

Minimum Disclosure Document - 31 January 2025

**FUND PROFILE**

The Taquanta Active Income FR Fund allows our clients to attain a high-level of current income and return by investing across a wide universe of income-generating assets such as fixed income securities, preference shares, listed property and offshore investments. The ability to allocate assets across a broader investable universe creates excellent return potential at relatively low levels of risk. The Taquanta Active Income FR Fund aims to produce high levels of income and in the long-run generate consistent capital growth whilst maintaining a high levels of liquidity.

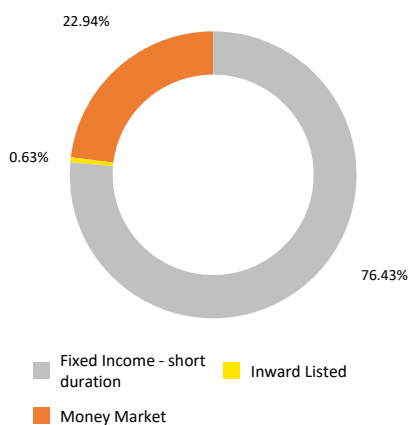
**FUND OBJECTIVE**

The objective of the portfolio is to produce a high-level of current income whilst aiming to preserve capital and over the long-run generate consistent capital growth.

**INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

The portfolio invests in a combination of securities including assets in liquid form and securities that may be included in a portfolio of a collective investment scheme such as money market instruments, equities, bonds, property equities, other interest-bearing securities, both domestically and offshore in order to maximise the level of current income and over the long-run generate consistent capital growth.

**ASSET ALLOCATION**



**FUND INFORMATION**

Risk Profile



Portfolio Manager:	Taquanta Asset Managers (Pty) Ltd
Fund Size (in Millions):	R 3 767.02
Fund Benchmark/Hurdle:	110% STeFI Call Index
ASISA Classification	South African - Multi-Asset - Income
Currency:	ZAR
Units in Issue:	381,392,344.21
Unit Price (NAV per Unit):	R 9.95
Minimum Investment:	R10 000 once off lump sum R500 per month contribution
Inception Date:	21 August 2019
Regulation 28 Compliant:	Yes

**NAV ATTRIBUTABLE TO INVESTORS**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2019								0.15%	0.49%	0.46%	0.60%	0.58%	2.31%
2020	0.58%	0.57%	0.24%	-0.25%	0.62%	0.60%	0.54%	0.65%	0.68%	0.55%	0.58%	0.75%	6.30%
2021	0.44%	0.55%	0.60%	0.60%	0.56%	0.61%	0.77%	0.65%	0.69%	0.58%	0.56%	0.57%	7.42%
2022	0.62%	0.50%	0.65%	0.58%	0.49%	0.65%	0.57%	0.62%	0.56%	0.79%	0.75%	0.74%	7.76%
2023	0.87%	0.66%	0.76%	0.66%	0.82%	0.90%	0.83%	0.84%	0.85%	0.83%	0.85%	0.79%	10.11%
2024	0.91%	0.76%	0.73%	0.92%	0.85%	0.79%	1.11%	0.53%	0.88%	0.89%	0.79%	0.82%	10.45%
2025	0.81%												0.81%

The performance prior to 7 November 2022 is for class R1, with subsequent performance being for class R3.

**STATISTICS AT January 2025**

	* FUND	** BMK
1 Year	10.34%	8.96%
Highest 12 month rolling return	10.73%	9.11%
Lowest 12 month rolling return	5.84%	3.84%
Since Inception (Annualised)	8.21%	6.43%

\* Taquanta Active Income FR Fund - Class R3 Fund Source: Apex Fund and Corporate Services SA as of January 2025

\*\* Alexander Forbes 110% \* STeFI Call Index Benchmark(s) Source: Bloomberg as at the last calendar day of January 2025

**FEES**

Service Fee (excl. VAT p.a.):	0.90%
Cost Ratios (incl. VAT):	
* Total Expense Ratio (TER%) <sup>2</sup> :	1.00%
* Transactions Costs Ratio (TC%):	0.01%
* Total Investment Charges (TIC%) <sup>1</sup> :	1.01%
* Performance Fee (PF) Included in TER:	0.00%

<sup>1</sup> Total Investment Charges (TIC%) = TER (%) + TC (%). <sup>2</sup> The Total Expense Ratio (TER%) of a portfolio, expressed as a percentage of the daily average value of the portfolio, is calculated over a period of usually a financial year and represents a measure of the portfolio's assets that were relinquished to meet portfolio operating costs, including charges, levies and fees. Typical expenses which are deducted from a portfolio include service charges, taxes, trustee fees and audit fees. <sup>3</sup> Unit prices are published daily on the Manager's website. Investor instructions received after 14:00pm shall be processed the following business day.

**INFORMATION & DISCLOSURES**

Income Distribution Frequency:	Monthly
Income Distribution Cents per Unit (CPU):	January 2025 (6.79)
Portfolio Valuation Time:	17H00 daily
Transaction Cut-Off Time:	14H00 daily

**PORTFOLIO INCOME DISTRIBUTION HISTORY (CPU)**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019								1.64	5.07	5.23	4.33	5.07
2020	5.07	5.00	6.88	5.76	5.25	5.02	5.74	6.43	5.51	5.08	5.31	5.79
2021	5.83	5.31	5.65	6.17	6.51	6.70	6.87	6.97	6.98	6.53	6.36	6.51
2022	6.59	5.90	6.46	6.15	5.42	7.33	6.77	7.66	8.10	8.39	9.67	10.22
2023	9.72	6.62	7.34	6.58	7.88	7.21	7.09	8.67	7.14	7.74	7.23	6.76
2024	7.58	9.85	6.47	8.83	7.18	6.67	7.82	7.14	8.62	8.37	6.51	7.08
2025	6.79											

## MARKET COMMENTARY

The South Africa Rand experienced a notable decline in the latter half of January, depreciating to 18.67 per dollar from 18.38 early in the month. The weakness in the currency was largely due to domestic economic vulnerability and growing concerns over U.S. trade policies under President Donald Trump. South Africa's political landscape has been particularly turbulent, with investor confidence waning despite the country's relatively high yields compared to its peers.

Uncertainty surrounding the coalition government since the President signed the land expropriation bill without compensation into law has exacerbated market unease. The coalition faced significant strain when the Democratic Alliance raised governance disputes following President Cyril Ramaphosa's signing of a controversial land expropriation bill. This legislation, aimed at facilitating land redistribution, surprised coalition partners and drew criticism for procedural missteps.

Despite these challenges, officials from the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) expressed limited concern over the rand's depreciation. On January 30, SARB reduced its key interest rate by 25 basis points to 7.50%, marking the third consecutive cut. While inflation remains under control, the medium-term economic outlook is clouded by global uncertainties. SARB revised its 2025 inflation forecast slightly downward to 3.9% from 4%, with projections for 2026 and 2027 remaining at 4.6% and 4.5%, respectively. The central bank expects inflation to stay within the lower half of its target range in the near term, despite potential upside risks.

South Africa's economy is expected to recover in the fourth quarter after a slowdown in the previous quarter, primarily due to an unusual drop in agricultural production. Steady growth is anticipated in the coming years, with GDP potentially reaching 2% by 2027. Inflation in December 2024 edged up slightly to 3% from 2.9% in November, remaining below SARB's 4.5% target midpoint. Key drivers of price growth included housing, utilities, food, alcoholic beverages, and miscellaneous goods. Core inflation, excluding volatile items like food and fuel, eased to 3.6%, its lowest level since February 2022.

Globally, U.S. policy developments continue to pose significant risks. President Trump's repeated tariff threats have raised fears of price hikes and a stronger dollar, which could adversely affect African nations with high debt levels. Our view is that Trump policies of mass deportation, tariffs, deregulations and tax cuts could potentially add inflationary pressures and as such increase the risk of prolonged higher interest rates in the US where inflationary pressures have been persistent for some time now. For example, Consumer Price Index (CPI) for December, released on January 15, showed a year-on-year increase to 2.9%, the highest rate since July 2024. Total CPI has risen for three consecutive months, moving further from the Federal Reserve's 2% target. Core CPI, however, eased slightly to 3.2% from 3.3%. Monthly total CPI increased by 0.2%, while core CPI saw a more significant rise of 0.4%.

Sticky inflation together with a still solid labor market led the Federal Reserve to maintain US interest rates in January, signaling caution amid ongoing political and economic uncertainties. We are predicting a challenging road ahead as the Fed balances inflation control with efforts to support economic stability.

Geopolitical tensions, such as the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and disruptions in the Red Sea, continue to impact commodity prices and supply chains, adding to inflationary pressures. Domestically, South Africa's energy crisis, characterized by renewed load-shedding, remains a significant drag on economic growth and investor confidence.

In the month of January, the 3-month and 12-month JIBAR rates fell by 0.192% and 0.009%, respectively, versus the previous month, to 7.558% and 8.116% in South Africa.

**Please Note:** The above commentary is based on reasonable assumptions and is not guaranteed to occur.

## CONTACT INFORMATION :

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## GLOSSARY

**Net Asset Value (NAV):** Means net asset value, which is the total market value of all assets in a portfolio including any income accruals and less and deductible expenses such as audit fees, brokerage and service fees.

**Annualised Return:** Is the weighted average compound growth rate over the performance period measured.

**Highest & Lowest Return:** The highest and lowest rolling twelve-month performance of the portfolio since inception.

**Total Expense Ratio (TER):** Reflects the percentage of the average Net Asset Value (NAV) of the portfolio that was incurred as charges, levies and fees related to the management of the portfolio. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication of future TER's.

**Transaction Costs (TC):** Is the percentage of the value of the Fund incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the Fund's underlying assets. Transaction costs are a necessary cost in administering the Fund and impacts Fund returns.

**Total Investment Charge (TIC):** Should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Fund, investment decisions of the investment manager.

**Total Investment Charges (TIC%):** = TER (%) + TC (%): The Total Investment Charges (TIC), the TER + the TC, is the percentage of the net asset value of the class of the Financial Product incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product. It should be noted that a TIC is the sum of two calculated ratios (TER+TC).

## FUND RISK

**Credit Default Risk:** The risk that the government entity or company that issued the bond will run into financial difficulties and won't be able to pay the interest or repay the principal at maturity. Credit risk applies to debt investments such as bonds. The higher credit rating the less likely the possibility of the issuing company defaulting.

**Interest Rate Risk:** The values of bonds and other debt securities are inversely proportional to the change in interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer maturities as well as when the market does not expect a change in the interest rates.

## MANDATORY DISCLOSURES :

Collective Investment Schemes are generally medium to long-term investments. The value of participatory interests (units) may go down as well as up. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in scrip lending and borrowing. The collective investment scheme may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. A schedule of fees, charges, minimum fees, and maximum commissions, as well as detailed description of how performance fees are calculated and applied, is available on request from FundRock Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("the Manager"). The Manager does not provide any guarantee in respect to the capital or the return of the portfolio. Excessive withdrawals from the portfolio may place the portfolio under liquidity pressure and in such circumstances, a process of ring-fencing of withdrawal instructions and managed pay-outs over time may be followed. Commissions and incentives may be paid, and if so, are included in the overall costs. The Manager may close the portfolio to new investors in order to manage it efficiently according to its mandate. Prices are published daily on the Manager's website. Additional information, including Key Investor Information Document ("KIID"), Minimum Disclosure Document ("MDD"), as well as other information relating to the basis on which the Manager undertakes to repurchase participatory interests offered to it, and the basis on which selling and repurchase prices will be calculated, is available, free of charge, on request from the Manager. The value of an investment is dependent on numerous factors which may include, but not limited to, share price fluctuations, interest and exchange rates and other economic factors. The Manager ensures fair treatment of investors by not offering preferential fee or liquidity terms to any investor within the same strategy. The Manager is registered and approved by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority ("the Authority") under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act No. 45 of 2002 ("CISCA"). The Manager retains full legal responsibility for the portfolio.

## DISCLAIMER :

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The annualized total return is the average return earned by an investment each year over a given time period, since the launch date of the portfolio. Actual annual figures are available from the Manager on request. The highest and lowest one (1) year returns represent the highest and lowest actual returns achieved during a 12-month rolling period year since the first launch date of the portfolio. The performance figures are the yields on a Net Asset Value ("NAV") basis. The yield figure is not a forecast. Performance is not guaranteed, and investors should not accept it as representing expected future performance. Individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, time of entry/actual investment date, date of reinvestment, and dividends withholding tax. Performance is calculated for a lump sum investment on a NAV. The performance figures are reported net of fees with income reinvested. 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. 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. Where foreign securities are included in a portfolio there may be potential constraints on liquidity and the repatriation of funds, macroeconomic risks, political risks, foreign exchange risks, tax risks, settlement risks; and potential limitations on the availability of market information. The investor acknowledges the inherent risk associated with the selected investments and that there are no guarantees.

