

Fund Objective

This is a portfolio with moderate aggressive risk qualities with a primary objective to deliver capital growth over the long term and where the asset allocation and stock selection is systematically managed using quantitative models. The manager focusses less on income generation, being a secondary goal to capital growth.

Investment Policy

The portfolio will invest in a combination of equities, bond, money market instruments, listed property as well as international equities and fixed interest investments. The portfolio will be broadly diversified across asset classes. Active asset allocation and securities selection appropriate to the needs of moderate investors will be followed. The exposure to equities will not exceed 75%. This portfolio will be managed in accordance with regulations governing pension funds.

Fund Information

Ticker	NSCBF
Portfolio Manager	Thomas B Schlebusch
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Multi Asset - High Equity
Risk Profile	Moderate Aggressive
Benchmark	ASISA Category Avg: SA - Multi Asset - High Equity
Fund Size	R 37,545,079
Portfolio Launch Date*	01/10/2017
Fee Class Launch Date*	01/10/2017
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10,000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500
Income Declaration Date	June & December
Income Payment Date	1st business day of July & January
Portfolio Valuation Time	17:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	15:00
Daily Price Information	Local media & www.sanlamunitrusts.co.za
Repurchase Period	2-3 business days

Fees (Incl. VAT)

	A-Class (%)
Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3.45
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	—
Manager Initial Fee	—
Manager Annual Fee	1.04
Total Expense Ratio	1.42
Transaction Cost	2.08
Total Investment Charges	3.50
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 July 2019 - 30 June 2022

Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Financial Product. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER may not necessarily be an accurate indication of future TER's. The TER and Transaction Costs cannot be determined accurately because of the short life span of the Financial Product.

Transaction Cost (TC) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Financial Product. Transaction Costs are a necessary cost in administering the Financial Product and impacts Financial Product returns. It should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Financial Product, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER.

Total Investment Charges (TER + TC) is the total percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product.

Manager Performance Fee

: Performance fees are incentive fees earned by the manager for performance in excess of the benchmark. Performance Fee Benchmark: ASISA Category Average: South African - Multi Asset - High Equity, Sharing Ratio: 10%, Minimum Fee: 1.02%, Maximum Fee: 3.13%. All fees are inclusive of VAT. Example: If the fund performs in line with its performance fee benchmark, the fee will be 1.02%.

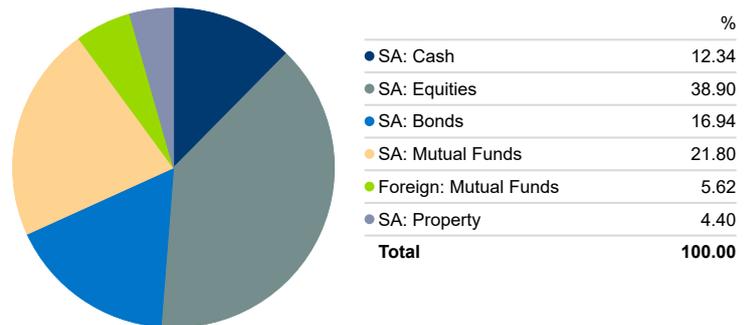
*NMRQL Sanlam Collective Investments Balanced Fund.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
NewFunds GOVI ETF	17.85
NewWave USD Currency Exchange Traded Note	9.89
African Rainbow Minerals Ltd	5.97
Ishares Edge S&P 500 Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF	5.62
Glencore Plc	5.60
Exxaro Resources Ltd	5.50
I2033 Government ILB	5.15
AVI Ltd	5.04
Satrix Nasdaq 100 ETF	4.45
Momentum Met Hldgs Ltd	4.29

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 30/09/2022



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark	JSE ALSI J203T
1 Month	-2.72	-3.06	-4.13
3 Months	-4.84	-0.11	-1.92
6 Months	-11.65	-5.79	-13.39
1 Year	-14.29	0.19	3.55
3 Years	-1.30	6.60	9.17
Since Inception	-1.46	4.91	6.42

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark	JSE ALSI J203T
1 Month	-2.72	-3.06	-4.13
3 Months	-4.84	-0.11	-1.92
6 Months	-11.65	-5.79	-13.39
1 Year	-14.28	0.19	3.55
3 Years	-3.86	21.14	30.13
Since Inception	-7.06	27.03	36.46

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2021

Highest Annual %	14.74
Lowest Annual %	-12.05

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)**

Standard Deviation	10.72
Sharpe Ratio	-0.51
Information Ratio	-1.45
Maximum Drawdown	-18.00

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

30/06/2022	12.55	cpu	31/12/2021	15.53	cpu	30/06/2021	7.19	cpu	31/12/2020	7.57	cpu
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Risk Profile

Moderate Aggressive

In this portfolio, capital growth is of primary importance and results in a higher allocation to equities. The portfolio may display capital fluctuations over the shorter term, however, volatility levels should be lower than a pure equity fund. While diversified across all the major asset classes, this portfolio is tilted more towards equities and other risky asset classes to ensure the best long-term returns of all the asset classes. Fixed income positions are minimized.

Glossary Terms

Annualised Returns

Annualised return is the weighted average compound growth rate over the period measured.

Asset Allocation Asset allocation is the percentage holding in different asset classes (i.e. equities, bonds, property, etc.). It is used to determine the level of diversification in a portfolio.

Capital Volatility Volatility is a measure of 'risk' and refers to the extent to which the price of an investment or capital value fluctuates over a certain period of time. Funds with high volatility usually offer the potential for higher returns over the longer term than low volatility funds.

Cumulative Returns Cumulative return is the total growth experienced over the period measured. **Derivatives** Derivatives are instruments generally used as an instrument to protect against risk (capital losses), but can also be used for speculative purposes. Examples are futures, options and swaps.

Distributions The income that is generated from an investment and given to investors through monthly, quarterly, bi-annual or annual distribution pay-outs.

Diversification This is a strategy designed to reduce risk within a portfolio by combining a variety of investments (or asset classes) such as equities, bonds, cash or property, which are unlikely to all move in the same direction at the same time. This is designed to reduce the risk (and protect against capital losses) within a portfolio. Diversification allows for more consistent performance under a wide range of economic conditions as it smoothes out the impact of negative market events. The positive performance of some investments or asset classes should neutralize the negative performance of others.

Financial Instruments Derivatives also known as financial instruments (such as a future, option, or warrants) whose value derives from and is dependent on the change in value of an underlying asset (such as a commodity, currency, or security) to protect against risk (capital losses).

Fund Objective The fund objective is the portfolio's core goal.

Fund Strategy The fund strategy is the way that the fund is managed to achieve the fund objective.

Information Ratio The Information Ratio measures the market risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. The greater a portfolio's Information Ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been compared to the market in general.

Collective Investment Schemes Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) (also called unit trusts) are portfolios of assets such as equities, bonds, cash and listed property, in which investors can buy units. They allow private investors to pool their money together into a single fund, thus spreading their risk across a range of investments, getting the benefit of professional fund management, and reducing their costs.

LISP (Linked Investment Service Provider) A Linked Investment Service Provider is a financial institution which packages, distributes and administers a broad range of unit trust investments.

Market Capitalization Market capitalization is the total value of the issued shares of a publicly traded company; it is calculated by multiplying the share price by the number of shares in issue.

Maximum Drawdown The maximum drawdown measures the highest peak to trough loss experienced by the fund.

Participatory Interests When you buy a unit trust, your money is pooled with that of many other investors. The total value of the pool of invested money in a unit trust fund is split into equal portions called participatory interests or units. When you invest your money in a unit trust, you buy a portion of the participatory interests in the total unit trust portfolio. Participatory interests are therefore the number of units that you have in a particular unit trust portfolio.

Sharpe Ratio The Sharpe Ratio measures total risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. It measures the amount of risk associated with the returns generated by the portfolio and indicates whether a portfolio's returns are due to excessive risk or not. The greater a portfolio's Sharpe ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been (i.e. a higher return with a contained risk profile, where the portfolio manager is not taking excessive risk to achieve those returns).

Standard Deviation Standard deviation (also called monthly volatility) is a measure of how much returns on an investment change from month to month. It is typically used by investors to gauge the volatility expected of an investment.

Additional Information

All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the information on this MDD is accurate. The information to follow does not constitute financial advice as contemplated in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act. Use or rely on this information at your own risk. Independent professional financial advice should always be sought before making an investment decision. The Sanlam Group is a full member of the Association for Savings and Investment SA. Collective investment schemes are generally medium- to long-term investments. Please note that past performances are not necessarily a guide to future performances, and that the value of investments / units / unit trusts may go down as well as up. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the Manager, Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) Pty Ltd, a registered and approved Manager in Collective Investment Schemes in Securities. Additional information of the proposed investment, including brochures, application forms and annual or quarterly reports, can be obtained on request from the Manager, free of charge. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Collective investments are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any deductible expenses such as audit fees, brokerage and service fees. Actual investment performance of the portfolio and the investor will differ depending on the initial fees applicable, the actual investment date, and the date of reinvestment of income as well as dividend withholding tax. Forward pricing is used. The Manager does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or the return of a portfolio. The performance of the portfolio depends on the underlying assets and variable market factors. Performance is based on NAV to NAV calculations with income reinvestments done on the ex-div date. Lump sum investment performances are quoted. The portfolio may invest in participatory interests of other unit trust portfolios. These underlying funds levy their own fees, and may result in a higher fee structure for our portfolio. All the portfolio options presented are approved collective investment schemes in terms of Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, No 45 of 2002 ("CISCA"). The Manager may borrow up to 10% the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. The fund may from time to time invest in foreign countries and therefore it may have risks regarding liquidity, the repatriation of funds, political and macroeconomic situations, foreign exchange, tax, settlement, and the availability of information. Investments in foreign instruments are also subject to fluctuations in exchange rates which may cause the value of the fund to go up or down. The fund may invest in financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management purposes. The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage them more efficiently in accordance with their mandates. Management of the portfolio is outsourced to NMRQL Research (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 45782, an Authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd retains full legal responsibility for the co-named portfolio. Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd is the appointed trustee of the Sanlam Collective Investments scheme. Sources of Performance and Risk Data: Morningstar Direct, INET BFA and Bloomberg. The risk free asset assumed for the calculation of Sharpe ratios: STEFI Composite Index. The highest and lowest 12-month returns are based on a calendar year period over 10 years or since inception where the performance history does not exist for 10 years. Obtain a personalised cost estimate before investing by visiting www.sanlamunittrustsmdd.co.za and using our Effective Annual Cost (EAC) calculator. Alternatively, contact us at 0860 100 266.

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NMRQL SCI Balanced - Fund Commentary*As at 30 September 2022*

After a rally in July, shares, property stocks, bonds and inflation linked bonds all turned lower and registered negative returns for Q3. Any hopes of an interest rate cut was dashed as central banks reaffirmed their commitment to fighting inflation. The dollar kept strengthening as the Federal Reserve, European Central Bank and Bank of England all raised interest rates in the quarter. Notwithstanding, the rand weakened by almost 11% from R16,40/\$ at the beginning of July to R18,14/\$ by the end of September.

US equities fell by almost 4% (\$) over Q3. While the consumer discretionary and energy sectors proved the most resilient, the communication services sector, including telecommunications and media sectors, were among the weakest sectors over the quarter.

Early in Q3, the market started to focus on the possibility of interest rate cuts from the US Federal Reserve, (i.e. a Pivot) given concerns about slowing growth. GDP data confirmed that the US economy was in a recession with GDP falling by -0.6% y/y in Q2 after a -1.6% contraction in Q1. However, at August's Jackson Hole summit, the Fed reaffirmed its commitment to fighting inflation, sending stocks lower in the second half of the quarter. The Fed's preferred measure of inflation, core personal consumption expenditure, ticked up again in August on a year-on-year basis, from 4.7% to 4.9%. Subsequently, the Fed raised the federal funds rate by 75 bps to 3.25% in September, which was the third consecutive 75bps increase in a row.

In the Eurozone shares experienced further sharp falls in Q3 amid the ongoing energy crisis, rising inflation, and consequent fears about the outlook for economic growth. Almost every sector posted negative returns over the quarter. The European Central Bank raised interest rates in July and again in September, taking the deposit and refinancing rates to 0.75% and 1.25% respectively.

Energy costs continued to be the largest contributor to inflation, with Nord Stream 1, the main pipeline supplying gas to Europe from Russia, being hampered by continuous shutdowns over the quarter. Worries about potential energy shortages over winter and the need for power generators to buy natural gas from higher cost sources, put further pressure on the Euro.

UK equities also fell in Q3. The main contributor being the election of Liz Truss as new Conservative Party leader and prime minister. The new government announced a fiscal package in September which was poorly received by markets and sent sterling to an all-time low versus the US dollar.

The South African markets were not immune to the sell-off either. Factors weighing on economic activity included a deterioration in growth prospects amid rising prices, higher borrowing costs and continuing electricity outages. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index (ALSI) was down by -2.6% with Financials down -6.6% and Listed Property down -4.1%. Globally oriented sectors performed marginally better with Industrials down only -2.9% and Resources down -2.2% over the quarter.

SA Government bonds returned, and SA Inflation linked bonds both returned negative returns for the quarter at -1.7% each as measured by the ABSA GOVI Index ETF (NFGOVI) and the Satrix ILB ETF (STXILB).

The NMRQL SCI Balanced fund was not spared during the quarter, posting a negative 4.8% return for Q3. This was driven largely by exposures to equity, both local and offshore, in August and September.

At present the fund has historically low exposures to both equity and bonds with an overweight in cash, both local and USD. We believe that further downside can still be expected as the US fed will "stay the course" and as mentioned earlier, the Fed's preferred measure of inflation, core personal consumption expenditure, is still ticking up. Furthermore, the Chicago Fed's National Financial Conditions Index, at around zero, could be an indication that market conditions are still un-constrictive, giving the Fed further scope for interest rate rises.

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