

# **MONTH IN PICTURES**

**JULY 2020**

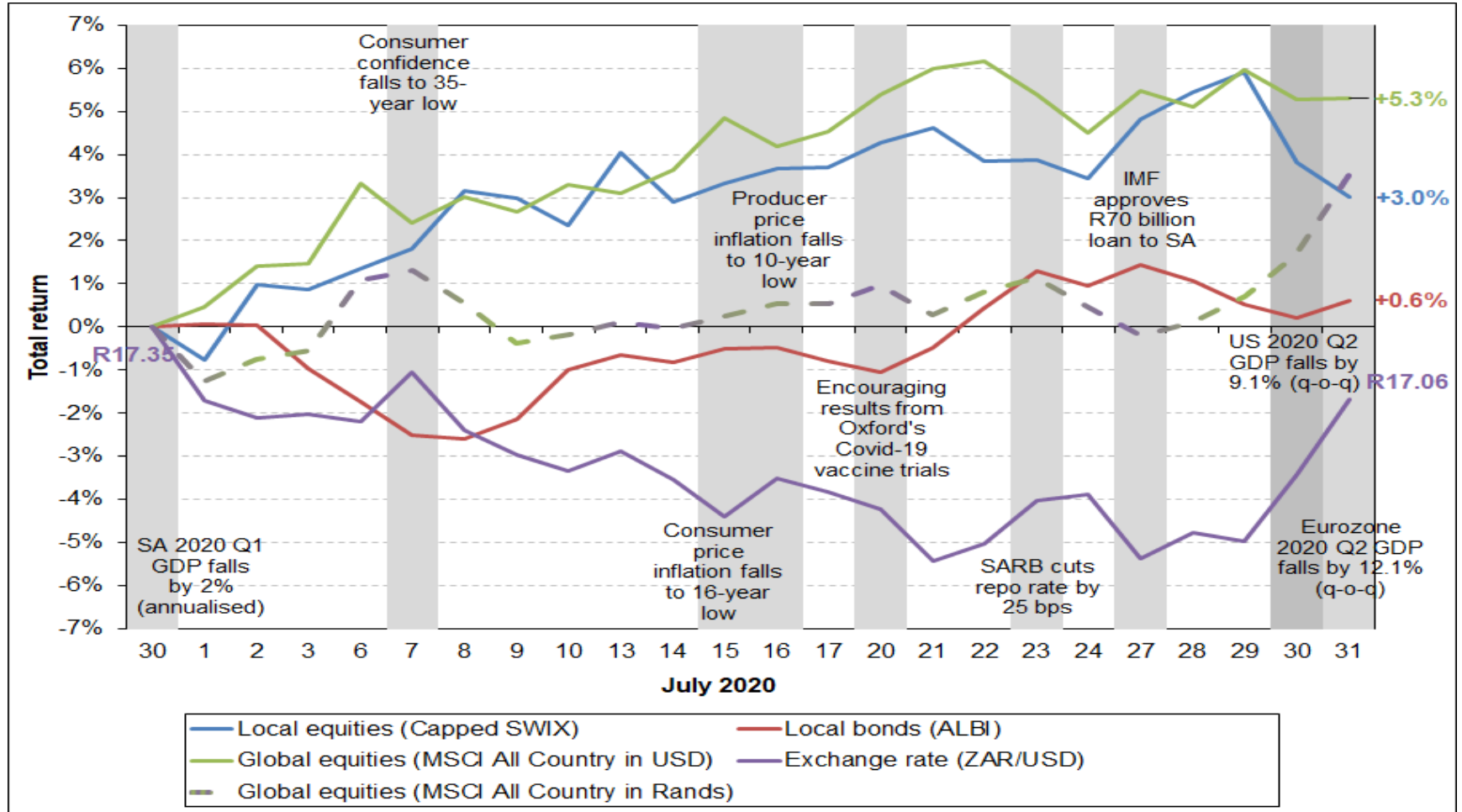
# MONTHLY SNAPSHOT

## NOTABLE EVENTS

- On a broad level the local equity market had another good month, returning +3.0%. This return was however almost entirely driven by Resources, which was up 9.0%, while Industrials and Listed Property fell by 1.3% and 3.2% respectively. Financials managed a small gain, ending the month 0.4% higher.
- Global equities also had a good month (+5.3% in USD), with emerging markets (+8.9% in USD) outperforming developed markets (+4.8% in USD).
- Global bond yields continued their relentless march towards zero, with the yield to maturity on the FTSE World Government Bond Index ending July at just 0.24% (from 0.32% on 30 June and 1.01% at the start of the year). This resulted in a decent month (+3.6% in USD) for global bonds from a total return perspective.
- Local bond yields on the other hand didn't show much movement, and therefore delivered a relatively subdued +0.6% for the month. This was still higher than cash though (+0.4%), where returns have come under pressure following a cumulative 3.5% in interest rate cuts this year.
- The Rand strengthened against a broadly weaker US Dollar, moving from R17.35 to R17.06 (for a 1.7% gain), while weakening by 3.8% and 3.1% respectively against the pound sterling and euro.
- The weaker dollar resulted in local currency returns of +3.5% and +1.9% from global equity and bond markets for the month, outperforming their SA equivalents. Since troughing in the latter half of March however, local equities and bonds (up 45% and 21% respectively) have outperformed their global counterparts (global equities = +38% and global bonds = +8%).
- 2020 Q2 GDP figures for various regions around the world have revealed the extent to which economies have suffered from lockdown. Quarterly (unannualised) contractions for the larger economies ranged from 9.1% in the US to 20.4% in the UK. China, where the damage was mostly done in Q1 (-10.0%), bounced back strongly, recording a Q2 figure of +11.5%.
- Sharp increases in utility tariffs and fuel prices pushed local consumer price inflation (3.2% y-o-y to the end of July) back into the Reserve Bank's 3-6% target range after touching multi-year lows (2.1-2.2%) over the previous two months.

# MONTHLY TIMELINE

## IMPACT ON MARKETS



# MARKET INDICATORS

## SHORT TERM

Market indicators (% change) <sup>1</sup>		May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	3 months	12 months
Local equities	Capped SWIX	(0.4)	7.0	3.0	9.7	(5.1)
	Resources	5.6	8.8	9.0	25.2	29.3
	Industrials	(1.8)	8.3	(1.3)	5.0	1.5
	Financials	(3.2)	4.2	0.4	1.2	(29.7)
	Listed Property	(0.8)	13.4	(3.2)	9.0	(41.2)
Local bonds	ALBI	7.1	(1.2)	0.6	6.4	4.2
Local cash	STeFI Composite	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	6.7
Global equities	MSCI All Country	(1.2)	2.1	3.5	4.4	27.5
Global bonds	FTSE WGBI	(5.1)	(0.4)	1.9	(3.8)	29.5
Exchange rate	ZAR/USD	(5.3)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(7.9)	18.9
Inflation	CPI	-0.6	0.5	1.3	1.3	3.2

1. Total returns (in Rands) for the months and periods ending 31 July 2020.

2. Estimated for July 2020.

# MARKET INDICATORS

## MEDIUM TO LONG TERM

Market indicators (% change) <sup>1</sup>		1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	15 years
Local equities	Capped SWIX	(5.1)	(1.5)	0.7	8.9	11.4
	Resources	29.3	23.0	14.4	5.3	9.1
	Industrials	1.5	0.2	2.8	13.5	15.1
	Financials	(29.7)	(9.9)	(5.9)	6.9	8.5
	Listed Property	(41.2)	(20.2)	(10.5)	3.7	9.0
Local bonds	ALBI	4.2	7.8	7.4	7.9	8.0
Local cash	STeFI Composite	6.7	7.1	7.2	6.5	7.3
Global equities	MSCI All Country	27.5	16.6	14.0	18.5	13.6
Global bonds	FTSE WGBI	29.5	14.0	10.8	11.5	10.4
Exchange rate	ZAR/USD	18.9	9.0	6.2	8.9	6.6
Inflation	CPI	3.2	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.6

1. Total returns (in Rands) for the months and periods ending 31 July 2020.

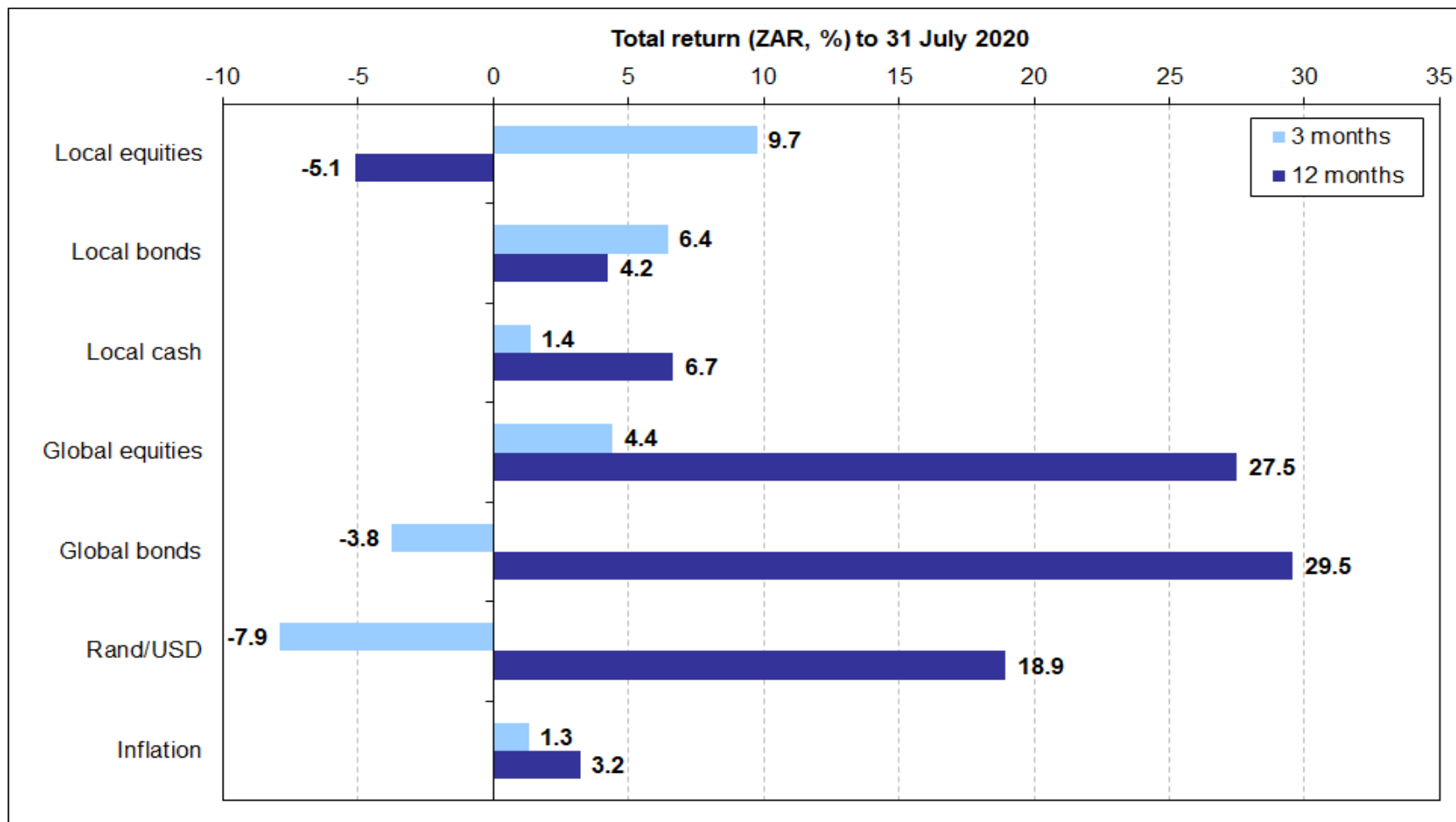
# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic indicators <sup>1</sup>	Jun 2018	Jun 2019	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020
<b>Exchange rates:</b>					
ZAR/USD	13.28	14.34	17.54	17.35	17.06
ZAR/GBP	17.42	17.44	21.67	21.52	22.34
ZAR/Euro	15.52	15.88	19.48	19.50	20.11
<b>Commodities:</b>					
Brent Crude Oil (USD/barrel)	74.06	64.30	37.84	41.27	43.52
Platinum (USD/ounce)	825.07	873.00	831.95	811.97	908.50
Gold (USD/ounce)	1,218.30	1,430.59	1,721.09	1,772.86	1,976.28

1. Month-end prices

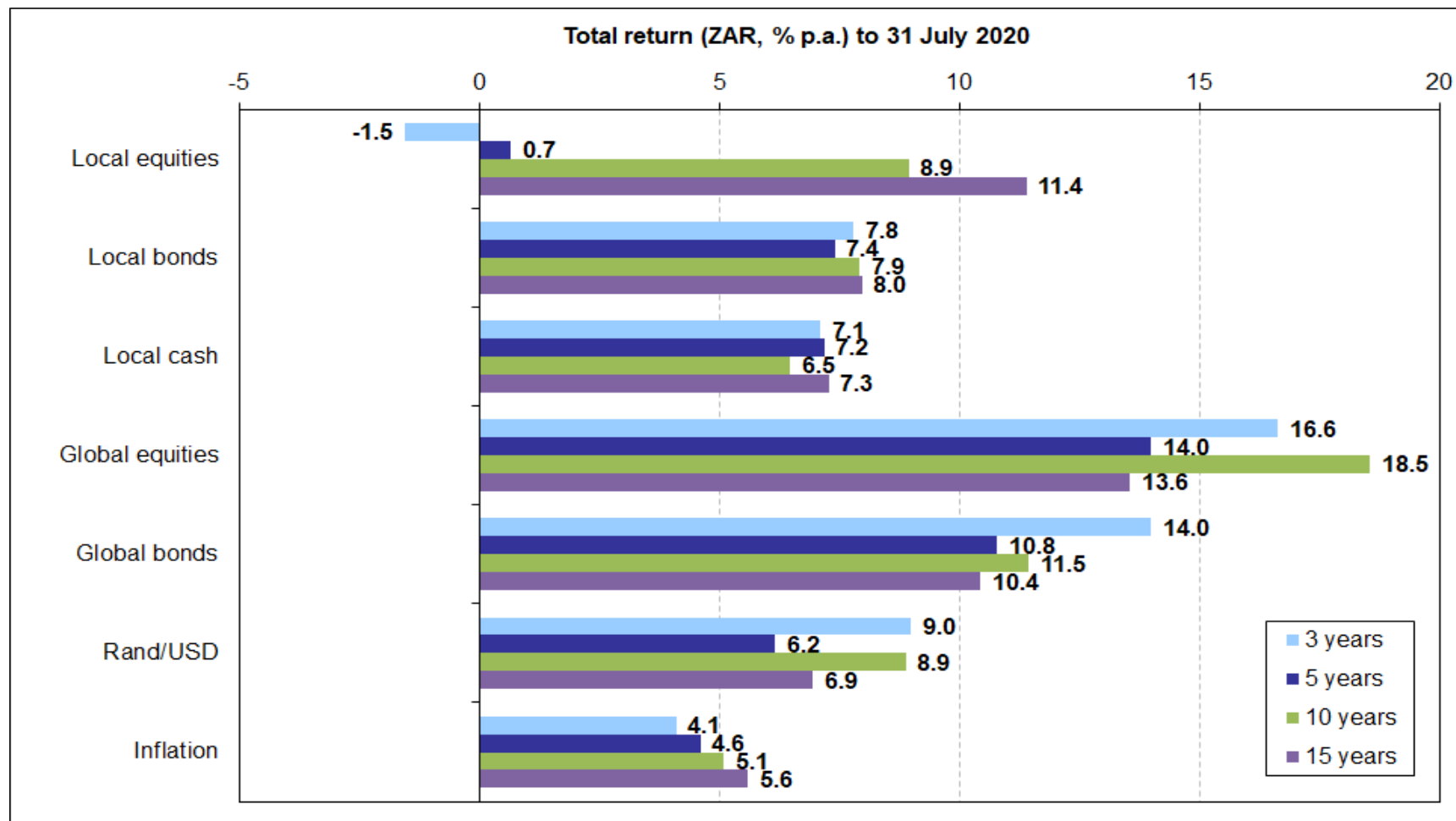
# ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE

## SHORT TERM



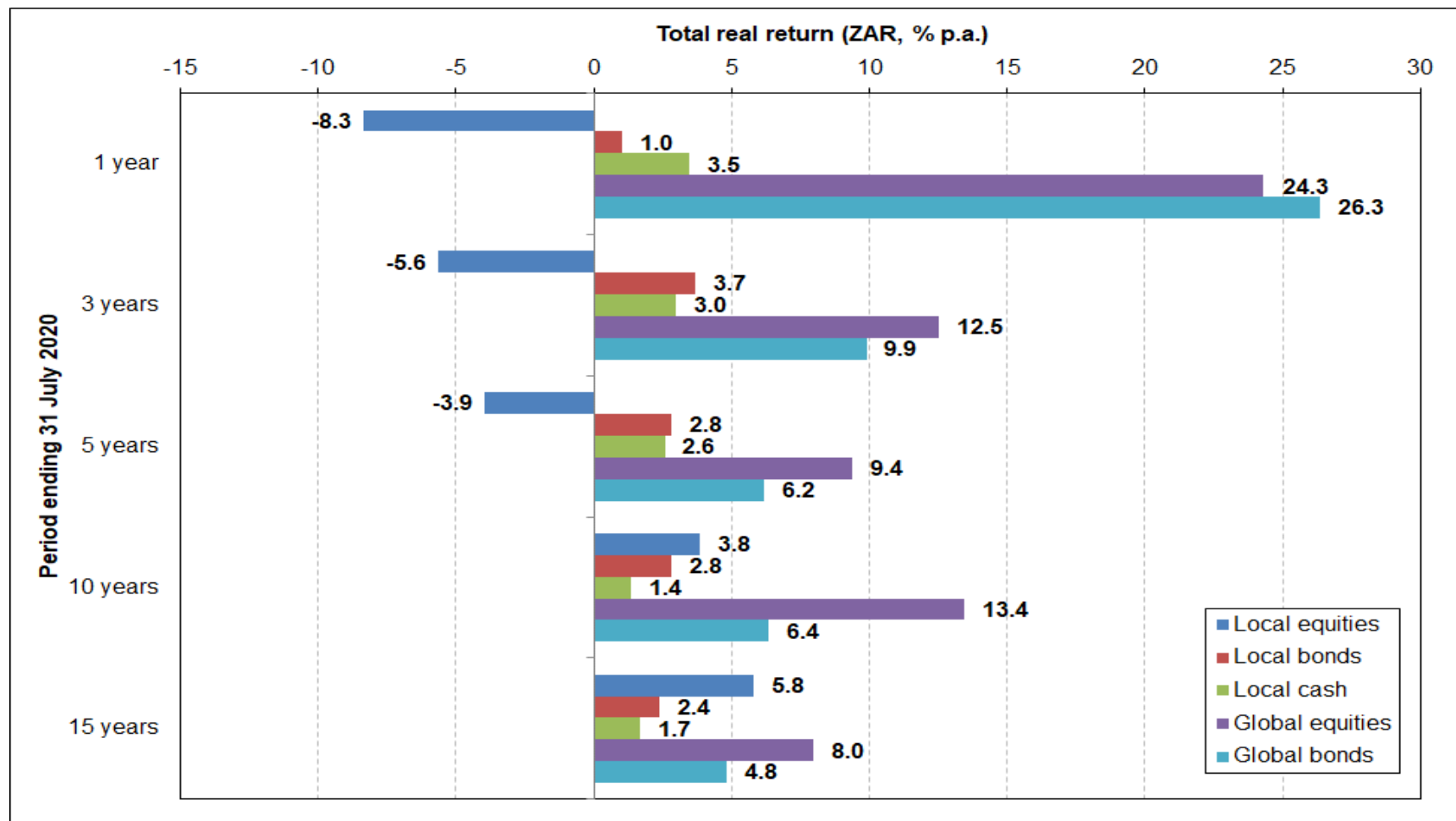
# ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE

## MEDIUM TO LONG TERM



# ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE

## REAL (EXCESS ABOVE INFLATION) RETURNS



# MARKET PERFORMANCE

## WHAT PAST RETURNS CAN INVESTORS REASONABLY EXPECT?

Given the performances of the various asset classes (see earlier slides), what level of historical returns (in both nominal and real terms) can investors reasonably have expected from the markets?

To illustrate this, we calculated the hypothetical returns of various risk profiled 'portfolios' (Aggressive, Moderate and Conservative) using a rules-based asset allocation approach to cater for the change in the regulatory offshore allowance over time:

- The offshore allocation is kept at 5% below the prevailing regulatory maximum (15% to 2000, 20% to 2006, 25% to 2018 & currently at 30%).
- The equity allocation varies according to the risk profile, and is set at 75% for Aggressive, 55% for Moderate and 35% for Conservative, which applies to both the local (ALSI up to December 2001, SWIX up to June 2011, Capped SWIX thereafter) and offshore (MSCI All Country) portions.
- The remainder of the *local* assets is split between local bonds (ALBI) and cash (STeFI composite), with the local bond allocation being the same as the equity allocation in this sub-portion, i.e. 75% for Aggressive, 55% for Moderate and 35% for Conservative. The balance is kept in local cash.
- The remainder of the *offshore* assets is allocated to global bonds (FTSE WGBI).
- Fees are assumed at 0.4% p.a.

A graphical representation of the strategic and current asset allocations of the various risk-profiled 'portfolios' are provided below:

AGGRESSIVE	Strategic allocation	LOCAL VS OFFSHORE	75%			25% (5% below regulatory maximum)	
		GROWTH VS INCOME ASSETS	75%	25%		75%	25%
		EQUITIES VS BONDS VS CASH	100%	75%	25%	100%	100%
	Current allocation		~56%	~14%	~5%	~19%	~6%

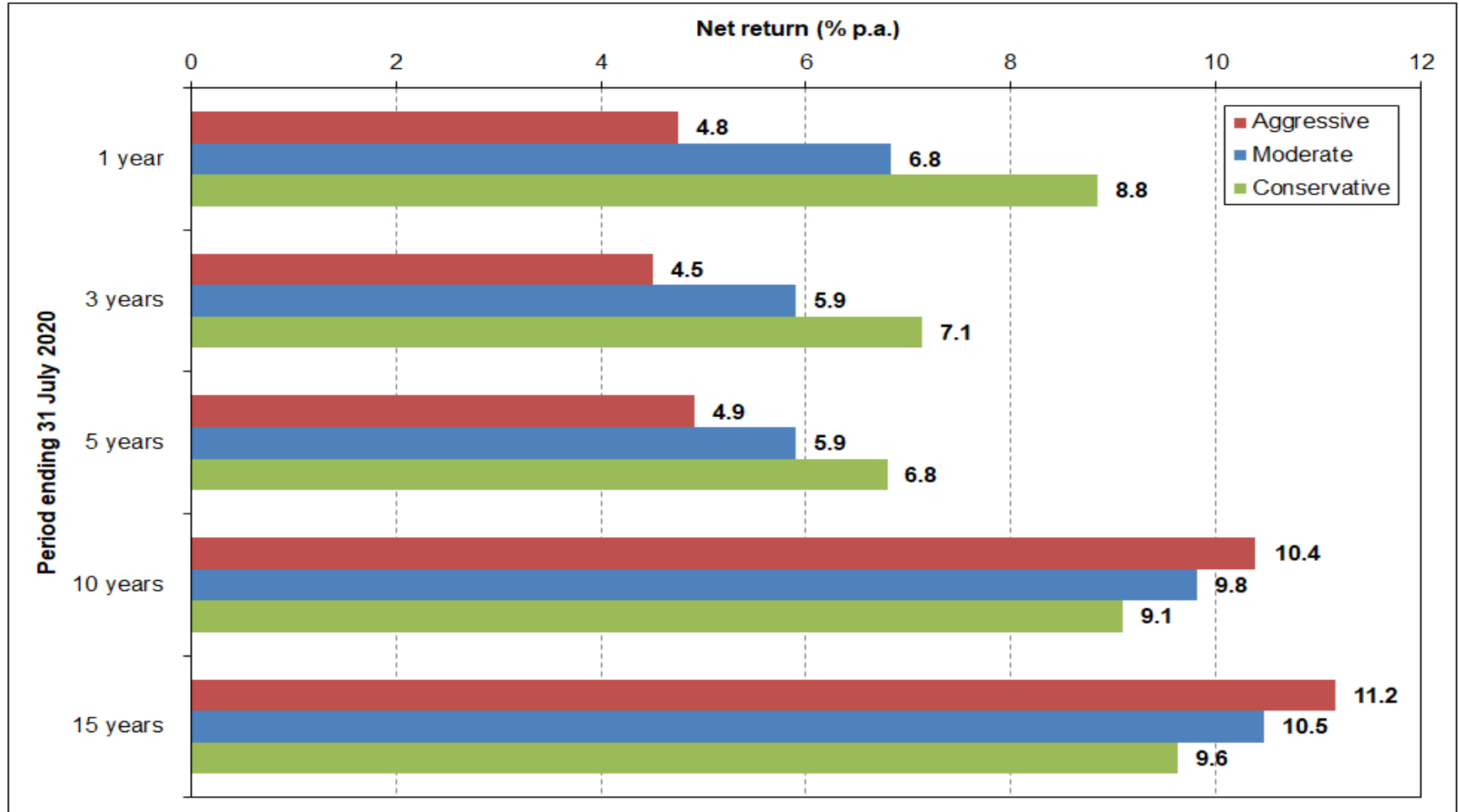
MODERATE	Strategic allocation	LOCAL VS OFFSHORE	75%			25% (5% below regulatory maximum)	
		GROWTH VS INCOME ASSETS	55%	45%		55%	45%
		EQUITIES VS BONDS VS CASH	100%	55%	45%	100%	100%
	Current allocation		~41%	~19%	~15%	~14%	~11%

CONSERVATIVE	Strategic allocation	LOCAL VS OFFSHORE	75%			25% (5% below regulatory maximum)	
		GROWTH VS INCOME ASSETS	35%	65%		35%	65%
		EQUITIES VS BONDS VS CASH	100%	35%	65%	100%	100%
	Current allocation		~26%	~17%	~32%	~9%	~16%

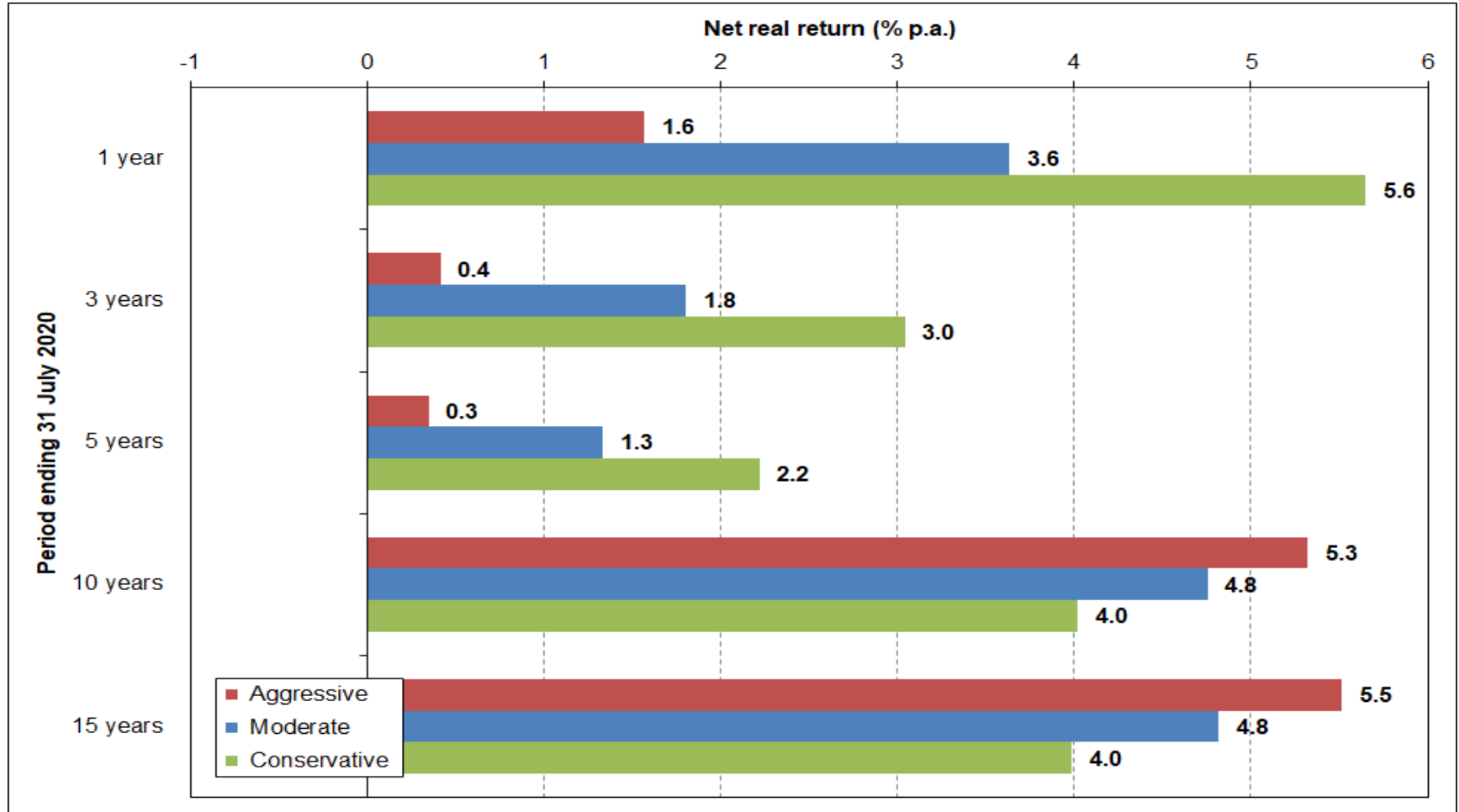
# MARKET PERFORMANCE

## FOR BALANCED PORTFOLIOS, WHAT RANGE OF PAST NOMINAL RETURNS WAS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE?



# MARKET PERFORMANCE

## FOR BALANCED PORTFOLIOS, WHAT RANGE OF PAST REAL RETURNS WAS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE?



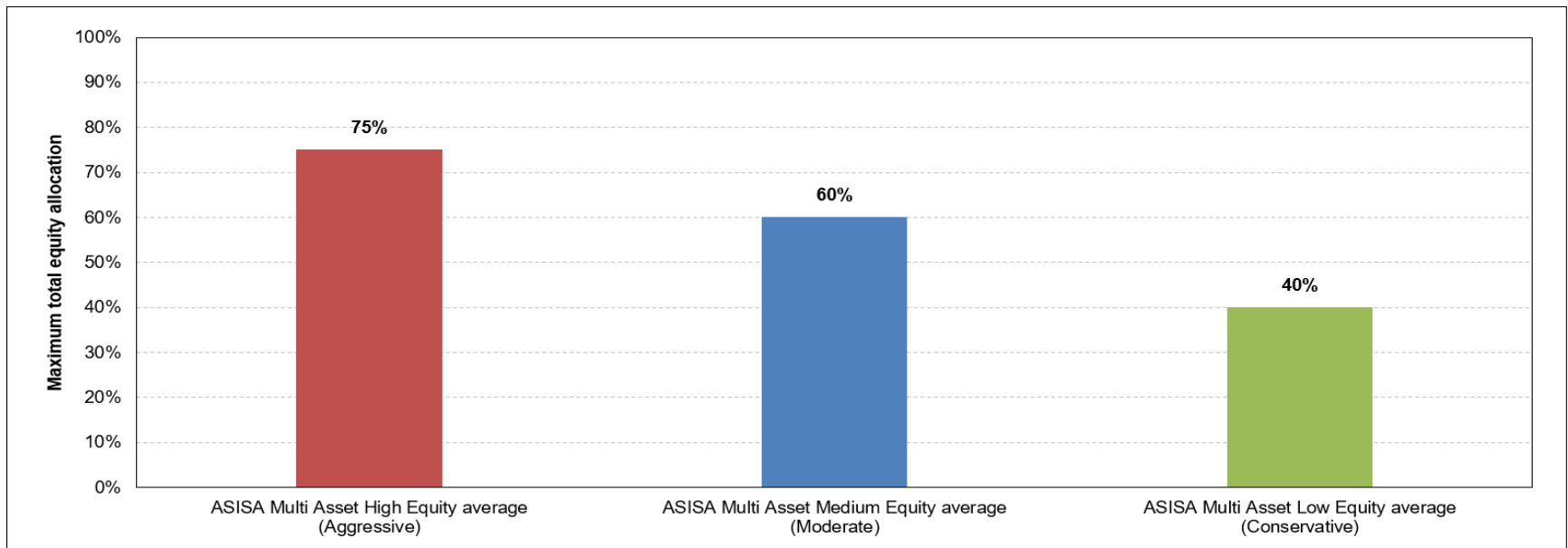
# MANAGER PERFORMANCE

## WHAT PAST RETURNS CAN INVESTORS REASONABLY EXPECT?

Given what markets have delivered (see earlier slides), what level of returns (in both nominal and real terms) has the average *investment manager* delivered in this environment?

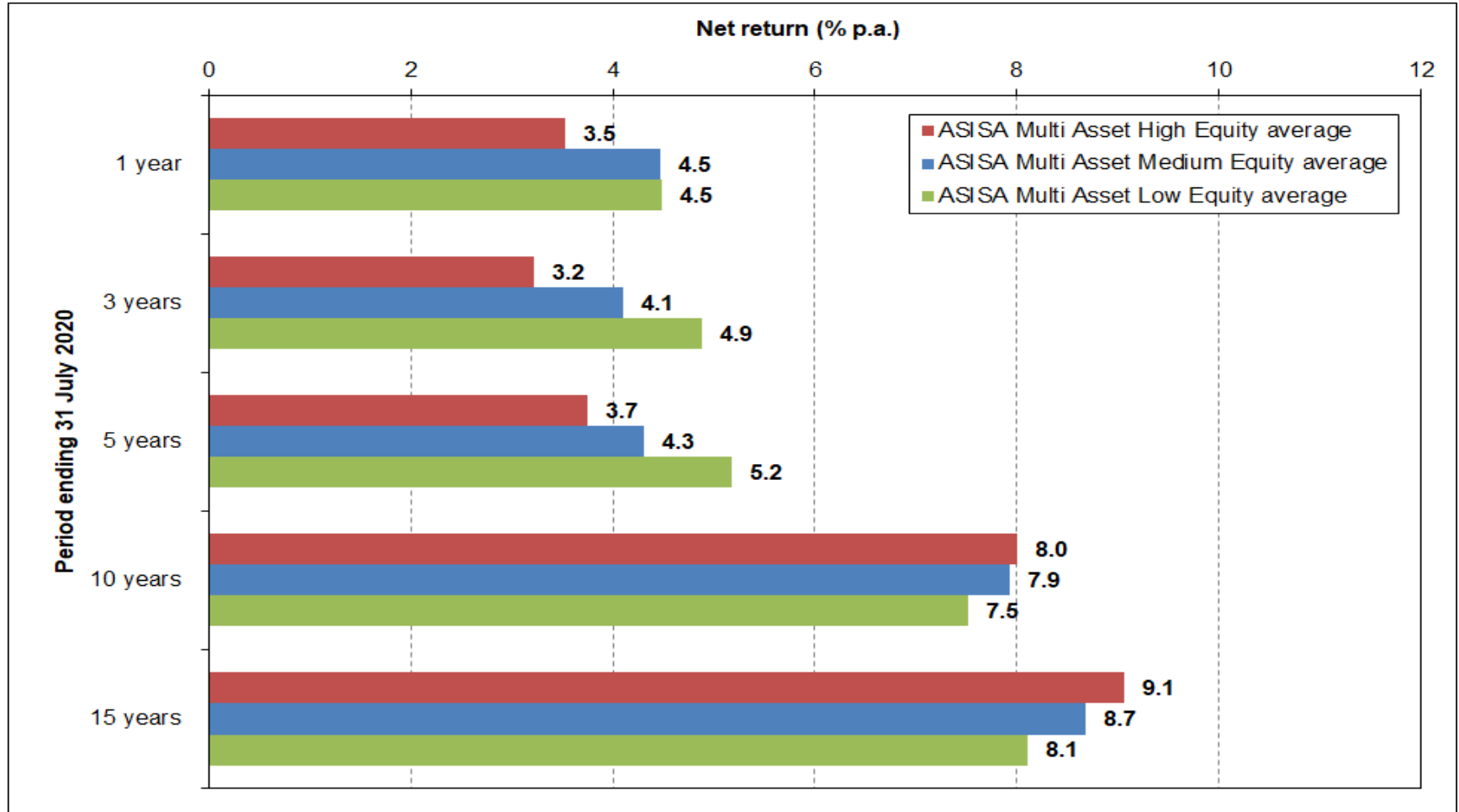
To illustrate this, we show the average returns from regulated collective investment schemes in the ASISA (Association for Savings and Investments South Africa) South Africa Multi Asset High, Medium and Low Equity categories to reflect the returns of typical Aggressive, Moderate and Conservative retirement fund portfolios.

The asset allocations of the portfolios in these categories are regulated by Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act, but ASISA also sets limits on the total equity allocations of these portfolios, as shown in the graphic below:



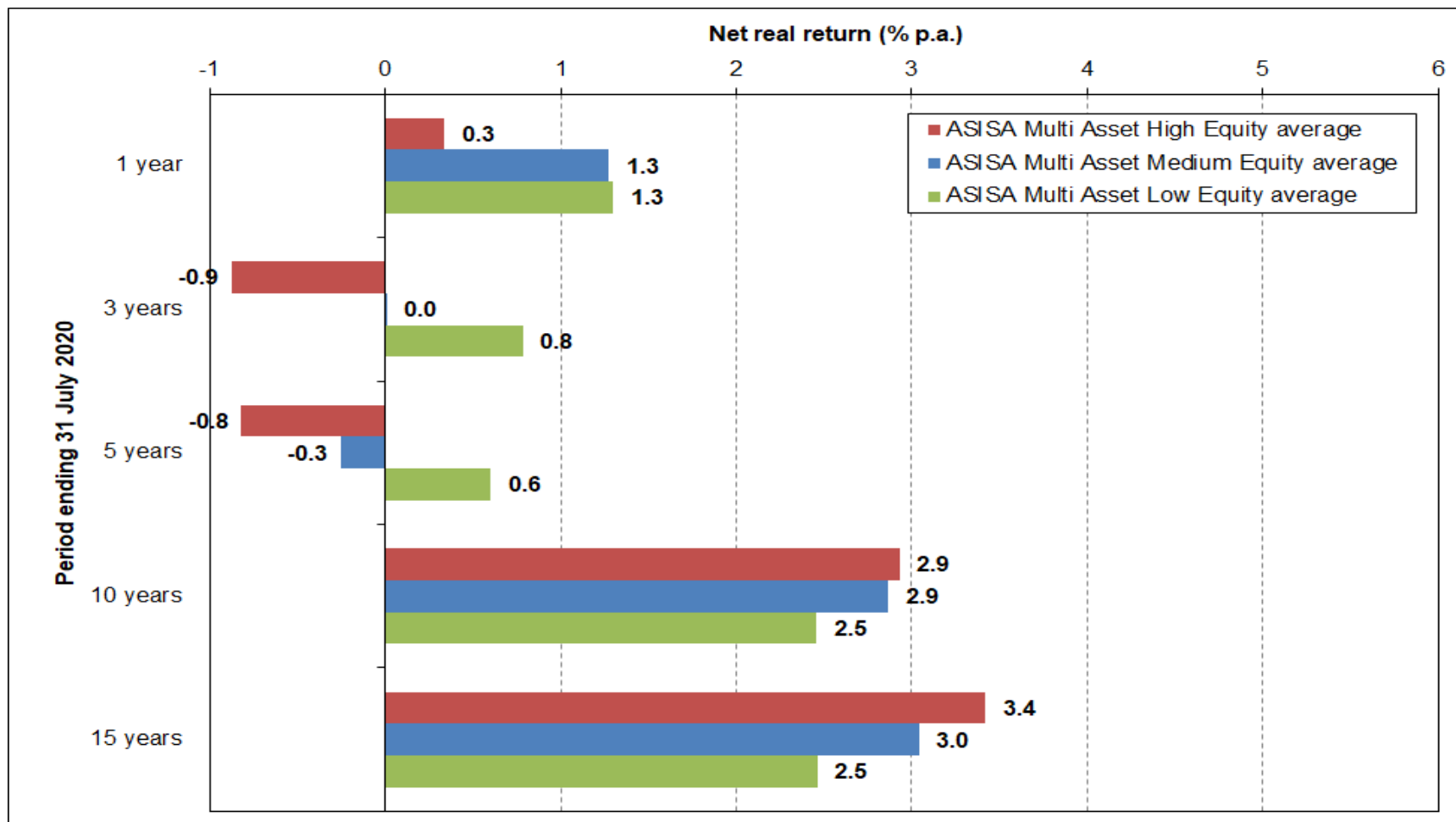
# MANAGER PERFORMANCE

## FOR BALANCED PORTFOLIOS, WHAT RANGE OF PAST NOMINAL RETURNS WAS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE?

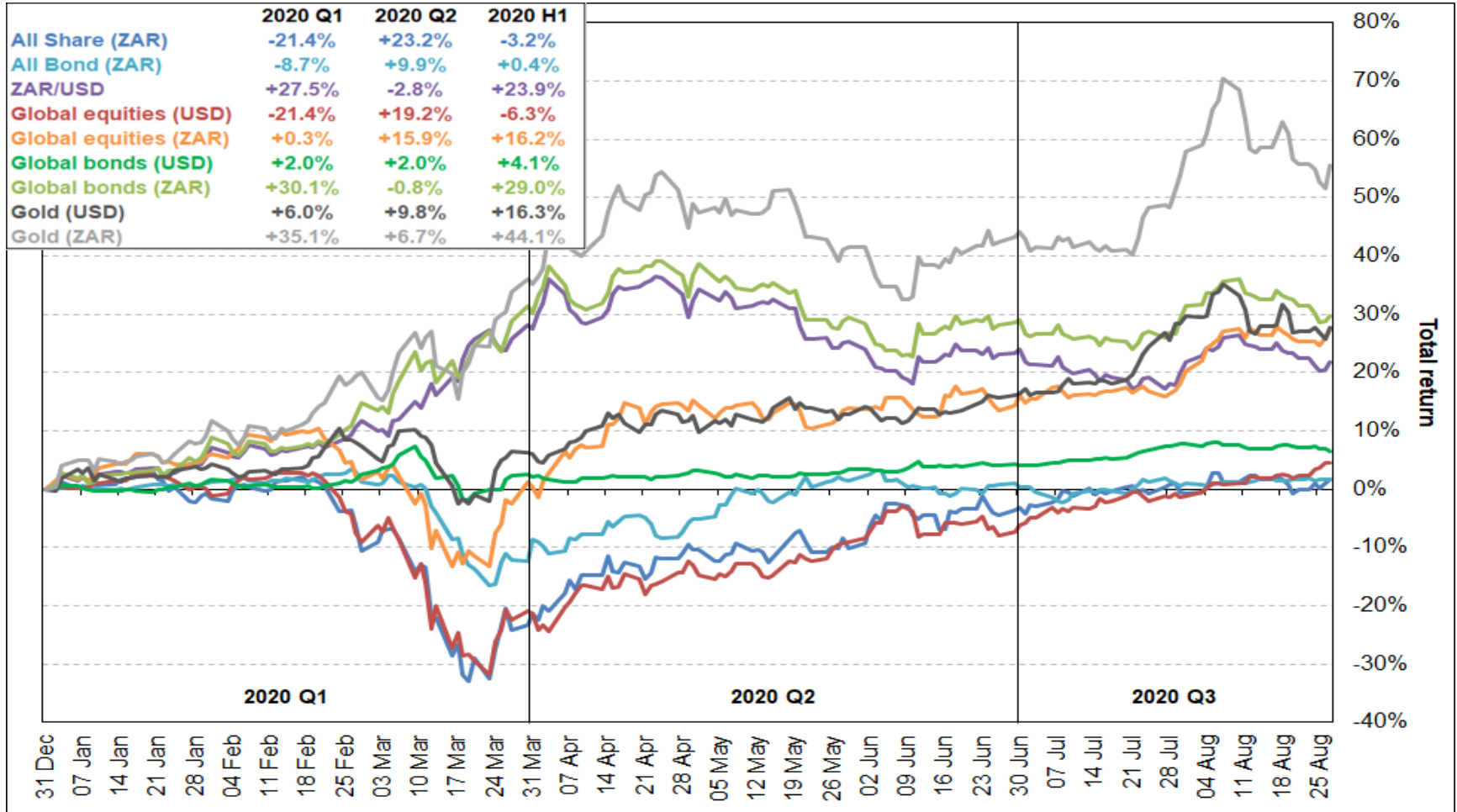


# MANAGER PERFORMANCE

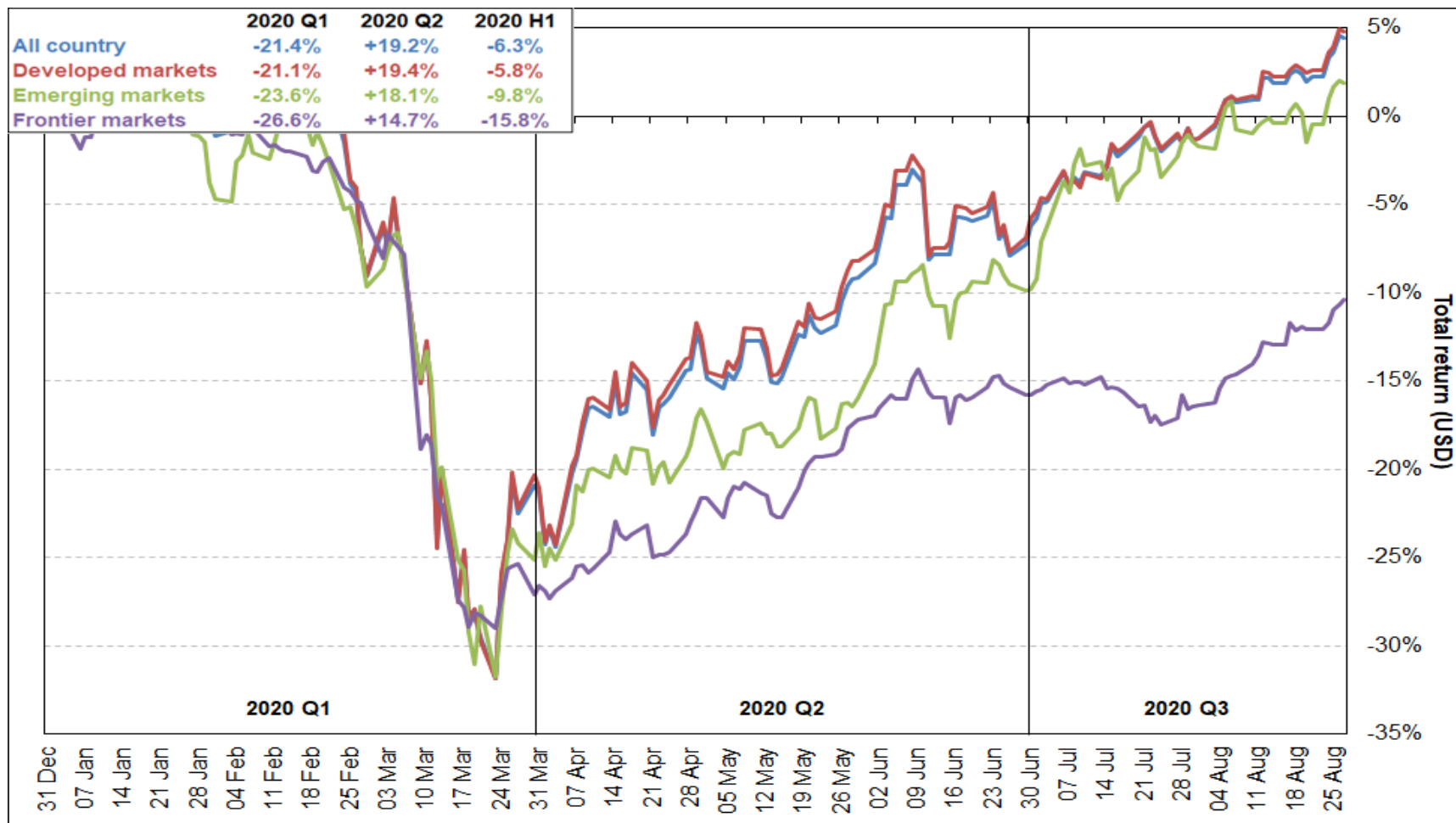
## FOR BALANCED PORTFOLIOS, WHAT RANGE OF PAST REAL RETURNS WAS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE?



# 2020 YTD MAJOR ASSET CLASSES

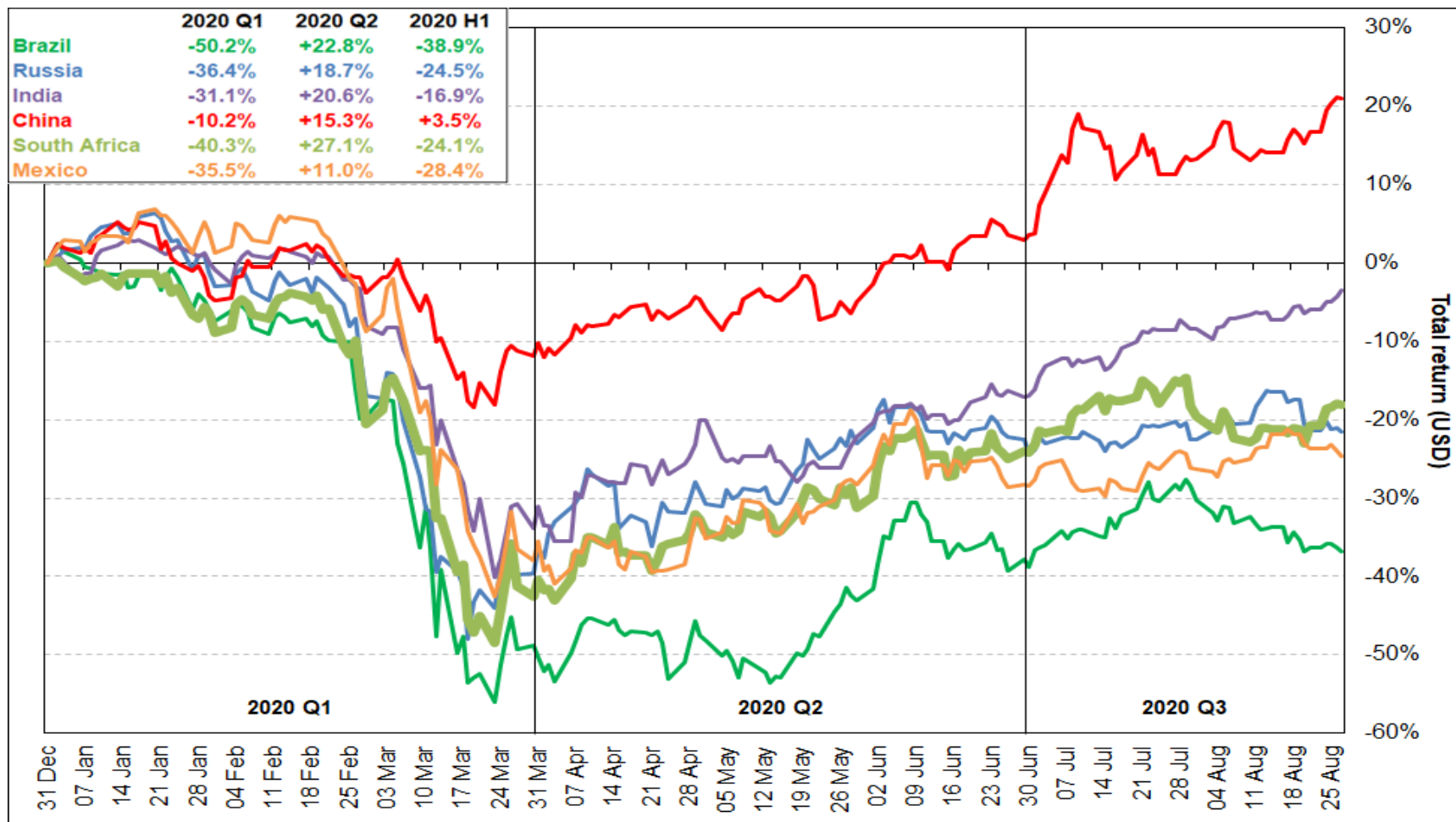


# 2020 YTD GLOBAL EQUITY MARKETS (USD)

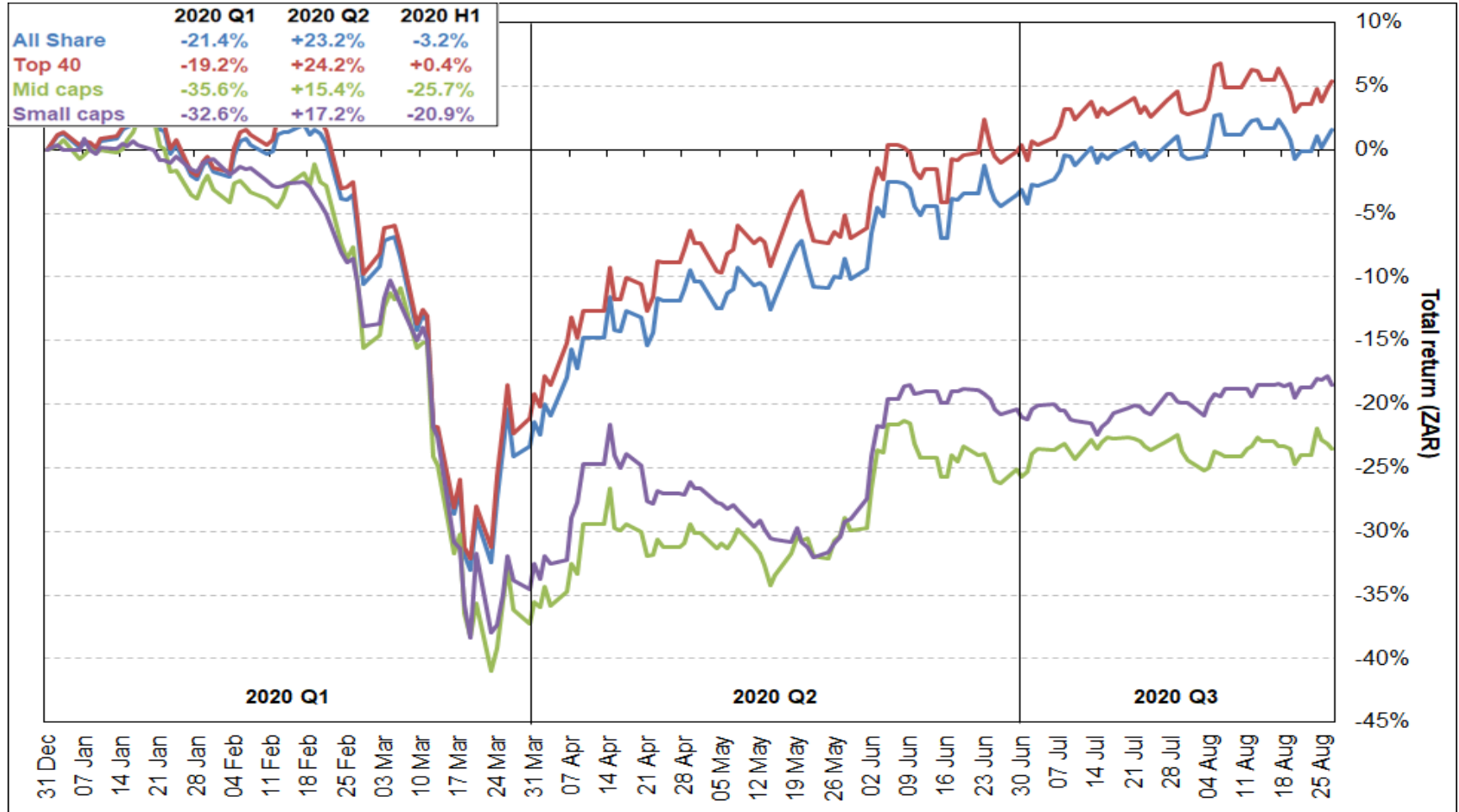


# 2020 YTD

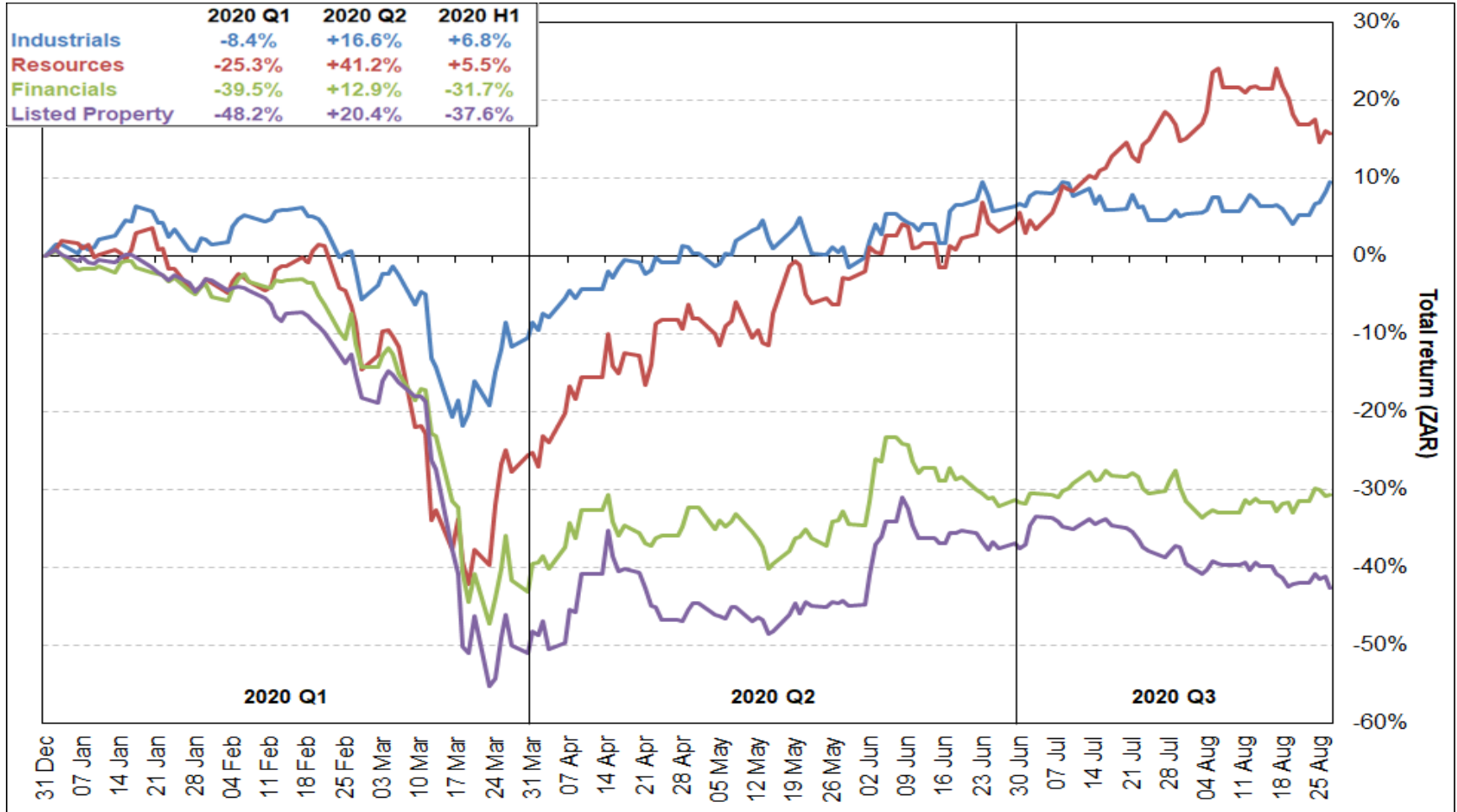
## GLOBAL EMERGING EQUITY MARKETS (USD)



# 2020 YTD LOCAL EQUITY MARKET

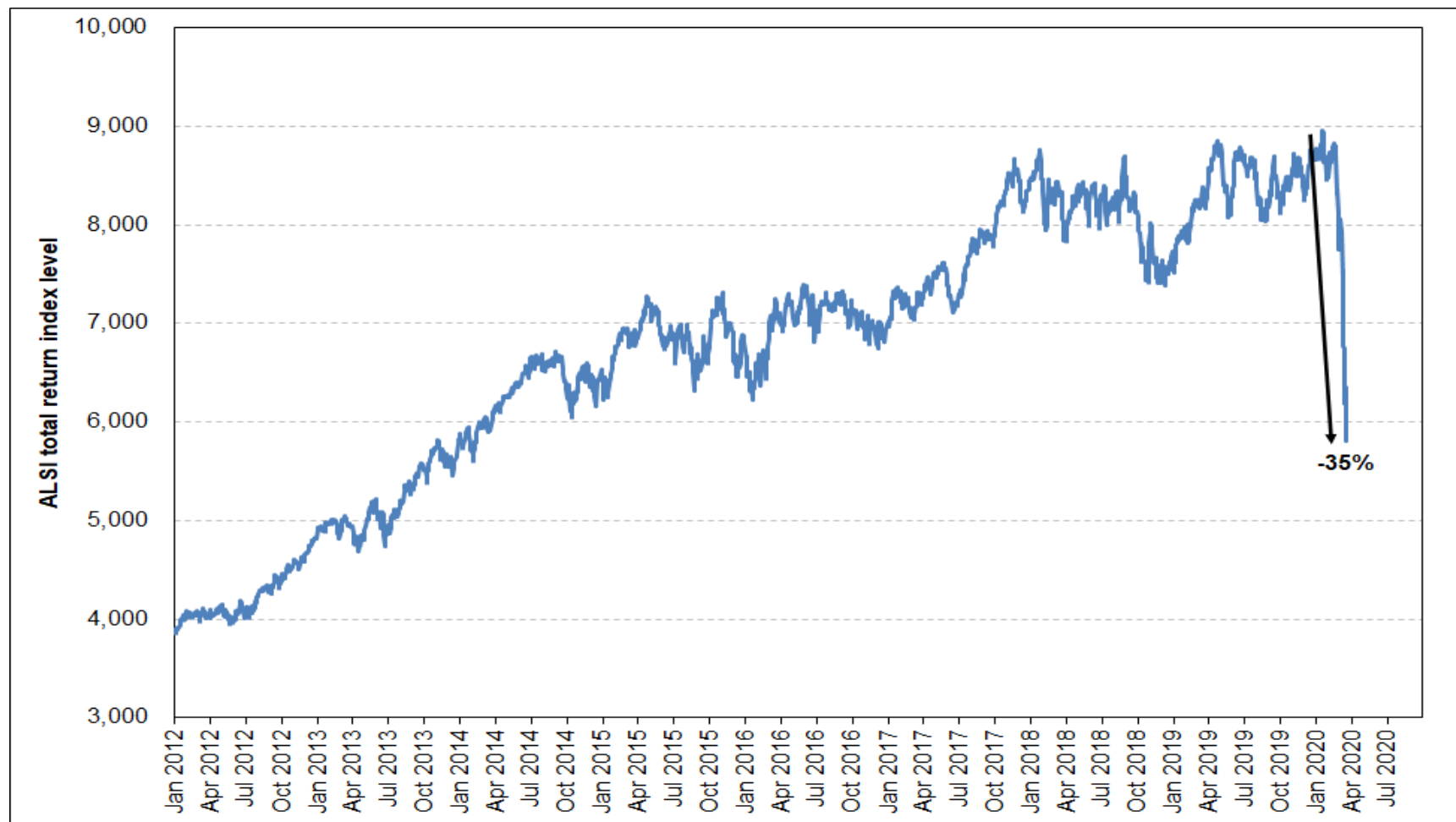


# 2020 YTD LOCAL EQUITY MARKET

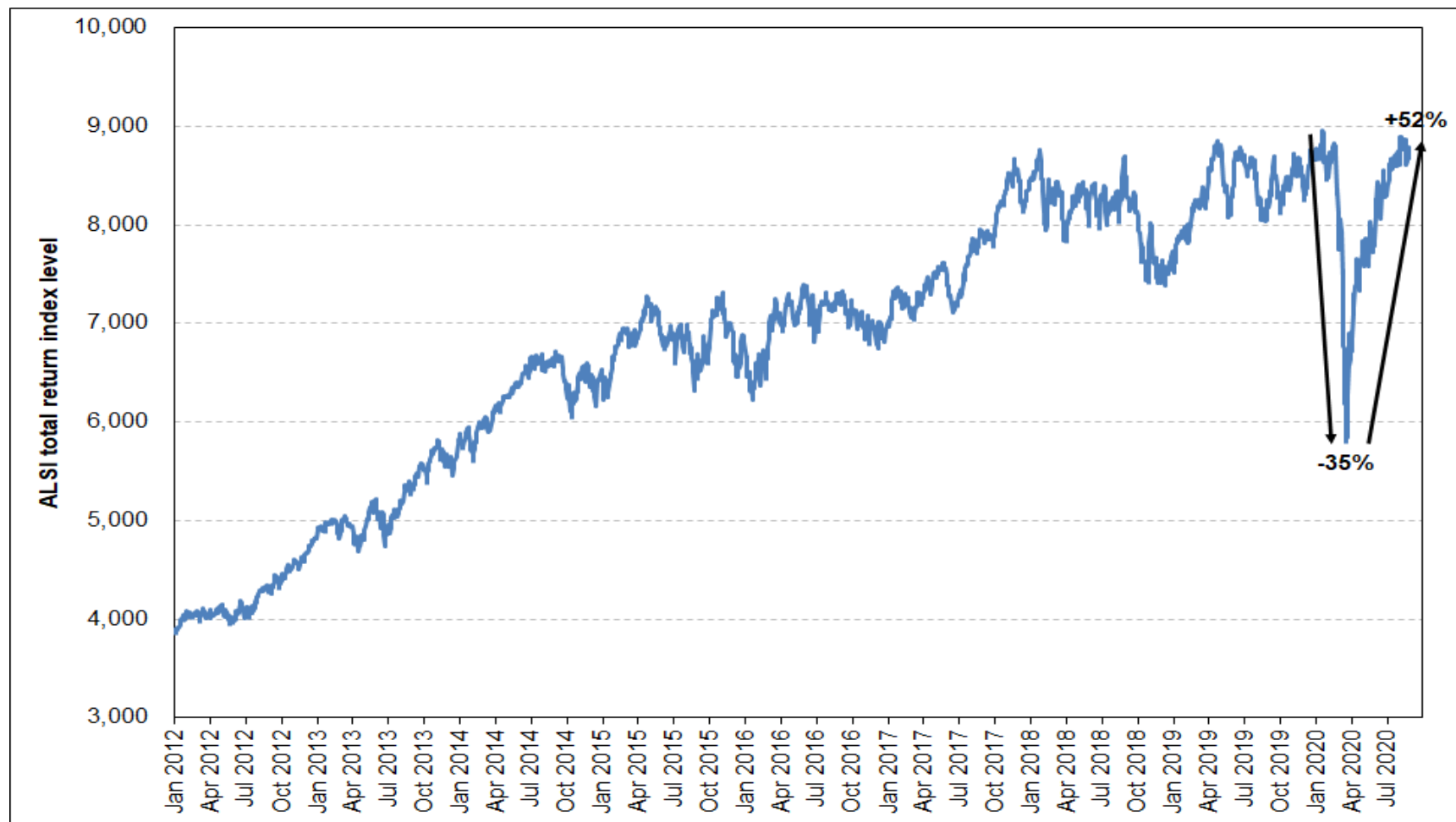


# LOCAL EQUITY MARKET

## COVID-19 CRASH

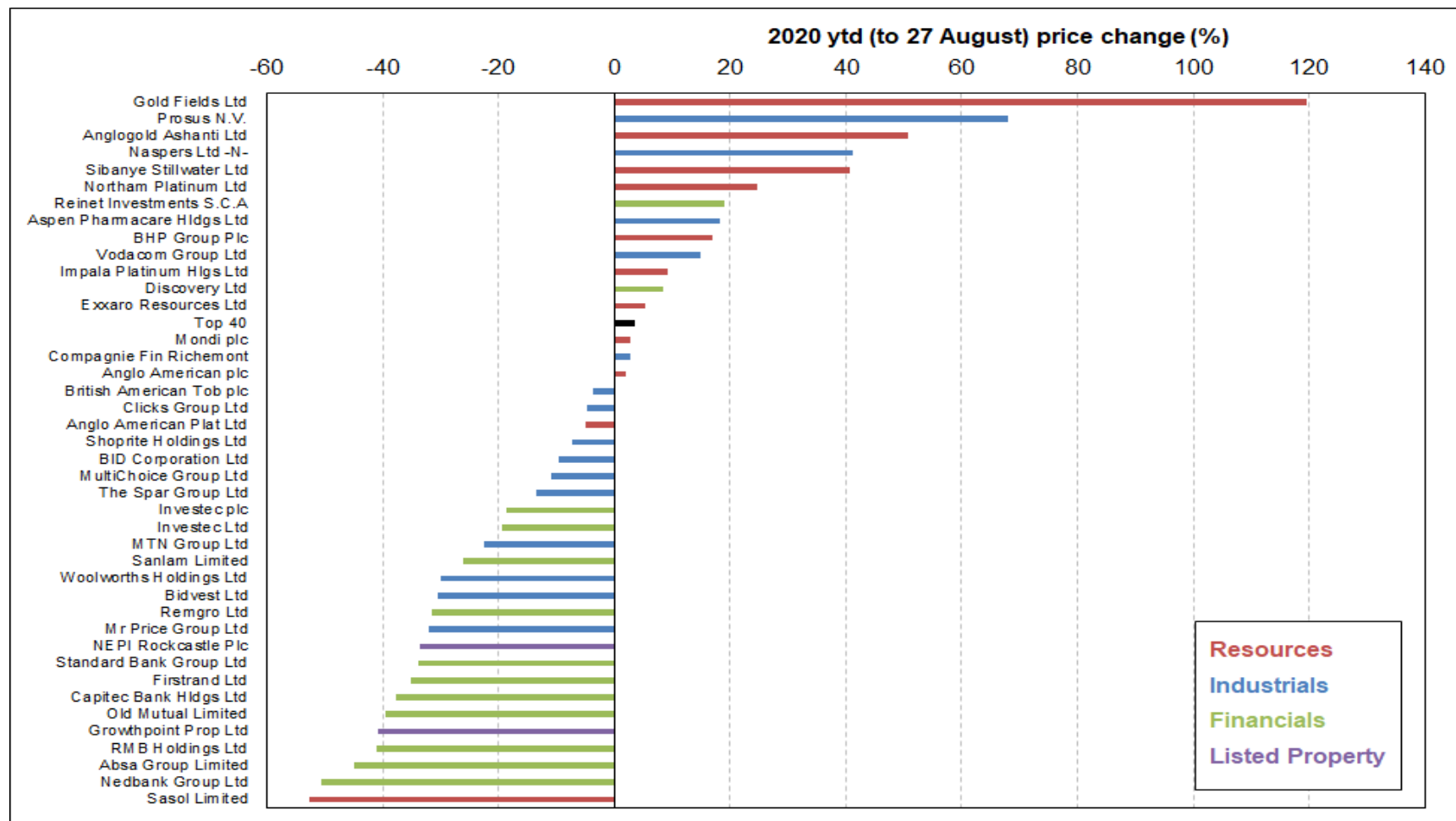


# LOCAL EQUITY MARKET WAS THAT IT?



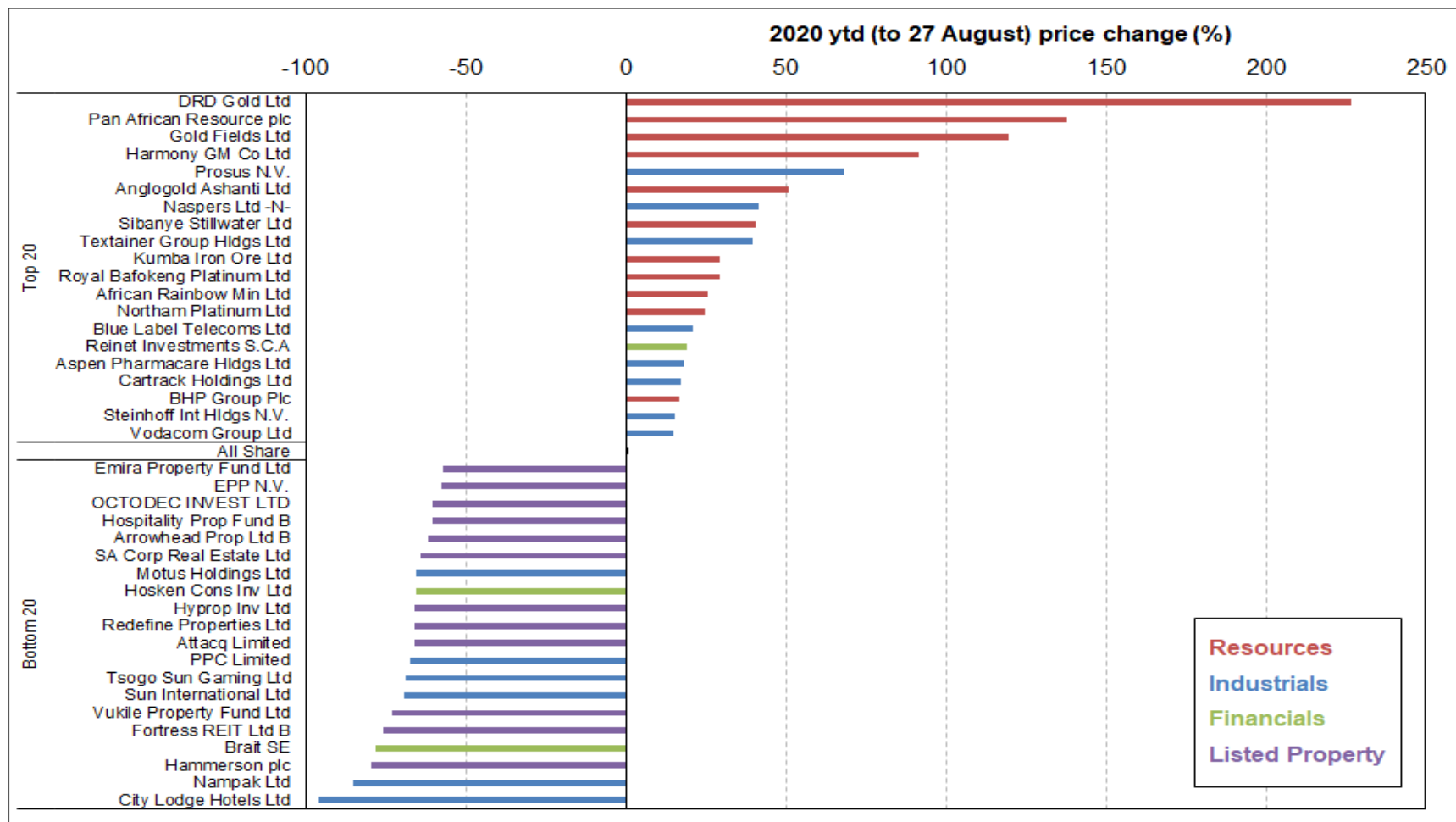
# LOCAL EQUITY MARKET

## TOP 40 (LARGE CAP) STOCKS IN 2020



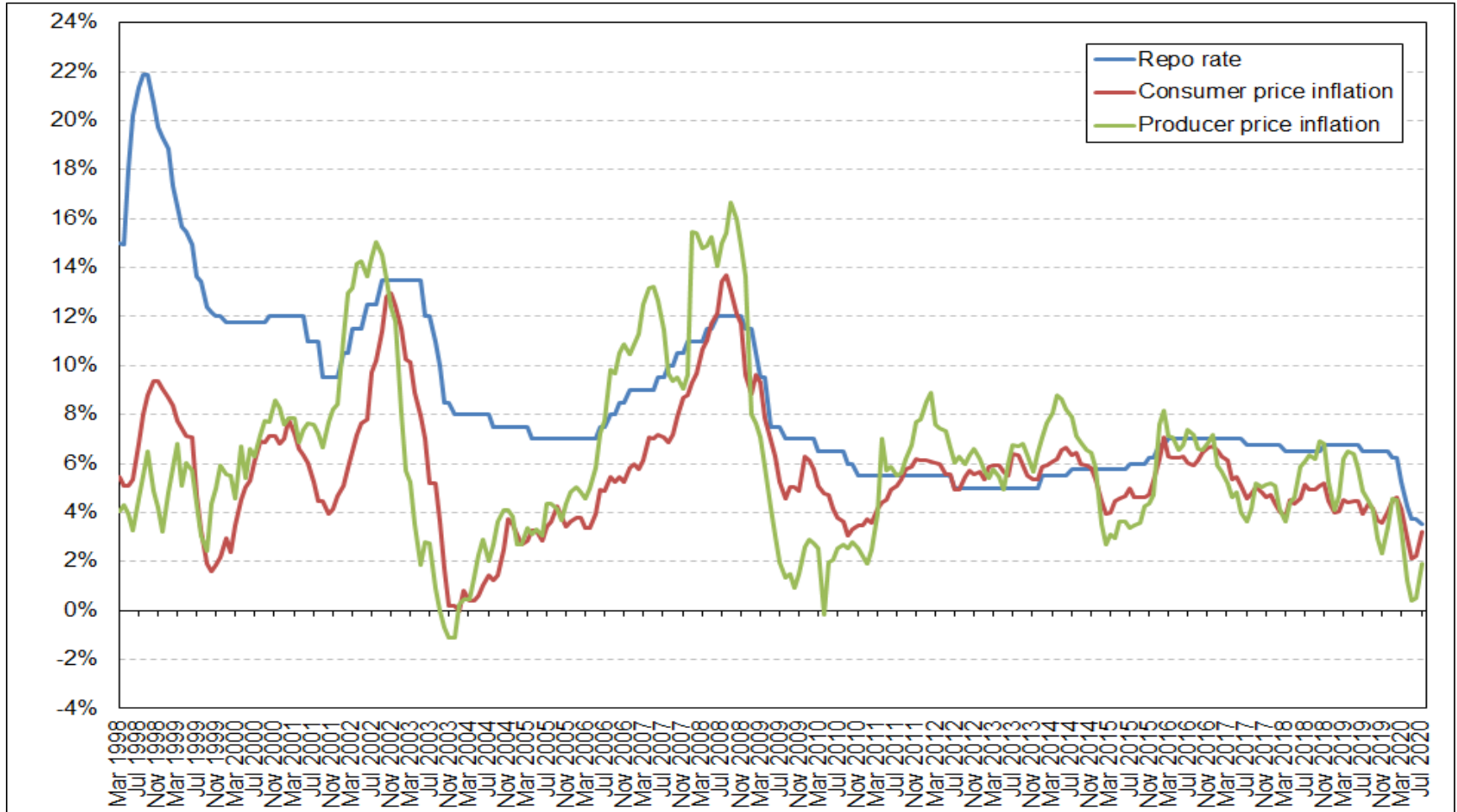
# LOCAL EQUITY MARKET

## BEST & WORST PERFORMERS IN 2020



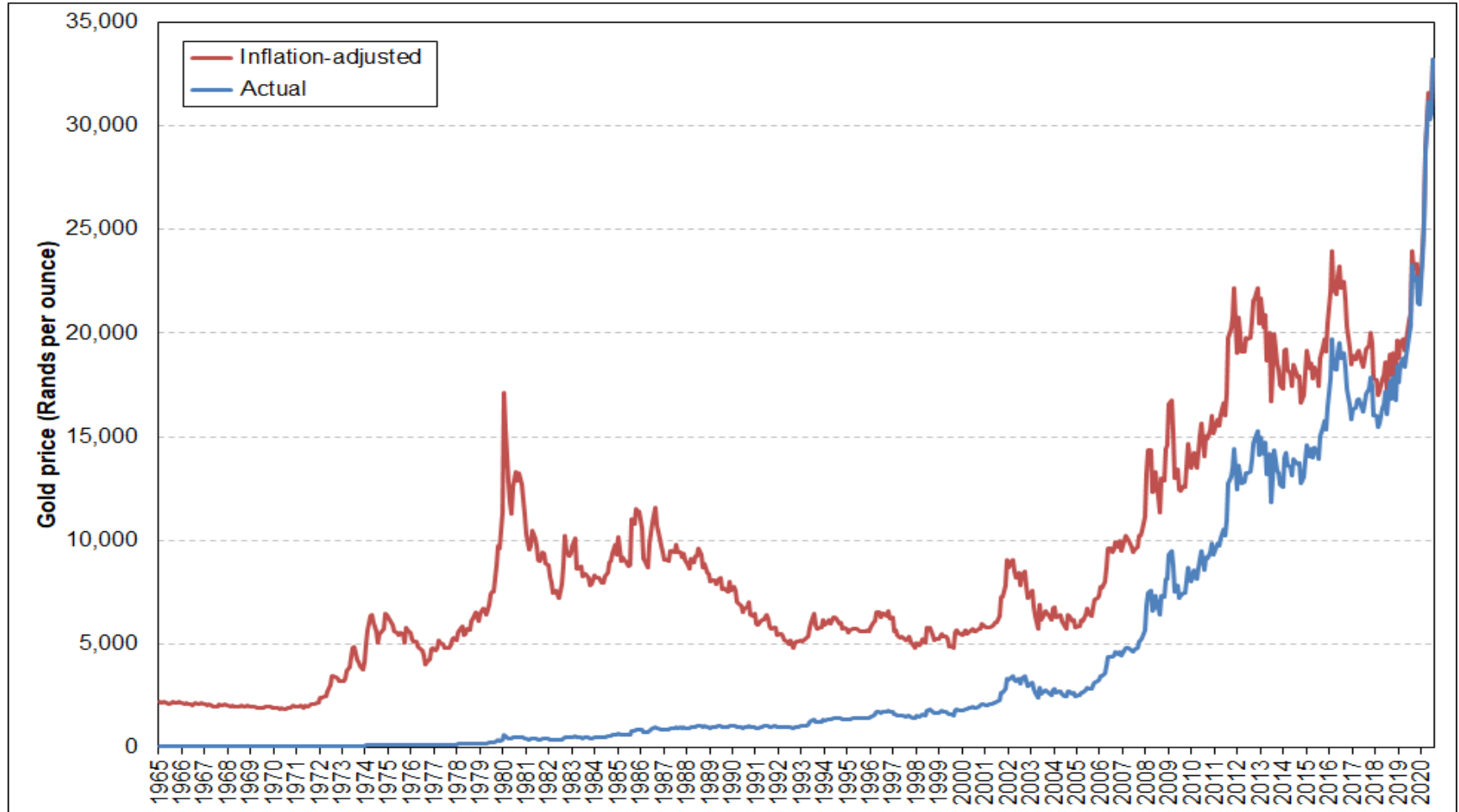
# INTEREST RATES & INFLATION

## INFLATION TICKS UP, BUT REMAINS LOW



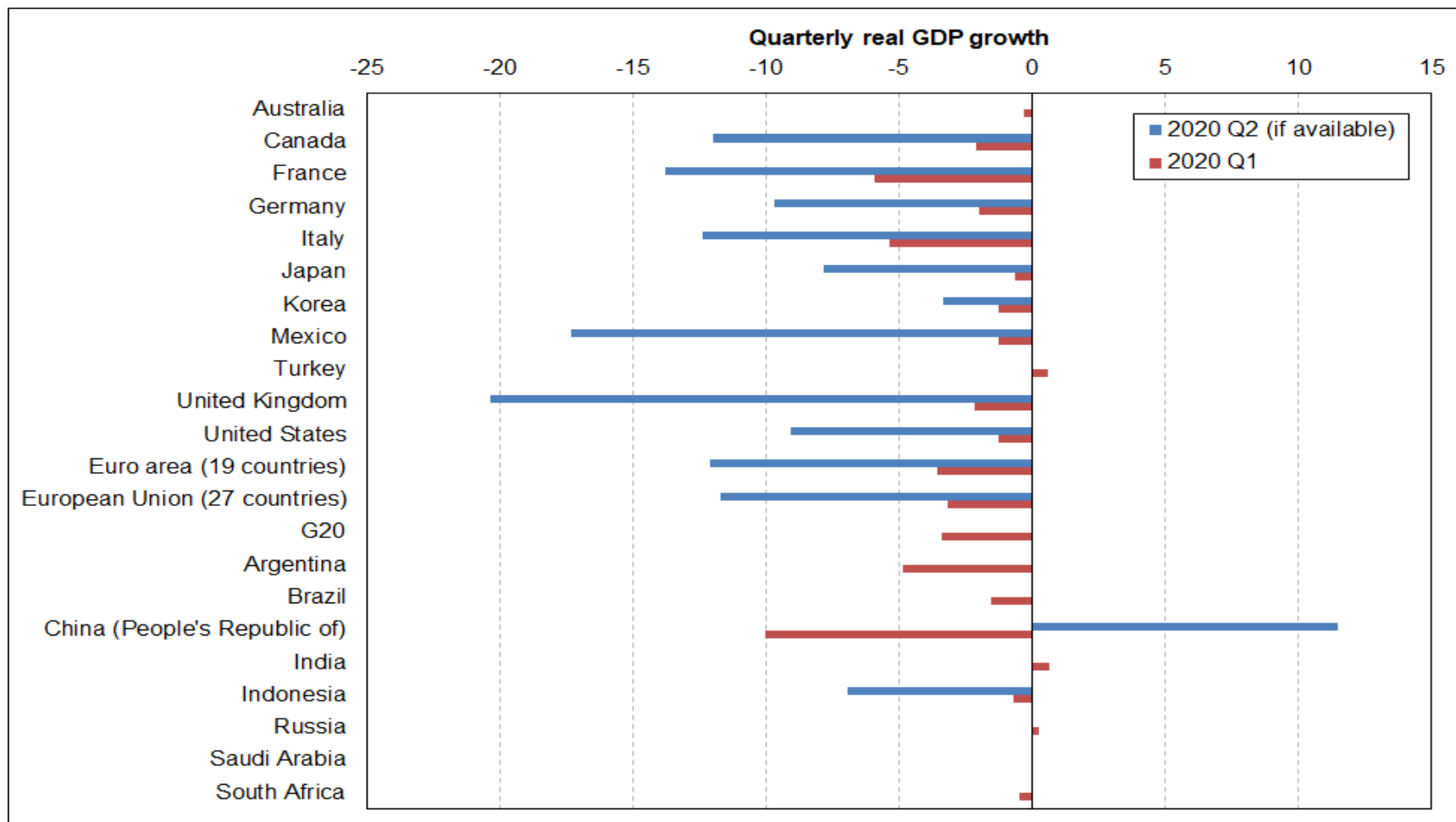
# GOLD

## PRICE SURGES AMID UNCERTAINTY, BUT NOT ALWAYS A ONE-WAY BET...



# LOCKDOWN LOSSES

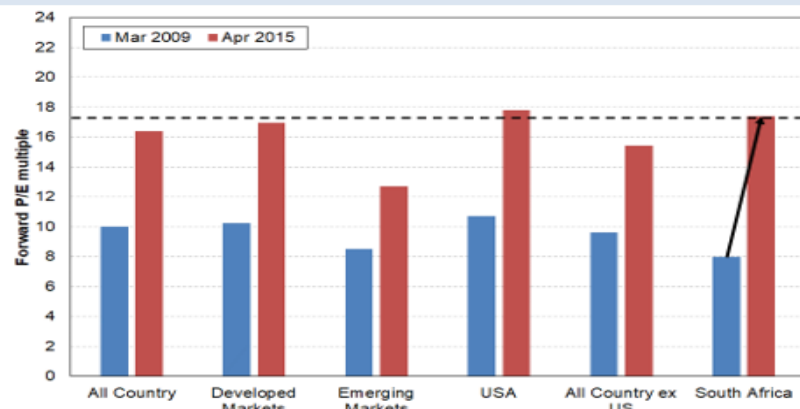
## 2020 Q2 GDP GROWTH FIGURES DEEP IN NEGATIVE TERRITORY. WHAT WILL OURS LOOK LIKE?



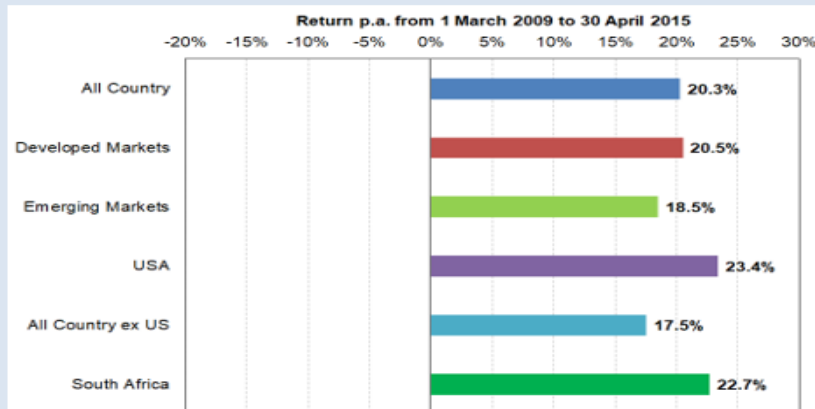
# SA EQUITIES vs THE WORLD

## THE GOOD (2009 to 2015)

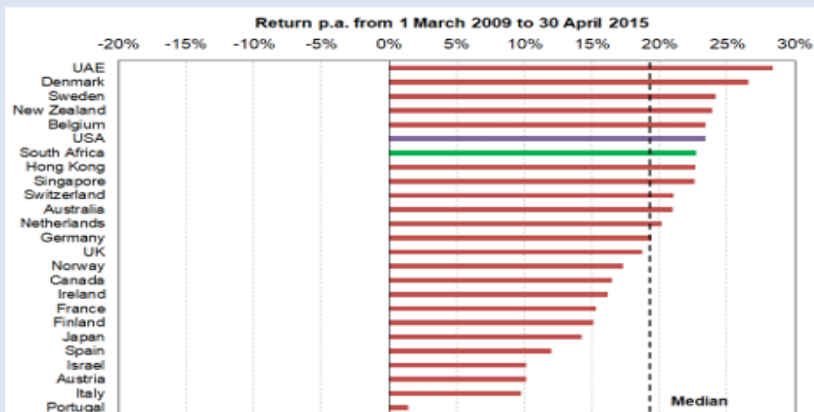
**Valuations**



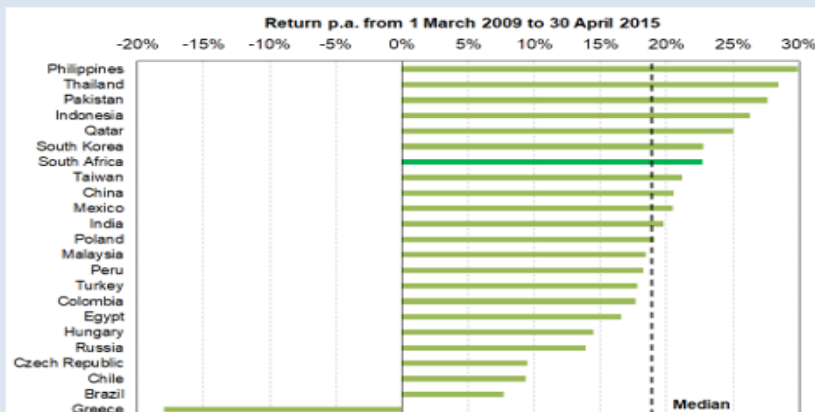
**Global market returns**



**Developed market returns**

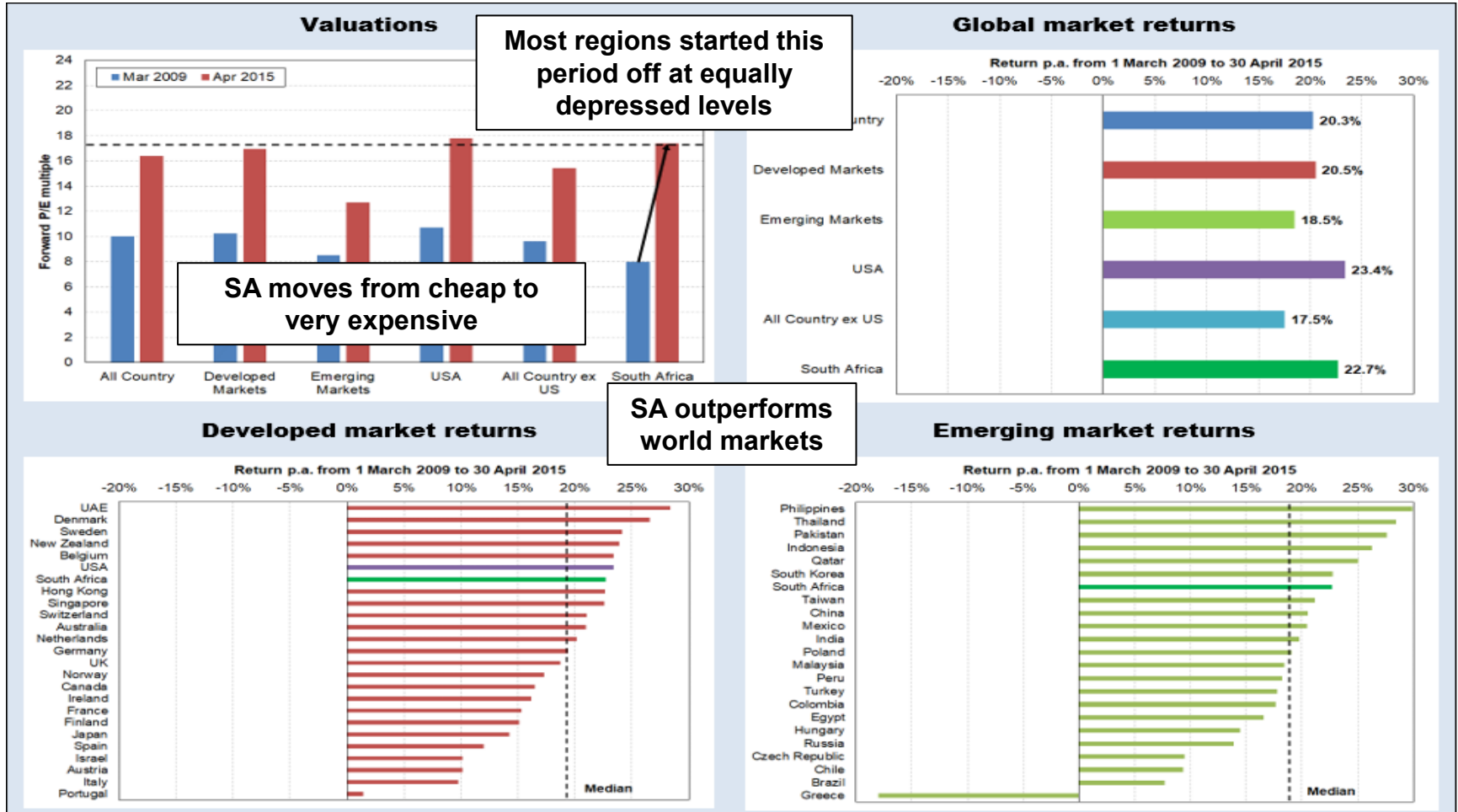


**Emerging market returns**



# SA EQUITIES vs THE WORLD

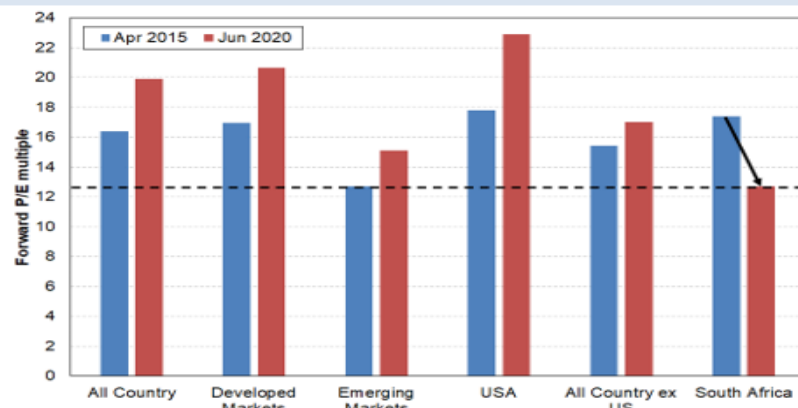
## THE GOOD (2009 to 2015)



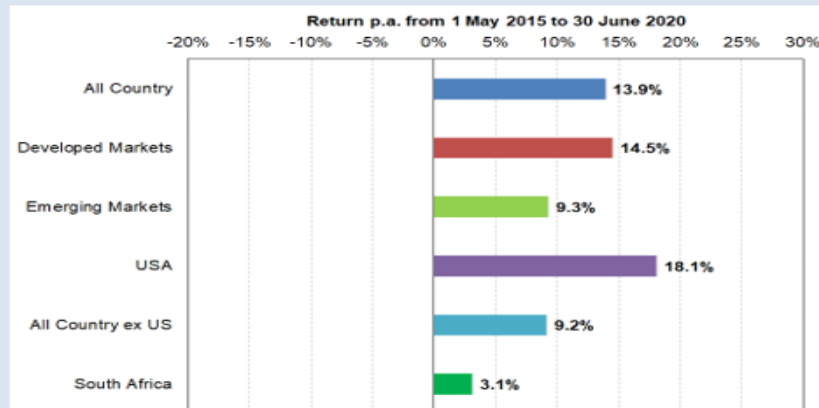
# SA EQUITIES vs THE WORLD

## THE BAD (2015 to 2020)

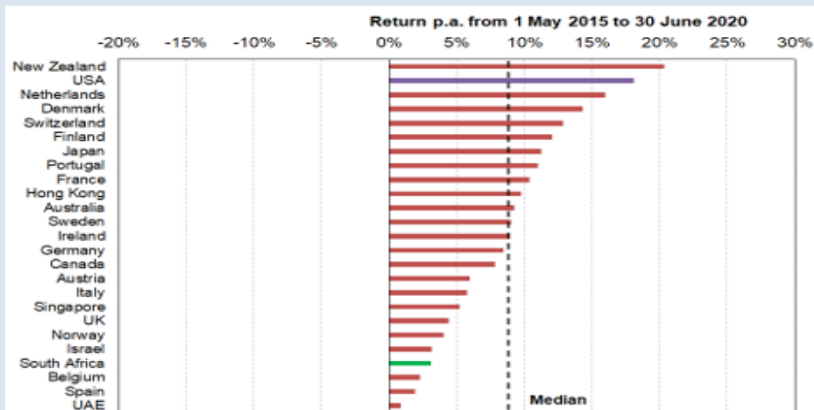
**Valuations**



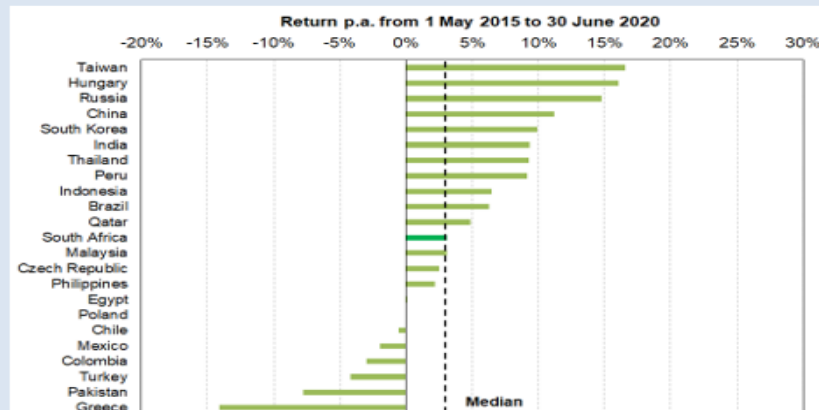
**Global market returns**



**Developed market returns**



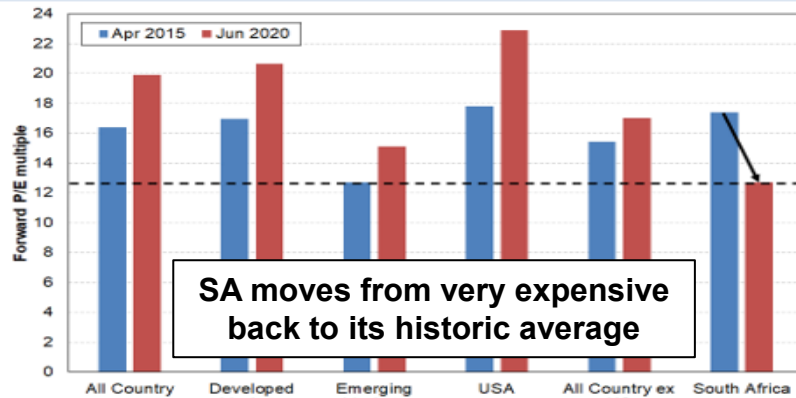
**Emerging market returns**



# SA EQUITIES vs THE WORLD

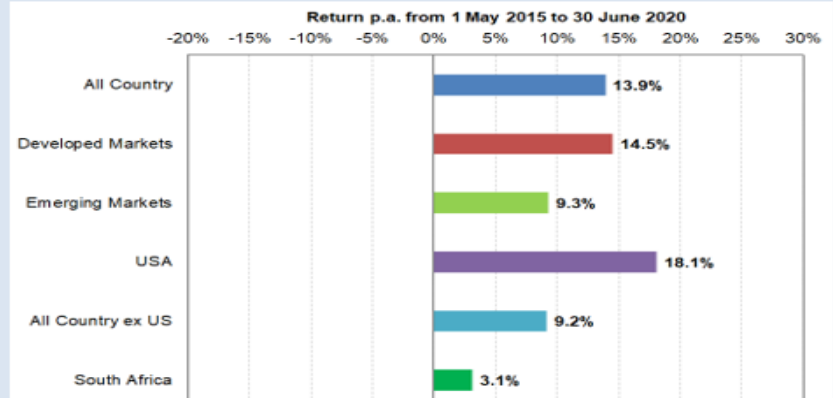
## THE BAD (2015 to 2020)

**Valuations**

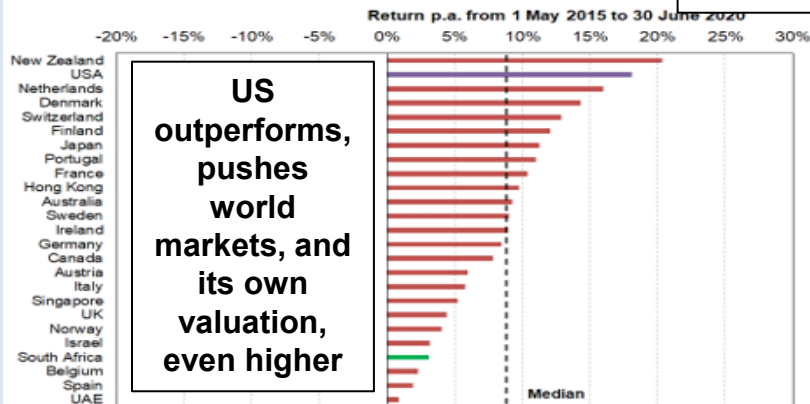


SA moves from very expensive back to its historic average

**Global market returns**



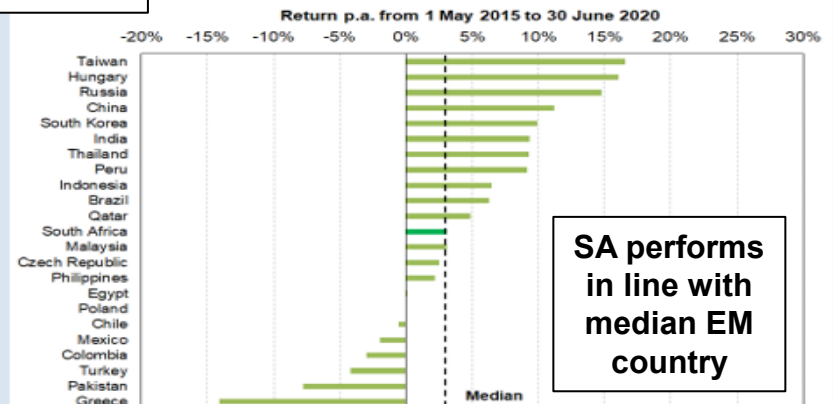
**Developed market returns**



US outperforms, pushes world markets, and its own valuation, even higher

SA underperforms world markets

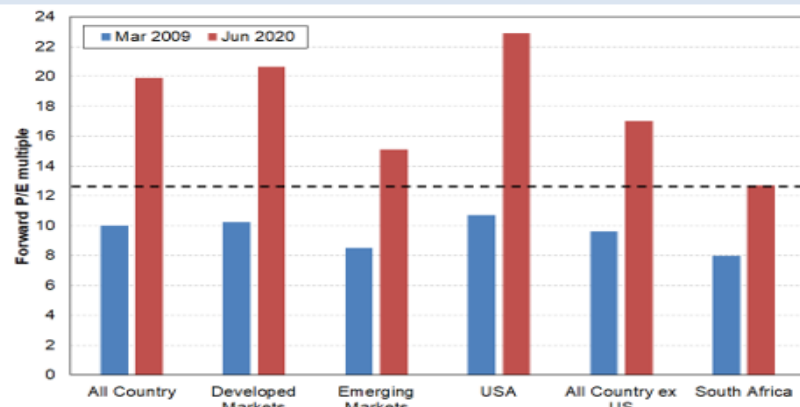
**Emerging market returns**



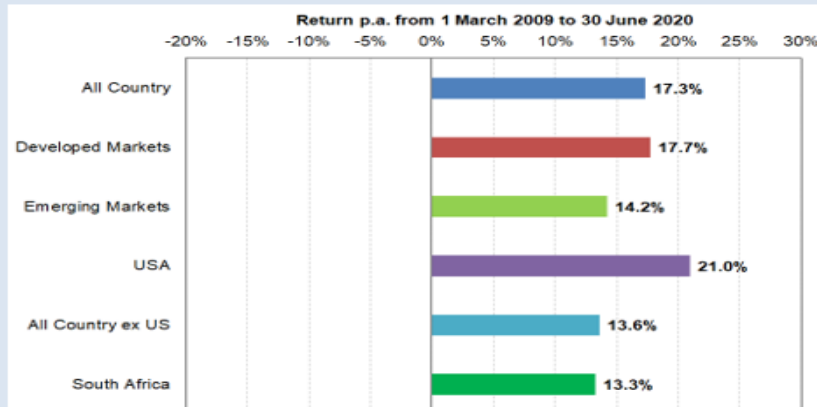
SA performs in line with median EM country

# SA EQUITIES vs THE WORLD & THE NOT-SO-UGLY (2009 to 2020)

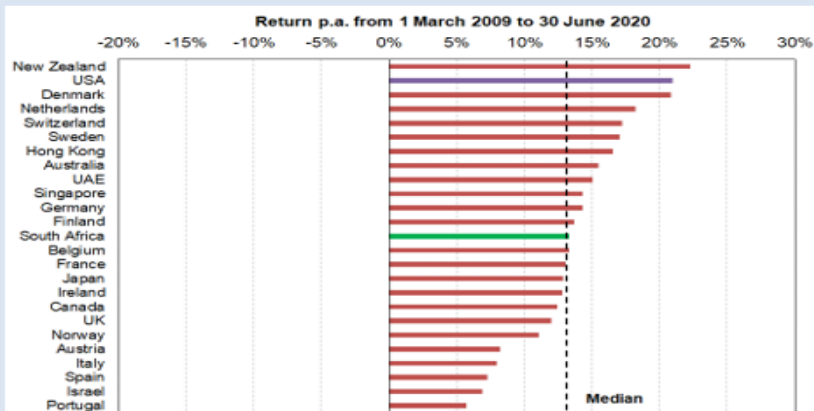
**Valuations**



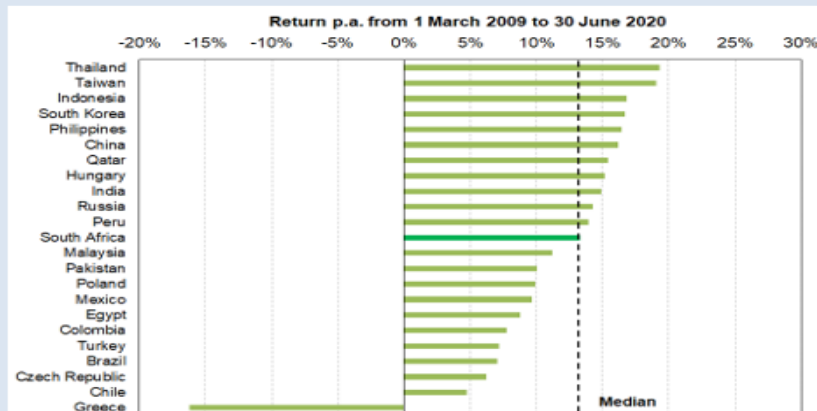
**Global market returns**



**Developed market returns**

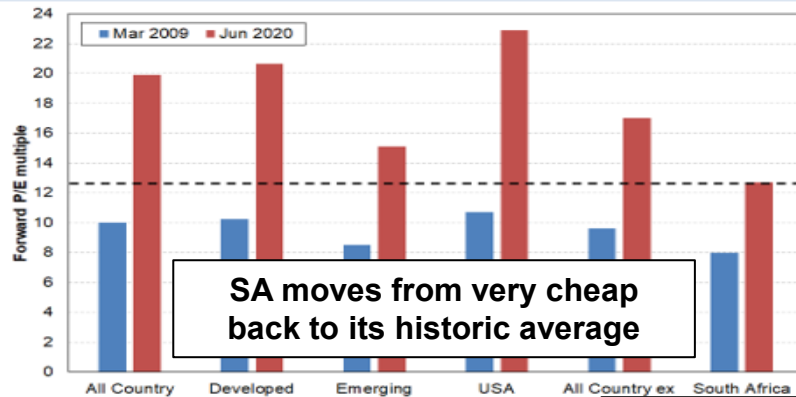


**Emerging market returns**



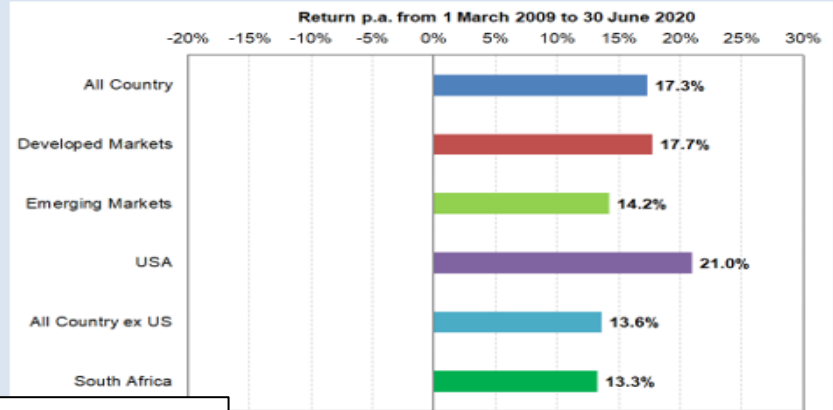
# SA EQUITIES vs THE WORLD & THE NOT-SO-UGLY (2009 to 2020)

**Valuations**

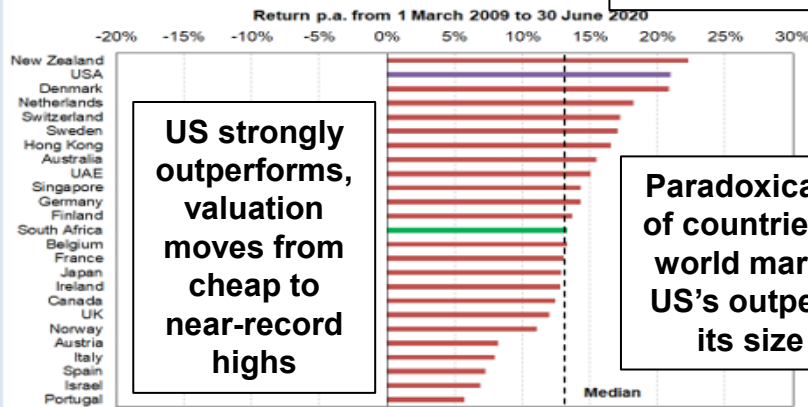


SA moves from very cheap back to its historic average

**Global market returns**



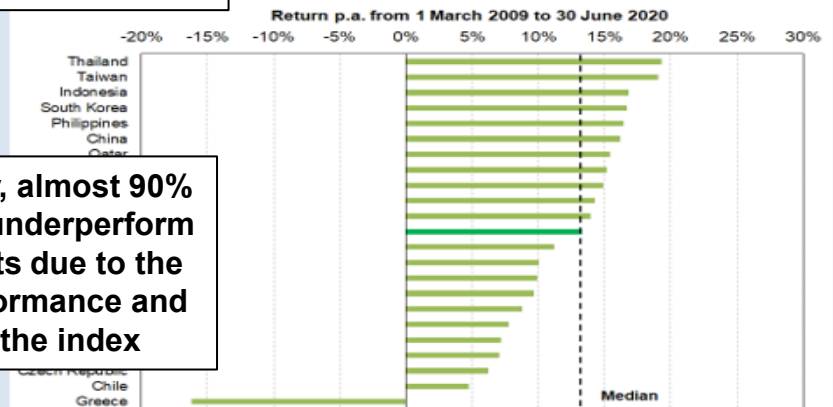
**Developed market returns**



US strongly outperforms, valuation moves from cheap to near-record highs

SA performs in line with EM and World ex-US markets

**Emerging market returns**



Paradoxically, almost 90% of countries underperform world markets due to the US's outperformance and its size in the index