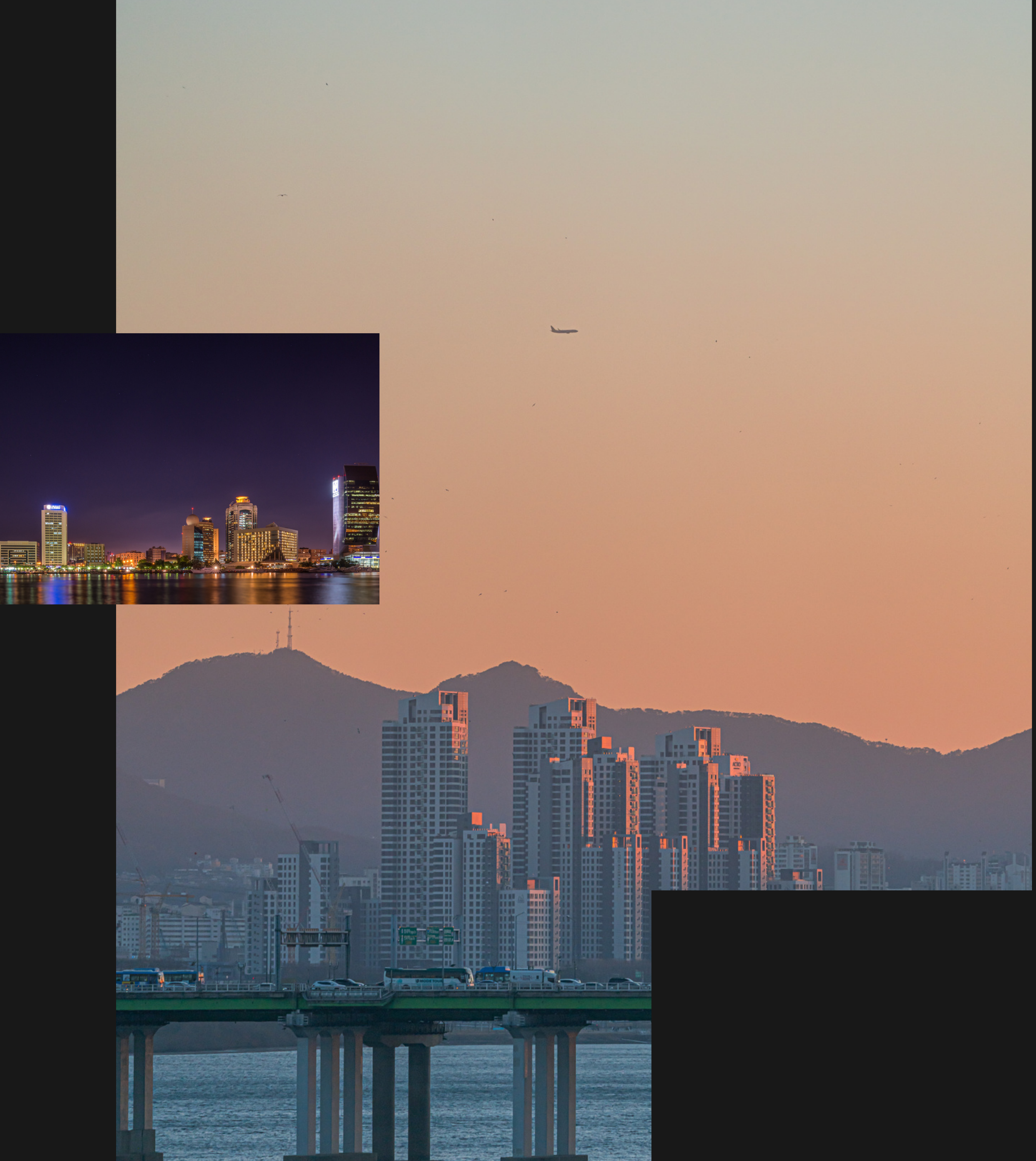
Anβro
CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

Dynamic Compound Portfolio



Company Vision

Since our inception in 2014, AnBro has dedicated itself to continually thinking out the box. We constantly look for ideas and opportunities which are truly unique in the investment universe. For too long clients have lacked the ability to get exposure to portfolios that are different. In many cases the overlap between asset managers is significant. Instead of offering a similar version of the same thing, we try to bring a fresh perspective and some variety to what clients see everywhere else on a daily basis.

Welcome to the AnBro Dynamic Compound Portfolio.
JSE Code: ANCOMP

Our Investors

Who is this investment aimed at?

This portfolio is aimed at long term institutional and retail investors that are interested in investments which generate and return significant amounts of cash flow via dividends. These dividends can in turn be used for reinvestment and compounding over long periods of time.

Introduction

The primary aim of the **AnBro Dynamic Compound Portfolio** (**JSE Code: ANCOMP**) is to invest in companies that pay dividends which are higher than the average of the S&P500. The portfolio yield before costs is targeted as 4% or greater per annum in the currency of investment. These cash flows are then REINVESTED back into high yielding equities with the aim of compounding growth AND income.

Investment Options

Some companies are created to simply distribute cash to their owners.

Property owning companies or REITS fall into this category. Professional management teams manage companies that own vast portfolios of property across every conceivable sector in the economy. From shopping malls to data centres to hospitals and cell towers. Their purpose is to own, manage and run these portfolios and pay leftover cash to shareholders.

Utility companies are allowed to make a fixed margin which allows them to cover their minimum costs and a fair amount of return for their efforts. This predictable reliable cash flow gives management teams strong line of sight into what is required to run the business and oftentimes the balance is paid over to shareholders as dividends.

Infrastructure companies own assets which are usually critical to the orderly functioning of an economy. Things such as rail roads, airports, oil pipelines, solar farms and highways are examples of businesses that own and manage such assets. Their necessity-based existence makes them vital to the way society works and functions.

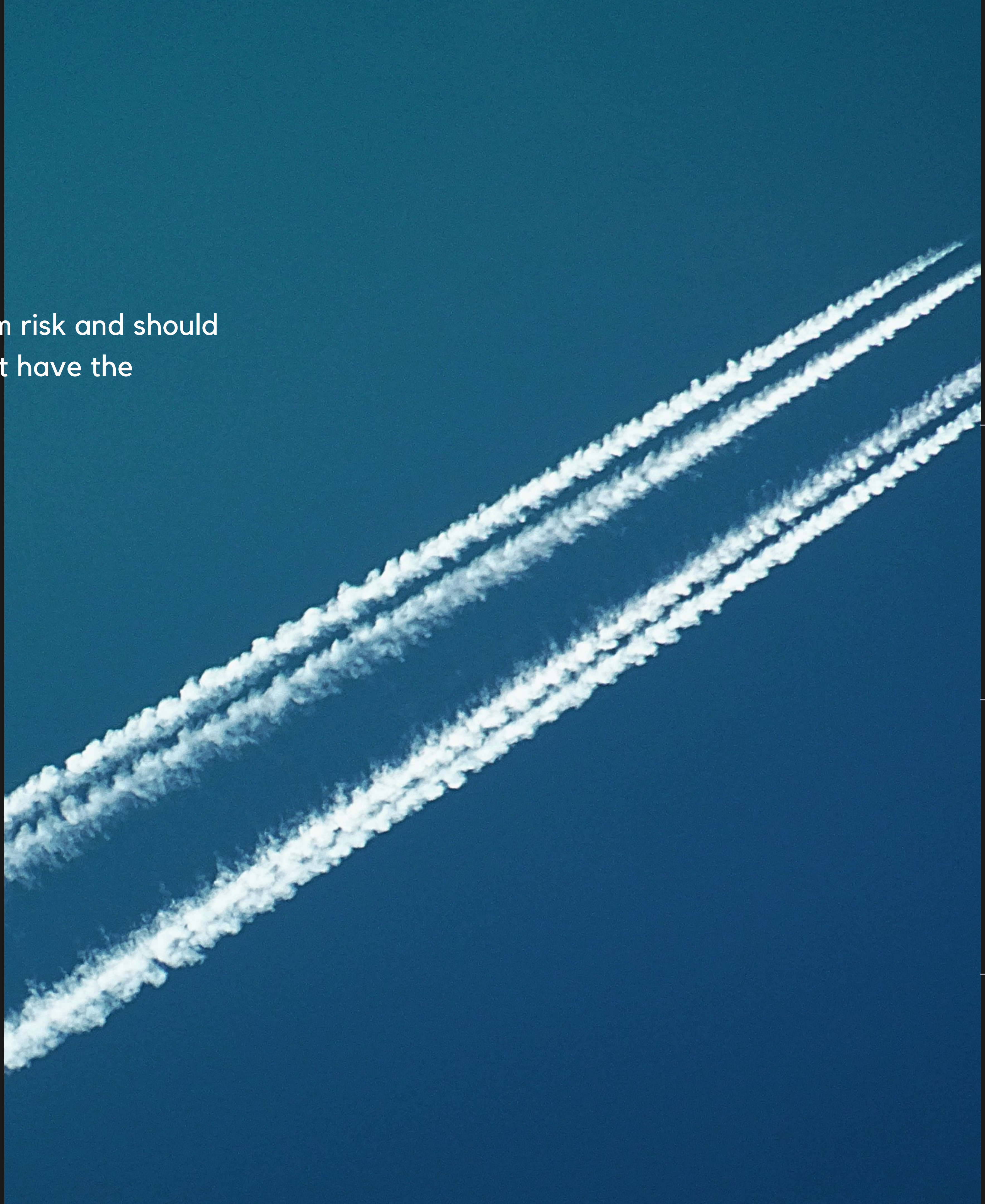
Well run and managed businesses after reaching a certain size, scale or market dominance can find themselves in a position where they start generating more cash than they need to fund their growth ambitions. Often, they turn to returning cash to shareholders in such instances either via share buybacks, increased dividends, or both.

Capital rich businesses use their reach, influence and reputation to fund or buy companies they see as offering value or a compelling investment return. They can do so with their own or investor capital where they earn either capital returns or fees for their efforts. Cash flows are strong and are used to compound the assets with surplus funds being returned to shareholders.

When conditions are right some businesses prefer to raise growth capital or to refinance existing debt by the issue of preference shares. These shares are lower risk than equity, pay a yield which compensates you for forgoing the potential capital appreciation offered by ordinary shares and sometimes can be redeemed or even converted to ordinary shares at some point in the future.

Risks

The portfolio is positioned as medium risk and should only be considered by investors that have the relevant risk appetite.



Inflation rate risk: A large portion of the portfolio is invested in real or fixed Assets. This generally provides an element of Inflation protection over the longer term. Short- and medium-term volatility can occur as a result of Market/Company and or Interest rate risk.

Company risk: By investing in a company there is always a risk the company can fail.

Interest rate risk: High yielding investments are often compared to the Fixed Income or Bond Markets. During periods of rapidly changing interest rates a greater amount of volatility is possible.

Market risk: Markets rise and fall; the portfolio will always be exposed to markets.

ESG

AnBro Capital investments collates its own ESG screening from multiple inputs, our approach is to satisfy ourselves as to validity of the published data that the companies included in our portfolios provide. This is not designed to be a definitive validation of a companies ESG approach rather it is the way we collate and analyze their efforts for inclusion in our portfolios.

For more information please visit **www.anbro.co**

Fund Information

Fees
This fund charges a fee of 1.35% per annum + VAT

Client Relations
Jenna Antonie jantonie@anbro.co

Portfolio Managers
Craig Antonie cantonie@anbro.co
Justine Brophy jbrophy@anbro.co
Lloyd Priestman lpriestman@anbro.co

Contact us for More

Phone
+27 (21) 140 3435

Email
jantonie@anbro.co

Online
www.dynamiccompounding.com