



Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide investors with capital appreciation and to generate income over the medium to long term through exposure to international real estate assets.

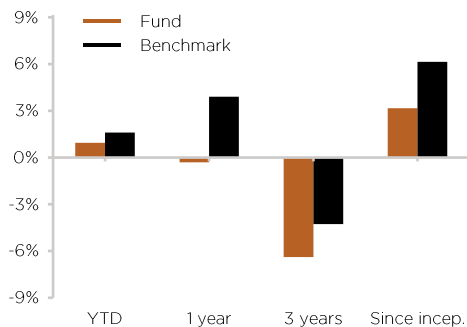
Risk Indicator Definition

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide investors with capital appreciation and to generate income over the medium to long term through exposure to international real estate assets. In addition to the risk captured by the indicator, the overall Fund value may be considerably affected by: liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and currency risk.

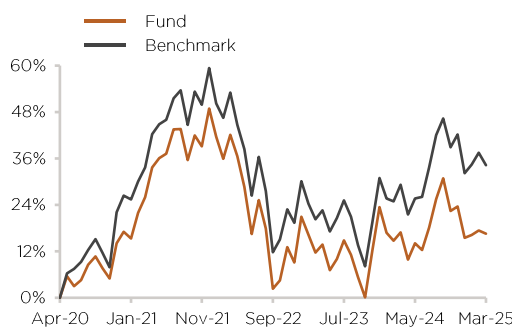
RISK INDICATOR



ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)



CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE



Source: Performance calculated by Prescient Fund Services verified by the FSP
Date: 31 March 2025

ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 year	-0.31	3.90
3 years	-6.39	-4.27
Since incep.	3.16	6.15
Highest rolling 1 year	35.23	42.12
Lowest rolling 1 year	-26.73	-25.09

All performance figures are net of fees.

RISK AND FUND STATS

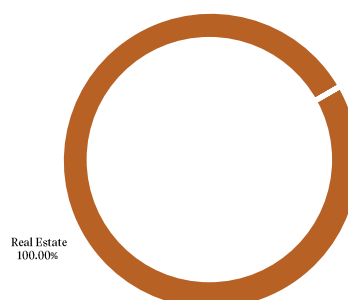
Since inception (p.a.)	Fund	Benchmark
Alpha	-2.99%	
Sharpe Ratio	0.02	0.19
Sortino Ratio	0.03	
Information Ratio	-0.69	
Standard Deviation	18.37%	18.12%
Max Drawdown	-32.75%	-32.15%
Max Gain	12.20%	13.19%
% Positive Months	55.00%	58.33%

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

ASSET ALLOCATION (%)

	S.A	Foreign	Total
Property	0.00	97.20	97.20
Cash	0.00	2.80	2.80
Total	0.00	100.00	100.00

EQUITY SECTOR EXPOSURE



FUND INFORMATION

Fund Manager:

Rob Hart

Fund Classification:

Global Real Estate UCITS

Benchmark:

FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Net TRI USD

Bloomberg Code:

PGFGREA

ISIN Number:

IE00BJXSYV28

Regulation 28 Compliant:

N/A

Fund Size:

\$22.2 m

No of Units:

51,537

Unit Price:

1,165.70

Inception Date:

April 2020

Minimum Investment:

\$5 000

Initial Fee:

0.00%

Annual Management Fee:

1.25%

Performance Fee:

N/A

Fee Class:

A

Fee Breakdown:

Management Fee	1.25%
Performance Fees	N/A
Other Fees*	0.33%

Total Expense Ratio 1.58%

Transaction Costs 0.00%

Total Investment Charge 1.58%

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

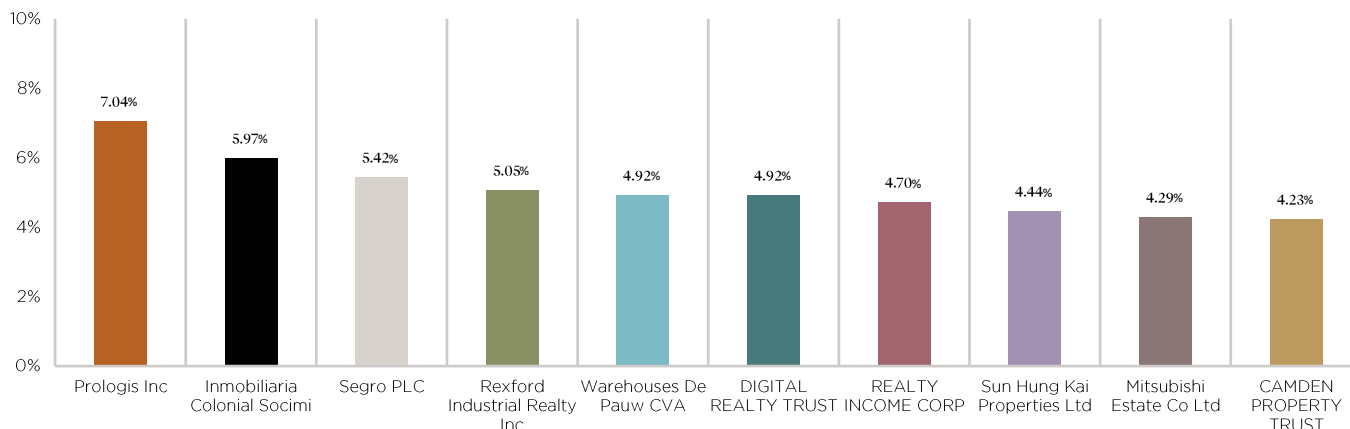
*TIC Fees are calculated in respect of 12 months ending before 31 December 2024

Income Distribution:

31 March 2025 - 0 cpu



TOP 10 HOLDINGS



FUND MONTHLY RETURNS

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD
2020				5.60%	-2.49%	1.52%	3.83%	1.96%	-2.75%	-2.44%	8.62%	2.67%	17.09%
2021	-1.54%	5.80%	3.30%	6.07%	1.83%	0.82%	4.61%	0.02%	-5.59%	4.74%	-1.99%	7.01%	27.18%
2022	-4.92%	-3.98%	4.55%	-3.93%	-5.82%	-9.41%	7.48%	-5.85%	-13.23%	2.13%	8.25%	-3.53%	-26.73%
2023	10.86%	-3.84%	-3.95%	1.83%	-5.83%	2.70%	4.36%	-3.25%	-5.20%	-4.92%	12.20%	9.83%	13.10%
2024	-5.34%	-1.75%	1.89%	-6.04%	3.80%	-1.53%	5.17%	6.27%	4.24%	-6.42%	0.93%	-6.56%	-6.42%
2025	0.68%	0.97%	-0.70%										0.94%

The performance figures are expressed in USD.

MARKET COMMENTARY

In March, the Fund outperformed the benchmark by 162 bps as it decreased by 0.70% while the benchmark decreased by 2.32%. The outperformance was predominantly driven by the third bite of the apple, stock selection, which increased by 136 bps. The first and second bites of the apple, namely region and sector allocation, also contributed positively. We held a moderate level of cash, which provided a marginal positive contribution. March was a volatile month for stocks amid choppy macro news flow, and this environment will likely persist for the foreseeable future. As a result of US tariff increases, long-term US interest rates have fluctuated, while growth forecasts for both the US and global GDP have been revised downward. The impact of lower GDP growth is unequivocally negative for property stocks, although the likely sensitivity varies substantially between property sectors. The impact on interest rates is even more complex, with tariffs likely to be inflationary, while slower growth is deflationary.

The best-performing regions in March were all in Asia. Japanese developers were up 8%, while the REITs were also marginally positive. We remain underweight in Japan, given demographic challenges, ample supply and interest rate headwinds. Singapore developers and REITs increased by 5-6%, while Hong Kong REITs and developers were up 1-3%. We remain overweight in Hong Kong, given attractive valuations and stabilising fundamentals. Our largest overweight market is the UK, up 3%, driven by attractive valuations and healthy balance sheets. The EU was down 2%, which is in line with the global developed market property index. We are underweight in the two regions that underperformed the index, namely the US and Australia, which fell 4% and 5%, respectively. Valuations in both geographies remain full, and growth assumptions will likely be revised downwards.

The only US sector with positive performance in March was triple net leases, up 2%, while healthcare was flat. We are underweight in both sectors, the former because of a lack of growth and the latter because of full valuations. However, the environment is volatile, and if the market continues to fall, then a defensive sector like triple nets will likely continue to outperform. All the other US sectors were in the red. Self-storage was down 1%, while residential was down 2%. We are neutral self-storage where fundamentals are stabilising but have been underweight in residential stocks due to weak affordability and oversupply in the Sunbelt region. The weakest-performing sector was lodging, down 11%, where we have no exposure because of slowing cyclical growth and weak structural growth. The second-worst performer was malls, down 10%, where we are underweight as valuations are full and consumer sentiment weakens. Data centres were also down 10%, and we remain underweight, cautious of the hype given significant supply and uncertain demand. Our largest overweight in the US is industrial stocks, which fell 9%. We are reviewing our thesis due to the trade war, which will likely hurt global demand.

The best-performing stock in our portfolio in March was Great Portland, the UK office stock, up 12%. The second and third best performers were Mitsubishi Estate, the Japanese developer, and Swire Properties, the HK investment property stock, both up 11%. At the opposite end of the spectrum, the weakest-performing stocks were all from the US. Data centre stocks Equinix and Digital Realty took first and third last place, down 10% and 8%, respectively. Prologis, the industrial property behemoth, was also down 10%. The latter also has a data centre angle, with plans to develop approximately 10GW of capacity over the next few years.

The first quarter was challenging for equities, and that has continued into the second quarter. The environment is likely to remain volatile as the various geographies react differently to the higher US tariffs, and the impact on the economies becomes clearer. We remain overweight in the UK, where tariffs are lower and balance sheets more resilient than on the continent, and in Hong Kong, where weak fundamentals are already reflected in valuations. We are underweight in the US, where valuations are relatively full, and fundamentals are being impacted by unpredictable policy changes. Property stocks have significantly outperformed the overall market over the last month, and that relative outperformance is likely to continue on the back of attractive relative valuations and stronger defensive fundamentals relative to the broader market.

**Commentary is based on USD returns, gross of investment charges, as at the close of US markets (16h00 EST) on the last trading day of the month. This may differ from ZAR returns, which is shown net of investment charges, as at 15h00 CAT on the last trading day of the month.*



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.

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.

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.

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 14:00 (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. The Fund 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 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.

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For any additional information such as fund prices, brochures and application forms please go to www.prescient.ie. Copies of the Prospectus and the annual and half yearly reports of the Company" are available in English and may be obtained, free of charge, from Prescient Fund Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Manager") at 49 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2, Ireland or by visiting www.prescient.ie. Copies may also be obtained directly from Fairtree Asset Management (Pty) Ltd (the "Investment Manager")

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.

Regulation 28 is issued under the Pension Fund Act.

Management Company: Prescient Fund Services (Ireland) Ltd, **Registration number:** 462620 **Physical address:** 35 Merrion Square East Dublin 2 **Postal address:** 33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland **Telephone number:** 00 353 1 676 6959 **E-mail:** info@prescient.ie **Website:** www.prescient.ie

Trustee: Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited, **Physical address:** Georges Court, 54 - 62 Townsend Street, Dublin 2, Ireland **Telephone number:** +353 1 542 2000 **Website:** www.northerntrust.com

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, Tyger Valley, 7536 **Telephone number:** +27 86 176 0760 **Website:** www.fairtree.com