

STONEHAGE FLEMING GROWTH PRESCIENT FUND

MINIMUM DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT
& GENERAL INVESTOR REPORT

28✓

REGULATION
28 COMPLIANT



STRATEGICALLY MANAGED
ASSET ALLOCATION



TALENTED
ACTIVE MANAGERS



EFFICIENT PASSIVE
EXPOSURES



LONG-TERM
OPPORTUNITIES

TO PRESERVE CAPITAL IN THE MEDIUM
TERM AND TO ACHIEVE CAPITAL GROWTH
IN REAL TERMS OVER THE LONGER TERM.

INVESTMENT POLICY

A portfolio of domestic and global long-term investment opportunities, including talented active managers, passive strategies, and direct securities. The fund may invest in other funds as well as listed and unlisted securities, both domestically and offshore. Allowable investments as well as position size and asset allocation will conform to the parameters of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act and Regulation 28 of the Pension Fund Act.

SINCE INCEPTION PERFORMANCE

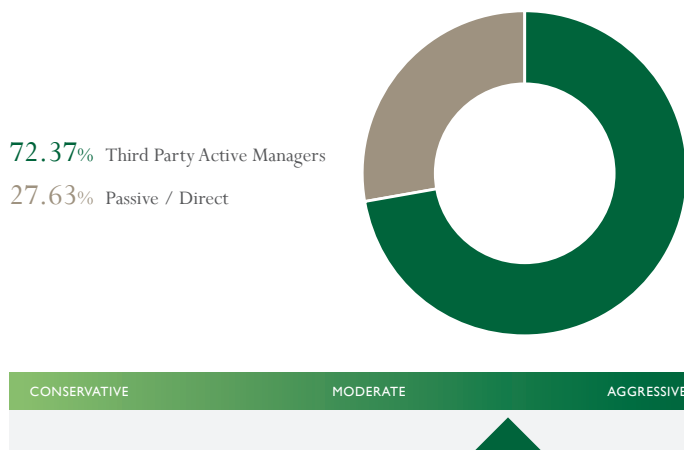


HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

%	1m	3m	6m	YTD	1y	3y	5y	Since Inception	Rolling 12-month return Max	Min
Fund	2.24	1.83	4.96	3.44	12.22	-	-	10.04	18.42	8.71
Benchmark	2.09	1.63	4.70	2.79	14.13	10.03	11.79	10.78	21.05	9.71

Performance for periods longer than 1-year are annualised.

IMPLEMENTATION



Generally, moderate-aggressive portfolios hold more equity exposure than lower risk profiled portfolios. These portfolios therefore tend to carry more volatility. Expected potential long-term returns could be higher than other risk profiles, in turn potential losses of capital could be higher.

DISCLOSURE

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The portfolio has adhered to its investment policy and there were no material changes to the composition of the portfolio.

FUND INFORMATION

Portfolio manager	Stonehage Fleming Investment Management (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd
Fund classification	ASISA South Africa Multi Asset High Equity
Benchmark	ASISA SA MA High Equity Category Average
Fund size (ZAR m)	723.68
Valuation time	17:00
Transaction time	13:00
Portfolio currency	ZAR

SHARE CLASS INFORMATION

ISIN	ZAE000321238
Ticker	LMAPA1
Inception date	2 May 2023
Number of units	62,312,921.96
Unit price (ZAc)	116.18
Minimum lump sum	R 10,000.00
Minimum monthly debit order	R 500.00
Distribution frequency	Annually
Distribution date	31 March
Latest distribution (cpu)*	2.30

FEE BREAKDOWN

Management fee	0.98% (ex VAT)
Total expense ratio (TER)	1.90%
Transaction cost (TC)	0.14%
Total investment charge (TIC)	2.04%

TOP LOOK THROUGH EQUITIES

Fund	% of Portfolio
Naspers Ltd	2.0
Firststrand Ltd	1.5
Prosus NV	1.5
Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV	1.4
Standard Bank Group Ltd	1.1
British American Tobacco PLC	1.0
Anglogold Ashanti PLC	1.0
Capitec Bank Holdings Ltd	1.0
Discovery Ltd	0.9
Reinet Investments SCA	0.9
Compagnie Financiere Richemont SA	0.9
Remgro Ltd	0.8
Anglo American PLC	0.8
Microsoft Corp	0.8
Shoprite Holdings Ltd	0.7
Total	16.44

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ASSET ALLOCATION

67.2% Equity

21.3% Fixed Income

11.5% Cash



-3.3% Offshore Cash

14.8% Domestic Cash

6.9% Offshore Fixed Income

14.4% Domestic Fixed Income



34.6% Domestic Equity

32.6% Offshore Equity

EQUITY SECTOR EXPOSURE (%)

Financial Services	23.5
Consumer Cyclical	15.1
Industrials	11.6
Basic Materials	11.4
Consumer Defensive	9.9
Technology	8.8
Communication Services	8.5
Healthcare	7.3
Energy	2.0
Real Estate	1.4
Utilities	0.4

EQUITY REGIONAL EXPOSURE (%)

Africa/Middle East	38.2
North America	28.0
Europe Developed	15.0
United Kingdom	7.8
Japan	3.9
Asia Developed	2.4
Australasia	1.5
Asia Emerging	1.8
Latin America	0.9
Europe Emerging	0.4

EQUITY STYLE EXPOSURE (%)

Large Core	22.9
Large Growth	17.9
Large Value	16.6
Mid Core	11.2
Small Value	9.3
Mid Value	9.0
Small Core	5.3
Mid Growth	5.2
Small Growth	2.6

QUARTERLY FUND COMMENTARY (AS OF Q1 2025)

The year commenced with a series of significant events transpiring. Both on the domestic front, as well as what came from abroad seemed to kick off once inauguration of US President Trump took place. As a deluge of tariffs and tariff proposals were announced interlinked with a step change in the US foreign policy agenda, South Africa found itself placed squarely in President Trump's sights.

On the local front, after legislation such as the NHI, BELA, and the Expropriation Bill were signed by the President, the GNU underwent its first real test when the National Budget, first due to be tabled on 19th February, was postponed to the 12th of March due to disagreement amongst GNU members. In this regard, events early in the month of April have been fluent and meaningful. Add to this import tariffs levied by the US on countries around the world on "Liberation Day", financial markets behaviour and the global economic outlook became very different to at the end of last year.

We consider the current monetary policy stance of the SARB to be tight. Simplistically: current realised headline inflation of 3.2%, subtracted from a current repo rate of 7.5%, gives a real repo rate of 4.3%. The SARB views the steady state neutral (neither tight nor loose) rate to be 2.5%. This logic feeds through to cash and money market instruments too. The average yield on 12-month maturity Negotiable Certificates of Deposit ("NCD's") was 8.1% at the end of the quarter – 4.9% more than current headline inflation.

While indicators of business confidence remain elevated versus recent history, they are still below neutral levels. Notwithstanding higher disposable income from the two-pot retirement reforms and lower inflation, consumer confidence turned markedly lower during the first quarter. This was predominantly due to a potential increase in the VAT rate and elevated geopolitical tensions between SA and the US at the time of the survey.

There has been a step change in responsiveness to increasing growth enabling capital expenditure, with significant infrastructure investments announced by the public sector over the next three years. Work on further enhancing partnerships with the private sector continues. It is positive to see capital expenditure by the private sector increasing.

South African mid and small-cap companies saw their share prices significantly rallying last year, but it was large capitalisation stocks (+8.5%) outperforming their small (-7.1%) and mid-cap (+0.1%) counterparts so far this year.

While SA equities were the standout performer over the quarter – driven by precious metals miners rallying on elevated geopolitical – they have as of the time of writing, given up almost all their gains. The same is true for SA bonds and the rand.

Three main risks to our optimistic outlook for SA equities remain: (1) extended escalated geopolitical tensions, especially in the Middle East affecting oil prices and global risk sentiment, (2) continued volatility under a Trump presidency (including further deterioration in SA-US diplomatic and trade relations), and (3) further disruptive coalition politics domestically.

While company earnings might contract on slower global growth, South African corporate balance sheets are still strong and management teams are battle hardened from operating under many years of low to no domestic economic growth, as well as policy uncertainty. Add to this that valuations remain undemanding at an aggregate level and cash returns to investors (through dividends and share buy-backs) remain attractive.

As a reminder, we also engage global assets within our fund (as we deem appropriate) and have participated in the strong longer-term performance. Year-to-date performance from these assets has broadly detracted from returns as markets sold off in the face of US tariffs.

Financial market volatility has increased and remains high. We expect it to stay this way as the world digests unfolding US trade (and diplomatic) policies – and the dust settles on the local political front.

We remain alert to the opportunities and risks and, as always, are following a balanced and diversified approach to allocating client capital.

FUND MANAGER



BRYN HATTY, CA(SA), CFA

Bryn is the Chief Investment Officer for Stonehage Fleming Investment Management in South Africa and is responsible for the leadership and development of the domestic investment offering. Prior to joining Stonehage Fleming, he worked as a Portfolio Manager at Old Mutual Investment Group. During this time, he managed a range of portfolios including hedge funds, long-only absolute returns funds as well as an equity fund. He also has a number of years' experience doing structuring for South African institutional and corporate clients. Bryn served on the Financial Derivatives Advisory Committee for the South African Futures Exchange (SAFEX) for over 10 years. He is a qualified Chartered Accountant as well as a CFA charterholder and studied Business Science at the University of Cape Town.

DEPUTY FUND MANAGER



JAN-DAAN VAN WYK, CFA

JD is a Senior Research Analyst within the Stonehage Fleming Investment Management team and permanent member of the Investment Committee, responsible for developing and implementing investment strategy. He focuses on economic and market research as well as manager selection and portfolio construction. Prior to joining Stonehage Fleming, JD worked at an M&A Advisory consultancy, and as a finance lecturer before that. He studied Investment Management at the University of Johannesburg and is a CFA charterholder. JD was a Board Member of the CFA Society of South Africa from 2018 to 2024.

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GLOSSARY SUMMARY

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 Return: The highest and lowest returns 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.

Alpha: Denoted the outperformance of the fund over the benchmark.

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.

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.

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.

Derivative Counterparty Risk: A counterparty to a derivative transaction may experience a breakdown in meeting its obligations thereby leading to financial loss.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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, macroeconomic risks, political risks, foreign exchange risks, tax risks,

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.

Max Gain: Largest increase in any single month

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.prescient.co.za.

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Management Company: Prescient Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd. This portfolio operates as a white label fund under the Prescient Unit Trust Scheme, which is governed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act.

Management Company: **PRESCIENT MANAGEMENT COMPANY (RF) (PTY) LTD**

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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 South Africa.

Investment Manager: **STONEHAGE FLEMING INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (SOUTH AFRICA) (PTY) LTD**

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Issue Date: 15 May 2025. Sources: Stonehage Fleming and Morningstar.