**FUND INFORMATION**

**RISK PROFILE**

- Low
- Low to Moderate
- Moderate
- Moderate to High
- High

**RECOMMENDED MINIMUM INVESTMENT TERM**

- 1 Year+
- 2 Years+
- 3 Years+
- 5 Years+
- 7 Years+

**FUND OBJECTIVE**

The fund strives for long-term capital growth as well as some level of capital protection. Through the use of a quantitative risk model, the fund aims to profit from a rising share market and protect against capital losses in a weak market.

**WHO IS THIS FUND FOR?**

This fund is suited to investors who strive for long-term capital growth as well as some level of capital protection.

**INVESTMENT MANDATE**

The fund invests across Namibian and South African shares, bonds and cash – moving from shares into fixed interest investments when the fund’s value drops below a predetermined “floor”. When markets start to move up, the fund increases its holdings in shares, tapping into these growth opportunities. Derivatives may also be tactically used to manage and limit downside risk and to capture or lock in gains as and when they occur. The fund conforms to retirement fund legislation.

**BENCHMARK:**

CPI

**PERFORMANCE TARGET:**

CPI + 3% p.a. (net of fees)

Performance is targeted over the recommended minimum investment term and is not guaranteed.

**RISK OBJECTIVE:**

The fund aims to protect at least 90% of the net investment over a 12-month period.

**FUND CATEGORY:**

Namibia Managed Prudential Funds

**FUND MANAGER(S):**

Hanno Niehaus & Ziyaad Parker (Old Mutual Customised Solutions (Pty) Ltd)

**LAUNCH DATE:**

01/02/2005

**SIZE OF FUND:**

N$50m

**DISTRIBUTIONS:** (Half-yearly)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Dividend</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30/06/2022</td>
<td>1.84c</td>
<td>4.16c</td>
<td>6.00c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/12/2021</td>
<td>1.73c</td>
<td>3.95c</td>
<td>5.68c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUND PERFORMANCE AS AT 30/09/2022**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1-Yr</th>
<th>3-Yr</th>
<th>5-Yr</th>
<th>7-Yr</th>
<th>10-Yr</th>
<th>Since Inception*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benchmark*</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The CPI figures are lagged by one month as it is calculated before this month’s inflation rate was released.

**Risk Statistics (Since Inception)**

- Maximum Drawdown: -9.8%
- Months to Recover: 15
- % Positive Months: 65.6%
- Annual Standard Deviation: 6.0%

**Fund Floors Since Inception to 30 September 2022**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>150</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>250</th>
<th>300</th>
<th>350</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>450</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indexed to 100 on 31 Jan 2005

**PRINCIPAL HOLDINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOLDING</th>
<th>% OF FUND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2033 ILB 1.875% 28/02/2033</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2032 8.25% 31/03/2032</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2035 8.875% 28/02/2035</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRS308 FRN 31/07/2023</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naspers Ltd</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2037 8.50% 31/01/2037</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedcor NCD 6.75% 26/05/2023</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investec NCD 6.725% 26/05/2023</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard NCD 6.725% 29/05/2023</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FirstRand NCD 6.675% 25/05/2023</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The third quarter of 2022 was a tale of two halves. Global equity markets extended the rebound from June lows until mid-August, followed by a retracement to end lower than where they started. The MSCI World Index and S&P 500 have declined 25% and 24% respectively in US dollars in 2022. This is in addition to a collapse in bonds, as the FTSE World Government Bond Index is down 21% this year.

Inflation continues to take centre stage and remains in excess of 8% in the US. This, combined with a tight labour market, strengthened the US Federal Reserve’s resolve to raise rates for the fifth time this year. The federal funds rate is currently in the range of 3%-3.25%, the highest since 2008, and officials have strongly signalled their commitment to further hikes until inflation reaches their 2% target. Risky assets have been in a tailspin as investors consider the impact of rising borrowing costs on household and corporate earnings, consumer demand, economic growth and the likelihood of a recession.

Euro area annual inflation hit an unprecedented 9.1% in August with soaring energy prices as the driving force. Europe’s energy crisis is intensifying as the region is highly dependent on Russian gas imports, and supply is being restricted in what seems to be an effort to weaponise energy. Potential blackouts added to the mix of geopolitical tensions, supply chain challenges, a strained consumer sector and higher interest rates, leaving the European economy in a particularly vulnerable position.

Further east, China’s Covid-related lockdowns have hindered economic growth while the nation faces a deepening real estate crisis. Plummeting property investment, mortgage boycotts and debt-laden construction companies have forced policymakers to intervene as property has historically accounted for a significant portion of China’s GDP. Any escalation of the crisis poses a major risk to the world’s second largest economy and will have ripple effects worldwide.

Locally, pressures on South African consumers and businesses are mounting. Inflation has consistently printed higher than the South African Reserve Bank’s upper target limit, prompting them to raise the repurchase rate to pre-pandemic levels. Eskom’s deteriorating coal fleet and sheer mismanagement have resulted in the most intensive load shedding year to date. While Government has taken steps to close the electricity supply gap, these reforms will take time to yield results and in the interim, the strain on our economy will be severe. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index is down 10% this year and local bonds have suffered a tumultuous period. However, at current yield levels, South African government bonds offer attractive real returns and arguably compensate for the known fiscal risks.

Recent market volatility reflects the level of uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment and highlights the need for a well-diversified portfolio. In addition, and in line with our reduced risk budget, the fund is conservatively positioned with effective equity exposure at 12%. Given the fund’s low exposure to risky assets, we are well placed to protect capital should equity markets fall further. Nevertheless, we are mindful of the potential for a market rebound should macro risks abate. In that event, we will increase risky asset exposure in a measured fashion but remain cognisant of the uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment.

In that event, we will increase risky asset exposure in a measured fashion but remain cognisant of the uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment.

OTHER INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

MINIMUM INVESTMENTS:
- Monthly: N$100
- Lump sum: N$300
- Ad hoc: N$100

CHARGES:
The buying price of units includes the following charges:
- An initial charge of maximum 5%, which may include commission.
- Compulsory charges of 0.48%.

Annual service fee: 1.50%

The fee is accrued daily and paid to the management company on a monthly basis. Other charges incurred by the fund, and deducted from its portfolio, are included in the TER.

Helpline: 061 239 513 | Internet: www.oldmutual.com.na | Email: Namibianunittrust@oldmutual.com or OMNAMUTTrans@oldmutual.com

FUND COMMENTARY

The third quarter of 2022 was a tale of two halves. Global equity markets extended the rebound from June lows until mid-August, followed by a retracement to end lower than where they started. The MSCI World Index and S&P 500 have declined 25% and 24% respectively in US dollars in 2022. This is in addition to a collapse in bonds, as the FTSE World Government Bond Index is down 21% this year.

Inflation continues to take centre stage and remains in excess of 8% in the US. This, combined with a tight labour market, strengthened the US Federal Reserve’s resolve to raise rates for the fifth time this year. The federal funds rate is currently in the range of 3%-3.25%, the highest since 2008, and officials have strongly signalled their commitment to further hikes until inflation reaches their 2% target. Risky assets have been in a tailspin as investors consider the impact of rising borrowing costs on household and corporate earnings, consumer demand, economic growth and the likelihood of a recession.

Euro area annual inflation hit an unprecedented 9.1% in August with soaring energy prices as the driving force. Europe’s energy crisis is intensifying as the region is highly dependent on Russian gas imports, and supply is being restricted in what seems to be an effort to weaponise energy. Potential blackouts added to the mix of geopolitical tensions, supply chain challenges, a strained consumer sector and higher interest rates, leaving the European economy in a particularly vulnerable position.

Further east, China’s Covid-related lockdowns have hindered economic growth while the nation faces a deepening real estate crisis. Plummeting property investment, mortgage boycotts and debt-laden construction companies have forced policymakers to intervene as property has historically accounted for a significant portion of China’s GDP. Any escalation of the crisis poses a major risk to the world’s second largest economy and will have ripple effects worldwide.

Locally, pressures on South African consumers and businesses are mounting. Inflation has consistently printed higher than the South African Reserve Bank’s upper target limit, prompting them to raise the repurchase rate to pre-pandemic levels. Eskom’s deteriorating coal fleet and sheer mismanagement have resulted in the most intensive load shedding year to date. While Government has taken steps to close the electricity supply gap, these reforms will take time to yield results and in the interim, the strain on our economy will be severe. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index is down 10% this year and local bonds have suffered a tumultuous period. However, at current yield levels, South African government bonds offer attractive real returns and arguably compensate for the known fiscal risks.

Recent market volatility reflects the level of uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment and highlights the need for a well-diversified portfolio. In addition, and in line with our reduced risk budget, the fund is conservatively positioned with effective equity exposure at 12%. Given the fund’s low exposure to risky assets, we are well placed to protect capital should equity markets fall further. Nevertheless, we are mindful of the potential for a market rebound should macro risks abate. In that event, we will increase risky asset exposure in a measured fashion but remain cognisant of the uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment.

In that event, we will increase risky asset exposure in a measured fashion but remain cognisant of the uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment.