

PRESCIENT ABSOLUTE BALANCED FUND (A2)

MINIMUM DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

INVESTMENT AND RETURN OBJECTIVE

The Fund aims to return CPI + 5% per annum over a full market cycle with less capital risk than the average balanced fund.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The Fund invests in a diversified portfolio including cash, capital markets, equities and property, with active asset allocation. Derivatives can be utilised to reduce downside risk when pricing warrants this. The equity selection is active. The Fund is well diversified globally and the offshore allocation and currency exposure is managed actively.

WHO SHOULD INVEST

Investors seeking significant real returns over the long term but who are risk conscious over the shorter term. The Fund is suitable for investors with a medium to long-term investment horizon and is Regulation 28 compliant.

RISK INDICATOR DEFINITION

These portfolios typically have moderate equity exposure and exposure to offshore markets which may result in capital volatility over the shorter term. They are managed in such a manner that the probability of double digit capital losses over one year periods is unlikely. These portfolios typically target returns in the region of 4% - 5% above inflation over the long term.

RISK INDICATOR



ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)			CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE		
ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)			RISK AND FUND STATS		
	Fund	Benchmark	Since inception (p.a.)		
1 year	-5.98	8.53	Alpha	0.19%	
3 years	2.63	9.28	Sharpe Ratio	0.45	
5 years	1.42	10.00	Standard Deviation	8.99%	
10 years	6.39	10.33	Max Drawdown	-20.02%	
Since incep.	10.92	10.73	% Positive Months	65.20%	
Highest rolling 1 year	47.28	19.31			
Lowest rolling 1 year	-15.64	8.28			
ASSET ALLOCATION (%)			SA EQUITY SECTOR EXPOSURE		
	S.A	Foreign	Total		
Money Market	8.44	11.26	19.70		
Bonds	20.09	5.11	25.20		
Equity	26.22	13.58	39.80		
Preference Shares	5.62	0.00	5.62		
Property	9.68	0.00	9.68		
Total	70.05	29.95	100.00		

PRESCIENT

MANAGEMENT COMPANY

30 JUNE 2020

ABOUT THE FUND

Fund Manager:

Prescient Balanced Team

Fund Classification:

South Africa - Multi Asset - High Equity

Benchmark:

CPI + 6%

Fund Size:

R133.6 m

No of Units:

21,287,655

Unit Price:

284.79

Inception Date:

30 June 2003

Minimum Investment:

R10 000 lump-sum

R1 000 per month

Income Distribution:

31 March 2020 - 15.02 cpu

Initial Fee:

0.00%

Annual Management Fee:

0.75% (incl VAT)

Fee Class:

A2

Fee breakdown:

Management Fee	0.65%
Performance Fees	0.00%
Other Fees*	0.28%
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.93%
Transaction Costs (TC)	0.07%
Total Investment Charge (TIC)	1.00%

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

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FUND MONTHLY RETURNS

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD
2003							3.26%	1.21%	-0.67%	4.27%	0.08%	5.75%	14.57%
2004	3.70%	0.61%	-1.22%	-1.56%	1.42%	-1.40%	1.53%	6.30%	4.08%	-0.89%	5.81%	1.78%	21.63%
2005	1.07%	4.11%	-1.00%	-2.57%	5.81%	2.16%	5.01%	1.59%	6.59%	-1.37%	1.63%	5.84%	32.36%
2006	6.39%	-0.90%	4.42%	2.59%	-1.96%	1.27%	-0.46%	3.66%	1.84%	3.60%	1.75%	2.45%	27.24%
2007	2.29%	1.43%	4.93%	3.18%	1.90%	-1.38%	0.22%	-0.03%	2.59%	4.50%	-2.78%	-1.09%	16.59%
2008	-5.00%	5.71%	-1.70%	1.92%	1.27%	-1.51%	1.57%	2.00%	-1.61%	-4.36%	1.55%	2.03%	1.38%
2009	-0.03%	-3.11%	4.39%	-0.96%	4.33%	-2.33%	4.15%	2.68%	1.04%	1.32%	0.77%	0.81%	13.47%
2010	-0.68%	0.57%	2.05%	0.19%	-1.46%	-1.09%	4.15%	-1.77%	4.49%	1.28%	0.50%	1.19%	9.62%
2011	-0.22%	0.76%	0.96%	1.41%	-0.45%	-1.85%	-0.66%	2.47%	0.38%	4.16%	-0.18%	-1.06%	5.72%
2012	2.20%	0.16%	-0.47%	1.43%	-0.47%	-0.64%	1.66%	1.27%	1.51%	3.32%	0.54%	1.17%	12.24%
2013	2.88%	-1.85%	0.86%	-2.21%	6.58%	-5.31%	1.94%	1.39%	2.83%	2.61%	0.17%	1.64%	11.59%
2014	-1.40%	1.46%	1.20%	0.68%	0.83%	1.15%	2.29%	0.40%	0.21%	-0.03%	1.68%	1.60%	10.47%
2015	1.91%	1.58%	2.92%	2.53%	-1.30%	-0.33%	-1.12%	-1.45%	-0.34%	4.11%	-1.08%	-2.07%	5.27%
2016	-2.52%	0.11%	1.97%	0.32%	1.49%	-1.26%	0.44%	0.52%	-1.35%	-1.41%	-0.98%	0.82%	-1.94%
2017	2.14%	-0.71%	1.21%	1.90%	0.17%	-1.36%	4.22%	1.13%	0.80%	4.31%	0.25%	-1.94%	12.59%
2018	-0.21%	-2.45%	-0.83%	3.93%	-1.76%	1.11%	0.47%	2.40%	-2.55%	-2.75%	-1.08%	0.73%	-3.18%
2019	2.68%	2.14%	0.83%	2.81%	-2.41%	2.76%	-1.01%	-1.12%	1.18%	2.69%	-0.50%	1.10%	11.54%
2020	-0.81%	-5.96%	-14.27%	9.18%	1.10%	4.10%							-8.10%

FUND COMMENTARY

Finance Minister Mboweni delivered the much-anticipated Supplementary Budget on the 24th June 2020. Government made a commitment to prepare a set of far-reaching reforms that would put the country on a path of debt stabilisation. In the near-term, a combination of expenditure adjustment and modest tax hikes is envisaged. While the pragmatic nature in National Treasury's approach seems to lend some credibility to the strategy, there is significant execution risk given the magnitude of planned expenditure cuts and political pressures they present. That said, the ballooning fiscal deficit means that the local bond market will have to digest yet another increase in issuance at the weekly auctions. The current fiscal year's main budget deficit is now expected to widen to 14.6% of GDP versus an estimate of 6.8% of GDP in the February budget. This translates into a gross debt to GDP ratio of 81.8% for the current year - materially higher than the 65.6% pencilled in the February 2020 budget.

Separately, SA's recession deepened as the first quarter's quarter-on-quarter (QoQ) GDP contracted by 2% vs expectations of a GDP decline of 4%. This largely reflects the negative impact of loadshedding and weak global demand as a result of the global coronavirus pandemic. The third consecutive QoQ contraction in GDP was fairly broad-based as half of the sectors contracted. Notably, the data precedes the nationwide lockdown that was implemented during the last week of March. This is an indication that SA's industries and business sectors were already in dire straits before the lockdown put the economy into hibernation.

Looking abroad, the euro area's policy response to the virus shock seems to be gaining traction, with both Germany and France announcing additional spending measures. Taken together with the additional monetary support, the size of the stimulus is seen as broadly sufficient to match income shortfalls at the euro area level. The ECB's more flexible pandemic emergency purchase program (PEPP) and targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO's) provides support to the private sector via cheap loans to banks. Furthermore, the unveiling of the EU's 750-billion-euro recovery plan is deemed a crucial turning point for Europe's economy. Economies that have been crippled by the virus will gain access to grants (500 billion euros) as well as cheap financing (250 billion euros) through the new European Stability Mechanism credit lines. As such, many have interpreted this to be initial steps to achieving the much-needed fiscal unity within the euro-zone.

Over the course of June, markets continued their recovery with local equity markets up 7%, listed property up 13%, while both nominal and inflation linked bonds were down 1%. Preference shares returned around 3%. Over the quarter equity markets have seen an almost full recovery with the Top40 Index back above the 50 000 level. This surge has been driven by companies with a large portion of offshore earnings such as Naspers and the resources companies. The weak USDZAR is almost unchanged over the quarter, currently trading at 17.40, and thus companies with offshore operations or earnings continue to benefit. In contrast, local companies such as the retailers and banks face severe headwinds as South Africa's recession deepens, and these counters have not participated in the equity recovery to the same extent. Interest bearing asset classes such as bonds (+10%), ILBs (+5%), preference shares (+18%) are all recovering, while listed property is also up 20% over the quarter.

Contributors to performance: Local equities, preference shares and local property contributed to performance as the recovery in risk assets that started in late March extended into June.

Detractors from performance: Local bonds were the main detractor as SA's continued fiscal deterioration and increased bond issuance posed headwinds for the asset class.

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GLOSSARY

Annualised performance: Annualised performance show 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.

Highest & Lowest performance: The highest and lowest performance for any 1 year over the period since inception have been shown.

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

Current Yield: Annual income (interest or dividends) divided by the current price of the security.

CPU: Cents Per Unit to the Glossary

Alpha: Denoted 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.

Fund Specific Risks

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.

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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 TERs. During the phase in period TERs 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 cost is 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.

Performance has been calculated using net NAV to NAV numbers, including actual initial and all ongoing fees, with income reinvested on the reinvestment date. 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.

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

CONTACT DETAILS

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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:

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