

MUMI EQUITY BCIN FUND

MINIMUM DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT INVESTMENT AND RETURN OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's investment objective is to wealth creation for investors over the medium to long-term. The portfolio aims to outperform the average return of Namibia and South African General Equity Funds over the medium to long term. Given the nature of the portfolio asset class, the portfolio does aim at achieve a relatively higher risk adjusted returns

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The portfolio will include instruments includes local, CMA and offshore listed equities and derivatives. The Fund aim is to invest primarily in shares listed on the Namibian Stock Exchange and Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). However, the Fund can invest a maximum of 40% offshore (outside Namibian and South African Listed Equities).

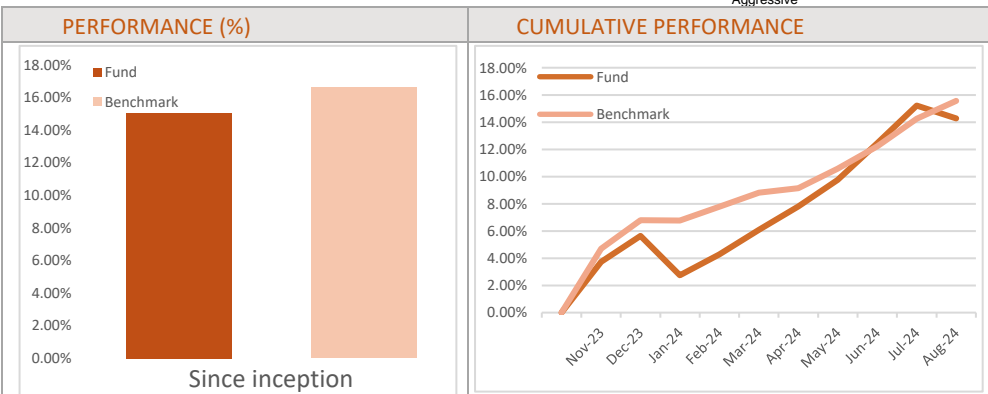
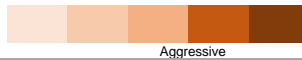
WHO SHOULD INVEST

The Fund is suited to investors with a long term investment horizon, who are seeking capital growth. An investment horizon of 5 years or longer is recommended.

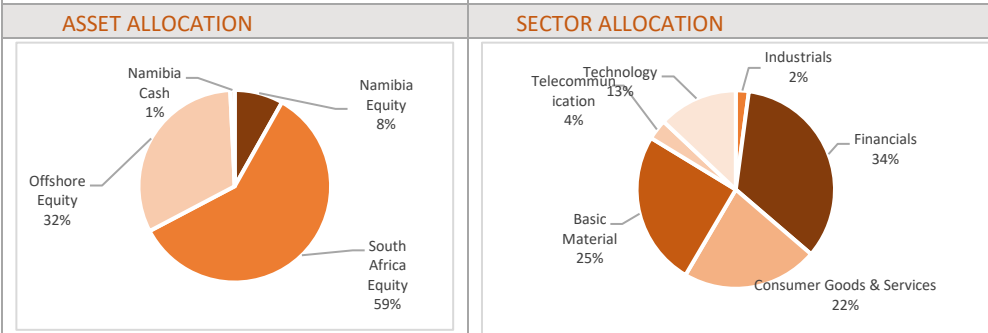
RISK INDICATOR DEFINITION

These portfolios typically have mainly equity exposure and exposure to offshore markets which may result in capital volatility over the shorter term. These portfolios typically target returns in the region of 5% - 7% above inflation over the long term.

RISK INDICATOR



PERFORMANCE (%)			RISK AND FUND STATS	
	Fund	Benchmark	Since Inception	
Since Inception*	15.03%	16.62%	Alpha	-1.60%
YTD*	8.82%	9.11%	Sharpe Ratio	1.12
			Standard Deviation	11.37%
			Max Drawdown	-5.72%
*Not Annualized				



31 AUGUST 2024

ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Manager:
MUMI Investment Managers (Pty) Ltd

Portfolio Managers:
Megameno Shetunyenga

Fund classification:
CMA – Equity – General

Benchmark:
Peer Group Average: South African – Equity – General category

JSE Code:
MEPFA1

ISIN:
ZAE000328795

Fund size:
NAD 1.29 Million

Inception Date:
08 November 2023

Minimum Investment
N\$ 10 000 Lump Sum
N\$ 1 000 per month

Initial Fee:
0.00%

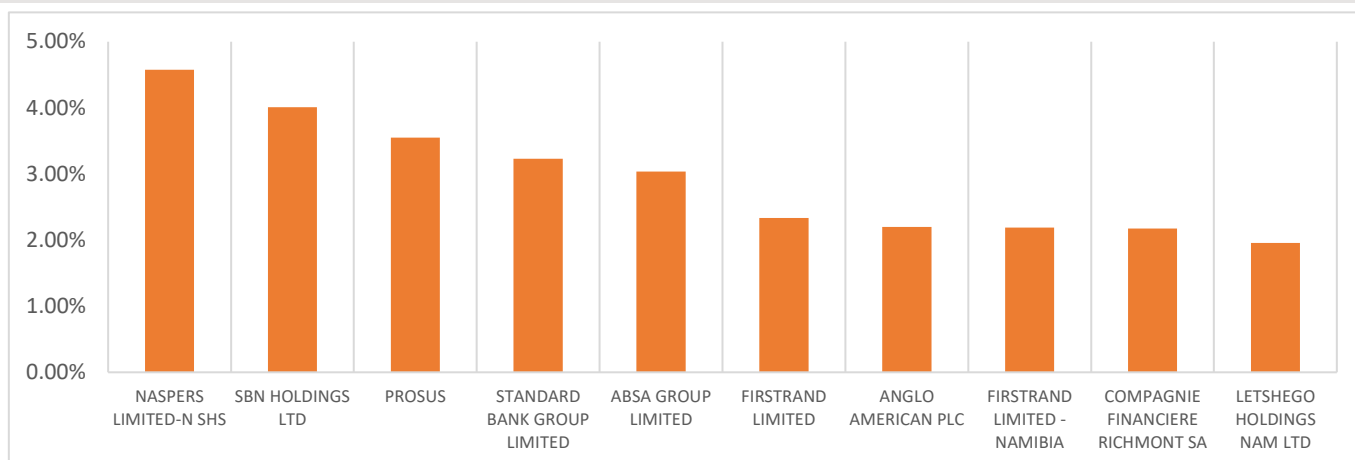
Annual Management Fee:
1.25%

Fund Fact Sheet Class:
A1

Fee Breakdown:
Please note the Total Expense Ratio and Transaction Costs cannot be determined accurately because of the short life span of the Financial Product and the funds TER will be available after one year.

Web: www.mumi.com.na

TOP 10 HOLDINGS



FUND MONTHLY RETURNS

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD
2023											3.74%	1.89%	5.70%
2024	-2.89%	1.54%	1.81%	1.71%	1.96%	2.71%	2.74%	-0.96%					8.82%

FUND COMMENTARY

In August 2024, global financial markets experienced significant volatility due to mixed economic signals and central bank actions. The month began with sharp declines in equities, triggered by recession fears in the US. On August 5, Japan's Nikkei 225 tumbled 12.4%, reflecting investor anxiety over rising US unemployment and slower job growth, which hinted at a potential US economic slowdown. The Nikkei's decline was exacerbated by a stronger yen, impacting Japanese exporters, and a hawkish stance from the Bank of Japan (BoJ), which raised interest rates and tightened monetary policy. In the US, the sell-off began immediately, with the S&P 500 dropping 4% before stabilizing to end the day approximately 2.7% lower, marking its worst performance since 2022. The Nasdaq also saw significant declines, falling 6% intraday before closing around 3.4%, pressured by major tech stocks and AI investments.

Despite this tumultuous start, markets rebounded strongly by mid-August. Wall Street experienced a notable rally as investors anticipated that the Federal Reserve might soon cut interest rates. Fed Chair Jerome Powell's speech at the Jackson Hole symposium hinted at a possible reduction in rates, although he cautioned that decisions would depend on future economic data. The Fed's potential easing, coupled with upward revisions in GDP and steady jobless claims, supported a more optimistic market outlook.

European markets also closed higher, with Germany's DAX rising 2.2% and France's CAC increasing 1.3%. However, inflation data in the eurozone and Germany came in higher than anticipated, reflecting ongoing economic pressures. In the UK, the FTSE-100 advanced marginally by 0.1%, despite a slight increase in inflation and a recent interest rate cut by the Bank of England.

Asian markets were mixed. China's economic stimulus measures struggled to boost consumer demand, leading to mixed performance in equities. The Shanghai Composite fell 3.3%, while Hong Kong's Hang Seng gained 3.7%. China faced persistent challenges from a property sector slump and rising unemployment, though some positive economic indicators, like retail sales and non-manufacturing PMI, provided partial support.

South Africa's equities continued their strong post-election run, with the FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX Index up 1.3% for the month. Local economic data showed easing inflation and robust retail sales, although high unemployment remained a concern.

In Namibia, the NSX overall ended the month positive, returning 1.7% whereas the local was flat, returning a mere 0.67%. Standard bank Namibia and Letshego holding Namibia reported results during the month, both pointing towards increased earnings and dividends.

Inflation continued to moderate in South Africa in the July, with headline inflation easing to from 5.1% to 4.6% in SA while in Namibia, headline inflation was unchanged at 4.6% in July. In an unexpected move, Bon cut interest rates by 25bps at their August meeting, widening the interest rate differential between SA & Namibia to 75bps. Treasury bill yields continued to decline, with Namibian papers declining by an average of 39bps across the curve while SA papers declined by 30bps.

Overall, August's financial landscape was characterized by initial market turmoil driven by recession fears and central bank policies, followed by a significant recovery as investor sentiment improved on expectations of monetary easing

Disclaimer

Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (CIS) should be considered as medium to long-term investments. The value may go up as well as down and past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. CIS's are traded at the ruling price. A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the Manager. There is no guarantee in respect of capital or returns in a portfolio. A CIS may be closed to new investors in order for it to be managed more efficiently in accordance with its mandate. CIS prices are calculated on a net asset basis, which is the total value of all the assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions (brokerage, securities trading tax, VAT, auditor's fees, bank charges, trustee and custodian fees and the annual management fee) from the portfolio divided by the number of participatory interests (units) in issue. Forward pricing is used. The Fund's Total Expense Ratio (TER) reflects the percentage of the average Net Asset Value (NAV) of the portfolio that was incurred as charges, levies and fees related to the management of the portfolio. A higher TER 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.