



Investment Objective

The Fairtree Namibia Balanced Prescient IJG Fund aims to generate long-term wealth for investors by producing inflation beating returns. The benchmark of the portfolio is the Namibian Peer Group Average, as classified and calculated by Morningstar. The funds' objective is to create medium to long-term capital growth, within the constraints governing retirement funds. 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.

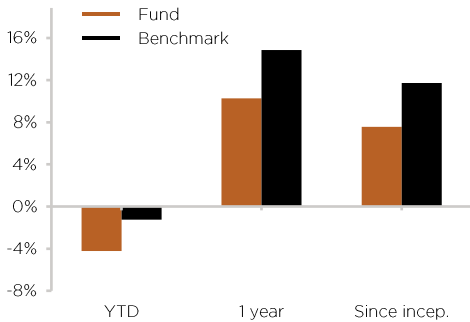
Investment Policy

The fund invests in a diverse combination of equities, property, bonds and money market instruments. The portfolio has a long-term focus and invests predominantly in Namibian and South African Securities. The fund may invest a net foreign exposure of 40% (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.

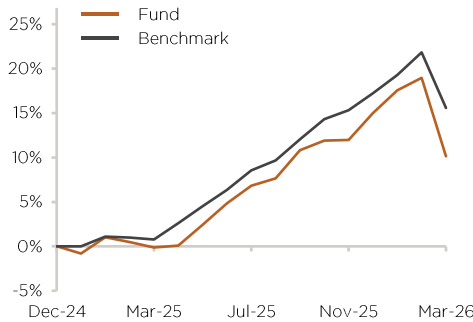
RISK INDICATOR



ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)



CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE



Source: Performance calculated by Prescient Fund Services verified by the FSP
Date: 31 March 2026

ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 year	10.27	14.85
Since incep.	7.58	11.72
Highest rolling 1 year	18.41	20.63
Lowest rolling 1 year	10.27	14.85

All performance figures are net of fees.

RISK AND FUND STATS

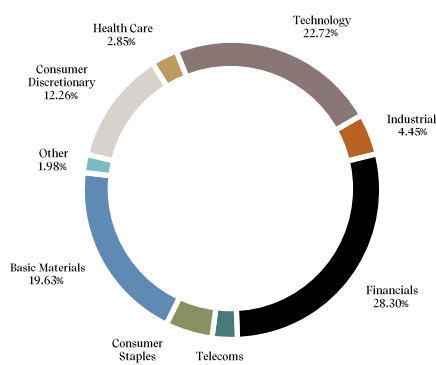
Since inception (p.a.)	Fund	Benchmark
Alpha	-4.14%	
Sharpe Ratio	0.04	0.82
Sortino Ratio	0.05	
Information Ratio	-1.24	
Standard Deviation	8.30%	6.04%
Max Drawdown	-7.42%	-5.14%
Max Gain	2.95%	2.29%
% Positive Months	75.00%	75.00%

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

ASSET ALLOCATION (%)

	Namibia	RSA	Global	Total
Equity	3.51	19.61	24.66	47.78
Commodity	0.00	1.01	0.00	1.01
Bonds	33.92	0.60	0.00	34.52
Cash	15.53	0.46	0.63	16.63
Property	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07
Total	52.96	21.68	25.36	100.00

EQUITY SECTOR EXPOSURE



FUND INFORMATION

Fund Manager:

Jacobus Lacock

Fund Classification:

Domestic - Multi Asset - High Equity

Benchmark:

Namibian Peer Group Average

JSE Code:

FNBCA1

ISIN Number:

ZAE000341855

Fund Size:

NAD7.4 m

No of Units:

5,781,703

Unit Price:

109.09

Inception Date:

December 2024

Minimum Investment:

N\$10 000
N\$1000 per month

Initial Fee:

0.00%

Annual Management Fee:

1.25% (excl. VAT)

Performance Fee:

N/A

Fee Class:

A1

Management Company:

Prescient IJG Unit Trust Management Company Ltd

Trustee:

Standard Bank Namibia LTD

Fee Breakdown:

Management Fee	1.25%
Performance Fees	N/A
Other Fees*	0.06%
Total Expense Ratio	1.31%
Transaction Costs	0.25%
Total Investment Charge	1.56%

*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 2025

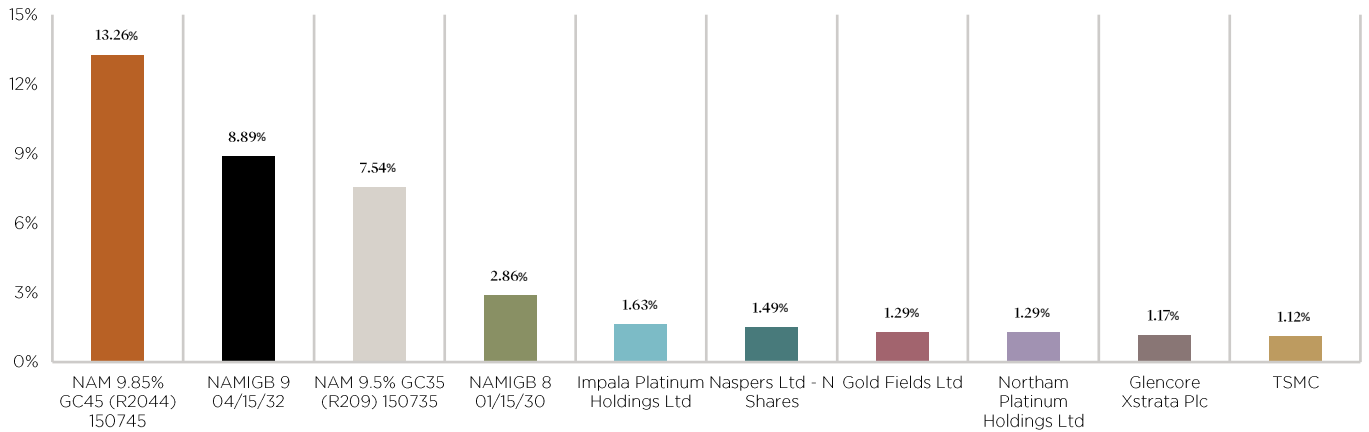
Income Distribution:

31 March 2026 - 3.05 cpu

31 March 2025 - 0.95 cpu



TOP 10 HOLDINGS



FUND MONTHLY RETURNS

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD
2024												-0.81%	-0.81%
2025	1.84%	-0.54%	-0.59%	0.20%	2.34%	2.37%	1.90%	0.77%	2.94%	0.97%	0.08%	2.70%	15.94%
2026	2.22%	1.19%	-7.42%										-4.23%

MARKET COMMENTARY

March saw a sharp reversal in global risk sentiment as the escalation of the Middle East conflict triggered a significant energy shock and forced markets to reprice a more inflationary and less supportive policy backdrop. The effective closure of the Strait of Hormuz raised concerns around sustained supply energy disruption, driving a sharp increase in energy prices. This resulted in a broad "risk off" move, with equities and bonds declining in tandem, the US dollar strengthening, and volatility rising as investors reassessed the outlook for inflation, interest rates and growth.

In the United States, the S&P 500, Nasdaq and Dow Jones all closed lower (-5.0%, -4.8% and -5.2%), ending a prolonged period of strong performance. The Federal Reserve kept rates on hold, emphasising heightened uncertainty and the inflation risks stemming from higher energy prices. However, unlike prior oil shocks, the US has recently become a net oil exporter and is relatively more buffered against oil shocks than in the past. Treasury yields moved higher, with the 10-year yield rising to 4.3%, as markets scaled back expectations for near-term rate cuts. This occurred against a backdrop of a softening labour market, adding to concerns around the balance between slowing growth and rising inflation pressures. Europe was among the hardest hit regions, given its structural sensitivity to energy prices. Major equity indices, including the Euro Stoxx 50 (-9.1%) and DAX (-10.3%), declined sharply as the surge in energy costs compounded already weak growth dynamics. Inflation surprised modestly to the upside, further complicating the policy outlook for the European Central Bank. The region remains particularly vulnerable, with limited fiscal space, stiff competition from China, and still-recovering growth following the previous energy crisis, leaving policymakers constrained in their ability to cushion the shock.

China proved relatively more resilient in comparison. Lower inflation, a more coal-intensive energy mix and local natural gas supplies provided insulation from the immediate impact of the global energy shock. Economic data remained supportive, with PMI readings indicating some expansion, while prior strategic oil stockpiling helped mitigate near-term supply risks. The People's Bank of China maintained its policy stance, keeping policy rates unchanged, signalling a preference for stability rather than aggressive stimulus.

South African markets were not spared from the global sell-off, with local assets experiencing one of their weakest months in several years. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index declined sharply (-10.5%), driven primarily by a significant pullback in resource stocks as gold and PGMs came under pressure. Bonds outperformed equities but still delivered negative returns (ALBI: -6.8%), while the rand weakened materially (-7.6%) amid global risk aversion and a stronger US dollar. The South African Reserve Bank kept the repo rate unchanged at 6.75%, adopting a cautious stance while revising its inflation outlook higher due to the oil shock. Although the tone was less hawkish than expected, the SARB emphasised vigilance around second-round inflation effects, suggesting policy is likely to remain restrictive in the near term. Fiscal relief was provided through a temporary fuel levy reduction (R3/L), aimed at cushioning consumers from rising fuel costs.

Namibian markets also did not perform well this month, with the NSX Overall index down 9.90%, and in contrast, the locals delivered a positive return of 2.22%. Bonds also suffered during the month, delivering (-6.57). On a policy front, BoN has signed its first gold purchase deal with the aim of diversifying reserves. In light of the conflict in the Middle East, the fuel levy has been cut by 50% for three months in an attempt to lessen the blow on consumers at least in the short term.

Commodities were central to market dynamics during the month. Oil prices surged 63.3% on supply disruption fears, supporting energy-linked assets, while refined product prices increased even more sharply. In contrast, gold declined 11.6% despite heightened geopolitical risk, as higher real yields and a stronger US dollar (2.4%) reduced its appeal and investors scrambled to liquidate assets. The overall market environment was defined by the growing tension between inflation and growth, leaving both equities and bonds under pressure as investors navigated a more uncertain macroeconomic landscape.



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

The Portfolio is diversified across asset classes, although the portfolio's volatility may be dominated by the equities and fixed income portions. The equity portions is concentrated which comes with the risk of more volatile returns relative to the broader market when the stocks invested in underperform. The fixed income exposure may cause permanent capital loss for investors if an issuer of one of the instruments held in the fund defaults. Significant widening in credit spreads on instruments held in the fund can result in short term capital volatility but not permanent capital loss. This portfolio is permitted to invest in foreign securities which, within portfolios, may have additional material risks, depending on the specific risks affecting that country, such as: 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 the market information. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down. Investors are reminded that an investment in a currency other than their own may expose them to a foreign exchange risk.

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. CISs are traded at the ruling price. 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, Securities transfer tax, 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.