

Fairtree Select Equity Prescient Fund Minimum Disclosure Document - Class A1

FUND PROFILE

The Fairtree Select Equity Prescient Fund is a high conviction actively managed equity fund. The portfolio has a long-term focus invests in securities across all sectors of the JSE Securities Exchange which trade below intrinsic value or have capital appreciation potential. The portfolio will invest in offshore securities when the benefit of higher returns and portfolio diversification are available.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Fairtree Select Equity Prescient Fund is to provide investors with medium to long term capital growth from a selection of high conviction, concentrated equity opportunities, predominantly within the South African market.

INVESTMENT POLICY

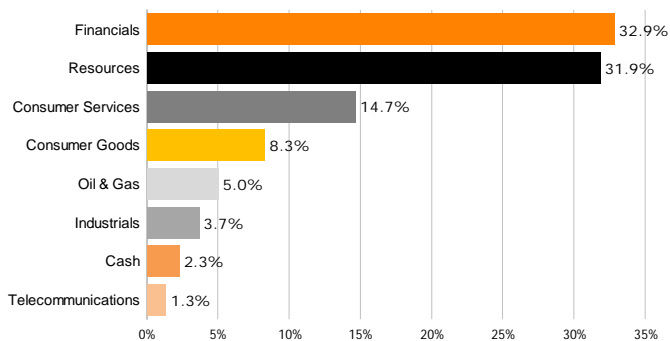
In order to achieve its objective, the portfolio will typically hold 25 shares. The fund is restricted to a maximum of 40 shares. The fund will invest across all industry sections ranging across large, mid and smaller cap shares.

Although the portfolio manager will predominantly investment in South African markets, the manager may also include investments in offshore jurisdictions.

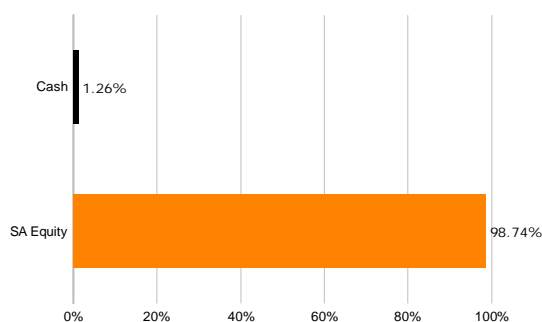
HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE SINCE INCEPTION

Performance data currently not available

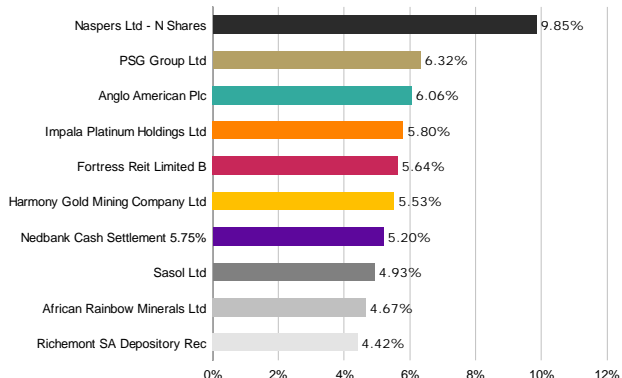
SECTOR ALLOCATION



ASSET ALLOCATION



TOP 10 HOLDINGS



FUND INFORMATION

Portfolio Manager(s):

Andre Malan	B Comm, MBA Founded Fairtree in 2006
Kobus Nel	CA (SA), CFA Co-founded Fairtree in 2006
Deon Botha	M Comm (Econ) Joined Fairtree in 2013
Inception date:	18 December 2018
Fund size (in Millions):	R 93.1
JSE code:	FSEA1
Unit Price:	112.70
ISIN Number:	ZAE000266664
Domicile:	South Africa
Fund Structure:	CISCA (Unit Trust)
Fund Category:	South African - Equity - General
Regulation 28 Compliant:	No

Cost Ratios:

Total Expense Ratio (TER%): Please note the Total Expense Ratio and Transaction Costs cannot be determined accurately because of the short life span of the Financial Product and the funds TER will be available after one year.

Performance fee incl. in TER (PPF%):

Transactions Costs Ratio (TC%):

Total Investment Charges (TIC%):

Fees:

Initial Fee - Adviser (incl. VAT): 0% - 3.45%
Annual management fee: 1% (excl. VAT)
Performance fee: 15% outperformance over the FTSE/JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted All Share Total Return Index with a high-water mark *Performance is capped at a max of 1.50% (excl. VAT)

Benchmark:

FTSE/ JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted All Share Total Return Index

Analysis Currency:

ZAR

Minimum Investment:

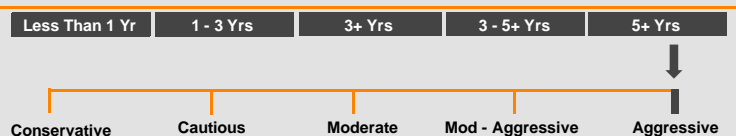
R50, 000 Lump sum or R1, 000 p/m debit order

Please see Disclosures and Glossary section for further information on Cost Ratios

Income Distribution:

Declaration:	Annually at the end of March
Payment:	1st Working Day of April
Distribution Total for the past 12 months:	0.60 cents per unit
Management and administration:	Prescient Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd
Valuation time of fund:	15:00
Transaction cut-off time:	15:00

RISK PROFILE



Risk Level: Aggressive

The portfolio is a high conviction, concentrated portfolio of listed equities across all sectors of the JSE. The portfolio is comprised of our best bottom-up ideas, whilst balancing sector specific risks and macro influences. The combination of macro factors and a bottom-up fundamental research driven approach, helps us to identify exceptional investment cases that should deliver market beating performance. We actively manage risk and optimize return by managing position sizing. We continually reassess risks and potential returns in changing circumstances, ensuring appropriate portfolio changes to protect capital, while keeping a firm focus on longer term compounding of returns.

GLOSSARY

Annualised performance	Annualised performance show 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.
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	The Sortino Ratio is used to measure the risk-adjusted return of 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.
% Positive Month	The percentage of months since inception where the Fund has delivered positive return.
Average Duration	The weighted average duration of all the underlying interest bearing instruments in the Fund.
Average Credit quality	The weighted average credit quality of all the underlying interest bearing instruments in the Fund (internally calculated).
Dividend Yield	The weighted average dividend yield of all the underlying equity in the Fund. The dividend yield of each company is the dividends per share divided by the price.
PE Ratio	The weighted average price earnings ratio of all the underlying equity in the Fund. The price earnings ratio of each company is the price divided by the earnings per share.
High Water Mark	The highest level of performance achieved 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 positive returns, and is generally calculated as a percentage of investment profits, often both realized and unrealized.
Transactions 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).

DISCLAIMER

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

Trustees: Nedbank Trustees, 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

Investment Manager: Fairtree Asset Management (Pty) Ltd, **Registration number:** 2004/033269/07 is an authorised Financial Services Provider (FSP25917) 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.

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 strip 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

Contact details

Client Services

+27 86 176 0760

e-mail: clientservices@fairtree.com

MARKET COMMENTARY

Global financial markets rebounded strongly in the month of June. The MSCI World Index returned +6% and the SP500 delivered +6.5%. Developed market monetary policy was accommodative with very few policy makers seeing inflationary pressures. The US Federal Reserve communicated a willingness to pursue rate cuts if the risks to the economic outlook deteriorate. The latest data showed a slight deceleration in US consumption, labour and manufacturing data. Most economic commentators ascribe the slowdown to the US/Chinese trade war manifesting in destocking and protracted decision making. The escalation of Tariffs between US and China trade will be central at this stage of the global business cycle.

On the commodity front, Iron ore markets remain tight with production losses at Rio Tinto offsetting the reopening Brazilian mines after the Tailings dam disaster in January. Base metal prices have remained under pressure in line with lower Global PMI data. Precious metals have performed well. Gold (+8.5%) rallied as markets look to real assets in a time where Monetary Policy has driven much of the Bond market to a negative yielding state. Supply and demand fundamentals continue to support the outlook for Rhodium and Palladium, helping PGM producers generate strong cash flow in the face of wage negotiations.

Locally we expect the SARB to cut rates by 25bps at the next meeting. This should alleviate pressure on the working consumer and be a slight tailwind for the cyclical retailers in SA, while leaning on an already weak outlook for bank dividend growth. The new political regime has shown willingness to address the structural challenges facing the local economy. We are optimistic that the direction of travel is positive for domestic policy changes, but expect it to take longer than most expect. The approach to the Eskom problem will be a good indicator on whether the government can take charge and unlock some of the bottlenecks hampering growth.

We have grown our holdings in AB InBev after upgrading our outlook for some of their key beer markets. As a global leader in the beverages industry, we believe ABI can deliver the cash generation to degear its Dollar debt. In the medium term this will drive strong shareholder value. We have decreased exposure to local industrials and banks. Kap Holdings was one of our disappointing positions this month after releasing much weaker than anticipated earnings guidance. Some of these issue should persist, but we view the outlook for the company favourably at current share price levels and have held our opinion. We remain encouraged by the progress Naspers is making in creating shareholder value as evident in the latest result. It remains our largest position. Our holdings in the Resources sector continue to deliver most of the returns for the portfolio. We have made slight changes to our holdings in diversified mining, but remain overweight.

SPECIFIC RISK

- Default risk:** The risk that the issuers of fixed income instruments (e.g. bonds) 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.