SBM Growth Fund

NAV per share MUR 15.50



Investment objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek significant long-term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio comprising of equities and equity-related securities in both the domestic and international stock markets. The Fund is suitable for investors who are risk-seekers and having a medium- to long-term investment horizon.

Fund facts

Investment Manager: SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd

Fund Administrator: SBM Fund Services Ltd

Registry and Transfer Agent: SBM Fund Services Ltd

Custody: SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd **Auditor:** Deloitte Mauritius

Benchmark: 40% SEMTRI + 60% MSCI AC World index*

Distribution: Subject to distributable income **Investor profile:** Growth / Aggressive

*Applicable as from Jul-2021. Previous Benchmark: 60% SEMTRI + 40% MSCI AC World Index

Inception date: 4 Feb 2016 Fund size: MUR 186.1M Base currency: MUR

Minimum one-off investment: MUR 2,000 Minimum monthly investment plan: MUR 500

Management fee: 1.00% p.a.

Entry fee: 1.00%

Exit fee: 1% up to Y2 | 0.75% in Y3 | 0.5% in Y4 | 0.25% in Y5 | Nil after Y5

Performance

Period	1M	3M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	Launch	Annualised	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Fund	-2.2%	6.4%	8.4%	18.1%	27.1%	34.4%	55.0%	5.5%	6.0%	-3.5%	26.0%	-6.7%	-2.2%	5.5%
Benchmark	-2.2%	6.0%	8.0%	18.8%	35.5%	43.0%	88.6%	8.0%	7.7%	-0.4%	26.1%	-7.0%	1.3%	8.7%

Note: Fund performance is calculated on indicative NAV to NAV. The performance of the index is based on a blended benchmark consisting of 60% MSCI AC World index (MUR) and 40% SEMTRI, and rebalanced monthly. The benchmark return is computed in MUR terms. Annual returns are for the financial year of the Fund, that is, June. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Growth of MUR 100,000 since inception



Fund statistics

Period	1Y	3Y	5Y	Launch
Correlation	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98
Regression alpha (%)	-0.68	-2.27	-1.35	-3.62
Beta	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96
Annualised volatility	10.8%	11.3%	14.1%	11.4%
Annualised tracking error	1.3%	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%

Relative metrics such as alpha, beta and tracking error are computed against the composite index.

Asset allocation

% Funa
61.1%
37.5%
1.4%
100.0%

rop 5 countries	% Funa
Mauritius	37.5%
United States of America	34.8%
Japan	4.8%
India	4.6%
France	2.1%
Total	83.8%

Top currency	% Fund
Mauritian Rupee	37.9%
US Dollar	57.0%
Euro	5.1%
Total	100.0%

Domestic sectors	% Fund
Banking & Insurance	20.1%
Commerce	5.0%
Industry	3.6%
Investment	4.1%
Leisure & Tourism	3.1%
Property	1.6%
Total	37.5%

Top 10 international industries	% Fund
Semiconductors & Equipment	7.1%
Pharmaceuticals, Biotech & Life Sciences	5.7%
Software & Services	5.3%
Capital Goods	5.1%
Financial Services	5.0%
Banks	4.4%
Media & Entertainment	3.5%
Technology Hardware & Equipment	2.9%
Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	2.6%
Materials	2.5%
Total	44.1%

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Asset allocation (continued)

Top 10 holdings	% Fund	Top 10 international holdings *	% Fund	
MCB Group Ltd	14.1%	Microsoft Corp	2.3%	
SBM India Fund - Class A	4.2%	NVIDIA Corp	2.2%	
IBL Ltd	3.9%	Berkshire Hathaway Inc - Class B	2.0%	
Nomura Funds Ireland - Japan Strategic Value Fund	3.8%	Apple Inc.	1.6%	
SBM Holdings Ltd	3.7%	Amazon.com Inc	1.3%	
Vanguard TOT World STK ETF	3.4%	Alphabet Inc - Class A	1.1%	
Amundi US Pioneer Fund	3.0%	Novo Nordisk A/S-B	0.9%	
Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	2.8%	Eli Lilly & Co	0.7%	
iShares MSCI ACWI ETF	2.7%	Meta Platforms Inc - Class A	0.6%	
iShare Core MSCI World UCITS	2.7%	Alphabet Inc - Class C	0.5%	
Total	44.3%	Total	13.2%	
		* Look-through of foreign investments		

Market comments

The Net Asset Value per unit (NAV) of the Fund fell from MUR 15.84 in March to MUR 15.50 in April, equivalent to a return of -2.2% which is comparable to the benchmark return.

Local indices registered contrasting performances in April with the SEMDEX closing marginally lower at 2,149.12 points while the DEMEX recouped part of its previous month's losses to end at 258.79 points, equivalent to respective returns of -0.1% and +0.8%. The main leaders, that is, companies which contributed to the positive performance of the SEMDEX were SUN, CIEL and MCBG while the main laggards were SBMH, GML and MUAL. The top three price gainers were SUN (+16.4%), PIM (+9.4%) and LUX (+5.4%) while the main detractors were ASL (-9.9%), GML (-9.6%) and BLL (-9.3%). The price-earnings ratio and dividend yield of SEMDEX stood at 6.75x and 4.09%, respectively, as at 30 April against corresponding readings of 6.74x and 4.04% as at 31 March. During the month, foreigners turned net buyer on the local bourse to the tune of MUR 31M (vs. net outflows of MUR 45M in Mar-24), mainly driven by MCBG, PBL and FINCORP.

International equities ended in negative territory for the first time in six months as markets slashed bets on rate cuts by the Federal Reserve following hawkish comments from Fed officials. Geopolitical uncertainty in the Middle East reverberated through equity markets, adding more layers of risk and denting sentiment. The MSCI World index posted -3.9% MoM.

The S&P 500 index closed out its first monthly decline of 2024, registering -4.2% in April amidst rising concerns that sticky inflation will further delay monetary easing. All the major industry groups except Utilities recorded negative returns, led by Real Estate, Information Technology and Health Care. Value stocks proved to be relatively resilient versus their growth counterparts, registering -3.9% vs -4.4% MoM. The S&P Global US Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) declined to the 50-threshold against a previous reading of 51.9, as firms scaled back production in response to the fall in new order inflows. Operating conditions stagnated for the first time in 2024 following subdued market conditions driven by reduced demand for semi-manufactured goods.

The Eurostoxx 50 index posted -3.2% MoM. The CAC 40 and FTSE MIB indices recorded respective performances of -2.7% and -2.9%, while the DAX 30 index recorded -3.0%. The Eurozone manufacturing sector remained in contraction territory with factory orders declining at a sharp rate while stockpiles depleted at a sustained trend. The headline index signalled a deterioration in business conditions with PMI edging down to a 4-month low, from 46.5 in March to 45.7 in April. UK equities were the best performer among developed economies after the FTSE 100 index added 2.4% in April. Manufacturing activity suffered a renewed downturn and slipped back into the sub-50 zone amidst declines in both output and new orders; PMI clocked at 49.1 in April, down from the 20-month high of 50.3 in March. Supply-chain disruptions related to the ongoing Red Sea crisis hindered opportunities for expansion, contributing to the contraction.

The Nikkei 225 index registered -4.9% MoM as investors assessed the risk of further interest rate hikes in Japan. US policy outlook and geopolitical tensions dented investor sentiment. April marked another month of progress in manufacturing output as output and new orders fell at slower rates. Although remaining below the neutral 50-threshold, the headline index posted its highest level in 8 months, with PMI edging up from 48.2 in March to 49.6 in April. Input prices rose to the sharpest rate since the start of the year, with inflation remaining above trend.

Emerging markets' equities outperformed developed markets after the MSCI Emerging Markets index added 0.3% in April. The CSI 300 index gained 1.9% in local currency and 1.6% in USD. The improvement in the Chinese manufacturing activity extended in April, supported by the sharpest rise in new order inflows from domestic as well as international markets; PMI rose to its highest reading since February 2023, notching up to 51.4 in April against a preceding reading of 51.1. In India, the BSE Sensex index registered 1.1% MoM, climbing for a third straight month, boosted by earnings outlook. Manufacturing PMI remained above its long-run average at 58.8 in April (March 2024: 59.1), signalling the second-fastest improvement in operating conditions in three and a half years. Output and new orders expanded sharply, buoyed by strong demand from both domestic and external clients. Despite inflation remaining below the historical average, higher raw material prices and labour costs led to an uptick in input prices.

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