



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.

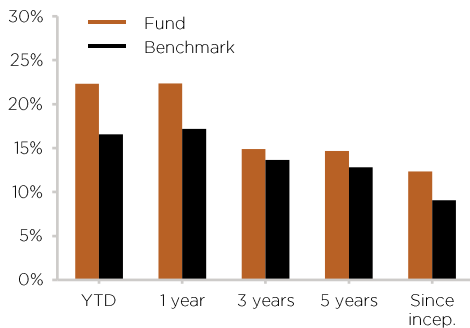
Investment Policy

The Fund invests in a diverse combination of local and global equities, property, bonds, and money market instruments. It is actively managed at both the security and asset class level, with a focus on long-term capital growth while preserving capital on a real (above inflation) and absolute basis. The portfolio is permitted to invest up to 45% in offshore assets (excluding South Africa), allowing access to international investment opportunities and enhanced portfolio diversification. Asset allocation decisions are made based on prevailing market conditions, using a disciplined and methodical investment process.

RISK INDICATOR



ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)



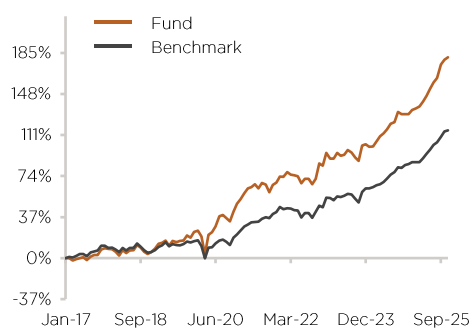
Source: Performance calculated by Prescient Fund Services verified by the FSP
Date: 30 November 2025

ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 year	22.35	17.17
3 years	14.91	13.67
5 years	14.69	12.81
Since incep.	12.34	9.08
Highest rolling 1 year	57.79	30.65
Lowest rolling 1 year	-9.29	-10.47

All performance figures are net of fees.

CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE



RISK AND FUND STATS

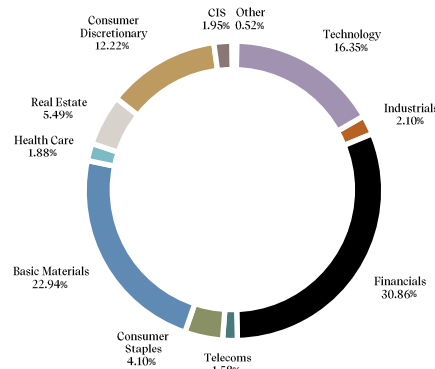
Since inception (p.a.)	Fund	Benchmark
Alpha	3.26%	
Sharpe Ratio	0.52	0.34
Sortino Ratio	0.97	
Information Ratio	0.63	
Standard Deviation	11.55%	8.49%
Max Drawdown	-17.28%	-14.12%
Max Gain	17.10%	9.60%
% Positive Months	65.42%	67.29%

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

ASSET ALLOCATION (%)

	S.A	Foreign	Total
Equity	47.15	19.93	67.08
Bonds	19.12	1.95	21.07
Commodity	2.28	0.00	2.28
Property	2.26	1.97	4.23
Cash	2.23	3.11	5.34
Total	73.04	26.96	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:

R5.2 bn

No of Units:

425,607,381

Unit Price:

229.42

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	(0.07%)
Other Fees*	0.23%

Total Expense Ratio 1.01%

Transaction Costs 0.36%

Total Investment Charge 1.37%

*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 30 September 2025

Income Distribution:

31 March 2025 - 5.14 cpu



TOP 10 SA EQUITY HOLDINGS (AS AT 31 AUGUST 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%	2.17%	2.61%	2.28%	1.56%	4.64%	1.53%	0.80%		22.31%

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

Global markets were broadly flat in November as renewed concerns about stretched technology valuations, shifting expectations for central-bank policy, and weaker global growth data dampened risk appetite. Equity returns were modest, with the MSCI World Index rising 0.3% and the JSE delivering a stronger 1.7% gain as resources outperformed. In the US, the S&P 500 added 0.3%, the Dow gained 0.5% and the Nasdaq fell 1.6%. Europe delivered mixed returns, while China saw a 2.4% decline. Commodities were mixed, with gold up nearly 6%, silver up 17%, copper up about 3% and Brent crude down roughly 3%.

Sharp swings marked US markets as investors oscillated between fears of an AI valuation bubble and optimism around a potentially more dovish Federal Reserve. A 43-day government shutdown delayed key economic data releases, contributing to spikes in volatility early in the month. Inflation indicators showed pockets of firming while labour-market readings softened, complicating the policy outlook but ultimately boosting expectations for a December rate cut as more dovish Fed commentary emerged. The macro uncertainty led to a rotation out of Mega-Cap technology stocks and into defensive and interest-rate-sensitive sectors. Nvidia faced its weakest month since 2022, while Alphabet benefited from renewed optimism around its AI positioning. Despite the volatility, a late Thanksgiving rally helped lift major indices narrowly into positive territory.

European markets were steadier but still weighed down by sluggish economic indicators. Manufacturing activity remained weak across major economies, although services continued to provide support, helping third-quarter GDP growth remain slightly positive. Inflation in the Eurozone hovered close to the ECB's target, reinforcing expectations that rates would remain unchanged for some time. Comments from President Trump hinting at potential progress in Ukraine peace discussions briefly supported sentiment, although sectors sensitive to geopolitical risks, such as defence, weakened. Banking shares also retreated as lower rates pressured net interest margins. In the UK, the November Budget was surprisingly market-friendly, with greater fiscal headroom and lower-than-expected gilt issuance supporting both equities and gilts. Softer inflation and labour-market data increased expectations of Bank of England rate cuts, and the weaker pound provided a boost to larger, globally focused UK companies.

South African markets were buoyed by an improving domestic backdrop and more constructive global conditions. The SARB resumed its easing cycle with a 25-basis-point cut to 6.75% and National Treasury finalised the shift to the 3% inflation target, both of which improved the medium-term policy outlook. S&P upgraded South Africa's sovereign rating to BB with a positive outlook, building on the momentum from the country's removal from the FATF grey list a month earlier. Local data was supportive, with inflation rising only marginally to 3.6%, core inflation easing further, and retail sales delivering a solid 3.1% year-on-year gain. These developments drove meaningful foreign inflows, helping the rand appreciate 1.3% and pushing the 10-year bond yield to around 8.5%. Equity market performance was driven by powerful sector rotation: resources surged on stronger gold and platinum prices, while industrials lagged due to weakness in technology and retail counters.

Chinese equities continued to struggle as weak domestic demand, soft PMI readings and renewed property-sector stress weighed on sentiment. Manufacturing activity remained below 50, services activity slipped to a three-year low, and retail sales slowed to 2.9%, underscoring the fragility of the recovery. Concerns surrounding an AI-related global tech sell-off added pressure, and sentiment deteriorated further when China Vanke delayed an onshore bond repayment, reviving worries about the depth of state support for real estate. Despite the macro strain, foreign investors continued rebuilding positions, with inflows picking up through the month on expectations of additional stimulus in early 2026.

Commodities reflected the divergence in global economic conditions. Precious metals were the standout, supported by safe-haven demand, dollar weakness and continued central-bank buying, with gold rising close to 6% and silver 17%. Copper gained around 3% as supply disruptions and electrification-linked demand tightened the market. Oil prices declined about 3% despite producer attempts to pause output increases, as expectations of softer global demand overshadowed supply restraint. Iron ore dipped slightly on concerns about slowing Chinese consumption, while agricultural markets were mixed as trade flows shifted and US weather patterns influenced pricing.



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

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: 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