

# PRESCIENT POSITIVE RETURN QUANTPLUS® FUND (A2)

## MINIMUM DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

### INVESTMENT AND RETURN OBJECTIVE

The Fund aims to outperform CPI + 4% per annum over the medium term by generating consistent positive returns while protecting capital over rolling 12-month periods.

### INVESTMENT PROCESS

The Fund invests in cash, capital market instruments and equities with an active asset allocation overlay. The equity component of the Fund is protected to reduce the risk of capital loss. The Fund is thus structured to optimise returns in positive market cycles and to protect capital during negative periods/cycles.

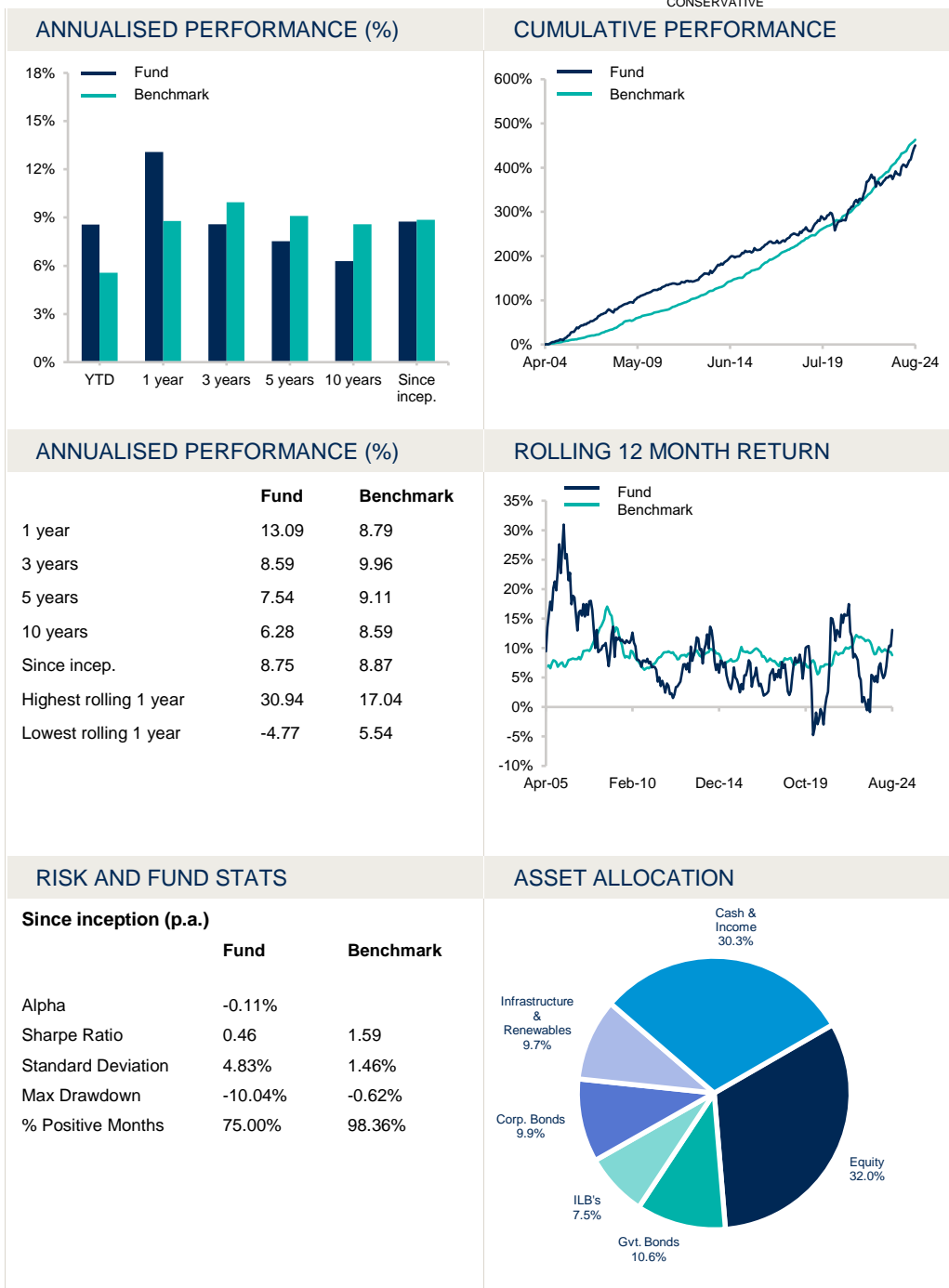
### WHO SHOULD INVEST

Investors seeking real returns above cash through the market cycle (typically 7 year periods) but also require capital preservation and downside protection over the shorter term (typically 1 year periods). This Fund is suitable to investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon and is Regulation 28 compliant.

### RISK INDICATOR DEFINITION

These portfolios typically have moderate equity exposure or in the case of bond funds, longer duration bond exposure, resulting in some capital volatility over the shorter term. They are managed in such a manner that the probability of capital losses over one year periods is unlikely. These portfolios typically target returns in the region of 3% - 4% above inflation over the long term.

## RISK INDICATOR



# Prescient

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

31 AUGUST 2024

## ABOUT THE FUND

**Fund Manager:**  
Prescient Balanced Team

**Fund Classification:**  
South African - Multi Asset - Medium Equity

**Benchmark:**  
CPI + 4%

**JSE Code:**  
PPRQA2

**ISIN:**  
ZAE000139952

**Fund Size:**  
R166.4 m

**No of Units:**  
7,062,593

**Unit Price (cpu):**  
227.86

**Inception Date:**  
30 April 2004

**Minimum Investment:**  
R10 000 lump-sum  
R1 000 per month

**Income Distribution:**  
31 March 2024 - 19.31 cpu

**Initial Fee:**  
0.00%

**Annual Management Fee:**  
0.75% (excl VAT)

(All performance figures are net of TIC)

| <b>Fee Breakdown:</b>                |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Management Fee                       | 0.75%        |
| Performance Fees                     | 0.00%        |
| Other Fees*                          | 0.19%        |
| <b>Total Expense Ratio (TER)</b>     | <b>0.94%</b> |
| <b>Transaction Costs (TC)</b>        | <b>0.04%</b> |
| <b>Total Investment Charge (TIC)</b> | <b>0.98%</b> |

\*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    |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2004 |        |        |        |        | 0.91%  | -0.68% | 1.13%  | 2.52%  | 1.86%  | -0.15% | 1.68%  | 0.55%  | 8.04%  |
| 2005 | 0.54%  | 2.57%  | -0.31% | -1.46% | 4.62%  | 1.28%  | 3.03%  | 1.25%  | 5.10%  | 0.85%  | 0.40%  | 3.35%  | 23.15% |
| 2006 | 4.18%  | -1.36% | 3.03%  | 1.72%  | 0.03%  | 1.87%  | -0.59% | 2.29%  | 0.55%  | 2.08%  | 0.15%  | 0.86%  | 15.71% |
| 2007 | 1.71%  | 1.34%  | 3.28%  | 1.01%  | 1.71%  | 0.05%  | 1.24%  | 0.65%  | 2.56%  | 2.18%  | -1.18% | -2.10% | 13.05% |
| 2008 | -1.03% | 4.16%  | -0.19% | 1.32%  | 1.84%  | 0.64%  | 1.29%  | 1.01%  | 0.71%  | 0.40%  | 0.90%  | 0.74%  | 12.35% |
| 2009 | 0.10%  | -0.57% | 2.88%  | 0.97%  | 2.19%  | 0.12%  | 1.46%  | 0.63%  | 0.52%  | 0.86%  | 0.70%  | 0.52%  | 10.84% |
| 2010 | 0.57%  | 0.56%  | 1.30%  | 0.44%  | 0.07%  | 0.05%  | 1.24%  | -0.20% | 1.52%  | 0.85%  | 0.44%  | 1.05%  | 8.17%  |
| 2011 | -0.12% | 0.78%  | 0.40%  | 0.56%  | 0.03%  | -0.36% | -0.69% | 0.52%  | 0.03%  | 1.74%  | -0.27% | -0.18% | 2.44%  |
| 2012 | 1.37%  | 0.41%  | -0.97% | 0.69%  | -0.75% | 0.22%  | 0.57%  | 0.58%  | 0.41%  | 2.16%  | 1.07%  | 1.27%  | 7.23%  |
| 2013 | 1.41%  | -0.44% | 0.04%  | -0.76% | 3.33%  | -1.98% | 1.59%  | 1.48%  | 2.17%  | 1.95%  | -0.63% | 1.38%  | 9.84%  |
| 2014 | -0.85% | 1.71%  | 0.85%  | 0.79%  | 1.15%  | 1.30%  | 0.98%  | -0.29% | -0.84% | 0.57%  | 0.30%  | 0.01%  | 5.81%  |
| 2015 | 1.09%  | 1.59%  | -0.13% | 1.60%  | -0.86% | 0.30%  | 0.15%  | -0.77% | 0.53%  | 2.76%  | -1.29% | -0.34% | 4.64%  |
| 2016 | 0.22%  | 0.33%  | 1.28%  | 0.69%  | 1.45%  | 0.29%  | 1.12%  | 0.69%  | 0.09%  | -1.09% | 0.06%  | 0.14%  | 5.37%  |
| 2017 | 1.44%  | -1.53% | 0.17%  | 1.10%  | 0.57%  | -0.81% | 1.32%  | 0.93%  | 0.43%  | 1.53%  | 0.52%  | 0.63%  | 6.43%  |
| 2018 | -0.38% | -0.53% | -0.33% | 2.31%  | -0.72% | 1.71%  | 0.37%  | 1.54%  | -1.59% | -0.85% | -0.06% | 1.29%  | 2.71%  |
| 2019 | 2.07%  | 1.37%  | 0.74%  | 1.48%  | -0.56% | 2.85%  | -0.77% | -1.19% | 0.66%  | 1.81%  | 0.13%  | 1.38%  | 10.35% |
| 2020 | -0.41% | -3.08% | -6.80% | 2.67%  | 2.22%  | 0.79%  | 0.13%  | 0.55%  | -0.04% | -0.18% | 3.14%  | 3.02%  | 1.59%  |
| 2021 | 0.55%  | 1.17%  | 0.19%  | 2.54%  | 1.09%  | -1.38% | 1.81%  | 0.20%  | -0.77% | 3.21%  | 1.91%  | 4.36%  | 15.76% |
| 2022 | 0.30%  | 1.21%  | 1.88%  | -1.59% | 0.36%  | -4.51% | 2.37%  | -0.20% | -1.36% | 0.70%  | 1.24%  | 0.60%  | 0.82%  |
| 2023 | 1.17%  | 0.06%  | 0.80%  | 0.20%  | -1.75% | 1.56%  | 2.14%  | -1.08% | -0.48% | -0.31% | 3.78%  | 1.17%  | 7.40%  |
| 2024 | -0.37% | -0.75% | 1.28%  | 1.57%  | 0.59%  | 2.48%  | 2.06%  | 1.43%  |        |        |        |        | 8.56%  |

## FUND COMMENTARY

August began with significant volatility. The Japanese Central Bank raised the Overnight Call Rate from 0.1% to 0.25%, the highest level since just before the Great Financial Crisis in 2008. Japan has been grappling with higher inflation over the past year, with current year-on-year inflation at 2.8%, necessitating some monetary policy intervention by the Japanese Central Bank. This led to the start of the unwind in the Japanese Yen carry trade. The Japanese Yen is widely used to borrow money at a very low interest rate to invest elsewhere at a higher yield. Most of the time, the currency risk in the carry trade is left unhedged, providing additional performance as the yen depreciates. At the start of the year, the Yen was trading at 141 to the dollar and gradually depreciated to 161 by the end of June. The Japanese central bank's rate increase quickly led to the yen appreciating from 154 to 142 to the dollar and triggered the unwind of a significant portion of this carry trade. With higher rates in Japan, the local equity market, the Nikkei, was immediately repriced, falling roughly 20% over 5 days, while implied volatility on Japanese options spiked to levels not seen since the Great Financial Crisis. By the end of August, Japanese equity markets had largely recovered from their drawdowns, though option pricing remained elevated. The unwind of the carry trade coincided with the release of poor employment numbers in the United States, which led to a downturn in the US equity market, though the selloff was nowhere near as aggressive as in Japan. US traders, however, were very aggressive buyers of local option protection, particularly in shorter-maturity options, to hedge against the perceived risk of the Japanese selloff affecting the US. As a result, the US volatility index spiked in a manner similar to the Japanese Volatility index, initially reaching COVID-crisis highs. However, since this was not accompanied by a comparable market selloff, option pricing quickly returned to below-median levels by the end of the month. A few days later, US Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell, in a speech at Jackson Hole, indicated that "the time had come for policy to adjust," solidifying expectations of imminent interest rate cuts and mollifying US equity markets.

Equity indices globally were marginally positive for the month of August, with the MSCI World returning 0.6%, while the MSCI Emerging Markets returned 1.61%. However, this masks some divergence between markets: the S&P 500 returned 2.43%, the Eurostoxx was up 1.75%, and the HSCEI gained 3.67%, while Japan lost 1.09%. Locally, the strong performer in the equity space was the JSE Listed Property Index, which returned 8.25%, followed by the JSE Listed Preference Shares Index, which returned 1.78%, while the JSE was only up 0.8%. On the fixed interest front, global bonds were subdued, returning 0.2%, while South African Nominal Bonds and ILBs rallied strongly on expectations of lower interest rate cuts over the next 12 months, returning 2.4% and 2.2%, respectively. The Rand strengthened by 2.09% over the course of the month, moving from 18.19 to 17.81 per US dollar.

### Contributors to performance:

Local Nominal bonds and ILB's contributed strongly to performance

### Detractors from performance:

No detractors to performance.

# PRESCIENT POSITIVE RETURN QUANTPLUS<sup>®</sup> FUND (A2)

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## 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.

**CPU:** Cents Per Unit to the Glossary

**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.

**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.

**Sensitivity Analysis:** Shows the expected return of the Fund for the Performance Projection Period (label on vertical axis), at the end of the Performance Projection Period based on a range of potential moves in the equity market from this month-end to the end of the Performance Projection Period.

## 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.

**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.

**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.

## Information Disclosure

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

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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 11:00 (SA) for money market funds and the Prescient Optimised Income Fund and by or before 13:00 for all other funds, 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.

This portfolio operates as a white label fund under the Prescient Unit Trust Scheme, which is governed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act.

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

## CONTACT DETAILS

### 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](mailto:info@prescient.co.za) **Website:** [www.prescient.co.za](http://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](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:

Prescient Investment Management (Pty) Ltd, Registration number: 1998/023640/07 is an authorised Financial Services Provider (FSP 612) 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:** Block B, Silverwood, Silverwood Lane, Steenberg Office Park, Tokai, 7945 **Postal address:** PO Box 31142, Tokai 7966 **Telephone number:** +27 21 700 3600 **Website:** [www.prescient.co.za](http://www.prescient.co.za)

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