Performance Summary

SA Metropolitan Fire Service Super Scheme – Members

May 2023

Funds SA is responsible for investing the assets of the SA Metropolitan Fire Service Superannuation Scheme. In this summary, Funds SA provides an overview of the performance of the investment options offered under the Scheme.

Performance

The table and chart below show Funds SA's Taxable investment option returns based on the post-tax unit pricing model.

Table 1: Taxable investment option returns to 31 May 2023

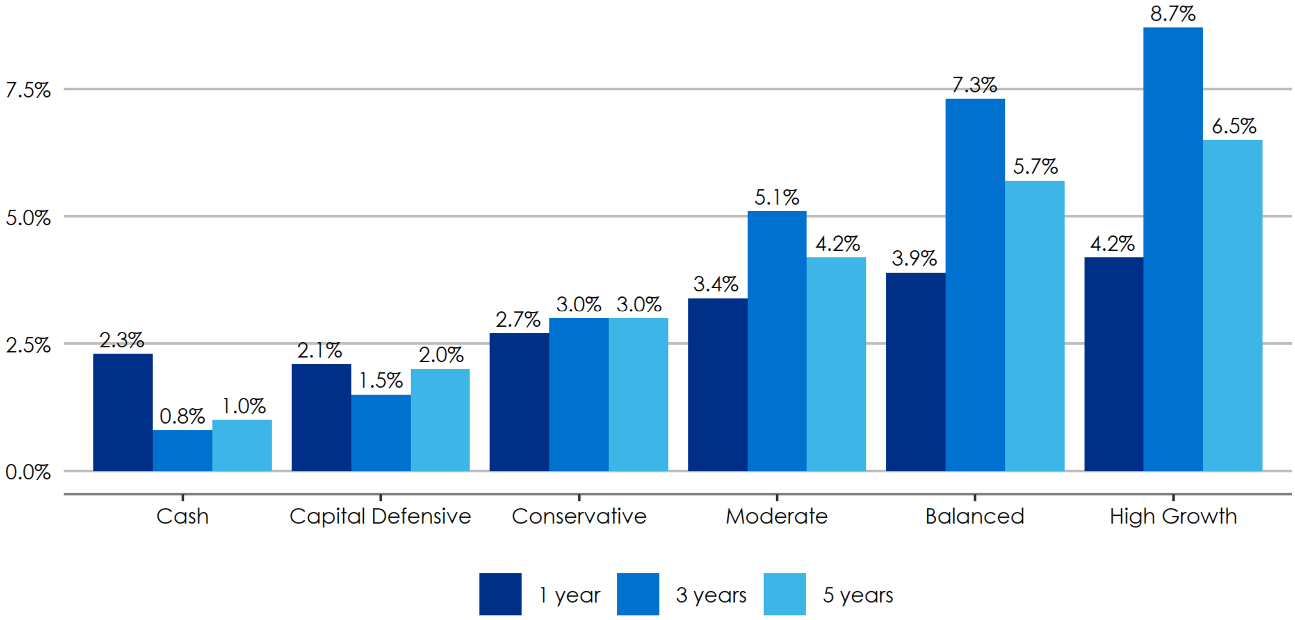
Returns are net of fees and tax

Investment option	1 month %	3 months %	FYTD %	1 year %	3 years % p.a.	5 years % p.a.	7 years % p.a.	10 years % p.a.
Cash	0.3	0.8	2.3	2.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5
Capital Defensive	-0.3	1.2	3.9	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
Conservative	-0.3	1.3	5.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.1
Moderate	-0.3	1.5	6.4	3.4	5.1	4.2	4.9	5.4
Balanced	-0.3	1.6	7.7	3.9	7.3	5.7	6.3	6.6
High Growth	-0.2	1.6	8.6	4.2	8.7	6.5	7.3	8.0

Note: The Taxable investment options were established in March 2005, with the exception of the Moderate investment option (established in June 2006).

Chart 1: Taxable investment options annualised returns to 31 May 2023

Returns are net of fees and tax



Key drivers of performance:

- All investment options delivered negative returns, except the Cash investment option which was slightly positive.
- Australian Equities asset class was a key detractor for all investment options. Primarily driven by a sell-off in Australian equities following the higher-than-expected April inflation print.
- For the lower risk investment options, Fixed Interest was also a detractor. Bond markets posted negative performance as yields adjusted to the expectation that interest rates may stay higher for longer.
- International Equities asset class was a positive contributor driven by gains in US Technology stocks.
- For the higher risk investment options, Diversified Strategies Growth also contributed positively as Private Markets and Core Infrastructure benefited from the receipt of March quarter valuations.
- The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) increased the Official Cash Rate (OCR) 0.25% from 3.60% to 3,85%. At the time of writing, the RBA had increased rates a further 0.25% to 4.10% (7 June 2023). The market is now pricing further tightening may be required and for monetary policy to stay restrictive for longer than previously expected.

Asset allocation

The asset allocation of the Funds SA Taxable investment options is shown in the table below.

Table 2: Asset allocation as at 31 May 2023

Asset class	Cash %	Capital Defensive %	Conservative %	Moderate %	Balanced %	High Growth %
Cash	100.0	21.4	18.9	14.3	9.2	5.7
Fixed Interest	0.0	36.8	20.7	14.7	6.8	0.0
Inflation-Linked Securities Taxable	0.0	8.9	8.9	5.9	5.0	0.0
Diversified Strategies Income	0.0	12.7	16.8	12.8	8.2	7.2
Property Taxable	0.0	6.2	8.6	8.5	9.6	14.3
Australian Equities Taxable	0.0	5.0	9.9	17.9	24.9	28.8
International Equities Taxable	0.0	5.6	12.0	20.0	26.1	31.7
Diversified Strategies Growth Taxable	0.0	3.3	4.3	5.9	10.2	12.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Due to rounding, the sum of the individual numbers within the table may not equal the totals quoted.

Financial market snapshot

The table below summarises general financial market performance. The market indices used in the table below are different to the indices that Funds SA uses to target and measure the performance of its asset classes and investment options. As a result, the table below is not reflective of Funds SA performance and should not be used for comparison purposes.

Table 3: Major market index returns to 31 May 2023

Market index	1 month %	3 months %	FYTD %	1 year %	3 years % p.a.	5 years % p.a.	7 years % p.a.	10 years % p.a.
Cash and Fixed Income								
Australian Cash	0.3	0.9	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7
Australian Government	-1.4	2.1	2.9	1.6	-3.4	0.9	1.1	2.3
Australian Inflation-Linked	-0.6	3.8	8.3	5.9	1.0	2.8	2.6	3.3
Global Treasuries	-0.4	2.2	-1.3	-2.5	-3.7	0.2	0.6	2.5
Global Inflation-Linked	-1.9	0.5	-6.0	-9.4	-3.5	0.3	1.6	2.5
Credit								
Global Credit	-1.0	1.7	-0.5	-3.3	-3.4	0.3	1.1	2.5
Global High-Yield	-0.6	0.0	5.9	-1.9	0.7	0.7	2.7	3.7
Emerging Market Debt	-0.9	1.0	4.8	-1.0	-2.4	0.2	1.3	1.9
Property								
Australian Listed Property	-1.8	-3.8	7.6	-3.6	8.1	4.4	4.3	7.9
Equities								
Australian Equities	-2.5	-1.0	12.4	2.4	11.3	7.4	8.3	8.1
Global Equities	-0.2	3.9	11.9	3.2	11.7	8.5	10.0	9.5
US Equities	0.4	5.7	12.2	2.9	12.9	11.0	12.4	12.0
European Equities	-3.0	-0.5	14.2	5.4	11.4	5.6	7.1	6.6
Japanese Equities	4.0	8.7	17.0	14.4	13.9	7.0	9.0	8.9
Asia (ex Japan) Equities	-1.5	-0.3	-2.0	-5.0	4.3	0.8	6.2	4.8
Emerging Market Equities	-1.0	0.5	0.2	-4.3	5.3	2.2	6.7	5.2
Global Small Companies	-2.9	-5.6	6.5	-4.4	9.1	3.2	6.9	7.2
Currency								
Australian Dollar vs Developed Market Basket	-1.5	-4.3	-6.5	-9.3	-0.4	-2.5	-1.2	-3.1

Note:

Returns hedged to the Australian Dollar: Global Treasuries, Global Inflation-Linked, Global Credit, Global High-Yield.

Equity returns are expressed in local currency.

Emerging Market Debt is hedged to the US Dollar.

Currency: A positive number represents appreciation of the Australian Dollar. A negative number represents a depreciation of the Australian Dollar.

Financial market commentary

There were a range of themes that sent ripple effects through financial markets in May. Uncertainty relating to the US debt ceiling negotiations contributed to the rise in bond yields and lower equity markets. The receipt of economic data in China indicated a slowdown in growth and decreased investor optimism. Finally, recession fears increased in the Eurozone with falling consumer confidence and the regions reliance on Chinese growth.

Bonds weakened as inflation and interest rates continue to drive markets globally. The persistence of inflation in the developed world caused bond yields to rise as markets adjusted to the expectation that interest rates may stay higher for longer. Australian and global bonds fell 1.4% and 0.4%, respectively. Indeed, central banks continued to raise rates during May. Among those were the Reserve Bank of Australia, the US Federal Reserve, Bank of England, and the European Central Bank. At the time of writing (15 June) the US Federal paused their rate rising cycle for the first time in 15 months but signalled their willingness to increase rates in the future.

The Australian equity market's biggest sectors, Materials and Financial encountered declines through the month. Further sell offs in Australian equities occurred at the end of the month following the higher-than-expected April inflation print, with the Australian equity market ending the month 2.5% lower.

Global equites were also weak, falling 0.2% for the month as markets reacted to persistent sticky inflation and global interest rate rises. There was however a narrow rally in a few US Technology companies, those involved in Artificial Intelligence.