



### Investment Objective

The Fairtree Balanced Prescient Fund aims to generate long-term wealth for investors by producing inflation beating returns. The Fund is managed to outperform the South African - Multi Asset - High Equity peer group benchmark. The Fund's objective is to create medium to long-term capital growth, within the constraints governing retirement funds - Regulation 28. The Fund invests in a diversified and balanced range of asset classes and may invest in offshore securities when the benefit of higher returns and portfolio diversification are available.

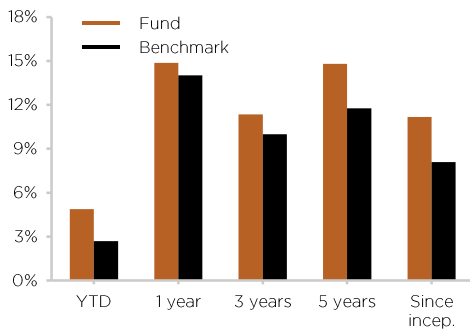
### Investment Policy

The fund invests in a diverse combination of equities, property, bonds and money market instruments. The portfolio has a long-term focus and invests predominately in domestic securities. The fund may invest a maximum net foreign exposure of 45% (excl. South Africa). The fund is actively managed, both at security and asset class level to create capital growth while preserving capital on a real (above inflation) and absolute basis.

### RISK INDICATOR

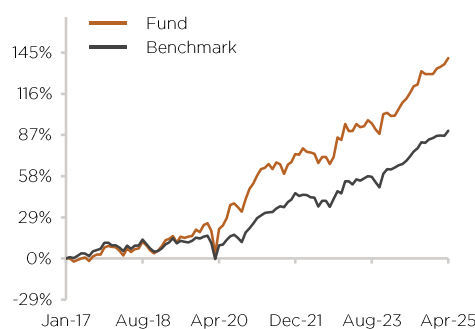


### ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)



Source: Performance calculated by Prescient Fund Services verified by the FSP  
Date: 30 April 2025

### CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE



### ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 year	14.86	14.02
3 years	11.35	10.00
5 years	14.79	11.76
Since incep.	11.18	8.08
Highest rolling 1 year	57.79	30.65
Lowest rolling 1 year	-9.29	-10.47

All performance figures are net of fees.

### RISK AND FUND STATS

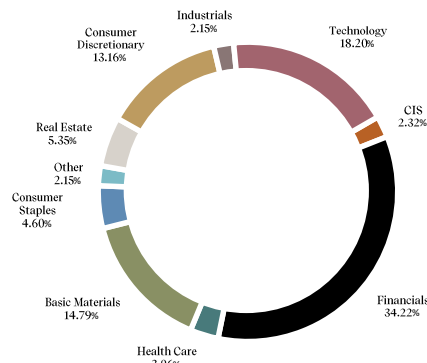
	Fund	Benchmark
Since inception (p.a.)		
Alpha	3.10%	
Sharpe Ratio	0.42	0.23
Sortino Ratio	0.77	
Information Ratio	0.59	
Standard Deviation	11.85%	8.70%
Max Drawdown	-17.28%	-14.12%
Max Gain	17.10%	9.60%
% Positive Months	63.00%	65.00%

Benchmark risk statistics for funds with intra-month inception dates are calculated using the monthly return series.

### ASSET ALLOCATION (%)

	S.A	Foreign	Total
Equity	45.22	21.58	66.80
Bonds	19.33	2.15	21.48
Cash	4.39	1.13	5.52
Commodity	2.08	0.00	2.08
Property	1.91	2.21	4.12
Total	72.93	27.07	100.00

### EQUITY SECTOR EXPOSURE



### FUND INFORMATION

#### Fund Manager:

Jacobus Lacock

#### Fund Classification:

SA - Multi Asset - High Equity

#### Benchmark:

South African - Multi Asset - High Equity  
Category Average

#### JSE Code:

FBPA3

#### ISIN Number:

ZAE000300992

#### Regulation 28 Compliant:

Yes

#### Fund Size:

R4.1 bn

#### No of Units:

322,393,816

#### Unit Price:

196.74

#### Inception Date:

January 2017

#### Minimum Investment:

R50 000 lump-sum  
R1 000 per month

#### Initial Fee:

0.00%

#### Annual Management Fee:

0.85% (excl. VAT)

#### Performance Fee:

15% over benchmark with a 1 year rolling highwater mark. Capped at 1.50% (excl VAT)

#### Fee Class:

A3

#### Fee Breakdown:

Management Fee	0.85%
Performance Fees	0.32%
Other Fees*	0.29%
<b>Total Expense Ratio</b>	<b>1.46%</b>
<b>Transaction Costs</b>	<b>0.31%</b>
<b>Total Investment Charge</b>	<b>1.77%</b>

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

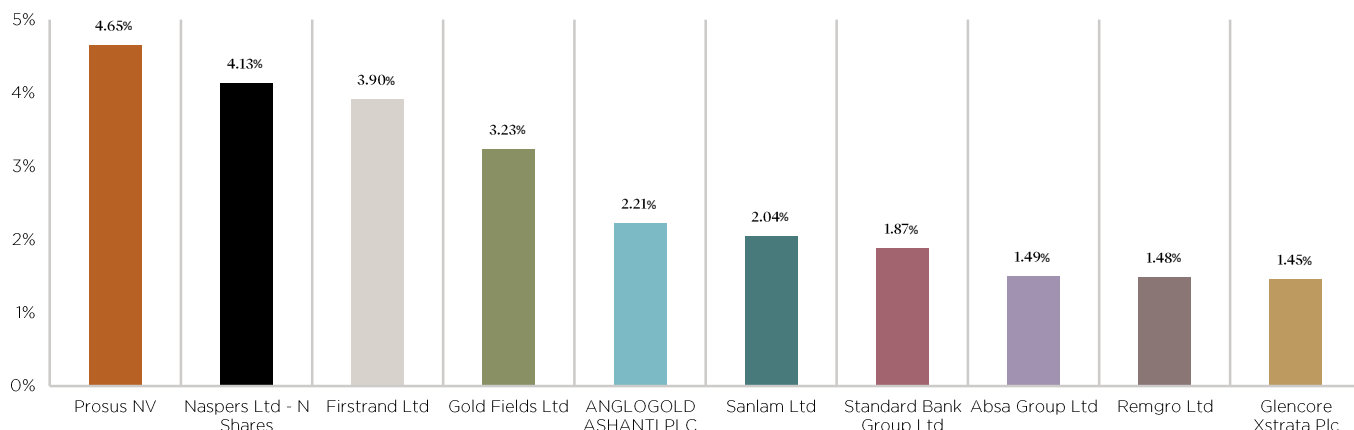
\*TIC Fees are calculated in respect of 12 months ending before 31 December 2024

#### Income Distribution:

31 March 2025 - 5.14 cpu



### TOP 10 SA EQUITY HOLDINGS (AS AT 31 JANUARY 2025)



### FUND MONTHLY RETURNS

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD
2017	0.02%	-2.21%	1.27%	0.98%	0.80%	-2.58%	3.28%	1.38%	0.08%	4.69%	1.13%	-0.62%	8.29%
2018	-0.29%	-2.23%	-3.28%	4.82%	-2.33%	2.11%	0.29%	4.47%	-2.17%	-3.37%	-1.92%	1.72%	-2.60%
2019	3.04%	3.90%	0.83%	1.70%	-3.92%	3.79%	-0.90%	0.96%	0.26%	3.95%	-1.56%	4.20%	17.10%
2020	1.09%	-4.28%	-13.57%	17.10%	1.87%	4.35%	7.19%	0.81%	-2.06%	-2.16%	6.44%	5.23%	20.71%
2021	2.55%	3.67%	2.81%	0.59%	1.60%	-2.19%	2.95%	-0.78%	-4.18%	4.18%	1.12%	3.27%	16.37%
2022	-0.18%	2.50%	-1.31%	-0.34%	-0.44%	-3.74%	2.52%	-0.01%	-2.91%	3.05%	7.96%	-0.97%	5.76%
2023	6.15%	-2.57%	-0.04%	2.69%	-1.23%	0.39%	2.25%	-1.15%	-2.20%	-1.65%	7.36%	0.54%	10.48%
2024	-1.12%	0.10%	2.33%	2.21%	1.30%	1.73%	2.26%	0.60%	4.18%	-0.82%	-0.07%	0.04%	13.38%
2025	1.68%	0.54%	0.77%	1.82%									4.88%

Since inception till 3 August 2021, the 1.00% fee class was used as this was the most expensive fee class at the time of launch.

### MARKET COMMENTARY

In April, global markets were volatile as US trade policy took centre stage. President Trump's announcement on 2 April of broad, country-by-country tariffs, later accompanied by additional tariffs on China, delays, partial reversals and eventually a 90-day pause on reciprocal tariffs, caused equity markets to sell off. The S&P 500 fell almost 20%, while the VIX spiked above 50, its highest close since the pandemic. During this risk-off episode, US Treasury yields surged, and the US dollar weakened, contrary to how it would typically react. Tariffs act as a tax on the consumer that will ultimately lead to higher inflation and lower growth or recession. Investors are losing trust in the US as a source of stability and a safe haven, given the degree of policy uncertainty the Trump Administration has created. Investors lack the clarity to embark on new capital investments, and consumers feel less confident to spend. Gold appears to act as the only anti-fragile asset as markets outside the US continue to outperform US assets.

Year to date, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is up 4.3%, and the MSCI South Africa Index is up by an even more impressive 18.04%. The MSCI USA Index lags behind at -5.4%, highlighting marked disparities between emerging and US market performances. The US dollar index (DXY) declined by 4.6% in April and 8.3% YTD (the worst start since 2009). US GDP contracted marginally at an annualised rate of 0.3% in Q1 2025, and although the jobs data for February to April were not alarming, the sharp decline in hours worked suggests a weakening labour market. Weak US data have raised hopes of potential Fed cuts, particularly if macroeconomic activity slows further in the second half of 2025.

In South Africa, the headline was the budget deal announced by the GNU, which reversed the planned VAT hike and aimed to offset revenue losses with spending cuts and other measures. The finance minister is set to present a third budget draft on 21 May. SA equity outperformed bonds, with the Capped SWIX gaining 4.5%. SA Property and General Retailers were the best-performing sectors for the month, returning 7.6% and 6.1%, respectively. The ALBI returned -0.1%. The rand weakened by 1.5% to the dollar, and R2035 yields dropped slightly, reflecting a mixed domestic outlook amid expectations for potential rate cuts by the SARB as inflation and growth continue to surprise to the downside.

In the eurozone, the euro rallied against the US dollar even as the composite PMI slipped toward 50 in April, driven by a decline in the services sector. The EU's decision to suspend retaliatory tariffs on steel and aluminium, combined with political developments in Germany, provided some relief, though European equities still fell marginally by 0.8% over the month. The European Central Bank's decision to cut rates by 25 basis points to a deposit rate of 2.25% and falling government bond yields underpinned the region's cautious recovery. In the UK, where flash PMIs dipped into contractionary territory at 48.2 due to both global uncertainty and higher domestic taxes, the equity market fell slightly while government bonds ended the month lower following a decline in March inflation.

Emerging markets showed resilience despite escalating US-China tensions. Initial US tariffs on Chinese goods surged to 145%, provoking tit-for-tat retaliation but easing tensions later. China had a solid first-quarter GDP growth print of 5.4% year-over-year, which helped drive a rebound in Chinese stocks. The IMF has forecasted China's real GDP growth to slow to 4% in 2025 as the property market and consumption weaken, although there is a risk that stimulus measures might be deployed to counteract the export shock.

In commodities, gold emerged as the standout performer amid uncertainty, reaching a new all-time high of US\$3,500 on 22 April. However, other metals and oil lost some of their year-to-date gains, with oil prices falling by 16% as recession fears grew and OPEC members opted to boost supply.



### 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.

**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.

**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.

**Sortino Ratio:** A measure of the risk-adjusted return of a portfolio. It is a modification of the Sharpe ratio but only penalises the returns falling below a user specified target, or required rate of return, while the Sharpe ratio penalises both upside and downside volatility equally.

**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.

**Max Gain:** Largest increase in any single month.

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

**High Water Mark:** The highest level of performance achieved over a specified period.

**Performance Fee Cap:** The maximum performance fee that can be charged over a specified period

**Total Expense Ratio (TER%):** The Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage of the net asset value of the class of the Financial Product incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Financial Product.

**Performance fee incl. in TER (%) PF (%):** The Performance Fee is a payment made to the Fund Manager for generating outperformance and is generally calculated as percentage of outperformance, often both realized and unrealized.

**Transaction Costs (TC%):** The Transaction Costs (TC) is the percentage of the net asset value of the Financial Product incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Financial Product.

**Total Investment Charges TIC (%) = TER (%) + TC (%):** The Total Investment Charges (TIC), the TER + the TC, is the percentage of the net asset value of the class of the Financial Product incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product. It should be noted that a TIC is the sum of two calculated ratios (TER+TC).

### 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.

### Disclosure

The portfolio has adhered to its object and there were no material changes to the composition of the portfolio during the quarter.

### Risk Indicator Definition

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 the low risk portfolios but less than high risk portfolios. The probability of losses are higher than that of the 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.

### 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.

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, macro-economic 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.

For any additional information such as fund prices, brochures and application forms please go to [www.fairtree.com](http://www.fairtree.com)

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**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](http://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:** Fairtree Asset Management (Pty) Ltd, **Registration number:** 2004/033269/07 is an authorised Financial Services Provider (25917) 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 (No.37 of 2002). Please be advised that there may be representatives acting under supervision. **Physical address:** Willowbridge Place, Cnr. Carl Cronje and Old Oak Road, Bellville, 7530 **Postal address:** PO Box 4124, Tygervalley, 7536 **Telephone number:** +27 86 176 0760 **Website:** [www.fairtree.com](http://www.fairtree.com)