

Fund Objective

SBM Universal Fund is an open-ended fund constituted as a Trust under the SBM Unit Trust. It is duly authorised under the Securities Act 2005 and regulated by the Financial Services Commission. The fund invests in equities and fixed income instruments in the domestic and international market whilst keeping a balanced-risk strategy. The overall objective of the fund is to provide regular income and maximise returns on a long term basis for the benefit of the unit-holders.

Risk Profile



Fund Profile

Inception Date	Jun-02
Currency	MUR
Fund Size	MUR 361.9M
Issue / Redemption	Daily
Distribution	Yearly
Management Fee	1.0% p.a
Entry Fee	1.0%
Exit Fee	1% up to Yr 2 0.75% in Yr 3 0.5% in Yr 4 0.25% in Yr 5 Nil after Yr 5

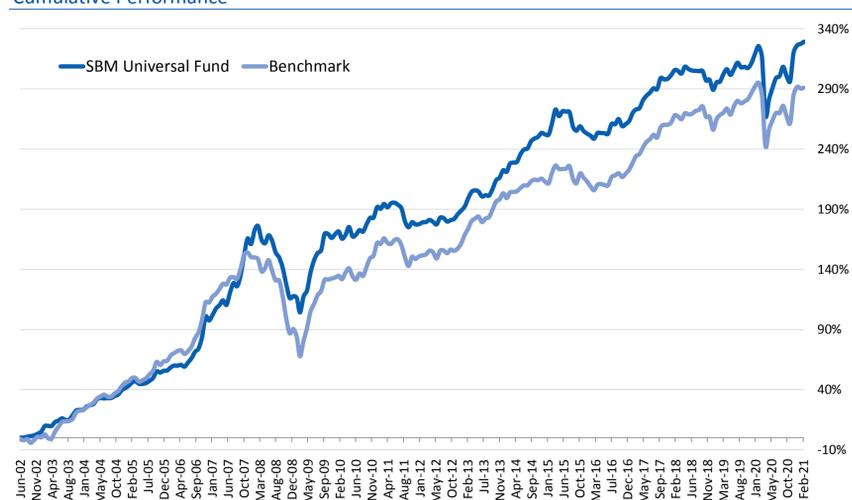
Fund Facts

Fund Manager	SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd
Benchmark	30% SEMDEX + 40% 1Y GOM Bill + 30% MSCI World (MUR)
Fund Administrator	SBM Fund Services Ltd
Auditors	Deloitte
Custodian	SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd

Top 10 Holdings

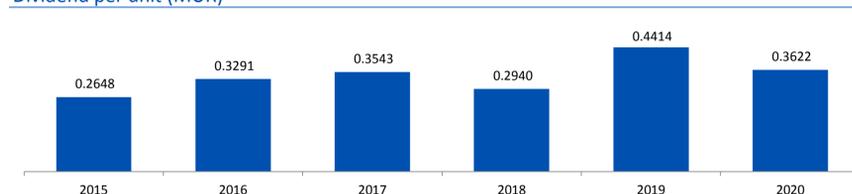
	% Net Assets
MCB Group Limited	10.2%
iShares MSCI World ETF	8.0%
SIT Bond	5.6%
Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	5.0%
CIM Financial Services Ltd_CFSL 4% 31/07/2025	4.2%
T Rowe Price Global Focused Growth Equity "A" USD Acc	3.5%
SBM MUR Note 5.75% Class A2 Series Bond	3.5%
FF - Asia Pacific Opportunites "A" (USD) Acc	3.4%
MSS US Advantage "A" ACC	3.2%
Omniscane Bond	2.9%
TOTAL	49.5%

Cumulative Performance



*Cumulative performance assumes that dividends are reinvested

Dividend per unit (MUR)



Risk Adjusted Metrics

Volatility p.a.	1Y	3Y	5Y
Fund	15.0%	9.1%	7.3%
Benchmark	14.8%	9.1%	7.4%

Fund vs Benchmark	1Y	3Y	5Y
Tracking Error p.a.	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%
Correlation	99.5%	98.0%	97.5%
Beta	1.01	1.00	0.99
Regression Alpha	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%

Investment options & Contact details

Lump Sum	Minimum amount of MUR 500
Regular Savings Plan	MUR 200
Address	SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd Level 12, Hennessy Tower Pope Hennessy Street, Port Louis

Cumulative Return

	1M	3M	6M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	Inception	Annualized
Fund	0.4%	2.2%	5.1%	0.7%	3.1%	6.0%	23.1%	329.3%	8.1%
Benchmark	0.2%	1.6%	4.0%	-0.2%	1.6%	6.5%	27.9%	291.0%	7.6%

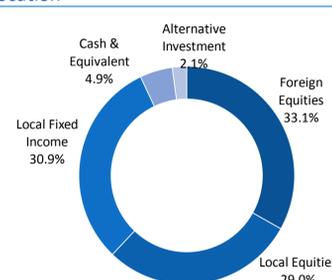
*All returns are calculated assuming dividends are reinvested.

Financial Year Return

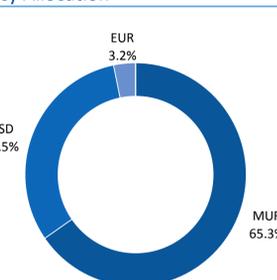
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fund	-3.7%	6.3%	13.0%	9.3%	-5.0%	9.7%	4.7%	0.3%	-1.8%
Benchmark	-3.6%	9.4%	10.9%	4.5%	-4.3%	12.4%	6.1%	1.7%	-1.5%

*Financial year as at June

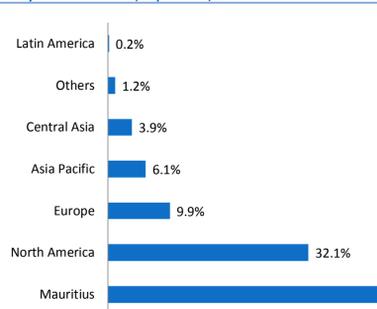
Asset Allocation



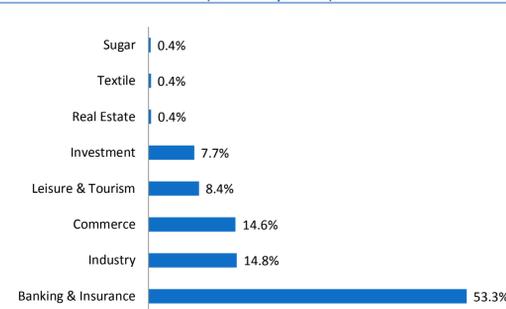
Currency Allocation



Country Allocation (Equities)



Sector Allocation (Local Equities)



Market Commentary

The Net Asset Value per unit (NAV) of the Fund increased from MUR 27.91 in January to MUR 28.03 in February, equivalent to return of 0.4%, while the composite benchmark recorded a performance of 0.2%.

Local equity indices registered mixed performances in February with the SEMDEX and DEMEX closing the month at 1,598.25 and 228.00 points, equivalent to respective performances of -2.4% and +0.1%. The main leading movers, that is, companies which contributed to the positive performance of the SEMDEX were CIEL, UBP and MUA while on the downside the main lagging movers were MCBG, SBMH and NMH. The top three gainers in terms of price returns were MOROIL (+9.4%), ASL (+4.9%) and UBP (+3.6%) and the top three losers were NMH (-20.8%), UDL (-10.8%) and POLICY (-10.1%). The price-earnings ratio and dividend yield of the SEMDEX stood at 11.40x and 2.22%, respectively, as at 26 February against corresponding figures of 11.75x and 2.21% as at 31 January. Net foreign disinvestments of MUR 906.7K (Jan-21: MUR 208.6M) were driven by the sell-offs in MCBG and PBL.

During the month, the BOM issued MUR 1,500Mn of the 91D Treasury Bills and the average weighted yield declined by 8bps to 0.13%. The yield on 182D Treasury Bills marginally fell by 2bps to 0.24% following the issue of MUR 700Mn while yields on the 364D Treasury Bills fell from 0.39% to 0.33% following a net issuance of MUR 800Mn. MUR 1,800Mn of 3Y GOM Note were issued at a weighted average yield of 0.94%. A 5Y GOM Bond for MUR 2,000Mn was issued at an average weighted yield of 1.25%, reflecting a fall of 1 bps from the preceding issuance. Yields on the 20Y GOM Bond declined by 19bps to 2.98% following an issue of MUR 2,000Mn. There were no new issuances of 10Y and 15Y GOM Bonds.

On the secondary market, yields on 91D Treasury Bills remained flat at 0.17% while yields on the 182D Treasury Bills rose marginally by 2bps in February to 0.26%. 364D Treasury Bills yields increased to 0.37% against 0.33% in January. The 3Y GOM Note traded at a weighted average yield of 0.90%, 26bps lower than the previous month's reading while the 5Y GOM Bond yields increased by 8bps to 1.40% in February. Yields on 10Y GOM Bond declined marginally from 2.04% to 1.99% while the corresponding weighted average yields on the 15Y and 20Y GOM Bonds increased from 2.39% to 2.49% and 2.45% to 2.56%.

Global equities started the month strongly, driven by encouraging earnings reports and rapid Covid-19 vaccine deployment. Equity markets reached record highs by mid-February but the rise in commodity prices stoked fears of inflation and led to a selloff in bond markets. As 10Y US Treasuries yields rose, equity markets trimmed gains and the MSCI World index posted a return of 2.5% MoM.

The progress on the vaccine rollout and stimulus optimism were positive for risky assets but rising inflation fears capped gains - the S&P 500 index advanced by 2.6% MoM. Growth in manufacturing output moderated due to adverse weather conditions and the existing supply shortages. The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) edged down to 58.6 in February against a previous month's reading of 59.2.

Eurostoxx 50 added 4.5% during the month with the CAC 40 and the FTSE MIB indices registering respective returns of 5.6% and 5.9% while the DAX index gained 2.6%. The manufacturing sector grew at its fastest pace in three years with PMI rising from 54.8 in January to 57.9 in February. In UK, the FTSE 100 advanced by 1.2% MoM as vaccine rollout gained traction and surging commodity prices boosted mining and energy stocks. PMI rose slightly to 55.1 in February (Jan-21: 54.1) as shipping delays and Brexit-related trade frictions held back growth.

The Nikkei 225 posted 4.7% after recovery hopes lifted cyclical stocks. Japan's manufacturing sector expanded for the first time since April 2019 as firms reported growth in output and new order flows; PMI strengthened to 51.4 in February against 49.8 in January. Japan's GDP grew an annualized rate of 12.7% following strong private consumption and investment expenditure.

Emerging equities lagged developed markets after the MSCI Emerging Markets index added only 0.7% in February. In China, the CSI 300 registered -0.3% in local currency and -1.0% in USD terms as worries of policy tightening weighed on sectors with high valuations. Manufacturing output expanded modestly amid softer rise in production; the PMI slipped to a nine-month low of 50.9 in February against 51.5 in January. In India, the BSE Sensex index reached an all-time high of 52,154.13 points on 15 February but retracted thereafter. The index posted 6.1% MoM, buoyed by improving corporate earnings and optimistic global sentiment. Despite the improved demand conditions and the strong growth in operating conditions, PMI fell marginally to 57.5 in February against the previous month's reading of 57.7.