

LONG BEACH MANAGED PRESCIENT FUND

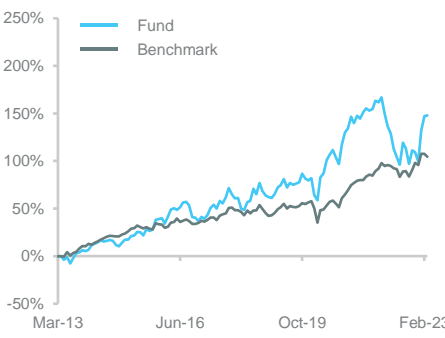
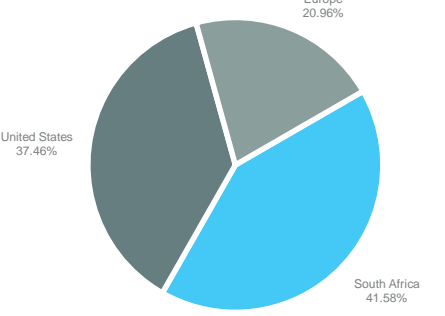
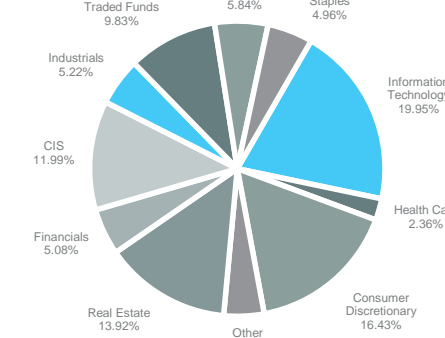


INVESTMENT AND RETURN OBJECTIVE

The Long Beach Managed Prescient Fund is an actively managed portfolio which aims to provide real long-term growth in capital. The Fund invests in shares, bonds, cash, ETF's, listed real estate and derivatives, with up to 45% of the portfolio in foreign assets. The Fund is managed in accordance with Regulation 28.

RISK INDICATOR



ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)			CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE	
	Fund	Benchmark		
Since Incep.	147.9%	104.6%		
Since Incep. Annualised	9.4%	7.5%		
1 year	8.3%	5.2%		
2 years	1.7%	8.1%		
3 years	16.0%	15.1%		
5 years	10.8%	7.6%		
7 years	7.6%	6.2%		
10 years	9.5%	7.5%		
Highest rolling 1 year	51.1%	30.7%		
Lowest rolling 1 year	-25.3%	-10.5%		
*All performance figures are net of fees.				
RISK AND FUND STATS			EQUITY REGIONAL ALLOCATION	
Since inception (p.a.)	Fund	Benchmark		
Alpha	1.92%			
Sharpe Ratio	0.25	0.24		
Standard Deviation	15.24%	8.37%		
Max Drawdown	-26.53%	-14.12%		
% Positive Months	57.85%	62.81%		
TOP 10 HOLDINGS			SECTOR EXPOSURE	
Shaftesbury Capital Plc	10.1%			
Compagnie Financiere Richemont Sa	10.0%			
Pim Sa Income Provider	8.0%			
Cloudflare Inc	7.1%			
Airbnb Inc	6.5%			
Adyen Nv	6.4%			
Shopify Inc	6.2%			
Roblox Corp	5.8%			
Bid Corporation Ltd	4.4%			
Sygnia Itrix S&P 500 Etf	4.0%			
Total	68.4%			

Fund Manager:

David Hansford CFA

Fund Classification:

South African Multi Asset High Equity

Benchmark:

ASISA Multi Asset High Equity Sector Average

JSE Code:

PPCA1

ISIN Number:

ZAE000176293

Fund Size:

R136.6 m

No of Units:

51,069,441

Unit Price:

247.90

Inception Date:

07 March 2013

Minimum Investment:

R3 000 lump-sum
R500 per month

Domicile:

South Africa

Initial Fee:

0.00%

Annual Management Fee:

1.25% (excl. VAT)

Performance Fee:

No. Long Beach Capital believes all investment performance should accrue to our clients.

Fee Class:

A1

Fee Breakdown:

Management Fee 1.25%

Other Fees* 0.45%

Total Expense Ratio (TER) 1.70%

Transaction Costs (TC) 0.35%

Total Investment Charge (TIC) 2.05%

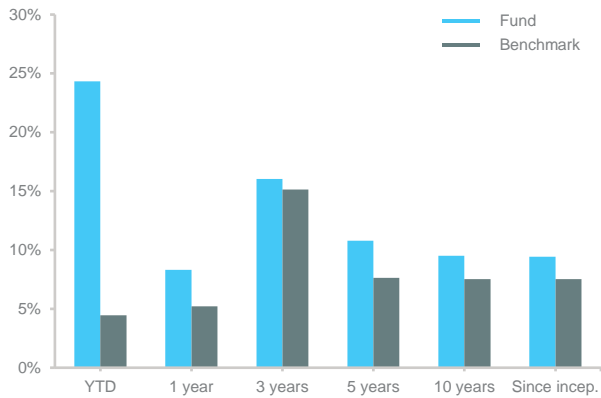
*Other fees includes underlying fee (where applicable): Audit Fees, Custody Fees, Trustee Fees and VAT

Income Distribution:

The fund had no distribution for the year to 31 March 2022.

LONG BEACH MANAGED PRESCIENT FUND

ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)



ASSET ALLOCATION

	S.A	Foreign	Total
Equity	28.38	45.35	73.73
Property	13.97	0.00	13.97
Bonds	10.22	0.14	10.36
Cash	1.79	0.14	1.93
Total	54.36	45.63	100.00

FUND MONTHLY RETURNS

[illegible]

LONG BEACH MANAGED PRESCIENT FUND

FUND COMMENTARY

South Africa remains hostage to ongoing load-shedding (power-failures). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) recently downgraded South Africa's economic growth forecast for 2023 to 0.1%. Infrastructure constraints in road, rail, ports, and electricity outages are damaging South Africa's export capacity and economic growth. South Africa's economy contracted by 1.3% in the fourth quarter. The current account deficit was 2.6% for the fourth quarter and registered the first annual deficit since 2019 at 0.5%. To resolve the electricity crisis, South Africa will need to import technology and equipment required for alternative energy solutions. This will contribute to a deterioration of the current account deficit in the short to medium term. An ongoing current account deficit and increasing fiscal deficit from lower tax receipts due to lower commodity prices and the impact of load-shedding on corporate profits, are likely to contribute to a weaker currency. Against this backdrop, ongoing interest rate increases by the SARB are unlikely to be favourable for South Africa's economic growth, which remains in a quagmire.

The US Federal Reserve (Fed) has continued to aggressively increase interest rates. US CPI inflation has declined from a high of 9.1% in June 2022 to 5.0% in March 2023 and is likely to continue to decline through 2023. The ISM Manufacturing Index was 46.3% for March and ISM Services Index was 51.2%, down from 55.1% in February (a reading below 50% indicates contraction). The Fed's aggressive interest rate increases have had a material impact on financial conditions with the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in the US, and Credit Suisse in Switzerland. Money supply growth in the US, UK and EU received a large boost from fiscal stimulus during the pandemic, and has declined significantly since the middle of 2022, turning negative in the US in 2023. Disinflation and slower economic growth look to be the most likely outcome in the short to medium term. The Fed is likely committing a new policy error with an overly aggressive interest rate policy, and it will not be surprising to see the Fed change course and cut rates later this year.

Currently the rate of interest paid on bank deposits in the US is below the rate on money market funds and short-term treasuries. The withdrawal of deposits from smaller regional banks and the move to these alternatives and large money-centre banks is likely to continue. This will constrain the supply of credit to the economy and act as a damper on economic growth. The Fed's lending facility for banks, put in place to act as a stabilizer and prevent a systemic banking crisis, is in effect a form of quantitative easing (QE) and is positive for financial markets. The fund has no direct exposure to US or EU banks. Banks are highly leveraged, for the most part have limited business differentiators, and are not generally within Long Beach's investment philosophy.

The international companies in which the fund is invested are in most instances benefitting from structural growth trends, digital commerce and payments, mobility, travel and remote work, cloud computing, cyber security, digital entertainment, and digital advertising. As aggregate economic growth slows and inflation fears recede, companies with good secular revenue growth prospects, little to no debt, and increasing profitability are likely to be rewarded.

The current negative market sentiment continues to provide investors with a notable opportunity for long-term growth and returns. The fund is fully invested in global equities, in particular technology and communication services companies with good secular revenue growth prospects, experienced management, high gross margins (pricing power), ongoing investments in R&D, improving profitability and little to no debt.

The fund has adhered to its policy objective. The fund's asset allocation is broadly similar to 31 December 2022. Foreign Equity has increased to 45.35% from 40.52% in December due to relative portfolio movements with SA Equity declining to 28.38% from 32.00%. Property declined slightly from 16.30% to 13.97%.

AWARDS

DISCLAIMER

Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (CIS) should be considered as medium to long-term investments. The value may go up as well as down and past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. CIS's are traded at the ruling price 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 and maximum commissions is available on request from the Manager. There is no guarantee in respect of capital or returns in a portfolio. A CIS may be closed to new investors in order for it to be managed more efficiently in accordance with its mandate. CIS prices are calculated on a net asset basis, which is the total value of all the assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions (brokerage, STT, VAT, auditor's fees, bank charges, trustee and custodian fees and the annual management fee) from the portfolio divided by the number of participatory interests (units) in issue. Forward pricing is used. The Fund's 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. During the phase in period TER's do not include information gathered over a full year. 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. It 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 and the TER.

Where a current yield has been included for Funds that derive its income primarily from interest bearing income, the yield is a weighted average yield of all underlying interest-bearing instruments as at the last day of the month. This yield is subject to change as market rates and underlying investments change.

The Manager retains full legal responsibility for any third-party-named portfolio. 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. Please note that all documents, notifications of deposit, investment, redemption and switch applications must be received by Prescient by or before 13:00 (SA), to be transacted at the net asset value price for that day. Where all required documentation is not received before the stated cut off time Prescient shall not be obliged to transact at the net asset value price as agreed to. Funds are priced at either 3pm or 5pm depending on the nature of the Fund. Prices are published daily and are available on the Prescient website.

This portfolio operates as a white label fund under the Prescient Unit Trust Scheme, which is governed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act.

Performance has been calculated using net NAV to NAV numbers with income reinvested. The performance for each period shown reflects the return for investors who have been fully invested for that period. Individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, the actual investment date, the date of reinvestments and dividend withholding tax. Full performance calculations are available from the manager on request.

The portfolio risk classification is Medium to Medium - High, these portfolios generally hold more equity exposure than low risk portfolios but less than high risk portfolios. In turn the expected volatility is higher than low risk portfolios, but less than high risk portfolios. Expected potential long term investment returns could therefore be lower than high risk portfolios due to lower equity exposure, but higher than low risk portfolios.

For any additional information such as fund prices, brochures and application forms please go to www.longbeachcapital.co.za.

DISCLAIMER FOR FUND SPECIFIC RISK

- Default Risk:** The risk that the issuers of fixed income instruments may not be able to meet interest payments nor repay the money they have borrowed. The issuers credit quality is vital. The worse the credit quality, the greater the risk of default and therefore investment loss.
- Derivatives Risk:** The use of derivatives could increase overall risk by magnifying the effect of both gains and losses in a Fund. As such, large changes in value and potentially large financial losses could result.
- Developing Market (excluding SA) Risk:** Some of the countries invested in may have less developed legal, political, economic and/or other systems. These markets carry a higher risk of financial loss than those in countries generally regarded as being more developed.
- Foreign Investment Risk:** Foreign securities investments may be subject to risks pertaining to overseas jurisdictions and markets, including (but not limited to) local liquidity, macroeconomic, political, tax, settlement risks and currency fluctuations.

Interest Rate Risk:The value of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) tends to be inversely related to interest and inflation rates. Hence their value decreases when interest rates and/or inflation rises.

% Property Risk: Investments in real estate securities can carry the same risks as investing directly in real estate itself. Real estate prices move in response to a variety of factors, including local, regional and national economic and political conditions, interest rates and tax considerations.

Currency Exchange Risk: Changes in the relative values of individual currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.

Geographic / Sector Risk: For investments primarily concentrated in specific countries, geographical regions and/or industry sectors, their resulting value may decrease whilst portfolios more broadly invested might grow.

Derivative Counterparty Risk: A counterparty to a derivative transaction may experience a breakdown in meeting its obligations thereby leading to financial loss.

Liquidity Risk: If there are insufficient buyers or sellers of particular investments, the result may lead to delays in trading and being able to make settlements, and/or large fluctuations in value. This may lead to larger financial losses than expected.

Equity Investment Risk: Value of equities (e.g. shares) and equity-related investments may vary according to company profits and future prospects as well as more general market factors. In the event of a company default (e.g. bankruptcy), the owners of their equity rank last in terms of any financial payment from that company.

GLOSSARY

Annualised Performance: Annualised performance shows longer term performance rescaled to a 1 year period. Annualised performance is the average return per year over the period. Actual annual figures are available to the investor on request.

NAV: The net asset value represents the assets of a Fund less its liabilities.

Alpha: Denotes the outperformance of the fund over the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio: The Sharpe ratio is used to indicate the excess return the portfolio delivers over the risk free rate per unit of risk adopted by the fund.

Standard Deviation: The deviation of the return stream relative to its own average.

Max Drawdown: The maximum peak to trough loss suffered by the Fund since inception.

% Positive Month: The percentage of months since inception where the Fund has delivered positive return.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Management Company: Prescient Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd., **Registration number:** 2002/022560/07 **Physical address:** Prescient House, Westlake Business Park, Otto Close, Westlake, 7945 **Postal address:** PO Box 31142, Tokai, 7966 **Telephone number:** 0800 111 899 **E-mail:** info@prescient.co.za **Website:** www.prescient.co.za
Trustee: Nedbank Investor Services, **Physical address:** 2nd Floor, 16 Constantia Boulevard, Constantia Kloof, Roodepoort, 1709 **Telephone number:** +27 11 534 6557 **Website:** www.nedbank.co.za

The Management Company and Trustee are registered and approved under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act (No.45 of 2002). Prescient is a member of the Association for Savings and Investments SA.

Investment Manager: Long Beach Capital (Pty) Ltd, **Registration number:** 2004/032569/07 is an authorised Financial Services Provider (FSP no: 22265) under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act (No.37 of 2002), to act in the capacity as investment manager. This information is not advice, as defined in the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act (N0.37 of 2002). Please be advised that there may be representatives acting under supervision. **Physical address:** Block B, Silverwood, Silverwood Lane, Steenberg Office Park, Tokai 7945 **Postal address:** Block B, Silverwood, Silverwood Lane, Steenberg Office Park, PO Box 30067 **Telephone number:** 0800 111 899 **Website:** www.longbeachcapital.co.za