



Benchmark Retirement Fund

Quarterly Investment Report: As at 30 September 2017

Table of Contents



1.	Introduction	3
2.	Market Overview	4
3.	Performance Comparison	6
4.	Glossary	19



This document has been compiled with the aim of providing members of the Benchmark Retirement Fund with an overview of the investment options offered to enable them to make informed decisions regarding the investment of their retirement assets.

The following portfolios are offered to members:

Investment Portfolio	Risk Categorisation	Asset Manager's Explicit Performance Objective	Return Expectations derived from Historical Experience (Before Fees)
Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
Investec Managed Namibia Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
Old Mutual Namibia Profile Pinnacle Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
Prudential Namibia Balanced Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
EMH Prescient Absolute Balanced Fund***	Moderate	CPI+5%	CPI+5%
Benchmark Default Portfolio*	Moderate-Low	-	CPI+4% to 5%
NAM Coronation Capital Plus Fund	Moderate-Low	CPI+4% (1 year)	CPI+4%
Prudential Namibia Inflation Plus Fund	Moderate-Low	CPI+4%	CPI+4%
Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund	Moderate-Low	CPI+4%	CPI+4%
NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive Fund	Moderate-Low	IJG Money Market + 3%	CPI+2% to 3%
Sanlam Namibia Active Fund	Low	13 year ALBI	CPI+1% to 2%
Money Market Fund**	Capital Preservation	7 day Repo Rate	CPI to CPI + 1%

*The Benchmark Default Portfolio is a combination of Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund and Prudential Namibia Inflation Plus Fund. From October 2017 the Sanlam Inflation Linked Fund will be added to the Default Portfolio.

** The Money Market Fund is managed by Capricorn Asset Management.

***EMH Closed since January 2017 for new investors.

Investment Returns

In order to achieve an adequate salary replacement ratio it is imperative that members achieve a real investment return, i.e. a return in excess of price inflation. Refer to Annexure A for an indication of the relationship between investment returns and the salary replacement ratio.

While a real investment return should ideally be set as the explicit performance objective of an investment portfolio, a number of investment portfolios that are suitable for retirement funds, do not have an explicit performance objective related to inflation. The member will therefore have to consider the historic performance experience of an investment portfolio in relation to inflation as a proxy of potential returns in order to link a specific investment portfolio to the salary replacement ratio. It must be noted that the historic performance experience is not guaranteed to be achieved in future. While each investment portfolio will have an internal benchmark as stated by the Investment Manager in the portfolio mandate, that benchmark may not be an explicit real investment return.

Risk

The risk rating of an investment portfolio gives an indication of how volatile investment returns may be and therefore is also an indication of the risk that the investment return per the investment mandate may not be achieved. The risk categories have the following meaning:

- **Aggressive risk portfolios:** Short term negative returns are possible with this type of portfolio. Exposure to equities (shares) is normally maximised for these types of portfolios in order to achieve the return objective. Maximisation of equity exposure however takes place within the prudential investment guidelines laid down by the Pension Funds Act. Investment returns can be very volatile.
- **Moderate risk portfolios:** This type of portfolio will have large exposure to growth assets (shares and property) at times and as such short term negative returns are possible. Investment returns can be volatile.
- **Moderate-low risk portfolios:** This type of portfolio also has exposure to growth assets (shares and property) but typically at lower levels than the moderate risk portfolios. They aim to have minimal negative returns and therefore have a lower risk profile than the moderate risk portfolios. Investment returns can still be volatile.
- **Low risk portfolios:** This type of portfolio should have minimal negative returns over a rolling 12-month period.
- **Capital preservation portfolios:** There should be no risk of capital loss on a monthly basis.

Investment return and risk are correlated; while the correlation cannot be defined in absolute terms, it is generally accepted that an investor would require compensation in the form of investment returns in return for the investment risk taken.

During the quarter, man-made and natural pressures in major economies in the world carried on, contributing factors such as worries about the impact of two hurricanes in the US and Caribbean, concerns about a potential stand-off over the US federal debt ceiling and uncertainty about the US Federal Reserve's interest rate increases, as well as the tensions between the US and North Korea were all contributing factors. Safe-haven assets such as gold and Japanese Yen benefited as this pressure increased. The US dollar regained some ground after the UN Security Council imposed new sanctions on North Korea. However, the markets are still rattled as the pressure remains between these major nations. On the local front, the political turmoil continued with the survival of the eighth vote of no confidence by President Jacob Zuma, which brought to the fore the deep fractures within the ANC in the run-up to the December elective conference.

On the economic front, growth internationally continues to show signs of recovery, with the US growth coming in at 3.1% in the middle of the year, a pace the economy has not seen since early 2015. Eurozone growth appears to have slowed in the third quarter compared to a 2.3% gain year-on-year in the second quarter, yet it remains on course for its strongest year since 2010. However, the same trend is more irregular closer to home, with Namibia entering a technical recession in Q1, and remaining negative with growth of -1.7% in Q2 of 2017, with the Finance Minister now revising the GDP forecast for 2017 downward from 2.5% to between 1.8% -2.3%.

Although the US Fed kept interest rates on hold, it formally announced the process of unwinding quantitative easing. Oil prices jumped to just under US\$60 a barrel, affected by Hurricane Harvey, which knocked out a quarter of the US's refineries and a possible extension to the 15-month production curb pact between OPEC and non-OPEC producers. Despite the momentum decrease, the ECB left its key interest rates and stimulus measures unchanged. In the US, August inflation rose to 1.9% year-on-year, consumer sentiment strengthened and manufacturing activity rose.

Like its neighbour South Africa, Namibia could not avoid a downgrade, and was moved to junk status by Moody's in the month of August - before this, Namibia was the only sub-Saharan country to still be rated investment grade after South Africa was moved down a notch. One of the main reasons cited by the rating agency was the government's rising rate of debt levels.

On a positive note, commodities thrived due to renewed demand from China and a weaker US dollar. This benefited Namibian stock markets which ended September positively, the NSX Local returning 12.1% and the NSX Overall 9.3% year to date respectively.

Namibian inflation has shown a welcomed decline for consumers, dropping to 5.4% in August, from a high of 8.2% at the beginning of the year, helped by easing housing inflation which is one of the larger contributors.

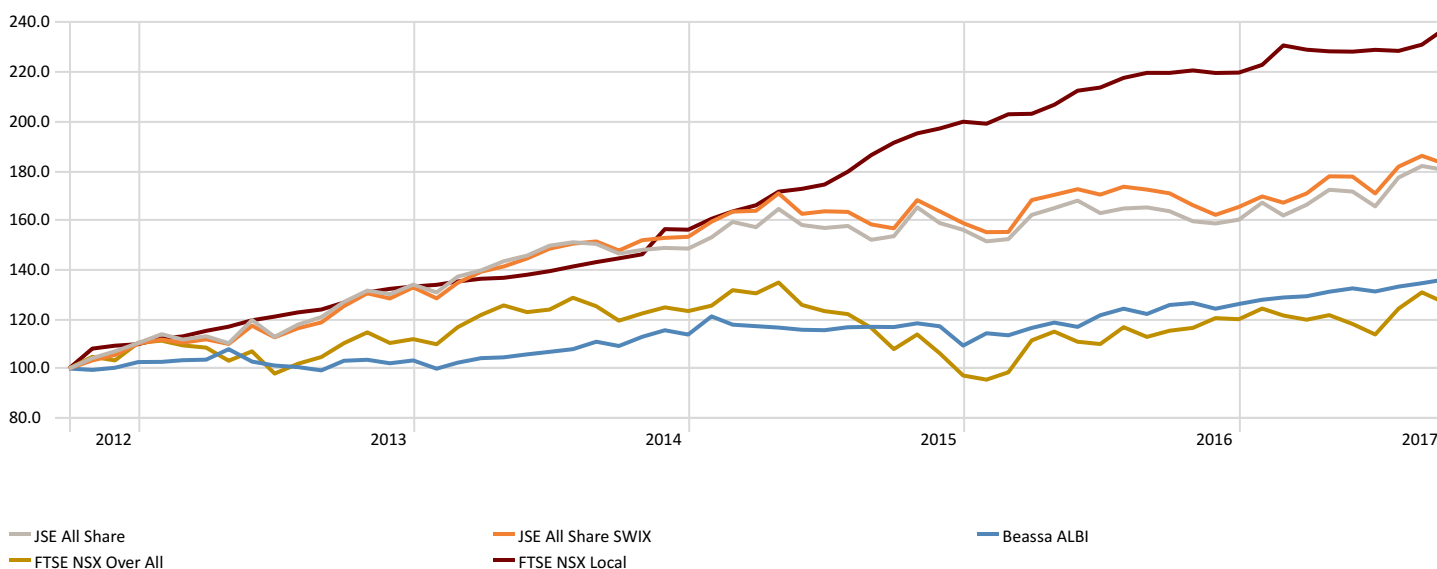
Bank of Namibia lowered the repo rate by 0.25% to 6.75% during the quarter, in order to attempt to stimulate growth, whilst the prime lending rate was also reduced by the same margin to 10.50%.

Key Indicators as at 30/09/2017

N\$/US\$	N\$13.51/\$
N\$/£	N\$18.13/£
N\$/€	N\$15.92/€
Nam Inflation rate	5.4%
Nam Repo rate	6.75%
Oil Price	US\$57.41
Gold Price (per oz)	US\$1287.70

NAM Investment Growth for Selected Indices

Time Period: 01 Oct 2012 to 30 Sep 2017



NAM Investment Growth for Selected Indices

	Last Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
JSE All Share	8.9	12.6	10.2	7.2	12.5	9.5
JSE All Share SWIX	7.0	10.6	7.0	7.4	12.8	10.6
Beassa ALBI	3.7	7.8	8.2	7.6	6.3	8.4
FTSE NSX Over All	11.3	5.6	9.9	2.0	4.8	1.5
FTSE NSX Local	3.7	8.0	8.1	18.0	18.9	17.7

Periodic Table

Best	FTSE NSX Local 18.7	FTSE NSX Over All 38.8	JSE SA Listed Property 29.6	FTSE NSX Local 28.1	JSE SA Indus- trials 40.7	MSCI World All Cap 54.2	JSE Financial 15 27.8	MSCI World All Cap 30.5	JSE SA Re- sources 34.2	JSE SA Indus- trials 17.0
	Beassa ALBI 17.0	JSE SA Re- sources 35.4	JSE SA Indus- trials 27.4	MSCI World All Cap 12.1	JSE Financial 15 37.8	JSE SA Indus- trials 35.0	JSE SA Listed Property 26.6	FTSE NSX Local 28.0	FTSE NSX Over All 23.5	MSCI World All Cap 13.0
	STeFI 3 Month 11.7	FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR 32.1	FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR 19.0	JSE SA Indus- trials 9.2	JSE SA Listed Property 35.9	FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR 21.4	FTSE NSX Local 17.3	JSE SA Indus- trials 15.3	Beassa ALBI 15.4	FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR 12.6
	JSE SA Listed Property -4.5	JSE SA Indus- trials 30.5	Beassa ALBI 15.0	JSE SA Listed Property 8.9	FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR 26.7	FTSE NSX Local 21.3	JSE SA Indus- trials 16.8	JSE SA Listed Property 8.0	JSE SA Listed Property 10.2	JSE SA Re- sources 12.4
	JSE SA Indus- trials -16.1	JSE Financial 15 27.5	JSE Financial 15 14.8	Beassa ALBI 8.9	FTSE NSX Local 23.7	JSE Financial 15 19.8	MSCI World All Cap 13.2	STeFI 3 Month 6.1	FTSE NSX Local 9.9	JSE SA Listed Property 8.2
	MSCI World All Cap -21.9	JSE SA Listed Property 14.1	FTSE NSX Over All 12.3	JSE Financial 15 6.6	MSCI World All Cap 19.3	JSE SA Listed Property 8.4	FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR 10.9	FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR 5.1	STeFI 3 Month 7.0	FTSE NSX Local 8.0
	FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR -23.2	STeFI 3 Month 8.6	JSE SA Re- sources 12.3	STeFI 3 Month 5.5	FTSE NSX Over All 17.4	STeFI 3 Month 5.0	FTSE NSX Over All 10.2	JSE Financial 15 1.1	JSE Financial 15 3.6	Beassa ALBI 7.8
	JSE Financial 15 -25.7	MSCI World All Cap 2.7	FTSE NSX Local 11.6	FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR 2.6	Beassa ALBI 15.9	JSE SA Re- sources 1.4	Beassa ALBI 10.1	Beassa ALBI -3.9	FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR 2.6	FTSE NSX Over All 5.6
	JSE SA Re- sources -28.3	Beassa ALBI -1.0	STeFI 3 Month 6.6	FTSE NSX Over All -3.3	STeFI 3 Month 5.3	FTSE NSX Over All 1.3	STeFI 3 Month 5.7	FTSE NSX Over All -21.2	MSCI World All Cap -6.4	STeFI 3 Month 5.4
Worst	FTSE NSX Over All -40.1	FTSE NSX Local -2.0	MSCI World All Cap 0.2	JSE SA Re- sources -6.5	JSE SA Re- sources 3.1	Beassa ALBI 0.6	JSE SA Re- sources -14.7	JSE SA Re- sources -37.0	JSE SA Indus- trials -6.6	JSE Financial 15 4.3
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	YTD

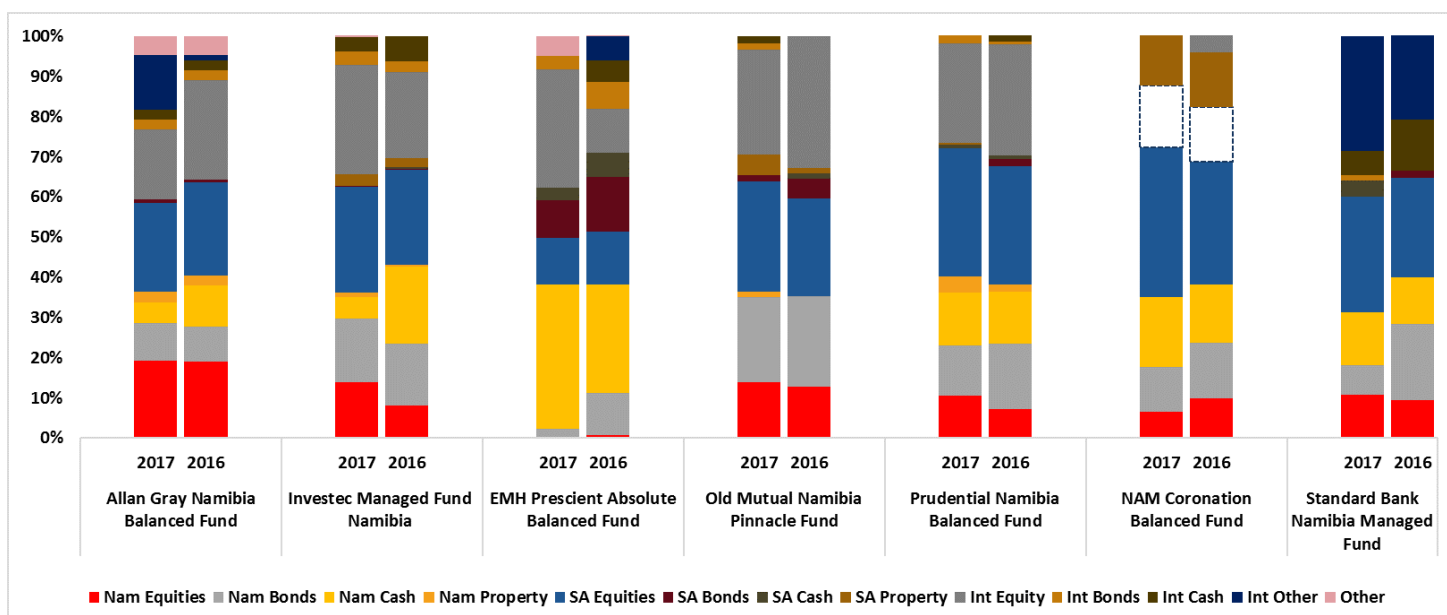
Nam Asset Class Periodic Returns

	Last Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR	8.9	12.6	10.2	7.2	12.5	9.5
JSE SA Listed Property	5.7	8.2	9.5	12.7	12.7	13.9
JSE SA Resources	17.8	12.4	11.1	-8.4	-2.5	-2.2
JSE SA Industrials	7.4	17.0	11.5	10.5	17.4	15.8
JSE Financial 15	6.1	4.3	7.6	6.4	13.2	10.2
Beassa ALBI	3.7	7.8	8.2	7.6	6.3	8.4
STeFI 3 Month	1.8	5.4	7.2	6.7	6.1	6.9
MSCI World All Cap	7.8	13.0	14.2	12.5	20.4	—
FTSE NSX Local	3.7	8.0	8.1	18.0	18.9	17.7
FTSE NSX Over All	11.3	5.6	9.9	2.0	4.8	1.5

Performance Comparison

Moderate Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 30 September 2017 as compared to 30 September 2016



Notes 30 September 2017

- Allan Gray: International Cash represents Africa and Foreign ex-Africa
- Allan Gray: International Other represents Property, Hedged Equity & Commodities (12.2%)
- Allan Gray: Other represents SA and Namibia Commodities
- Allan Gray: International Equity represents Net Equity (17.5%)
- Standard Bank Managed: International Other represents Unit Trusts and Property
- EMH Prescient: International Other represents Collective Investments and Other represents Forwards, Swaps and Derivatives
- NAM Coronation Balanced Plus: Other represents Commodities and Preference Shares and International Other represents Commodities and Property.
- NAM Coronation uses derivatives to gain additional exposure to certain assets beyond 100%. Thus the cash allocation has an offsetting negative exposure, representing the liability or cash that is 'owed' for these assets. The total thus represents the "Notional Cash Value" for the entire effective derivative exposure.
- Prudential: International Other represents Property
- Investec: Other represents South African derivatives.

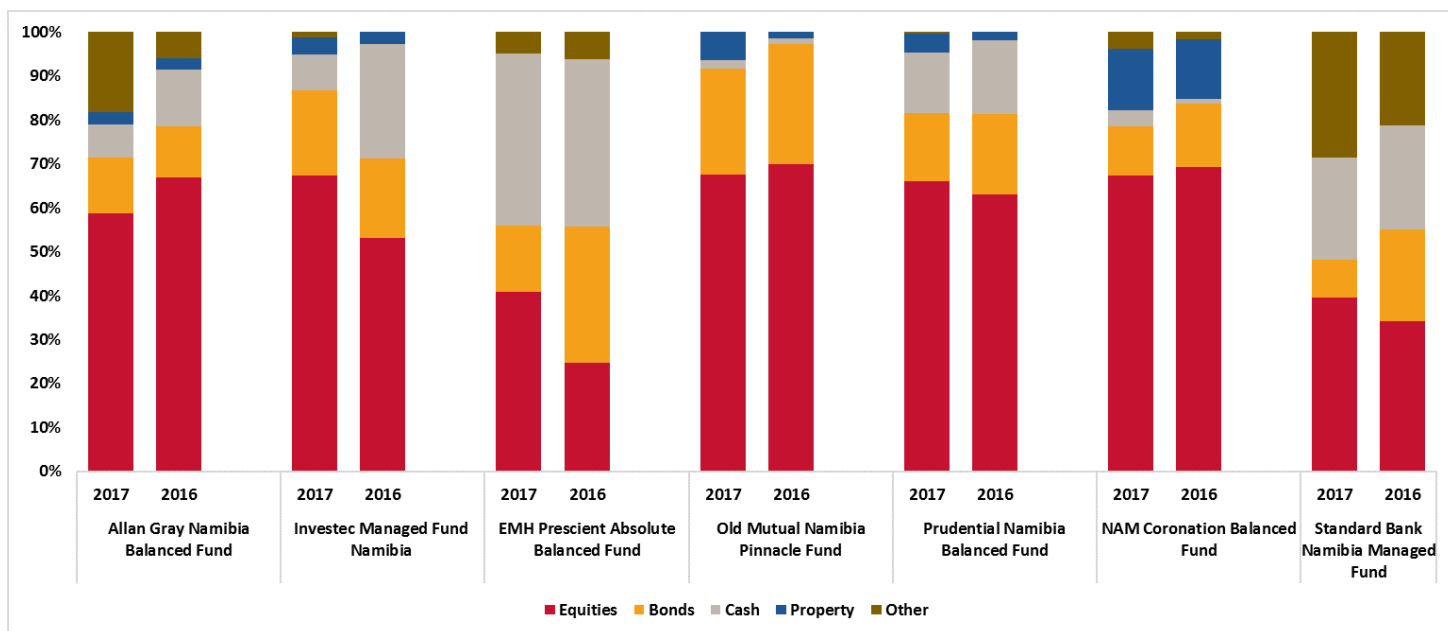
Notes 30 September 2016:

- Allan Gray: International Other represents Property
- Allan Gray: Other represents SA and Namibia Commodities
- Allan Gray: International Equity represents Net Equity (16.5%) & Hedged Equity(11.2%)
- Standard Bank Managed: International Other represents Unit Trusts and Property
- NAM Coronation Balanced Plus: Other represents Commodities and Preference Shares and International Other represents Commodities and Property.
- Prudential and NAM Coronation use derivatives to gain additional exposure to certain assets beyond 100%. Thus the cash allocation has an offsetting negative exposure, representing the liability or cash that is 'owed' for these assets. The total thus represents the "Notional Cash Value" for the entire effective derivative exposure.
- Prudential: International Other represents Property

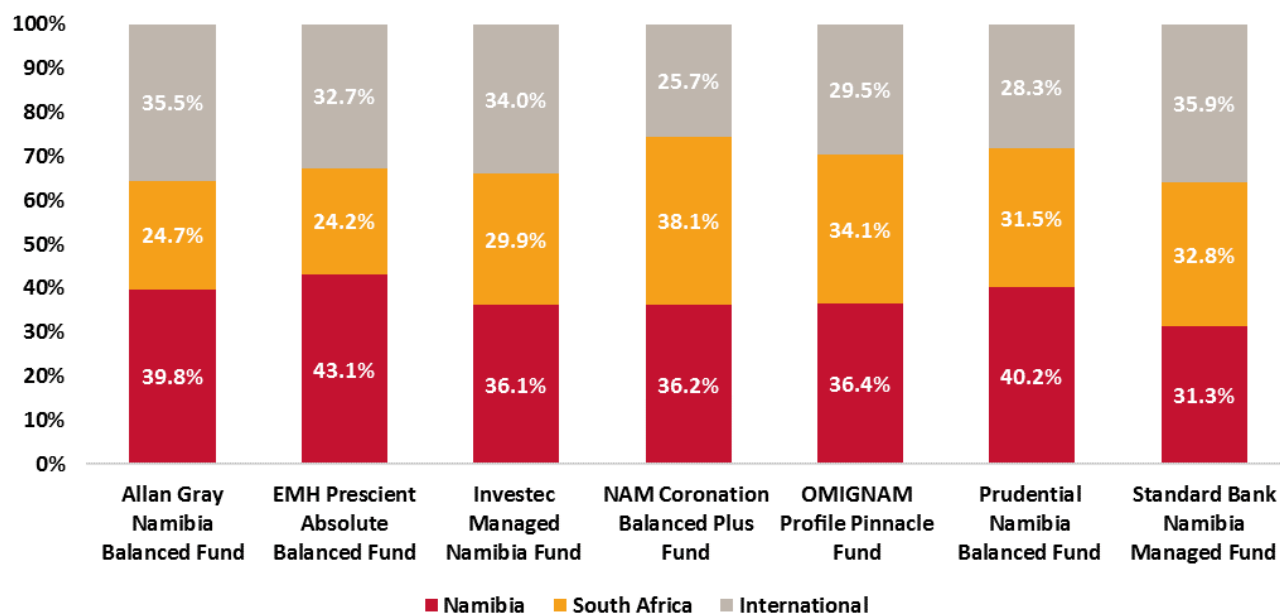
Performance Comparison

Moderate Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 30 September 2017 as compared to 30 September 2016



Geographical Split:

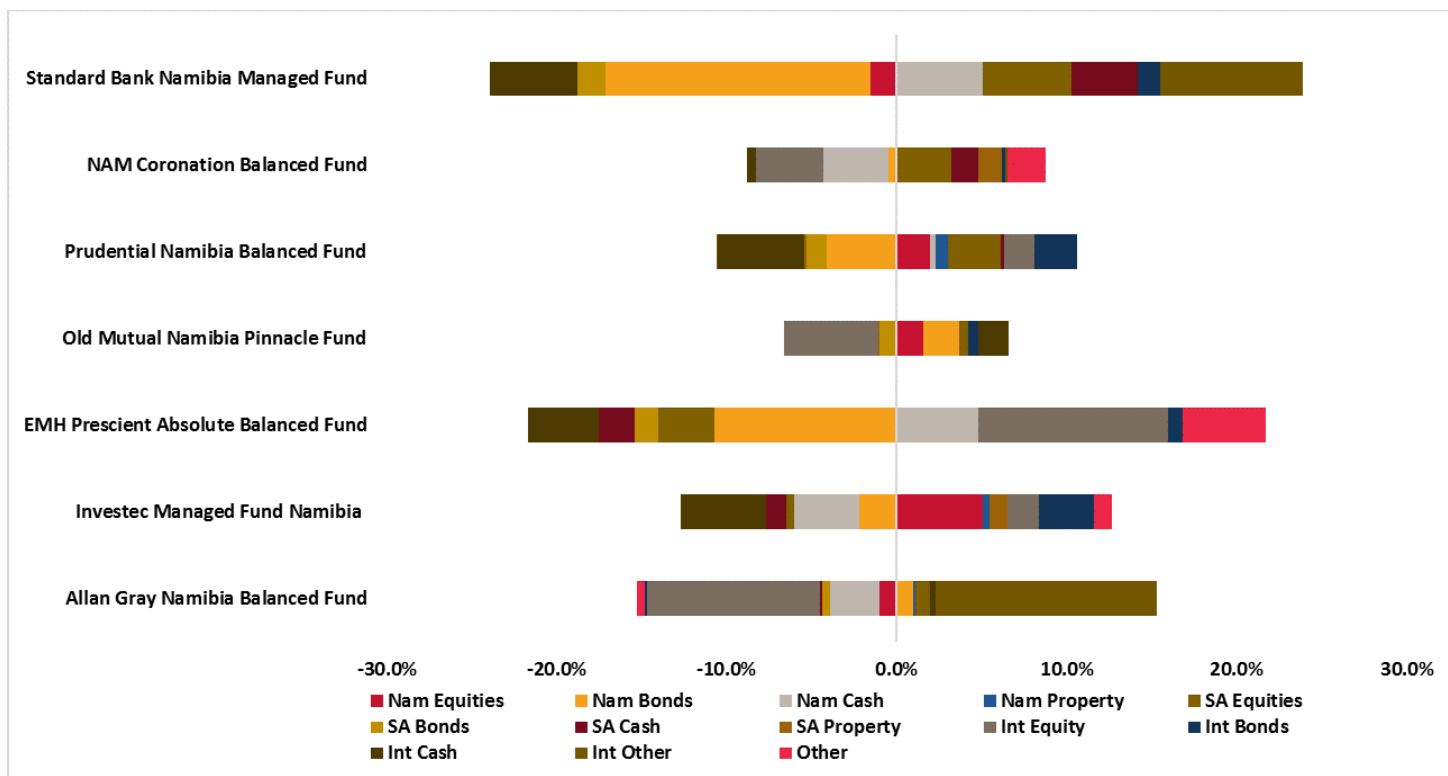


*Allan Gray: International Exposure: 33.2% International, 2.3% African.

Performance Comparison

The following graph illustrates the changes that were made to the managers' asset allocation over the 12 month period ending **30 September 2017**. In the event that the allocation to an asset class was decreased, the change would be indicated on the left hand side of the vertical axis, and vice versa.

Change in Asset Allocation



The graph above illustrates that Standard Bank made the most changes over the period, with a large decrease in Namibian bonds, in favour of Namibian and South African cash and international exposure. EMH also made some significant changes over the period, who like Standard Bank, decreased bond exposure in favour of Namibian cash. Investec made minor changes across all asset classes except SA bonds, but increased Namibian equities by decreasing their international cash exposure, whereas Prudential made similar changes to these. Old Mutual made the least changes, however decreased their International equity exposure as did NAM and Allan Gray.

Performance Comparison

Moderate Portfolios

Trailing Returns as at 30 September 2017

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund	7.4	9.9	14.2	12.0
EMH Prescient Absolute Balanced Fund	7.9	4.6	7.3	—
NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund	7.3	7.7	13.0	9.6
Investec Namibian Managed Fund	10.3	10.4	13.7	10.9
Old Mutual Namibia Profile Pinnacle Fund	9.6	9.5	13.1	10.4
Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund	6.2	6.6	10.3	10.1
Prudential Namibian Global Balanced	9.1	8.6	11.9	—
NMG SA Moderate Benchmark	8.1	8.1	11.6	9.9
NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark	7.4	9.8	11.8	11.3
FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR	10.2	7.2	12.5	9.5
NAM CPI + 6%	11.9	11.6	11.6	12.5

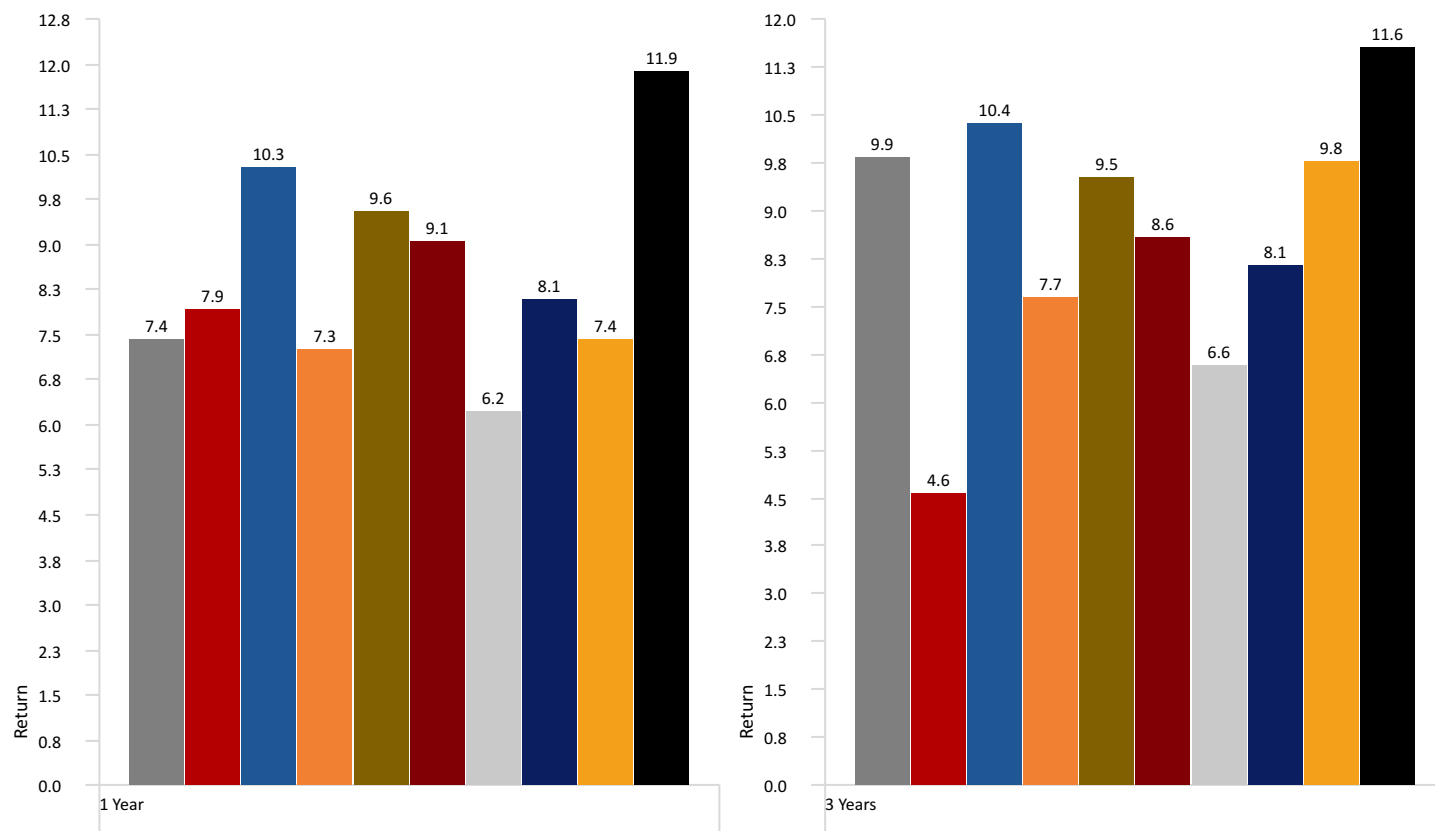
Trailing Returns as at 30 September 2016

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund	15.0	12.6	15.6	13.4
EMH Prescient Absolute Balanced Fund	1.1	5.6	—	—
NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund	8.2	10.3	15.0	11.6
Investec Namibian Managed Fund	6.5	12.2	15.5	13.6
Old Mutual Namibia Profile Pinnacle Fund	7.8	11.1	14.9	12.2
Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund	3.3	8.2	12.6	12.2
Prudential Namibian Global Balanced	8.3	9.9	13.6	—
NMG SA Moderate Benchmark	8.1	10.2	14.0	11.3
NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark	9.1	11.4	13.9	13.0
FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR	6.6	8.8	15.3	12.0
NAM CPI + 6%	13.3	11.5	11.9	12.6

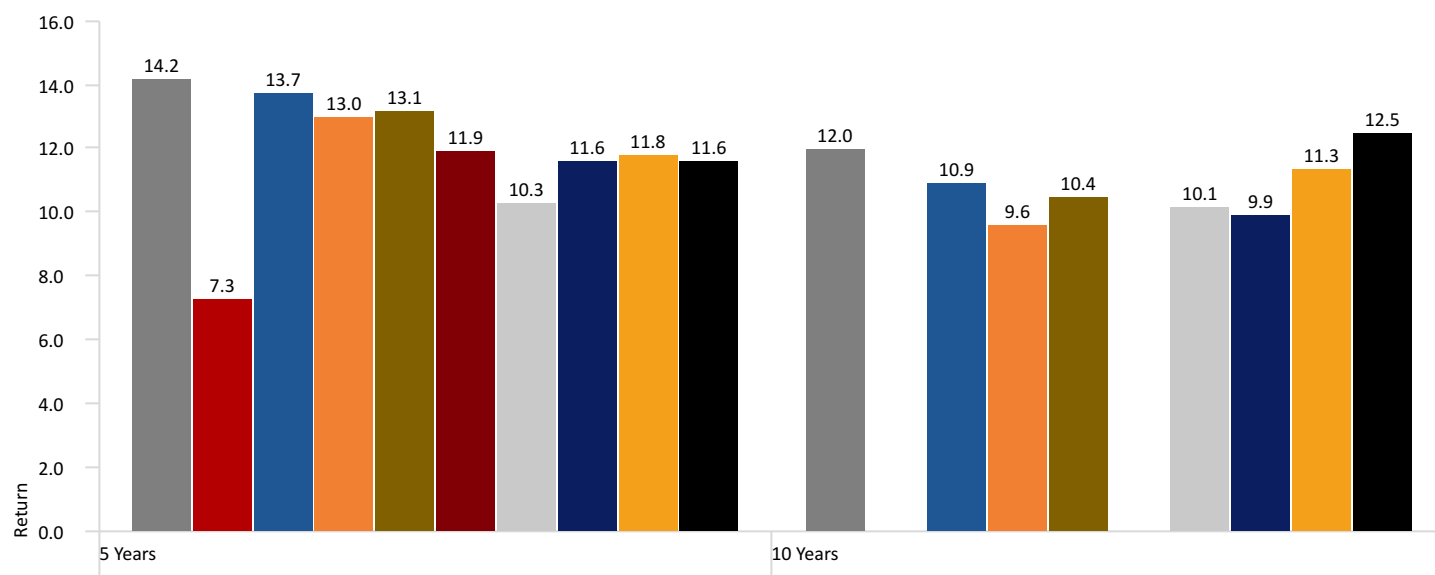
Performance Comparison

Moderate Portfolios

1 year performance for the period ended 30 September 2017 3 year performance for the period ended 30 September 2017



5 & 10 years performance for the period ending 30 September 2017



■ Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund
 ■ NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund
 ■ Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund
 ■ NAM CPI + 6%

■ EMH Prescient Absolute Balanced Fund
 ■ Old Mutual Namibia Profile Pinnacle Fund
 ■ NMG SA Moderate Benchmark

■ Investec Namibian Managed Fund
 ■ Prudential Namibian Global Balanced
 ■ NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark

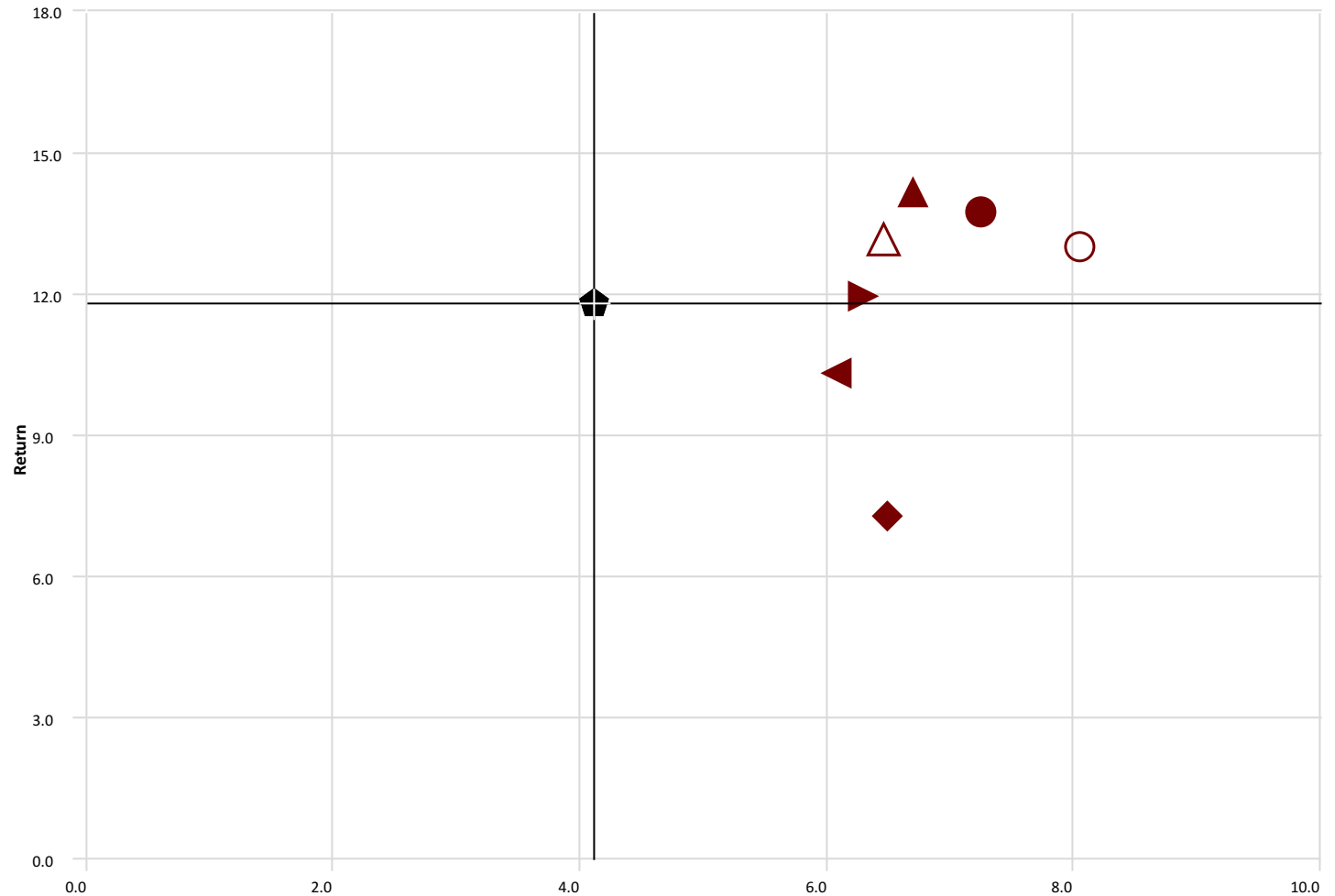
Performance Comparison

Moderate Portfolios: Volatility vs Return

The following graph illustrates the volatility and return statistics of the moderate portfolios for a 5 year period. These returns are **gross** of all investment charges.

Risk-Reward

Time Period: 01 Oct 2012 to 30 Sep 2017

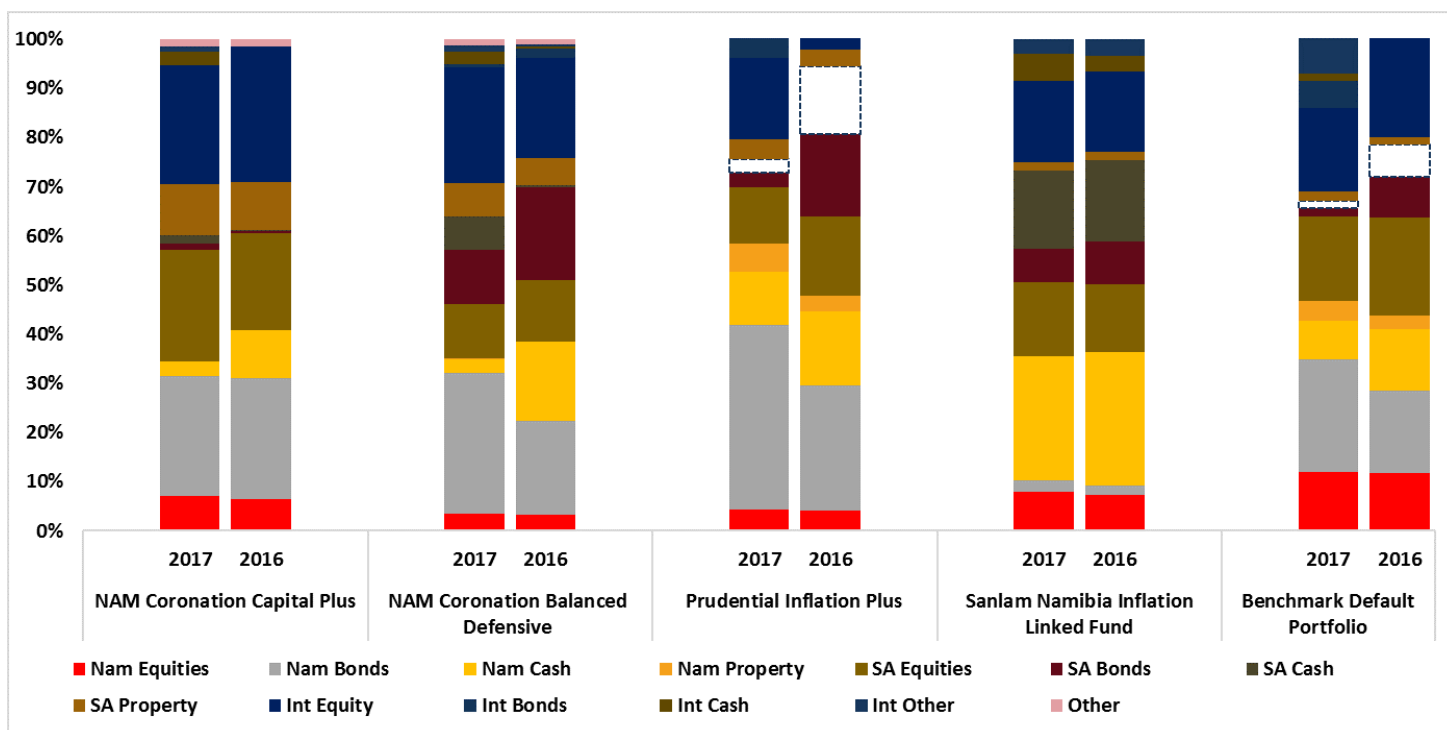


- ▲ Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund
 ○ NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund
 ◀ Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund
 ◆ EMH Prescient Absolute Balanced Fund
 ▲ Old Mutual Namibia Profile Pinnacle Fund
 ● NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark
 ● Investec Namibian Managed Fund
 ▶ Prudential Namibian Global Balanced

Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 30 September 2017 as compared to 30 September 2016



Notes 30 September 2017:

1. NAM Coronation Capital Plus: Other represents Commodities & Preference shares
2. NAM Coronation Capital Plus: International Other represents Commodities
3. NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive: Other represents Commodities & International Other represents Property & Commodities
4. Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked: International Other represents Property
5. Default: Other represents Commodities & International Other represents Property
6. NAM Coronation Capital Plus and Prudential's SA Cash position includes an off-set or "Notional Cash value" for all derivative effective exposure
7. Prudential Inflation Plus: International Other represents Property

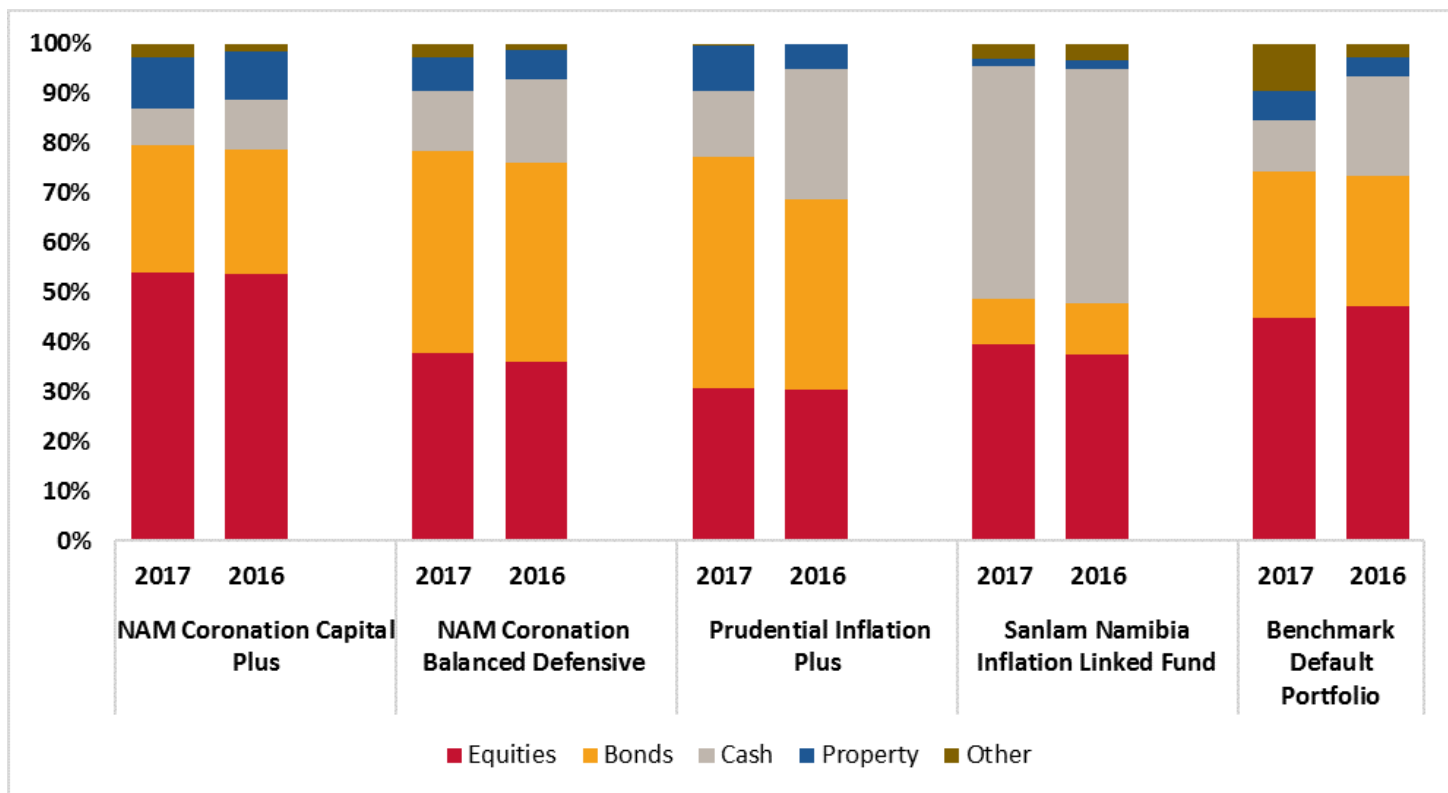
Notes 30 September 2016:

1. NAM Coronation Capital Plus: Other represents Commodities
2. NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive: Other represents Commodities & International Other represents Real Estate
3. Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked: International Other represents Property
4. Default: Other represents Commodities & International Other represents Property
5. Prudential's SA Cash position includes an off-set or "Notional Cash value" for all derivative effective exposure.
6. Prudential Inflation Plus: International Other represents Property

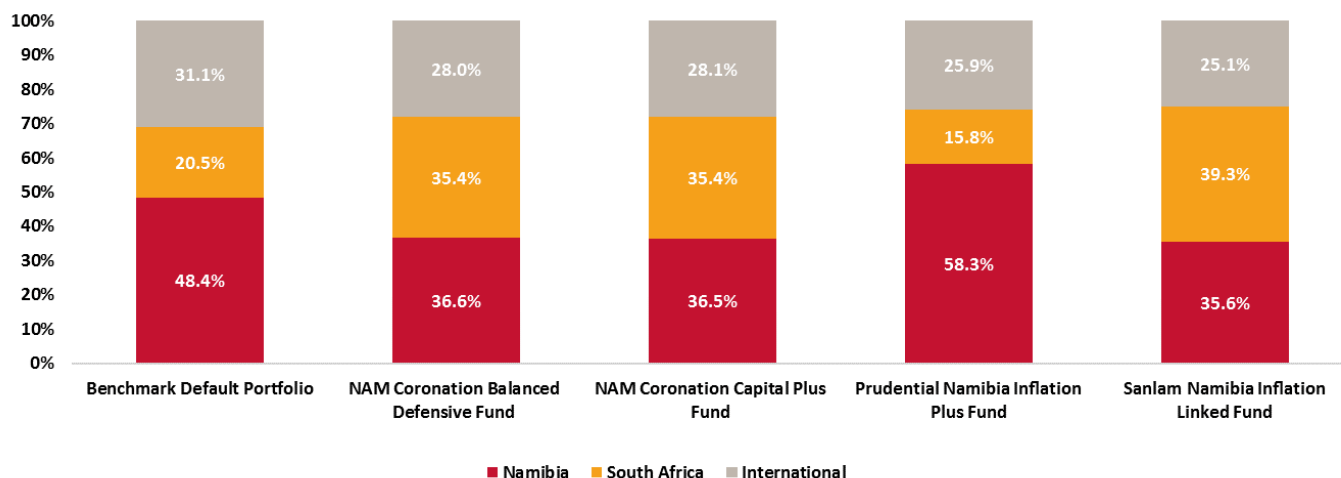
Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 30 September 2017 as compared to 30 September 2016



Geographical Split:

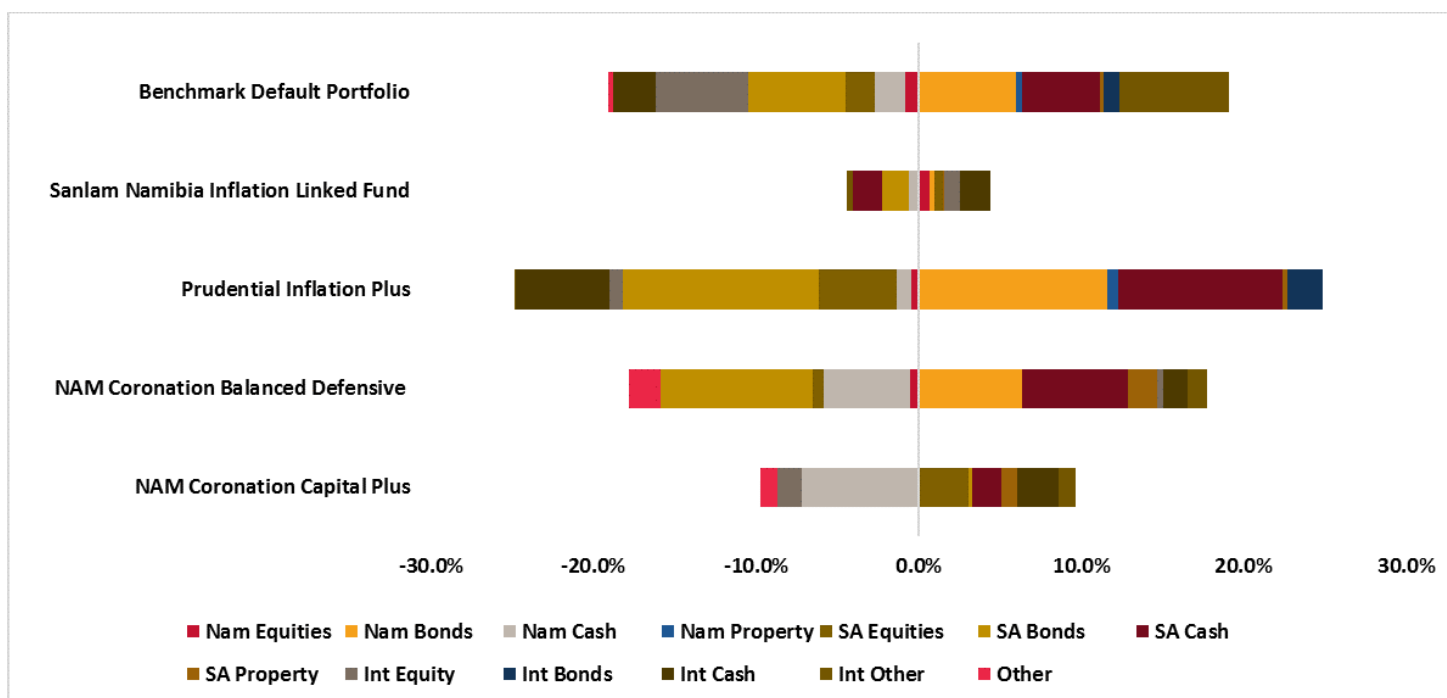


Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Portfolios

Change in Asset Allocation

The following graph illustrates the changes that were made to the managers' asset allocation over the 12 month period ending **30 September 2017**. In the event that the allocation to an asset class was decreased, the change would be indicated on the left hand side of the vertical axis, and vice versa.



The graph illustrates that all managers increased Namibian bonds, and those that held Namibian property increased their exposure too. Sanlam made the least changes to their asset allocation over the year, while the most were made by the Prudential Inflation Plus portfolio. NAM Balanced Defensive followed with the second most changes, who decreased their notional cash position. Although slight, NAM Capital Plus was the only fund to increase its exposure to SA bonds and increase its SA equity exposure whereby most other managers decreased their exposure. The Default portfolio's largest change was a decrease in Namibian cash in favour of SA cash and an increase in net equity owed to Allan Gray.

Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Portfolios

Trailing Returns as at 30 September 2017

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive Fund	7.2	7.9	10.7	—
NAM Coronation Capital Plus Fund	6.0	6.3	10.2	—
Prudential Namibia Inflation Plus Fund	6.7	8.2	10.7	9.7
Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund	8.3	8.9	10.5	10.0
Benchmark Retirement Fund Default Portfolio	7.4	9.7	13.2	11.0
NAM CPI	5.6	5.3	5.3	6.1

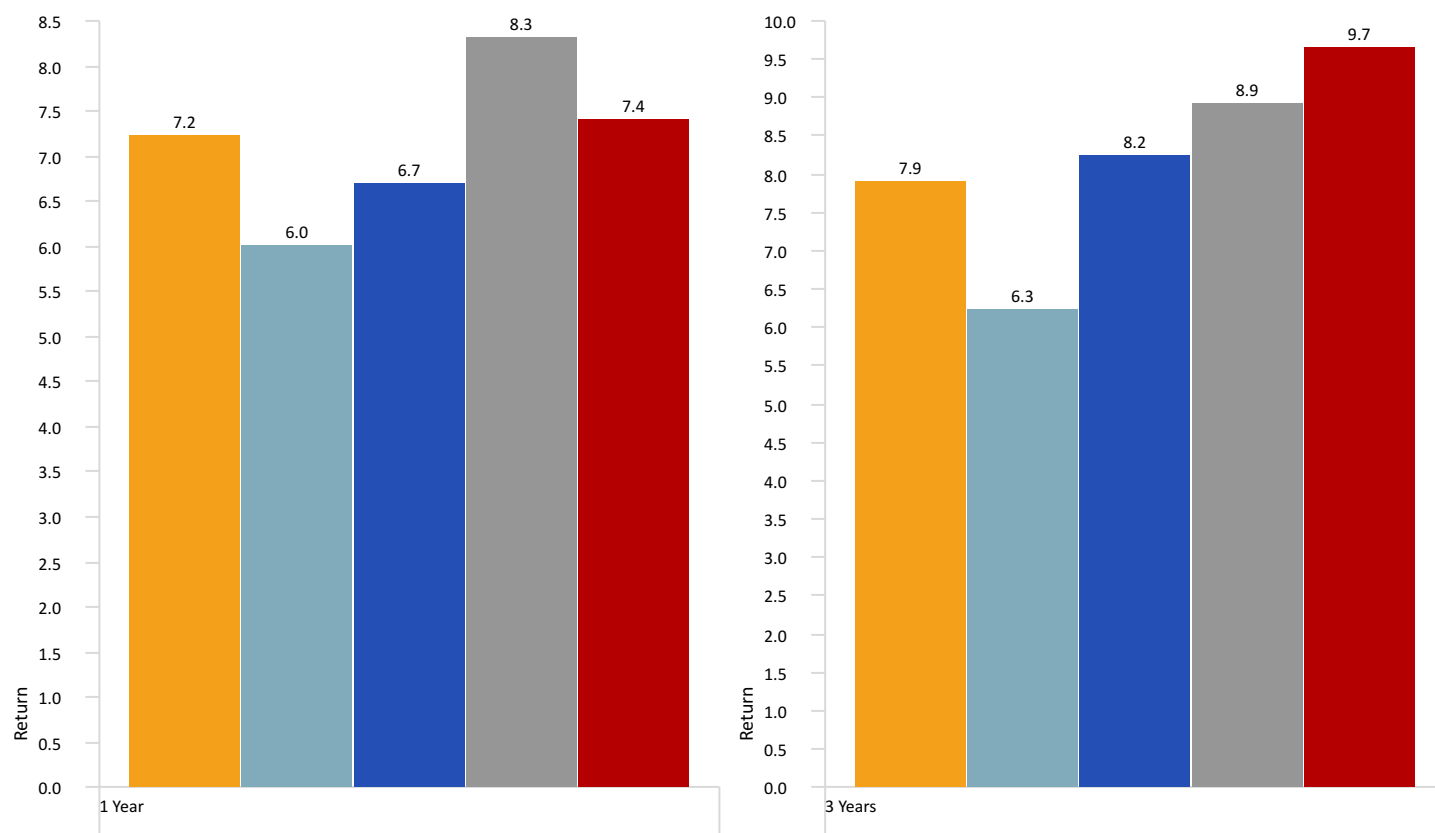
Trailing Returns as at 30 September 2016

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive Fund	9.1	9.5	12.2	—
NAM Coronation Capital Plus Fund	8.8	8.2	12.0	—
Prudential Namibia Inflation Plus Fund	8.3	10.2	13.1	11.0
Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund	9.0	9.9	11.7	10.8
Benchmark Retirement Fund Default Portfolio	12.5	12.2	15.3	12.2
NAM CPI	6.9	5.2	5.6	6.2

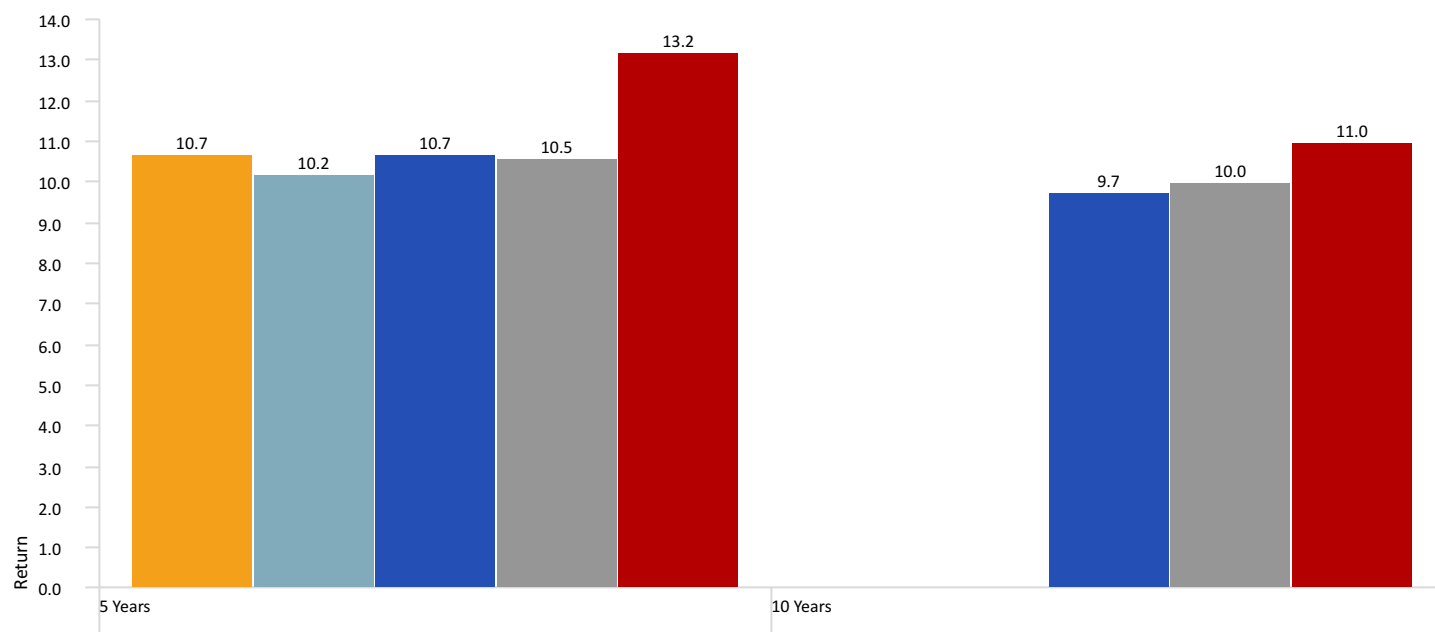
Performance Comparison



Moderate-Low Portfolios



1 year performance for the period ended 30 September 2017 3 years performance for the period ended 30 September 2017



5 & 10 years performance for the period ended 30 September 2017



 NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive Fund
 Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund

 NAM Coronation Capital Plus Fund
 Benchmark Retirement Fund Default Portfolio

 Prudential Namibia Inflation Plus Fund

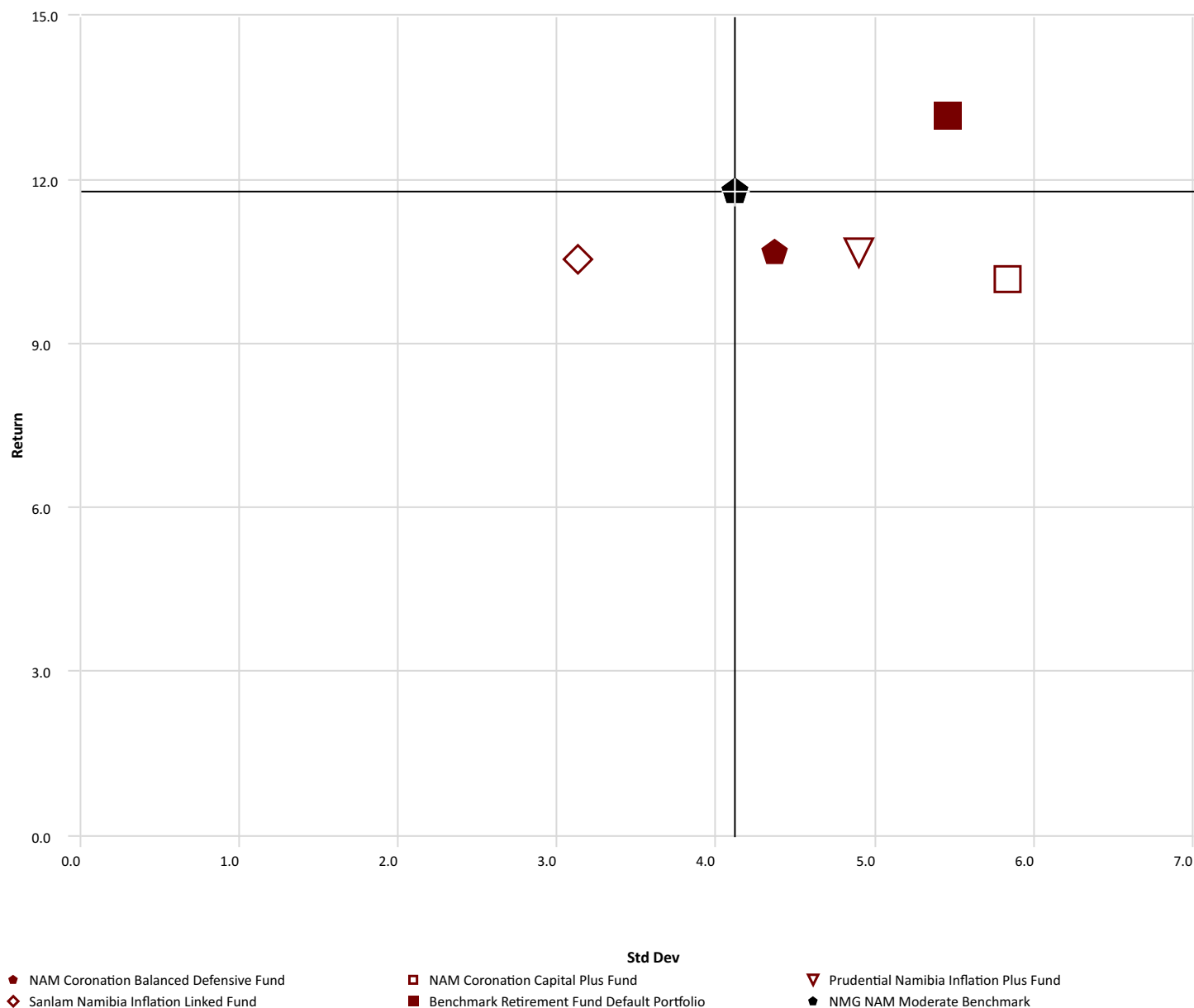
Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Portfolios: Volatility vs Return

The following graph illustrates the volatility and return statistics of the moderate low portfolios for a 5 year period. These returns are **gross** of all investment charges.

Risk-Reward

Time Period: 01 Oct 2012 to 30 Sep 2017



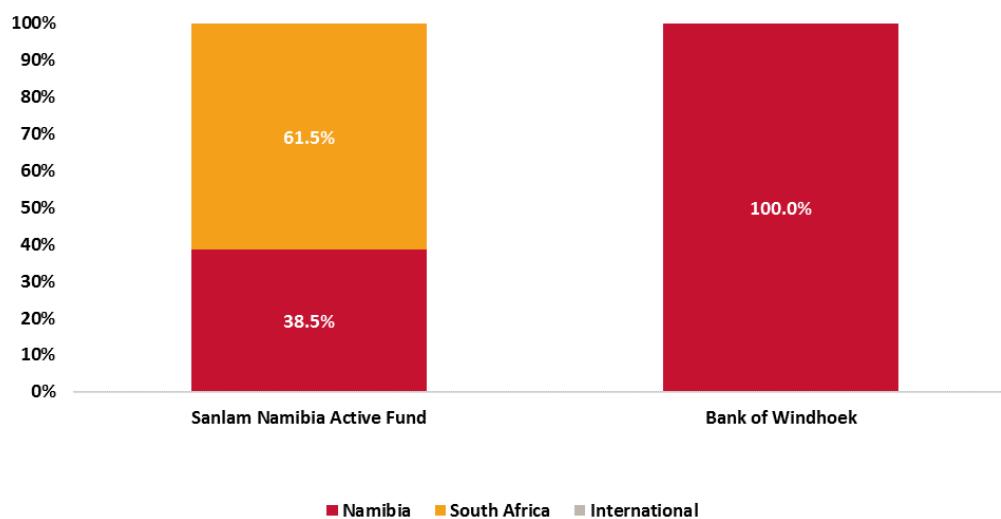
Performance Comparison

Low Risk and Capital Preservation Portfolios

Sanlam Namibia Active Fund	30 09 2017	30 09 2016	Change
Namibian Equities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Namibian Bonds	2.2%	2.1%	0.1%
Namibian Cash	36.3%	38.5%	-2.3%
Namibian Property	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Namibian Assets	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South African Equities	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%
South African Bonds	10.9%	12.9%	-2.0%
South African Cash	48.2%	44.9%	3.3%
South African Property	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%
International	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Asset Allocation	100.0%	100.0%	

The total Namibian exposure is 38.5% for the Sanlam Namibia Active Fund. The Money Market Fund is managed by Capricorn Asset Management and is mainly invested in Namibian & South African cash investments.

Geographical Split:



Performance Comparison

Low Risk and Capital Preservation Portfolios

Trailing Returns as at 30 September 2017

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Sanlam Namibia Active Fund	8.5	8.6	8.0	8.9
NAM CPI	5.6	5.3	5.3	6.1
NAM CPI + 1%	6.6	6.3	6.3	7.2
NAM CPI + 2%	7.7	7.4	7.4	8.2
Beassa 1-3 Yr TR ZAR	9.0	8.1	6.7	8.0

Trailing Returns as at 30 September 2016

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Sanlam Namibia Active Fund	9.4	8.2	8.1	—
NAM CPI	6.9	5.2	5.6	6.2
NAM CPI + 1%	8.0	6.2	6.6	7.3
NAM CPI + 2%	9.0	7.3	7.7	8.3
Beassa 1-3 Yr TR ZAR	8.0	6.8	6.8	7.9

Trailing Returns as at 30 September 2017

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Bank Windhoek	8.7	7.3	6.6	7.4
NAM CPI + 1%	6.6	6.3	6.3	7.2
IJG Money Market GR NAD	8.3	7.3	6.6	—

Trailing Returns as at 30 September 2016

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Bank Windhoek	7.1	6.3	6.0	7.4
NAM CPI + 1%	8.0	6.2	6.6	7.3
IJG Money Market GR NAD	7.3	6.4	6.1	—

Glossary

Asset Allocation: The weighting of assets in an investment portfolio amongst different asset classes (shares, bonds, property, cash, and international investments).

BEASSA All Bond Index (ALBI): Bond Exchange Actuarial Society of South Africa Index.

Balanced Fund: An investment portfolio that spreads its holdings over a range of asset classes, which typically include shares, fixed interest, property, international securities, and cash.

Benchmark: An index or other market measurement that is used by a fund manager as a yardstick to assess the risk and performance of a portfolio; for example, the All Share Index is a commonly used benchmark for Domestic Equity portfolios.

Bottom-up Analysis: A form of security analysis that begins with forecasting returns for individual companies, then moves to industries and, finally, the economy as a whole.

Capital Preservation Portfolio: Portfolios that provide investors with a 100% Capital Guarantee (i.e. initial investments + contributions + percentage of bonuses received).

FTSE/JSE All Share Index (ALSI): A “basket” of shares representing all the shares on the JSE. This index is used as a measurement to indicate price movements in the market.

Growth Style: Growth style managers identify companies with above average earnings growth, which they believe will be reflected by the price in future. These shares usually have a higher P/E ratio as the price is higher due to earnings being generated at a fast pace.

Growth at a Reasonable Price: An investment style in which the manager selects shares where the company is growing profits, but the share price is not over-priced relative to that growth or shares of which the P/E ratio is below that of the index.

Inflation (CPI): The consumer price index represents the increase in the price of a “basket” of basic goods and services e.g. food, petrol. It provides an indication as to how fast prices are increasing in the economy.

Institutional Investor: An organisation whose primary purpose in investment markets is to invest its own assets or those that it holds in trust for others. Institutional investors include fund managers, life companies, retirement funds, banks, etc.

JP Morgan Global Bond Index: An index which can be used to measure global bond market movements. Countries’ bonds across the globe form part of the index, each carrying a certain weight in the index.

Market Value Adjustment: A term used with smooth bonus products. All disinvestments which are not for benefit payment (ie switches, terminations) will be paid out at the lower of book or market value. Genuine benefit payments are defined to be payments iro resignation, death and retirement.

Median: The middle value that exceeds half of the values in the sample and which is exceeded by the other half. For example, if five items cost R20, R80, R100, R300, and R500 respectively, the median value would be R100, whereas the mean would be R200.

MSCI World Equity Index: An index which can be used to measure global market movements. Countries across the globe form part of the index, each carrying a certain weight in the index.

Glossary

NSX Index: A “basket” of shares representing all the shares on the Namibian Stock Exchange. This index is used as a measurement to indicate price movements in the market.

Price Earnings Ratio: A stock's market price divided by its current or estimated future earnings per share. The PE ratio is used by the investing public as a measure of the attractiveness of a particular share versus all other shares. The lower the ratio relative to the average of the share market, the lower the market's profit growth expectations.

Prudential Unit Trust: A unit trust which complies with Regulation 28 of the Pension Fund Act.

Regulation 28: The regulation in the Pension Fund Act providing guidelines for the investments of retirement funds.

Strategic Asset Allocation: The composition of an asset mix within a portfolio, constructed with the aim of meeting the long-term objectives of a fund, rather than being based on short-term views of relative performance of the various asset classes. Usually a benchmark is derived in this fashion.

STeFI: Short Term Fixed Interest Index. An index used to measure performance for short term (cash) investments.

Top Decile: A statistical measure dividing a sample into ten numerically equal groups. Thus, ‘top decile’ means the top 10% of a given sample.

Top-Down Analysis: A form of security analysis that begins with forecasting broad macroeconomic trends, then assessing the impact on industries and, finally, on individual companies.

Tactical Asset Allocation: A process by which the asset allocation of a fund is changed on a short-term basis to take advantage of perceived differences in relative values of the various asset classes. TAA can also be described as the variation of asset allocation around the strategic asset allocation.

Upper Quartile: A statistical measure dividing a sample into four numerically equal groups. Thus, ‘upper quartile’ means the top 25% of a given sample.

Value Style: Asset managers who have a value style identify shares which trade below intrinsic value in the belief that the share price will return to its intrinsic value. These securities usually have low prices relative to book value or earnings.

Volatility: A measure used to define risk which refers to the degree of fluctuation of returns over a specified period (normally short-term). The higher the volatility, the higher the fluctuation of returns which is associated with greater uncertainty of expected returns. This scenario is defined as being high risk.