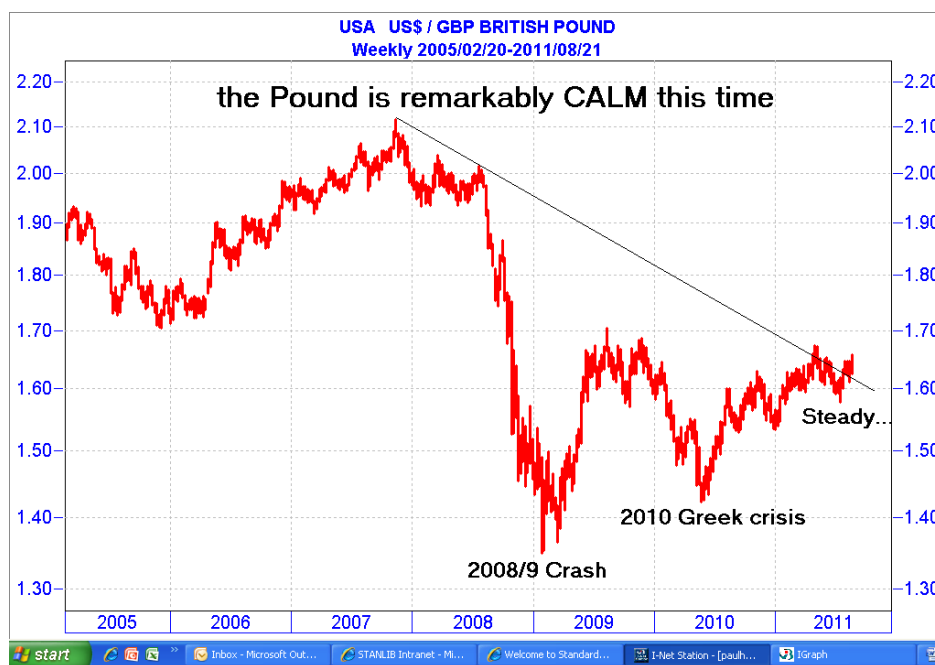
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# Newsflash

The pound has been quite a good barometer of world turmoil in recent times

## Market Comment

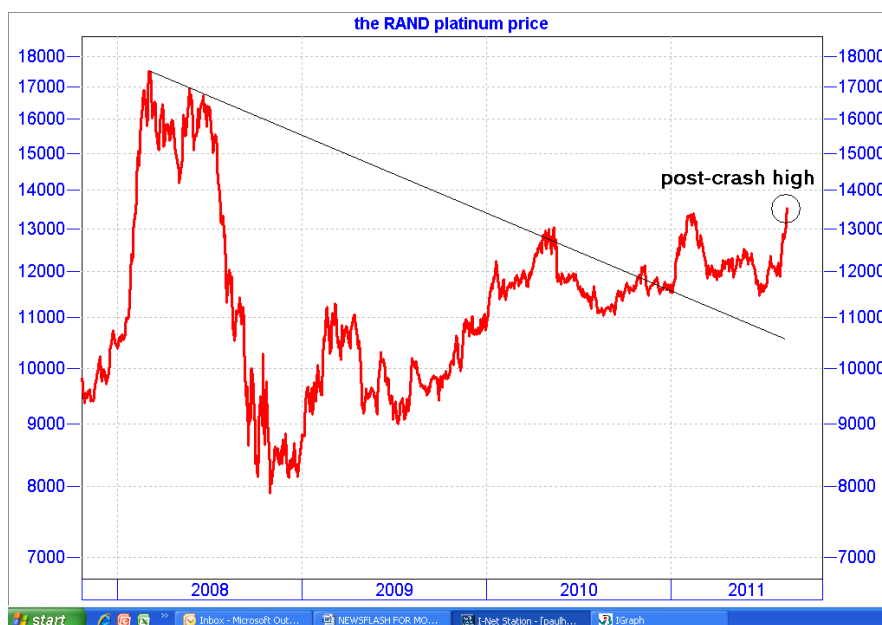
- Amidst the 2<sup>nd</sup> leg of the global stock market sell-off, which started the 18<sup>th</sup> August and which we suspected would come, it is interesting to look at some possible “tell-tale” signs out here, such as the British pound exchange rate to the dollar and the platinum price. The pound is typically sensitive to “risk-on” and “risk-off” in global markets.



Source: I-Net Bridge

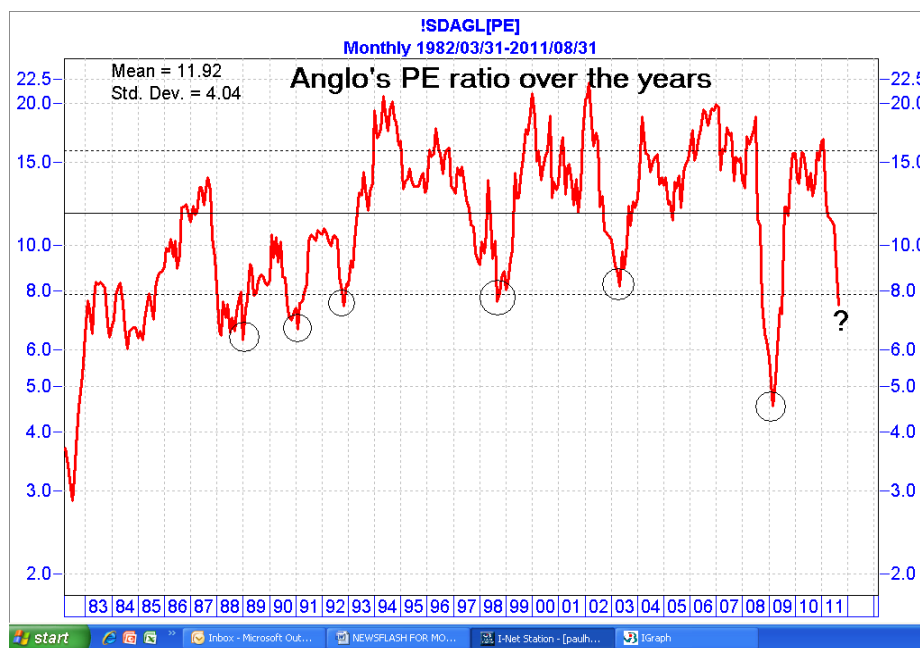
- The pound has been quite a good barometer of world turmoil in recent times, because London remains one of the key financial capitals of the world and many of the companies listed on the London stock exchange are actually global companies doing most of their business elsewhere, such as BHP Billiton, Anglo American and SA Breweries.
- So usually in a big market sell-off one expects the pound to weaken as ‘safe-haven’ money flows towards the dollar, gold and/or the Swiss franc, possibly the yen too. Looking at the chart above of the US dollar to the pound, one can see that the pound collapsed in a massive sell-off during the 2008/9 Lehman Bros-induced crash. It fell sharply again during the initial 2010 Greek crisis-induced panic.

- Thus it is intriguing that it was so calm on Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> August, at one of its strongest levels in 2011 against the dollar of \$1.65 to the pound, despite markets selling off quite viciously around the globe and despite the weaker British economy - which implies no prospect in sight of any rate hike there from its all-time record low official interest rate of 0.5% - often a negative sign for a developed market currency.
- There is no question that the pound's uptrend against the "safe-haven" dollar, that began in early March 2009, when stock markets bottomed after the crash, remains firmly intact for now. The pound is up almost 7% against the dollar since last August, exactly one year ago, when the world economy was seemingly also falling apart at the seams. So one could say that as far as the pound goes, the "risk-on" trade remains intact, despite all the worries about "double-dip" and the European crisis. Could this be a little sign that this is a buying opportunity?
- The other interesting aspect of Friday's global stock market sell-off is that the platinum price is up 27 dollars AND is still keeping its nose just ahead of the record high gold price (\$1874 versus \$1865). In fact the dollar platinum price is back at its high for 2011, up 7% so far this year. This is also interesting because platinum is bought for jewelry (by consumers) and for car exhausts (manufacturing) and of course cars are sold to consumers. So it is sensitive to global economies and the demand/supply dynamic.
- In fact the rand platinum price (see chart below) is up 14% in the past 2 weeks and is now trading at a post-crash high of R13, 500 per ounce of platinum. The palladium price is also steady and palladium is mostly used in vehicle exhausts.



Source: I-Net Bridge

- Of course, there are plenty of other arguments being put forward as to why the world is about to dip into recession. One is that the German stock market is down a whopping 25% in euros in the past month and is back at November 2009 levels. So far it is still up 50% from its March 2009 low. Another is that the 10 year US government bond yield of 2% has now sunk below its lowest level during the 2008/9 crash, implying that fears or risks of deflation are high.
- How about Dr Copper? Copper is down 10.5% from a month ago, but so far remains above its March low and is also 18% higher than it was exactly one year ago. It has trended sideways of late (not down).
- US analyst, Elaine Garzarelli gives a higher (50%) probability of recession and says her quants system will turn bearish if that happens. She has sharply reduced her forecast for growth.
- Meanwhile the 10 year SA government bond yield has dropped to a new low for the year (new high in price). The STANLIB Bond Fund's unit price is up 5% in the past 7 weeks.
- The STANLIB Property Income Fund is down 2.2% from its recent 2011 high in early July, but is holding up well in the latest equity sell-off. In fact, listed property on a one year forward yield of 8.5% is looking undervalued relative to the current 7.7% yield on the 10 year government bond.
- The JSE All Share Index touched a low of 28,300 on 8<sup>th</sup> August and hit 28,742 on Friday, 19<sup>th</sup>.
- Late last August Anglo American (see chart below of Anglo PE ratios) touched a low of 254 rand. On Friday it touched a low so far of 267 rand, some 33% below its 2011 high of 400 rand. At this price, it is trading at 7.5 times its earnings of the past 12 months (to June 2011). As long as the prices of copper, platinum, coal, iron ore and diamonds hold up (therein lies the key), this looks cheap, especially with the rand down 9% from a month ago.
- If one had bought Anglo (as a proxy for the Resources sector) in the past when the Price-to-earnings (PE) ratio was one standard deviation below the mean PE ratio of 11.9, one would have bought at or near the bottom and done very well. Likewise, if one had bought a Resources fund at the same time, one would have done well.



Source: I-Net Bridge

## Bottom Line

Although the risks of a renewed ('double-dip') recession have risen - and may well rise further - our STANLIB view is that currently there remains a 60% probability of no recession in the near future. Currently, it is estimated that stock markets are pricing in a 60% chance of recession.

Stock markets are known to perform poorly during the northern hemisphere summer months and August has historically been the worst month of all. Bad news tends to get accentuated during this time and good news ignored. This period ends in less than two weeks time as we move into our spring and the northern hemisphere autumn. Typically it heralds a time of new hope and more optimism.

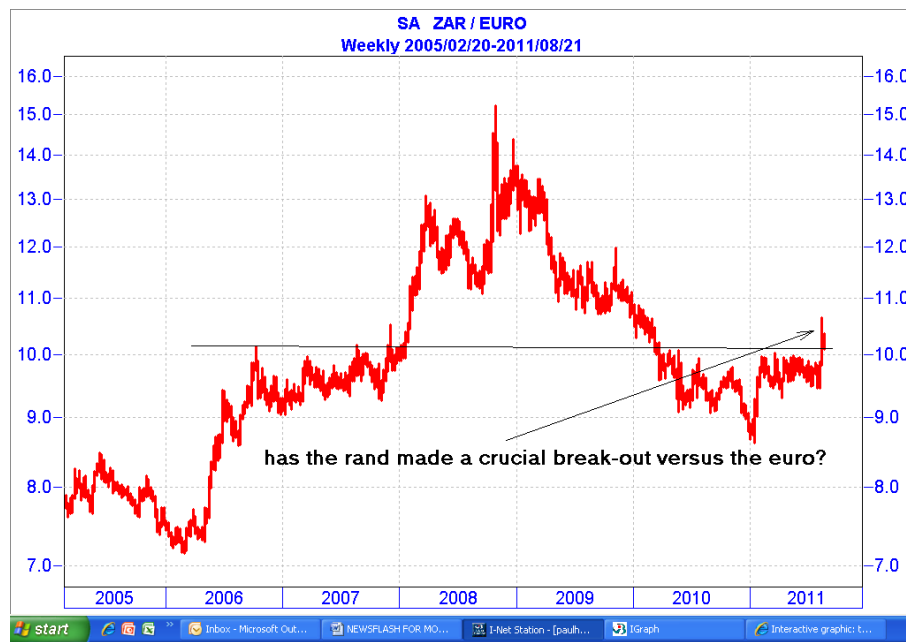
When US Fed chief Bernanke made his speech at Jackson Hole, Wyoming late last August - and announced QE2 - markets turned around and appreciated. He will speak again on 27<sup>th</sup> August at the same place. Who knows what he may say or do, but this current fall in markets may be a good opportunity to up-weight equity holdings where one is under-weight for one's risk profile.

As they say, the time to buy equities is when there is "blood" in the streets. Sure, such a time is always accompanied by plenty of uncertainty and risk, but that is the nature of the beast.

As the late, great Sir John Templeton said: "In the stock market the only way to get a bargain is to buy what most investors are selling."

## Snippets of Info

- The Business Day on Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> quotes our Minister of Mineral Resources, Susan Shabangu, saying that SA had lost out on foreign investment because the debate on nationalization had scared away potential foreign investors. She noted further that having such a debate when the world economy was in turmoil and there was intense global competition for investment was inappropriate. Amen.
- With the big fall in US government bond yields, US home mortgage rates have dropped to a 50-year low, sparking a spike in refinancing that is helping growing numbers of US homeowners reduce their borrowing costs (Financial Times, 19<sup>th</sup> August). The average US 30-year fixed-rate mortgage has dropped to 4.15%.
- Good to see that Standard & Poor, a subsidiary of US media company, McGraw-Hill, is suffering from a patriotic backlash in the US following its rash decision to strip its own government of its trip A rating, especially at such a vulnerable time in world economies. So far three municipalities have dropped S&P's ratings of their local government investment funds in retaliation. Over the past week both Moody's and Fitch rating agencies have reaffirmed the US AAA rating, providing plenty of reasons therefore.
- Apple Computer briefly passed Exxon Mobil to become the biggest company in the world by market capitalization (number of shares in issue x share price) on August 10<sup>th</sup>, 14 years after a brush with bankruptcy.
- Below we show a chart of the rand to the euro. For the last 18 months the rand has bumped up against the 10 rand to the euro "ceiling" again and again, without breaking through.....until this month. Is this a sign that the rand has entered a new (weaker) trading range versus the euro?
- The break-out looks quite convincing on the chart. Remember that if it is a genuine break-out, then typically the market would come back to the break-out point (10 rand), before "kissing" it goodbye and moving higher.



Source: I-Net Bridge

Paul Hansen  
(Director: Retail Investment Marketing - Investments)

# Economic Update

Locally, Stats SA released **SA Residential Building Statistics** for June 2011. Building activity with regard to new housing in South Africa showed an improvement in the first half of 2011 compared with the same period last year. On the planning side the volume of plans approved in the higher-density category of flats and townhouses recorded strong growth. In the construction phase a smaller number of new flats and townhouses were built compared with a year ago. Looking ahead, residential building activity will continue to be driven by economic developments and the state of household finances.

There was a moderate recovery in **SA Retail Sales** for June, despite the widespread strike action. After a steep -4.8% m/m decline in May, real, seasonally adjusted retail sales rebounded slightly, increasing 2% m/m. Y/Y growth was recorded at 2.1%. From a sector perspective (data is not seasonally adjusted) the improvement was fairly broad based and just about every sector experienced stronger m/m growth compared with May 2011 and compared with June 2010, except for general dealers. Y/Y growth rates were also stronger in every sector except for general dealers which slowed from 5.5% y/y to 3.4% y/y. For the next period, retail sales may receive some support from unsecured and retail credit extension to households, which continued to grow in June.

Offshore, 'leading indicators' reflecting the **outlook for the US economy, are all suggesting a slowdown in activity but not a return to recession conditions**. This includes the US Conference Board Leading Economic Indicator, the Chicago Federal Reserve National Activity Index, the Federal Reserve's Yield Gap Model, the ISM manufacturing index, the ECRI Leading Indicator (weekly) as well as the Bloomberg consensus forecast of US quarterly GDP.

It is fair to say that all of these indicators have worsened in the past couple of months, suggesting a noticeable slowdown in the rate of growth in US economic activity, but none of them are clearly indicating a return to recession conditions.

The Chicago National Activity Index (which is our preferred measure) has weakened very noticeably, with the 3-month average index at -0.60. That is perilously close to the recession indicator level of -0.7. Fortunately, although the index was extremely weak in April, it improved in May and June, which has allowed the 3-month rate to remain above -0.7.

- The yield gap, which is normally a very reliable and accurate indicator of future economic activity is obviously heavily distorted by the very unusual monetary policy in the US, and therefore not necessarily a good indicator of economic conditions over the next 6 to 12 months.

- Although the Conference Board's leading indicator declined in April (-0.3m/m), it has recorded positive growth in 11 of the last 12 months and on an annual basis is certainly not reflecting an imminent recession; but rather a slowdown in economic activity.
- The ISM manufacturing index, which has historically been a very reliable indicator of the US business cycle conditions, has given a number of false signals about the immediate direction of economic activity in recent years. This was certainly that case in early 2011, although the index has now 'caught-up'.
- The ECRI indicator is also pointing to a slowdown in economic activity, but its weekly reading is more useful as a momentum indicator rather than a reliable leading indicator (ECRI is better known for its Future Inflation Gauge, which has an excellent track-record).
- The latest consensus (Bloomberg) quarterly GDP forecast for the US is also not suggesting a return to recession conditions, although the forecasts have been revised lower.

Given the recent disappointment in several key US economic and financial indicators, most analysts have revised down their US growth forecast for 2011 and 2012 to 1.8% and 2.6% from 2.5% and 2.9% respectively. But, on balance, most economists are not expecting a return to recession conditions in the US. In fact, on Bloomberg, only 1 out of the 79 analysts surveyed expect a negative economic performance in the US during Q3 2011, and none expect a negative performance in Q4 2011.

While the latest analysis of the various leading indicator models provides a level of comfort, there is a real risk that the negative sentiment created by the recent debt ceiling debacle and credit rating downgrade could feed on itself and produce a more adverse outcome than the leading indicator models are currently suggesting (see attached chart on the latest University of Michigan Confidence Index for August 2011). Hence we will continue to closely monitor the key incoming US economic data and market developments.

Emerging Markets - According to India's Central Statistical Organization, Industrial output in India rose 8.8% year-on-year (y/y) during July 2011, a sharp rebound from the weakening experienced in the previous two months, with 5.6%y/y recorded in May. The strong headline number was mainly driven by the impressive growth in production of capital goods that soared 37.7% y/y, followed by a robust expansion of manufacturing production that grew by 10% y/y. However, it is clear that monetary tightening aimed at arresting the rise in inflation is taking hold as consumer goods output barely showed any uptick in growth, expanding 1.6% y/y in June. Production of consumer durables grew at the slowest pace in two years, reflecting expensive domestic credit and falling consumer sentiment.

Headline inflation in Nigeria declined for a second consecutive month, dropping to 9.4% year-on-year in July, from 10.2% in June, and reaching single digits for the first time since early 2008. The main driver of this result has been lower food inflation, which declined to 7.9% from 9.2% in June.

Non-food inflation remained stubborn at 11.5%, which may prompt the central bank to continue tightening policy, which has been aggressive. At the last MPC in July, the Monetary Policy Committee surprised analysts and decided to increase the Monetary Policy Rate to 8.75%, up from 8.0%.

Monetary tightening continued in **Kenya** to control rising inflation and stabilize the exchange rate. The effective policy tightening that took effect on Monday, 15 August has pushed the interbank overnight rate higher. By the end of the week, the overnight rate reached 16.93%, sharply higher than the 8.34% seen previously. The net effect is that the interest rate charged at the CBK's Discount Window has increased from 11.34% on Monday (it was 6.25% on Friday 12th) to 19.93% by Friday 20<sup>th</sup>. Tighter liquidity has helped the shilling stabilize around the USDKES93 level and should continue to provide support to spot in coming weeks.

**Kevin Lings, Laura Jones and Xhanti Payi**  
(STANLIB Economics Team)

# Weekly Market Analysis

Currencies/ indices/ commodities	Friday's Close 18/08/11	Weekly Move (%)	YTD (%)
<b>Indices</b>			
*MSCI World - US Dollar	1147.86	-2.79	-10.88
*MSCI World - Rand	8275.86	-2.72	-3.10
*MSCI Emerging Market - US Dollar	995.44	0.58	-14.44
*MSCI Emerging Market - Rand	7176.92	0.65	-6.98
All Share Index - US Dollar	4078.49	-2.04	-16.46
All Share Index - Rand	29288.86	-1.80	-9.45
All Bond Index	370.52	2.52	7.39
Listed Property J253	893.12	1.11	2.31
<b>Currencies</b>			
US Dollar/Rand	7.18	0.24	8.51
Euro/Rand	10.28	1.51	16.30
Sterling/Rand	11.84	1.43	15.61
Euro/US Dollar	1.43	0.52	7.23
<b>Commodities</b>			
Oil Brent Crude Spot Price (\$/bl)	107.79	-0.11	12.92
Gold Price \$/oz	1824.58	4.44	29.02
Platinum Price S/oz	1843.50	2.56	4.51

Source: I-Net Bridge

\* MSCI - Morgan Stanley Capital International

# Rates

These rates are expressed in nominal and effective terms and should be used for indication purposes ONLY.

## Standard Bank Money Market Fund

Nominal: 5.24 per annum  
Effective: 5.36% per annum

STANLIB is required to quote an effective rate which is based upon a seven-day rolling average yield for Money Market Portfolios. The above quoted yield is calculated using an annualised seven-day rolling average as at 19 August 2011. This seven-day rolling average yield may marginally differ from the actual daily distribution and should not be used for interest calculation purposes. We however, are most happy to supply you with the daily distribution rate on request, one day in arrears. The price of each participatory interest (unit) is aimed at a constant value. The total return to the investor is primarily made up of interest received but, may also include any gain or loss made on any particular instrument. In most cases this will merely have the effect of increasing or decreasing the daily yield, but in an extreme case it can have the effect of reducing the capital value of the portfolio.

## STANLIB Cash Plus Fund

Effective Yield: 6.13%

## STANLIB Dividend Income Fund

Effective Yield: 3.94%

STANLIB is required to quote a current yield for Income Portfolios. This is an effective yield. The above quoted yield will vary from day to day and is a current yield as at 19 August 2011. The net (after fees) yield on the portfolio will be published daily in the major newspapers together with the "all-in" NAV price (includes the accrual for dividends and interest). This yield is a snapshot yield that reflects the weighted average running yield of all the underlying holdings of the portfolio. Monthly distributions will consist of dividends (currently tax exempt) and taxable interest. Interest will also be exempt from tax to the extent that investor's are able to make use of the applicable interest exemption as currently allowed by the Income Tax Act. The portfolio's underlying investments will determine the split between dividends and interest.

The Manager has received a circular, (CISCA Circular No.11), from the Registrar of Collective Investment Schemes regarding a joint investigation of National Treasury, SARS and the FSB, which is currently in progress with regard to dividend income fund type portfolios. The Manager is obliged, in terms of this circular, to bring the following to your attention with regard to this investigation. The outcome of the investigation could affect certain structures and SPVs (special purpose vehicles) used by underlying investments of these types of portfolios, which may result in possible adverse tax consequences, and may require amendments to existing legislation. The abovementioned regulators still have concerns which could impact negatively on the future of these portfolios and the continuation of these portfolios can therefore not be guaranteed. The Manager however do not believe that there is any current cause for concern regarding the STANLIB Dividend Income Fund and should there be a more definitive outcome from the investigation investors in our STANLIB Dividend Income Fund will be informed timeously of any legislative changes that may affect their investment.

## Liberty Investments' Life Annuities

Current Rates for 22<sup>nd</sup> Aug 2011 - 26<sup>th</sup> Aug 2011

Payments are assumed to be paid monthly in advance with no guarantee period or annual escalation in income. Ages indicated assume client is the exact age shown. No tax has been deducted.							
Gender		Male			Female		
Age last birthday		55	60	65	55	60	65
Contribution	R 100,000	R 776	R 822	R 888	R 704	R 746	R 806
	R 250,000	R 2,009	R 2,124	R 2,290	R 1,829	R 1,934	R 2,083
	R 500,000	R 4,066	R 4,294	R 4,626	R 3,705	R 3,915	R 4,212
	R 1,000,000	R 8,178	R 8,635	R 9,297	R 7,457	R 7,875	R 8,469

The table above shows the monthly annuity that an annuitant will receive for life in return for the single premium in the left hand column. Note that the annuity depends on the annuitant's exact age and gender.

The rates above were calculated assuming maximum commission and will be enhanced if a commission discount is selected.

# Glossary of terminology

<b>Bonds</b>	A bond is an interest-bearing debt instrument, traditionally issued by governments as part of their budget funding sources, and now also issued by local authorities (municipalities), parastatals (Eskom) and companies. Bonds issued by the central government are often called "gilts". Bond issuers pay interest (called the "coupon") to the bondholder every 6 months. The price/value of a bond has an inverse relationship to the prevailing interest rate, so if the interest rate goes up, the value goes down, and vice versa. Bonds/gilts generally have a lower risk than shares because the holder of a gilt has the security of knowing that the gilt will be repaid in full by government or semi-government authorities at a specific time in the future. An investment in this type of asset should be viewed with a 3 to 6 year horizon.
<b>Cash</b>	An investment in cash usually refers to a savings or fixed-deposit account with a bank, or to a money market investment. Cash is generally regarded as the safest investment. Whilst it is theoretically possible to make a capital loss investing in cash, it is highly unlikely. An investment in this type of asset should be viewed with a 1 to 3 year horizon.
<b>Collective Investments</b>	Collective investments are investments in which investors' funds are pooled and managed by professional managers. Investing in shares has traditionally yielded unrivalled returns, offering investors the opportunity to build real wealth. Yet, the large amounts of money required to purchase these shares is often out of reach of smaller investors. The pooling of investors' funds makes collective investments the ideal option, providing cost effective access to the world's stock markets. This is why investing in collective investments has become so popular the world over and is considered a sound financial move by most investors.
<b>Compound Interest</b>	Compound interest refers to the interest earned on interest that was earned earlier and credited to the capital amount. For example, if you deposit R1 000 in a bank account at 10% and interest is calculated annually, your balance will be R1 100 at the end of the first year and R1 210 at the end of the second year. That extra R10, which was earned on the interest from the first year, is the result of compound interest ("interest on interest"). Interest can also be compounded on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or other basis.
<b>Dividend Yields</b>	The dividend yield is a financial ratio that shows how much a company pays out in dividends each year relative to its share price. The higher the yield, the more money you will get back on your investment.
<b>Dividends</b>	When you buy equities offered by a company, you are effectively buying a portion of the company. Dividends are an investor's share of a company's profits, given to him or her as a part-owner of the company.
<b>Earnings per share</b>	Earnings per share is a measure of how much money the company has available for distribution to shareholders. A company's earnings per share is a good indication of its profitability and is generally considered to be the most important variable in determining a company's share price.
<b>Equity</b>	A share represents an institution/individual's ownership in a listed company and is the vehicle through which they are able to "share" in the profits made by that company. As the company grows, and the expectation of improved profits increases, the market price of the share will increase and this translates into a capital gain for the shareholder. Similarly, negative sentiment about the company will result in the share price falling. Shares/equities are usually considered to have the potential for the highest return of all the investment classes, but with a higher level of risk i.e. share investments have the most volatile returns over the short term. An investment in this type of asset should be viewed with a 7 to 10 year horizon.

<b>Financial Markets</b>	Financial markets are the institutional arrangements and conventions that exist for the issue and trading of financial instruments.
<b>Fixed Interest Funds</b>	Fixed interest funds invest in bonds, fixed-interest and money market instruments. Interest income is a feature of these funds and, in general, capital should remain stable.
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>	The Gross Domestic Product measures the total volume of goods and services produced in the economy. Therefore, the percentage change in the GDP from year to year reflects the country's annual economic growth rate.
<b>Growth Funds</b>	Growth funds seek maximum capital appreciation by investing in rapidly growing companies across all sectors of the JSE. Growth companies are those whose profits are in a strong upward trend, or are expected to grow strongly, and which normally trade at a higher-than-average price/earnings ratio.
<b>Industrial Funds</b>	Industrial funds invest in selected industrial companies listed on the JSE, but excluding all companies listed in the resources and financial economic groups.
<b>Investment Portfolio</b>	An investment portfolio is a collection of securities owned by an individual or institution (such as a collective investment scheme). A funds ' portfolio may include a combination of financial instruments such as bonds, equities, money market securities, etc. The theory is that the investments should be spread over a range of options in order to diversify and spread risk.
<b>JSE Securities Exchange</b>	The primary role of the JSE Securities Exchange is to provide a market where securities can be freely traded under regulated procedures.
<b>Price to earnings ratio</b>	Price to earnings ratio or p: e ratio is calculated by dividing the price per share by the earnings per share. This ratio provides a better indication of the value of a share, than the market price alone. For example, all things being equal, a R10 share with a P/E of 75 is much more "expensive" than a R100 share with a P/E of 20.
<b>Property</b>	Property has some attributes of shares and some attributes of bonds. Property yields are normally stable and predictable because they comprise many contractual leases. These leases generate rental income that is passed through to investors. Property share prices however fluctuate with supply and demand and are counter cyclical to the interest rate cycle. Property is an excellent inflation hedge as rentals escalate with inflation, ensuring distribution growth, and property values escalate with inflation ensuring net asset value growth. This ensures real returns over the long term.
<b>Resources and Basic Industries Funds</b>	These funds seek capital appreciation by investing in the shares of companies whose main business operations involve the exploration, mining, distribution and processing of metals, minerals, energy, chemicals, forestry and other natural resources, or where at least 50 percent of their earnings are derived from such business activities, and excludes service providers to these companies.
<b>Smaller Companies Funds</b>	Smaller Companies Funds seek maximum capital appreciation by investing in both established smaller companies and emerging companies. At least 75 percent of the fund must be invested in small- to mid-cap shares which fall outside of the top 40 JSE-listed companies by market capitalisation.
<b>Value Funds</b>	These funds aim to deliver medium- to long-term capital appreciation by investing in value shares with low price/earnings ratios and shares which trade at a discount to their net asset value.

*Sources: Unit Trust and Collective Investments (September 2007), The Financial Sector Charter Council, Personal Finance (30 November 2002), Introduction to Financial Markets, Personal Finance, Quarter 4 2007, Investopedia ([www.investopedia.com](http://www.investopedia.com)) and The South African Financial Planning Handbook 2004.*

# Disclaimer

The price of each unit of a domestic money market portfolio is aimed at a constant value. The total return to the investor is primarily made up of interest received but, may also include any gain or loss made on any particular instrument. In most cases this will merely have the effect of increasing or decreasing the daily yield, but in an extreme case it can have the effect of reducing the capital value of the portfolio. Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (CIS) are generally medium to long term investments. The value of participatory interests may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future. An investment in the participations of a CIS in securities is not the same as a deposit with a banking institution. CIS are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available on request from STANLIB Collective Investments Ltd (the Manager). Commission and incentives may be paid and if so, would be included in the overall costs. A fund of funds is a portfolio that invests in portfolios of collective investment schemes, which levy their own charges, which could result in a higher fee structure for these portfolios. Forward pricing is used. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down. TER is the annualised percent of the average Net Asset Value of the portfolio incurred as charges, levies and fees. A higher TER ratio does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication of future TERs. Portfolios are valued on a daily basis at 15h30. Investments and repurchases will receive the price of the same day if received prior to 15h30. Liberty is a full member of the Association for Savings and Investments of South Africa. The Manager is a member of the Liberty Group of Companies.

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