Factsheet Sep 2024

SBM Universal Fund

NAV per share **MUR 35.94**

SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd

Investment objective

SBM Universal Fund is a diversified multi-asset fund with an objective of maximising long-term returns while providing regular income through a balanced strategy. It invests in a diversified portfolio of securities that includes domestic and international equities, equity-linked securities, unit trusts, mutual funds, fixed income securities, money market instruments and cash.

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: 30% SEMDEX + 40% 1Y GOM Bill + 30% MSCI World
Distribution: Annual subject to distributable income
Investor profile: Balanced

*Applicable as from Mar-2019. Previous Benchmark: 35% SEMDEX + 30% 1Y GOM Bill + 35% MSCI World

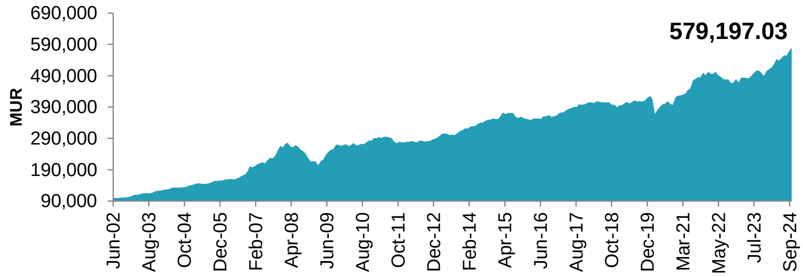
Inception date: 1 Jun 2002
Fund size: MUR 468.2M
Base currency: MUR
Minimum one-off investment: MUR 500
Minimum monthly investment plan: MUR 200
Management fee: 1.00% p.a.
Entry fee: 1.00%
Exit fee: 1% up to Y2 | 0.75% in Y3 | 0.5% in Y4 | 0.25% in Y5 | Nil after Y5

Performance

Period	1M	3M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	Launch	Annualised	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Fund	1.7%	4.2%	13.5%	15.8%	19.3%	41.8%	479.2%	8.2%	11.7%	3.9%	0.7%	19.1%	-1.8%	0.3%
Benchmark	1.7%	4.4%	12.1%	14.3%	19.9%	39.5%	429.5%	7.8%	10.7%	4.3%	1.6%	16.8%	-1.5%	1.7%

Note: Fund performance is calculated on indicative NAV to NAV. The performance of the index is based on a blended benchmark consisting of 30% SEMDEX, 40% 1Y GOM Bill and 30% MSCI World index (MUR), 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	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.89
Regression alpha (%)	0.14	-0.19	0.38	4.54
Beta	1.09	1.00	1.01	0.88
Annualised volatility	5.8%	6.0%	8.5%	7.3%
Annualised tracking error	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	3.7%

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

Asset allocation

Asset class	% Fund
International Equities	32.7%
Domestic Equities	33.1%
Domestic Fixed Income	32.7%
Cash	1.5%
Total	**100.0%**

Top 5 countries	% Fund
Mauritius	65.8%
United States	22.1%
India	3.1%
Japan	1.6%
United Kingdom	1.0%
Total	**93.6%**

Top currency	% Fund
Mauritian Rupee	65.7%
US Dollar	32.3%
Euro	2.0%
Total	**100.0%**

Domestic sectors	% Fund
Banking & Insurance	17.3%
Investment	3.6%
Commerce	3.6%
Leisure & Tourism	3.1%
Industry	2.9%
Property	1.6%
ICT	1.0%
Total	**33.1%**

Top 10 international industries	% Fund
Software & Services	3.7%
Semiconductors & Equipment	3.6%
Pharmaceuticals, Biotech & Life Sciences	2.8%
Technology Hardware & Equipment	2.5%
Media & Entertainment	2.5%
Financial Services	2.4%
Capital Goods	2.3%
Banks	2.0%
Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	1.6%
Health Care Equipment & Services	1.1%
Total	**24.5%**

Asset allocation (continued)

Top 10 holdings	% Fund
MCB Group Limited	12.0%
iShares MSCI World ETF	6.4%
Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	3.6%
SBM Holdings Ltd	3.3%
Government of Mauritius Bond 14/01/37	3.3%
IBL Notes 26/06/31	3.3%
CIM Financial Services Ltd 31/07/2025	3.2%
SBM India Fund	3.2%
Government of Mauritius Bond 20/08/2036	3.2%
IBL Ltd	2.9%
Total	**44.4%**

28.6

Top 10 international holdings *	% Fund
Apple Inc.	1.9%
Microsoft Corp	1.6%
NVIDIA Corp	1.5%
Amazon.com Inc	0.9%
Meta Platforms Inc - Class A	0.8%
Berkshire Hathaway Inc - Class B	0.7%
Alphabet Inc - Class A	0.7%
Eli Lilly & Co	0.6%
Broadcom Inc	0.5%
Tesla Inc	0.4%
Total	**9.6%**

* Look-through of foreign investments

Market comments

The Net Asset Value per unit (NAV) of the Fund fell from MUR 35.97 in August to MUR 35.94 in September, equivalent to a return of 1.7% comparable to the benchmark return. Local indices rose in September with the SEMDEX and DEMEX closing at 2,342.17 and 232.89 points, equivalent to respective returns of 4.9% and 0.4%. The main leaders, that is, companies which contributed to the positive performance of the SEMDEX were MCBG, ASCE and MUAL, while the main laggards were LOTO, GML and HWF. The top three price gainers were MUAL (+48.0%), CAUDAN (+47.7%) and ASCE (+20.2%) while the main detractors were LOTO (-5.9%), MDIT (-3.3%) and HWF (-2.5%).

On the primary market, the yield on the 91D Treasury Bills remained unchanged at 3.89% since there was no fresh issuance. The yield on the 182D Treasury Bills and 364D Treasury Bills declined by 10bps and 13bps to reach 3.63% and 3.72% respectively, following corresponding issuances of MUR 600Mn and MUR 2.3Bn. The yield on the 3Y GoM Note remained unchanged at 4.52% as there was no new issuance. A 5Y GoM Bond worth MUR 2.4Bn was issued at a weighted average yield of 4.77%, 2bps down from the earlier reading. The yield on the 10Y GoM Bond fell by 60bps to 5.08% post an issuance of MUR 2.1Bn. There were no fresh auctions of 7Y, 15Y and 20Y GoM Bonds during the month.

International equities surged as the Federal Reserve (Fed) embarked on the long-anticipated rate-cutting cycle and Chinese policymakers announced larger-than-expected economic stimulus. Despite the downside risks related to the ongoing geopolitical tensions, political uncertainty and carry trade unwinds, the MSCI World index gained 1.7% MoM.

The S&P 500 index surged by 2.0% as the Fed lowered the federal funds rate (FFR) by a larger-than-anticipated 50bps and signalled further easing. With inflation converging towards the 2% target, the Fed is focused on keeping a lid on the unemployment rate. 8 out of 11 major industry groups recorded positive returns, led by Consumer Discretionary, Utilities and Communication Services. Growth stocks outperformed their value counterparts, with the S&P Growth index registering a gain of 2.8% versus 0.9% for the S&P Value index. The S&P Global US Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) edged down to 47.3 in September against 47.9 in August, indicating the most pronounced deterioration in the health of the manufacturing sector since June 2023. Production and new orders fell at faster rates amid a weakness in demand and political uncertainty.

Eurostoxx 50 index added 1.7% MoM as cooling inflation prompted the European Central Bank (ECB) to lower the deposit facility rate by 25bps at its September meeting. The CAC 40 and FTSE MIB indices recorded respective performances of 0.1% and -0.7% while the DAX 30 index posted 2.2%. The Eurozone manufacturing sector slid into deeper contraction as key indicators, including production, new orders, and employment, all declined at faster rates. The manufacturing PMI fell to 45.0 in September from 45.8 in August, weighed down by Germany. In the UK, the FTSE 100 index registered -1.7% MoM after hotter-than-expected retail sales data and a surge in the GBP pressured export-oriented companies. The upturn in manufacturing activity continued at a slower pace into September, supported by demand in the domestic market. The headline PMI fell to 51.5 in September from a 26-month high of 52.5 in August but remained above the neutral 50.0 mark. Input costs surged at the fastest pace since January 2023 primarily on account of supply chain constraints.

The Nikkei 225 index slid by 1.9% MoM following the surprise selection of Shigeru Ishiba as Japan's next prime minister (PM). The yen appreciated against the USD on the news that the new PM is known for his hawkish views. Manufacturing conditions worsened slightly with PMI data slowing from 49.8 in August to 49.7 in September. Manufacturing output and new orders dipped into contraction territory while job creation slowed. Business sentiment remains positive, but the level of optimism eased to its softest level since the end of 2022.

Emerging markets equities outperformed developed markets after the MSCI Emerging Markets index gained 6.4% in September. The CSI 300 index registered 21.0% MoM in local currency and 22.2% in USD, after the authorities announced a range of fiscal and monetary stimulus measures. Manufacturing activity deteriorated, with new orders declining at the fastest pace in two years – PMI fell below the 50 neutral mark, from 50.4 in August to 49.3 in September. In India, the BSE Sensex gained 2.4% MoM. The Indian manufacturing sector continued to expand in September at a slightly moderating pace, driven by softer increases in output and exports; PMI stood at 56.5 in September against a previous reading of 57.5. The indicator remained well above the historical average of 54.0, signalling a significant improvement in operating conditions.

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