AVEN CONSULTING

glacier by Sanlam

30 April 2022 **Aven Global Passive Moderate**

Fund Details

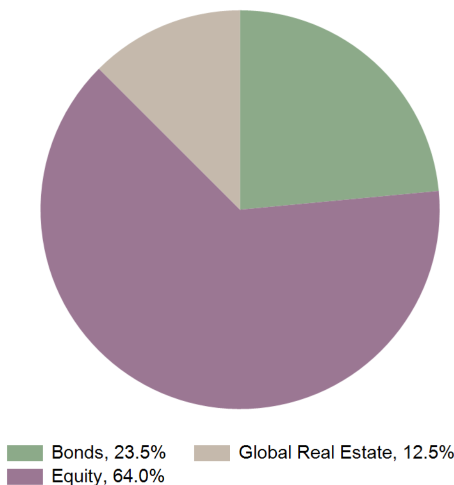
Currency	USD($)
Benchmark	US 3 Month LIBOR + 4%
Risk profile	Moderate
Investment period	5 years or longer
Launch date	01 December 2016

Fund Objectives

The objective of the portfolio is to provide capital growth by investing in a combination of equity (max 75%) and fixed interest assets over a full market cycle. This portfolio is suitable for investors who require a moderate level of capital growth over a 5-years or longer timeframe.

Holdings as at Month End	%
iShares Developed Real Estate Index	12.50
Satrix Emerging Markets Equity Tracker	5.00
Satrix World Equity Tracker	59.00
Vanguard Global Bond Index	14.40
Vanguard U.S. Investment Grade Credit Index	9.10

Global Asset Allocation

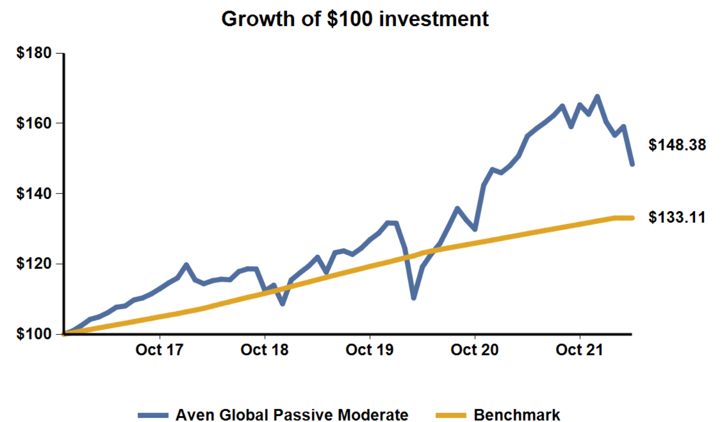


Investor Profile

This fund is suitable for investors looking for:

- Capital growth over the medium term
- Able to tolerate moderate volatility over the short term
- A minimum investment horizon of 5 years or longer

Cumulative performance since launch*



Performance (%)	Fund*	Benchmark
1 Month	-6.75	0.01
3 Months	-7.54	0.34
6 Months	-10.24	1.37
YTD	-11.50	0.67
1 Year	-5.13	3.48
2 Years (annualised)	11.58	3.98
3 Years (annualised)	6.77	4.84
5 Years (annualised)	6.94	5.42
Since Launch (annualised)	7.56	5.42

Risk statistics (since launch)	Fund*	Benchmark
Returns (annualised)	7.56%	5.42%
Standard deviation (annualised)	11.36%	0.41%
% Positive months	70.77%	100.00%
Maximum drawdown	-16.21%	0.00%
Sharpe ratio	0.53	9.41

Fees (incl. VAT)	
Annual Wrap fee	0.40
Underlying Manager TER's	0.24

* The investor is liable for CGT on any transactions in the units of the underlying unit trusts within the wrap funds. Compulsory investments are not subject to CGT. Performance is calculated using net returns (after fees) of the underlying unit trusts, and quoted excluding wrap fund fees. Performance quoted is pre-tax. Fund performance numbers shown are for a notional portfolio and does not reflect the actual performance of the client invested in the wrap fund due to timing differences of investments or disinvestments of the client. The information contained in this document has been recorded and arrived at by Glacier Financial Solutions (Pty) Ltd (FSP) Licence No. 770 in good faith and from sources believed to be reliable, but no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy, completeness or correctness. Performance figures are calculated using net returns (after-fee) of underlying managers but are quoted gross of wrap fund fee. Performance figures for periods greater than 12 months are annualised. All data shown is at the month end. Changes in currency rates of exchange may cause the value of your investment to fluctuate. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future returns. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and are not guaranteed. You may not get back the amount you invest.

Commentary

Market Review

April saw widespread turmoil for global equity markets, as any positive sentiment from the March gains quickly dissipated, with Developed Market equities finishing down -8.3% in US dollar terms.

North American equities were one of the main drivers of this, finishing down -9.0%. Ongoing concerns around inflation and interest rates were at the fore, with the Fed signalling an impending 50 bp move for the first time since 2000 to come in May. The UK in US dollar terms again held up better than other equity regions, finishing down -3.7%, as strong dividend expectations towards the end of the month helped to initiate a late rally. This is predominantly from large UK energy and commodity names who are seeing boosted profits amid the geopolitical and inflationary landscape. Continental European equities struggled again, down -6.4%, as the Russia-Ukraine war continued to manifest uncertainty in the region, due to the geographical proximity, energy reliance, and increasingly severe sanctions being applied by both sides.

Emerging Market equities fared slightly better for the month but were still down -5.6%. Chinese stocks continued to struggle as a result of the ongoing strict covid lockdowns, however there was a rally towards the end of the month as Beijing pledged to provide stimulus to support the weakened economy and tech sector. Japanese equities fell sharply by -8.8%, while Developed Asia (ex-Japan) equities were down -5.9%.

Global aggregate bonds were heavily down again, falling -5.5%, as the market prepared for central banks to tighten policy amid soaring inflation. Global Treasuries were down -5.8%, with Global Investment Grade not far behind at -5.7%. High Yield fared slightly better but was still down -4.6% for the month.

Commodities had another strong month, benefitting from the ongoing impacts from the Russia-Ukraine war and associated sanctions. Natural Gas was up 28.4%, with Crude Oil rising 4.4%. Precious metals were down for the month however, with Gold, Silver and Platinum returning -2.1%, -8.1% and -4.8% respectively.

Outlook

After two years under the thumb of Covid and amid increasingly problematic inflation, the global economy needs to take time for some R&R: recession and recalibration. We realise that first ‘R’ might ring some alarm bells, so we’ll get straight to it: the economy needs to enter a recession to sort itself out from the loose monetary policy and free cash that has circulated the developed world since the spring of 2020. Intent on easing hardships born from lockdown job losses, central banks enacted a number of policies that would enable economic activity to carry on largely as usual—and inadvertently created an environment in which inflation could thrive.

In other words, that the UK economy may already be in recession is, in some ways, a good thing. Figures released at the end of April revealed the US is halfway there, with GDP declining by 1.4% in the first quarter, in defiance of analysts’ expectations of modest 1% growth. There are a number of pressure points that are going to stress the worldwide economy as we pull back from the post-pandemic euphoria of bull markets and Treasury checks. Principal among them, as anyone with a house to heat and mouths to feed full well knows, is inflation. And a recession is the way to fight inflation.

It looks likely that the classic indicator of US recessions (an inversion of the yield curve in which two-year Treasury yields rise above those of the 10-year bonds) is going to be accurate again. This tends to happen when investors start to fear that the Federal Reserve will raise interest rates with the aim of slowing growth. And indeed, we’ve entered a tightening cycle. As we move towards recession, GDP figures will stall a bit (the US can check this one off the list) and purchasing managers’ indices will begin to slip below 50 (the important designation between growth and contraction).

The word ‘recession’ needn’t always carry negative connotations. Remember that volatility can be a good thing; it doesn’t always mean the value of your investments is falling. There could be plenty of opportunity to capitalise on quality companies dragged down by the wider market.

The good news with bonds is that once they sell off, they become a more attractive investment given their higher yields. As yields on government bonds have risen, they’ve also pushed yields on corporate bonds higher. Overall, it’s going to be a bumpy ride, and whilst we can’t predict the future, we accept that there are going to be surprises along the way.

The information contained in this document has been recorded and arrived at by Glacier Financial Solutions (Pty) Ltd (FSP) Licence No. 770 in good faith and from sources believed to be reliable, but no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy, completeness or correctness. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Changes in currency rates of exchange may cause the value of your investments to fluctuate. The value of investments and income from them may therefore go down as well as up, and are not guaranteed. The information is provided for information purposes only and should not be construed as the rendering of investment advice to clients. Glacier Financial Solutions (Pty) Ltd and its' shareholders, subsidiaries, agents, officers and employees accordingly accept no liability whatsoever for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from the use or reliance, in any manner, on the information provided in this document. Total expense ratios (TERs) are calculated quarterly and are accurate at the latest available date quoted on this document, intermediary and LISP fees are client-dependent and therefore not reflected. The wrap fund is made up of registered Collective Investment Schemes. The Minimum Disclosure Document of the underlying funds can be obtained from the respective Managers.