



Benchmark Retirement Fund

Quarterly Investment Report: As at 31 March 2022

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Introduction

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%
Ninety One Namibia Managed Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
Old Mutual Namibia Balanced Fund*	Moderate	None	CPI+5%
Old Mutual Namibian Profile Pinnacle Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
M&G Namibian Balanced Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund	Moderate	None	CPI+5% to 6%
Hangala Capital Absolute Balanced Fund	Moderate	CPI+5%	CPI+5%
Benchmark Default Portfolio**	Moderate	-	CPI+5%
Old Mutual Namibia Absolute Stable Growth Fund***i	Moderate-Low	CPI+4.5%	CPI+4.5%
NAM Coronation Capital Plus Fund	Moderate-Low	CPI+4% (1 year)	CPI+4%
M&G Namibian Inflation Plus Fund	Moderate-Low	CPI+4%	CPI+4%
Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund ¹	Moderate-Low	CPI+4%	CPI+4%
NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive Fund	Moderate-Low	IJG Money Market + 3%	CPI+2% to 3%
Sanlam Namibia Absolute Return Plus Fund ¹	Low	CPI +2%	CPI +2%
Capricorn Stable Fund	Low	CPI+2% (2 years)	CPI +2%
Sanlam Namibia Active Fund	Low	1-3 year ALBI	CPI+1% to 2%
Old Mutual Namibia Nedbank Money Market Fund	Low	NAM Call Rate	CPI
Capricorn Investment Fund	Capital Preservation	7 day Repo Rate	CPI to CPI + 1%

*Segregated Portfolio

**The Benchmark Default Portfolio is a combination of Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund (Segregated) (50%), Prudential Namibia Inflation Plus Fund (25%) and Sanlam Inflation Linked Fund (25%).

***This is a 80% guaranteed portfolio and has an additional capital charge over and above the investment fees. This portfolio is closed for new investments since May 2020.

i- Insurance Policy.

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:

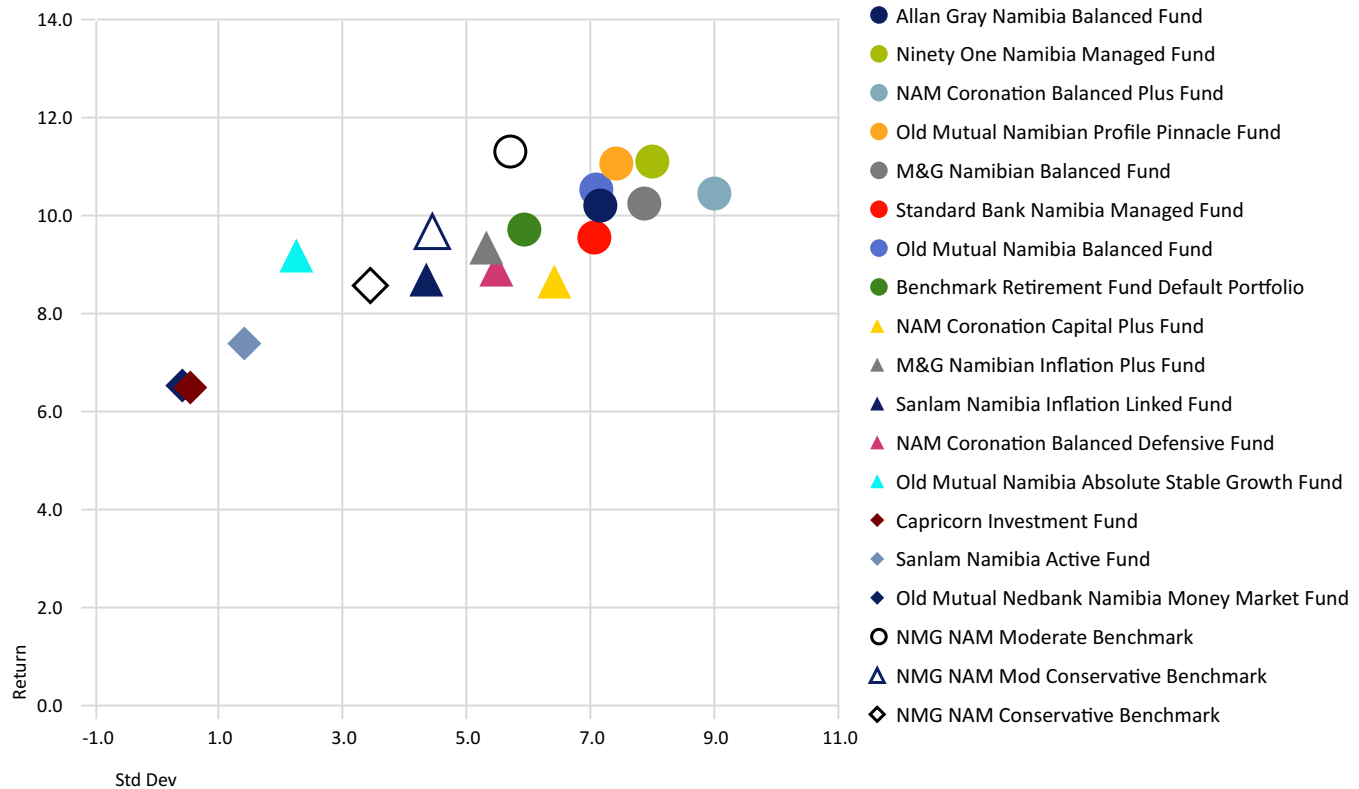
- **Aggressive risk portfolios:** Short term negative returns are possible with this type of portfolio. Exposure to equities (shares) is normally maximised for these types of portfolios in order to achieve the return objective. Maximisation of equity exposure however takes place within the prudential 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.

Introduction

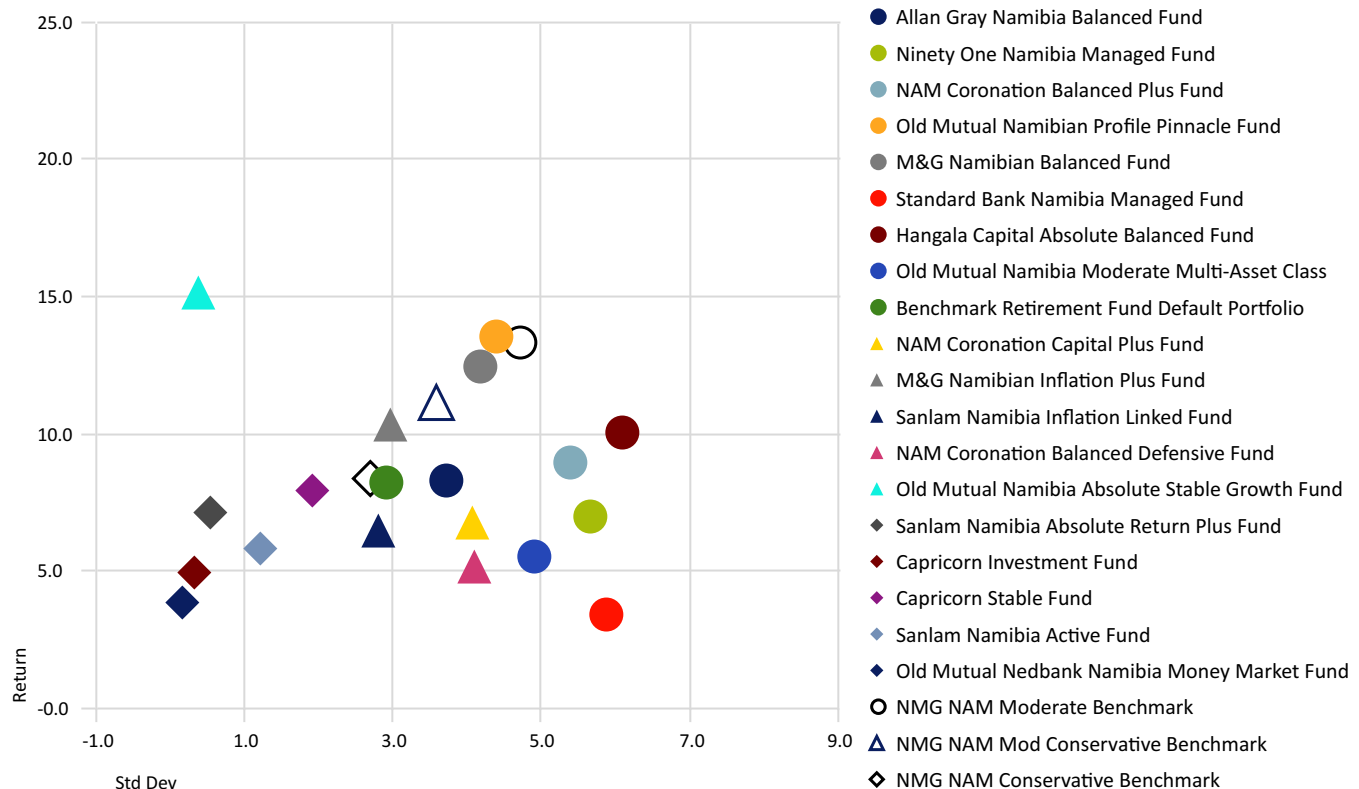
Risk-Reward - Over the long term

Time Period: 01 Apr 2012 to 31 Mar 2022



Risk-Reward - Over the short term

Time Period: 01 Apr 2021 to 31 Mar 2022



Market Overview

Markets

After a strong year in 2021, 2022 started off weak. The S&P 500 closed the quarter as the first loss-making quarter in 2 years, down almost 5%. For South African investors, this was compounded by a stronger Rand over the quarter which saw the S&P return **-12.65%** in Rand terms for the quarter ending 31 March 2022!

The only sectors in the US to post a gain in Q1 2022 were Energy (+37.66%) and Utilities (+3.97%), on the back of higher commodity (particularly oil) prices as well as increased defensiveness on the back of tighter policy and global risk aversion.

These themes carried over into the South African market. Stronger commodity prices buoyed the Rand and general sentiment. The JSE marched onward to establish a new record high in March 2022 before retreating as global sentiment around the war in Ukraine as well as impending rate hikes from major central banks, weighed on risk appetite.

This saw a positive gain of 3.84% from the JSE All Share Index for the first quarter, with large losses in the Industrials sector (-13.88%), largely driven by Naspers/Prosus. These were offset by gains in the Resources sector (+18.18%) and Financials (+20.18%).

In Namibia, the quarterly trends were similar, with an outperformance among the financial (+25.15%) and resources (+21.06%) stocks, leading the NSX Overall (+21.18%) to outperform its South African counterpart. However, the NSX Local index continued to lag in a continuation of trends persisting from last year.

On an asset class basis, SA equities still outperformed bonds and cash, although, on a risk-adjusted basis, they performed less favorably. The global reversal in risk sentiment has been sharp and pronounced, favoring value stocks and defensives like utilities. A rising rate environment is usually bullish for financials, which while proving true in Southern Africa, appears to be failing globally as economic growth concerns and risks of a recession appear to be driving the narrative. Tech stocks and growth stocks with extended valuations have been the main pressure points overall.

Sharply higher oil prices on the back of the Russia-Ukraine war, have extended inflationary risks, and have favored oil exporters. However, if sustained, it will flow through into a large drag on global growth in the coming months. The outsized performance of this sector relative to peers is highly vulnerable to any correction in global oil prices, either related to higher output from OPEC or from a decline in demand, and will remain a focal area.

The Rand has been a stellar performer among the EM FX basket along with the Brazilian Real, largely supported by a bullish outlook for commodities supporting their respective trade balances. The Rand also benefits from being a liquid EM currency market as an alternative to its less liquid peers in its respective time zone. These include the Turkish Lira and Russian Ruble, but also Eastern European currencies like the Polish Zloty and Hungarian Forint.

Economy

In the most recent update from the IMF, growth numbers for 2021 were finalised and forecasts were updated. In 2021, the UK, Eurozone, and China surprised on the upside, while SA, Namibia, and the US disappointed at the margins. That said, the most material changes have been to the outlook for 2022 and beyond.

The war in the Ukraine has resulted in a sharp contraction in expectations for Eurozone, US, and UK growth specifically. Russian growth was also revised sharply lower by around 11.4% with the proviso that the situation remains fluid with further downside likely in the event of a more protracted conflict.

China's growth has been revised lower and is also impacted by a resurgence of COVID, with many large cities, including Shanghai under intense lockdowns, given China's stated 'Zero Covid' policy. US growth expectations were revised lower as well. The likely impact of protracted supply chain issues, as well as significantly tighter monetary policy, are likely driving factors. In the US, mid-term elections are likely to lower the probability of further fiscal stimulus in 2022.

Regional divergences in the growth outlook may well result in divergent policy paths. The risks of uneven and asynchronous global growth, as we have previously highlighted, have come to the fore. While not part of the IMF's growth base case, the risk of stagflation (characterized by persistent low growth and high inflation) in many major economies has escalated.

Inflation

Inflation has continued to escalate, pushing to multi-decade highs. With US inflation now at 8.5% year on year, the rhetoric from U.S. policymakers has certainly escalated. This is in stark contrast to the commentary out of the European Central Bank. These divergences are not related to the fact that inflation in the Eurozone is any lower than in the US.

Eurozone inflation is currently at 7.4%. As such, the differential tone from policymakers is largely a result of differentiated exposures to the war in the Ukraine and the commensurate growth outlook and risks.

Common inflationary pressures previously highlighted, like supply chain challenges, as well as sticky and high commodity prices, have meant that inflation has remained higher for longer. Conceptually, it is important to differentiate between Core CPI and Headline CPI. Headline CPI is what drives policy and is of course the focal point. However, one should also consider core inflation which strips out the impact of fuel and food, to develop a sense of the underlying health of the consumer and consumer demand.

These issues have impacted developed and emerging markets alike. Namibian inflation remained relatively stable at 4.5% in March after a brief uptick in January to 4.6%. These levels are still elevated and are the highest since 2019. A surge in transportation inflation (+13.8% on the back of higher fuel prices) was offset by a relatively benign increase in housing and utilities (+1.3%), which make up over 28% of the Namibian CPI basket.

In general, while we would expect some base effects to start to come through on inflation, these have been pushed out to the second half of the year given the price pressures resulting from the Russia-Ukraine war.

Policy rates, yields, and the yield curve

The US Federal Reserve appears to be in the driving seat in setting the tone for tighter monetary policy. Following tough rhetoric at the tail end of 2021, the US FED not only tapered its bond purchases as announced but also announced that it would begin shrinking its balance sheet from May (quantitative tightening). The Fed's Balance sheet currently sits at around \$9 trillion.

Over and above this, the Fed has commenced its hiking cycle with a 25bps hike at its March meeting. More recently, commentary from Fed speakers indicates that hikes in increments above 25bps (possibly 50bps for now) were also on the table as the Fed tried to catch up with taming inflation.

The Atlanta Fed's Shadow rate aims to quantify the Fed funds rate when below 0.25%, as it was over the last several years. If one uses this to quantify the scale of tightening thus far, rates have already escalated from a 2021 low of -2% to current levels around 0.25%.

US yields have been volatile around duration. The US 30Y/10Y spread has moved to close to zero with the market watching for an inversion as a precursor to a recession. However, the 10Y/1Y remains well above this at around 80bps. As such, it remains to be seen if US policymakers will hike their economy into a recession. Much will depend on the pace and scale of hikes in the coming months. There are usually 12-18-month lags from policy changes to the real economy. With US long bond yields close to 3%, these are close to the long-term neutral rates, with significantly tighter policy a material risk to the growth outlook in 12-18 months' time.

Not all central banks are aligned. Canada's central bank opted for a more hawkish 50bps hike at its last meeting. The Bank of England hiked by 25bps for a third consecutive time. The ECB has held off on rate hikes, for now, haunted by its policy missteps of rate hikes around the time of the Eurozone debt crisis. However, it has indicated that it may consider hikes later in the year once its bond purchase program has been wound down.

After keeping rates on hold in 2021, the Bank of Namibia commenced rate hikes at its February meeting, increasing the repo rate from 3.75% to 4%. The decision cited the appropriateness of the move in maintaining the 1-1 peg between the South African rand and the Namibian dollar as well as the underlying health of the Namibian economy. (It subsequently followed up with another 25 bps hike at its April meeting.)

Market Overview

Periodic Table

Best	Namibia: Local 27.7	Namibia: Financials 25.1	Namibia: Local 34.3	Namibia: Basic Materials 166.1	Namibia: Basic Materials 32.6	Namibia: Basic Materials 32.3	Namibia: Basic Materials 29.1	Namibia: Basic Materials 28.9	Namibia: Basic Materials 41.3	Namibia: Financials 25.1
	Namibia: Consumer Staples 24.1	Namibia: Consumer Staples 25.0	Namibia: Consumer Staples 10.0	Namibia: Overall 27.8	Namibia: Consumer discretionary 29.6	Namibia: Consumer Staples 16.1	Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 12.1	Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 14.4	Namibia: Overall 33.9	Namibia: Overall 21.2
	Namibia: Financials 21.5	Namibia: Local 23.5	Namibia: IJG Money Market 6.5	Namibia: Local 15.2	Namibia: Financials 27.5	Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 11.0	Namibia: Consumer Staples 9.7	Namibia: Consumer discretionary 6.1	Namibia: Consumer Staples 32.6	Namibia: Basic Materials 21.1
	Namibia: IJG Money Market 5.4	Namibia: Overall 13.7	Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 1.1	Namibia: Financials 14.1	Namibia: Overall 26.4	Namibia: IJG Money Market 7.8	Namibia: IJG Money Market 7.5	Namibia: IJG Money Market 5.8	Namibia: Consumer discretionary 32.4	Namibia: Consumer discretionary 18.0
	Namibia: Overall 4.9	Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 8.8	Namibia: Consumer discretionary -1.7	Namibia: Consumer Staples 13.9	Namibia: Local 14.1	Namibia: Local 7.2	Namibia: Overall 4.6	Namibia: Overall -2.0	Namibia: Financials 22.7	Namibia: Consumer Staples 12.3
	Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 4.5	Namibia: IJG Money Market 5.8	Namibia: Financials -4.6	Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 11.7	Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 13.1	Namibia: Overall 4.5	Namibia: Local 3.0	Namibia: Consumer Staples -10.2	Namibia: Local 21.6	Namibia: IJG Money Market 1.2
	Namibia: Basic Materials -10.1	Namibia: Consumer discretionary 5.4	Namibia: Overall -17.8	Namibia: Consumer discretionary 11.2	Namibia: IJG Money Market 8.3	Namibia: Financials 1.5	Namibia: Financials -1.9	Namibia: Local -22.2	Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 4.4	Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 0.0
Worst	Namibia: Consumer discretionary -20.9	Namibia: Basic Materials -5.5	Namibia: Basic Materials -63.3	Namibia: IJG Money Market 7.6	Namibia: Consumer Staples -7.0	Namibia: Consumer discretionary -9.4	Namibia: Consumer discretionary -34.7	Namibia: Financials -22.4	Namibia: IJG Money Market 4.2	Namibia: Local -2.1
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	YTD

Namibian Indices

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Namibia: Basic Materials	21.1	21.1	46.4	33.8	36.6	14.2
Namibia: Consumer discretionary	18.0	18.0	31.7	9.1	2.3	5.6
Namibia: Financials	25.1	25.1	49.8	6.1	9.0	12.0
Namibia: Consumer Staples	12.3	12.3	51.9	9.2	9.8	15.6
Namibia: Local	-2.1	-2.1	21.5	-2.3	2.0	13.2
Namibia: Overall	21.2	21.2	47.7	17.6	16.8	12.0
Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond)	0.0	0.0	5.8	8.8	10.4	9.2
Namibia: IJG Money Market	1.2	1.2	4.4	5.6	6.5	6.4

Market Overview

RSA Headline Indices

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
RSA: All Share	3.8	3.8	18.6	14.2	11.4	11.9
RSA: SWIX	5.7	5.7	12.9	10.6	8.3	10.7
RSA: Capped SWIX	6.7	6.7	20.4	11.9	8.1	10.6
RSA: Top 40 (Large Caps)	3.6	3.6	17.6	14.9	12.3	12.2
RSA: Mid Cap	6.9	6.9	26.0	9.9	5.5	9.4
RSA: Small Cap	4.0	4.0	36.5	17.9	5.9	11.1
RSA: Listed Property	-1.3	-1.3	27.1	-3.8	-4.9	5.0
RSA: Resources	18.2	18.2	31.7	26.9	26.2	9.6
RSA: Industrials 25	-13.9	-13.9	-4.7	7.7	5.5	12.3
RSA: Financial 15	20.2	20.2	49.7	7.6	8.6	11.2
RSA: All Bond Index	1.9	1.9	12.4	8.4	8.9	8.1
RSA: Inflation Linked Bonds	0.3	0.3	10.8	7.2	5.1	6.1
RSA: STeFI Composite (Cash)	1.0	1.0	3.9	5.2	6.1	6.1

Consumer Price Index

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years
Namibia CPI	1.8	1.8	4.5	3.3	3.6

Commodities

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Gold	-1.5	-1.5	13.7	15.0	11.2	8.3
Platinum	-6.2	-6.2	-17.7	5.4	2.6	1.3
Copper	-2.3	-2.3	15.6	17.3	14.0	8.9
Oil	27.0	27.0	68.1	16.9	17.4	5.2

International Indices

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
USA: S&P 500	-12.7	-12.7	14.4	19.4	18.0	22.3
UK: FTSE 100	-8.4	-8.4	9.6	5.7	7.4	11.6
Japan: Nikkei 225 Average	-15.3	-15.3	-12.4	8.7	10.2	15.7
MSCI Emerging Markets	-15.1	-15.1	-14.2	3.0	5.4	7.6
MSCI World	-13.1	-13.1	9.5	16.1	15.0	18.9
MSCI All Country World	-13.3	-13.3	6.6	14.8	14.1	17.9
USA: DJ Industrial Average	-12.2	-12.2	6.0	13.1	15.4	20.3

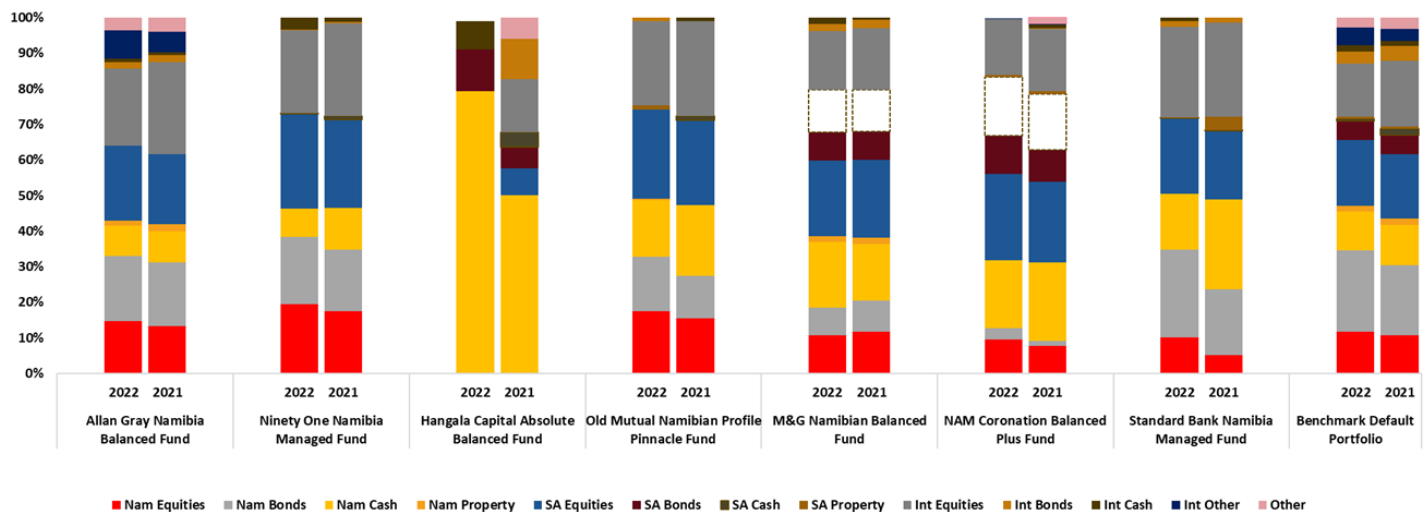
Global Fixed Income

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
FTSE World Government Bond Index	-12.7	-12.7	-7.6	0.5	2.7	6.4
JP Morgan 6 Months Cash	-8.3	-8.3	-0.8	1.8	3.4	8.1

Performance Comparison

Moderate Risk Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 31 March 2022 as compared to 31 March 2021



Notes 31 March 2022:

- Allan Gray: International Other represents Property, Hedged Equity & Commodities
- Allan Gray: Other represents SA and Namibia Commodities
- Allan Gray: International Equity represents Net Equity
- Default: International Other represents Property, Hedged Equity and Commodities.
- NAM Coronation Balanced: Other represents Commodities and preference shares and International Other represents property and commodities.
- NAM Coronation and Prudential 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.
- Negative allocation to an asset class is represented by dashed bars.
- Hangala Absolute: Other represents Preference shares and investment in a clean energy and infrastructure fund

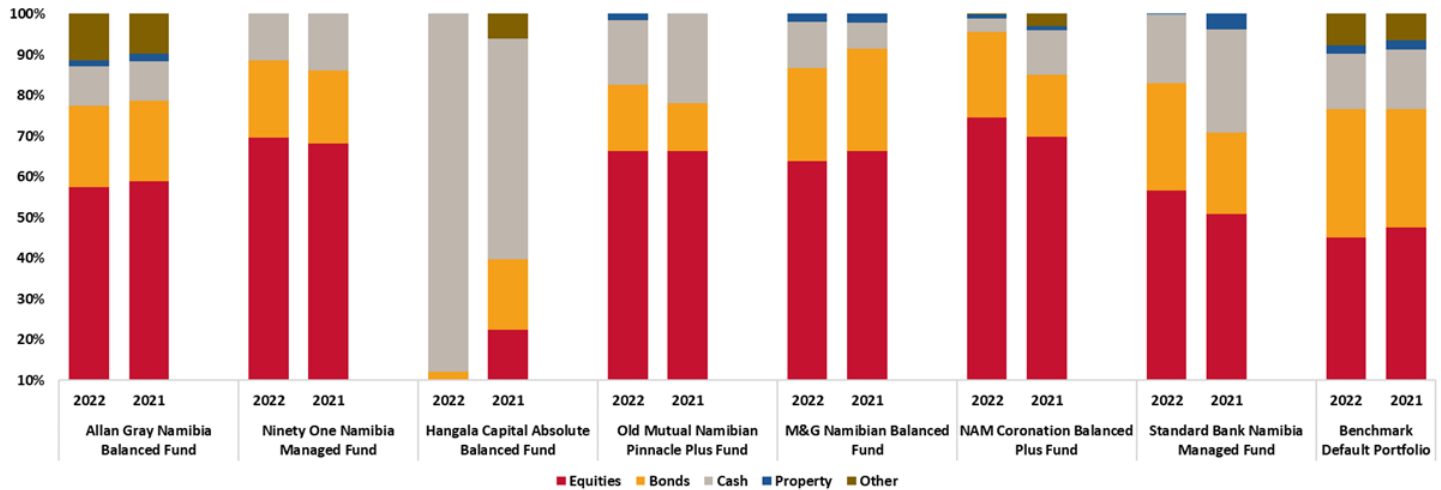
Notes 31 March 2021:

- Allan Gray: International Other represents Property, Hedged Equity & Commodities
- Allan Gray: Other represents SA and Namibia Commodities
- Allan Gray: International Equity represents Net Equity
- Default: International Other represents Property, Hedged Equity and Commodities.
- NAM Coronation Balanced Plus: Other represents Commodities and International Other represents Property.
- NAM Coronation and Prudential 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.
- Negative allocation to an asset class is represented by dashed bars.
- Hangala Absolute: Other represents Preference shares and investment in a clean energy and infrastructure fund

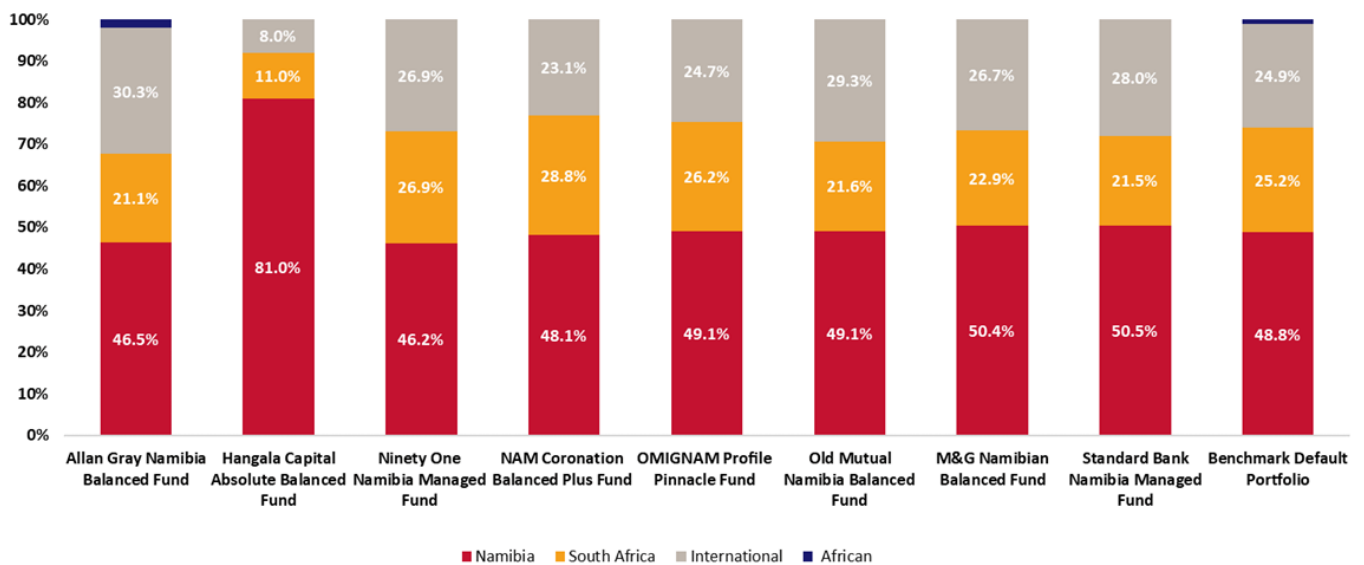
Performance Comparison

Moderate Risk Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 31 March 2022 as compared to 31 March 2021



Geographical Split as at 31 March 2022:



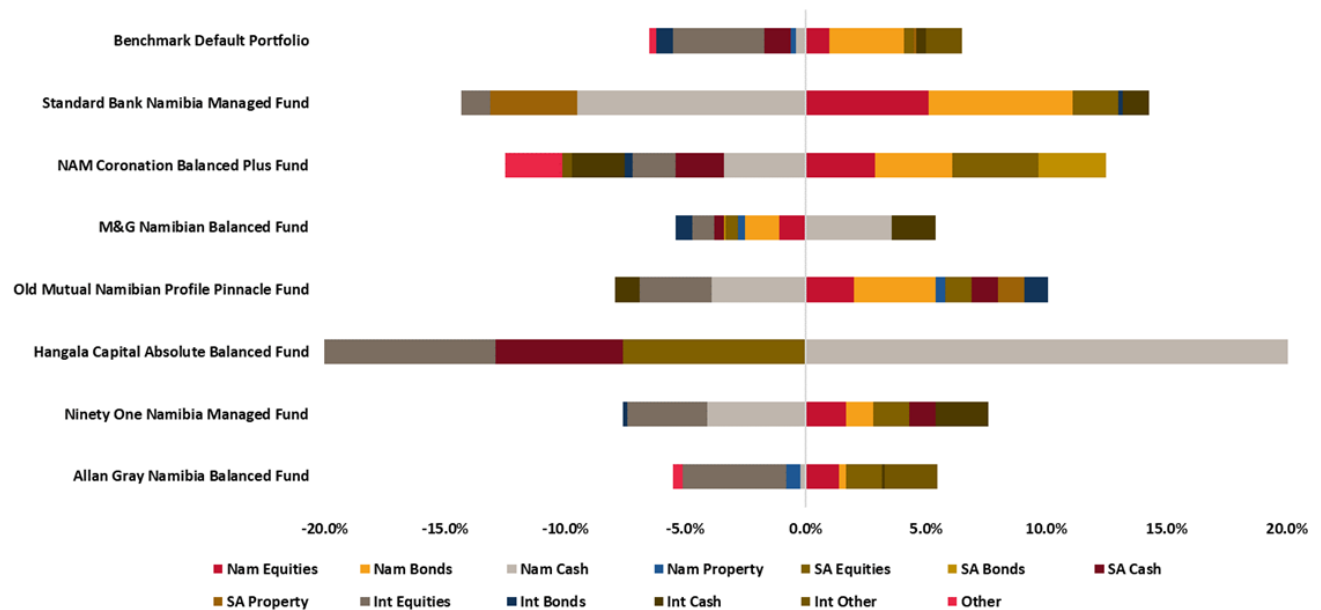
Notes:
 Allan Gray: 2.1% African
 Benchmark Default: 1.1% African

Performance Comparison

Moderate Risk 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 **31 March 2022**. 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 Hangala Capital Absolute Fund made the biggest change to their portfolio over the last year, with a large shift from Int Equities, SA Cash and SA Equities into Cash. This large movement is due to the underlying co-manager of the Fund changing, and the change will be effective at the end of April 2022. M&G made the fewest changes to their portfolio over the last year, similar to the last quarter. Overall, excluding the Hangala Capital Absolute Fund restricting movement, the largest quantitative changes in the majority of portfolios was an increase in exposure to Namibian Bonds, and a reduction in the Namibian cash. All Managers reduced their position in International Equities, but this would be from the poor international equity performance over the quarter. It is important to take cognizance of the fact that these changes are not only due to active management decisions made by the underlying managers, but also due to market movements.

Performance Comparison

Moderate Risk Portfolios

Trailing Returns as at 31 March 2022

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund	8.3	6.4	6.4	10.2
Hangala Capital Absolute Balanced Fund	10.1	8.4	7.7	—
NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund	8.9	9.8	8.0	10.4
Ninety One Namibia Managed Fund	7.0	8.8	8.5	11.1
Old Mutual Namibia Balanced Fund*	5.5	7.4	8.3	10.5
Old Mutual Namibian Profile Pinnacle Fund	13.5	10.2	9.2	11.0
Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund	3.4	7.0	7.9	9.5
M&G Namibian Balanced Fund	12.5	8.9	8.4	10.2
Benchmark Retirement Fund Default Portfolio	8.2	6.6	6.7	9.7
NMG SA Moderate Benchmark	12.8	11.7	10.2	11.2
NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark	13.3	11.4	11.4	11.3
FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR	18.6	14.2	11.4	11.9
NAM CPI + 6%	10.8	9.5	9.8	10.9

*Investment by Benchmark into the fund was only made at the end of May 2021. Returns beyond that period are for illustrative purposes.

Trailing Returns as at 31 March 2021

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund	16.1	6.2	5.6	10.7
Hangala Capital Absolute Balanced Fund	31.7	7.3	6.0	—
NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund	36.4	8.6	6.5	10.4
Ninety One Namibia Managed Fund	23.6	9.6	7.5	11.4
Old Mutual Namibia Balanced Fund*	22.2	8.5	8.2	11.1
Old Mutual Namibian Profile Pinnacle Fund	27.2	8.2	7.5	10.8
Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund	20.4	9.8	7.4	10.5
M&G Namibian Balanced Fund	27.9	7.2	6.8	9.7
Benchmark Retirement Fund Default Portfolio	15.5	6.5	5.8	10.1
NMG SA Moderate Benchmark	29.4	10.1	8.4	11.1
NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark	25.1	10.4	10.2	10.9
FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR	54.0	9.7	8.2	10.8
NAM CPI + 6%	9.3	9.5	10.3	11.2

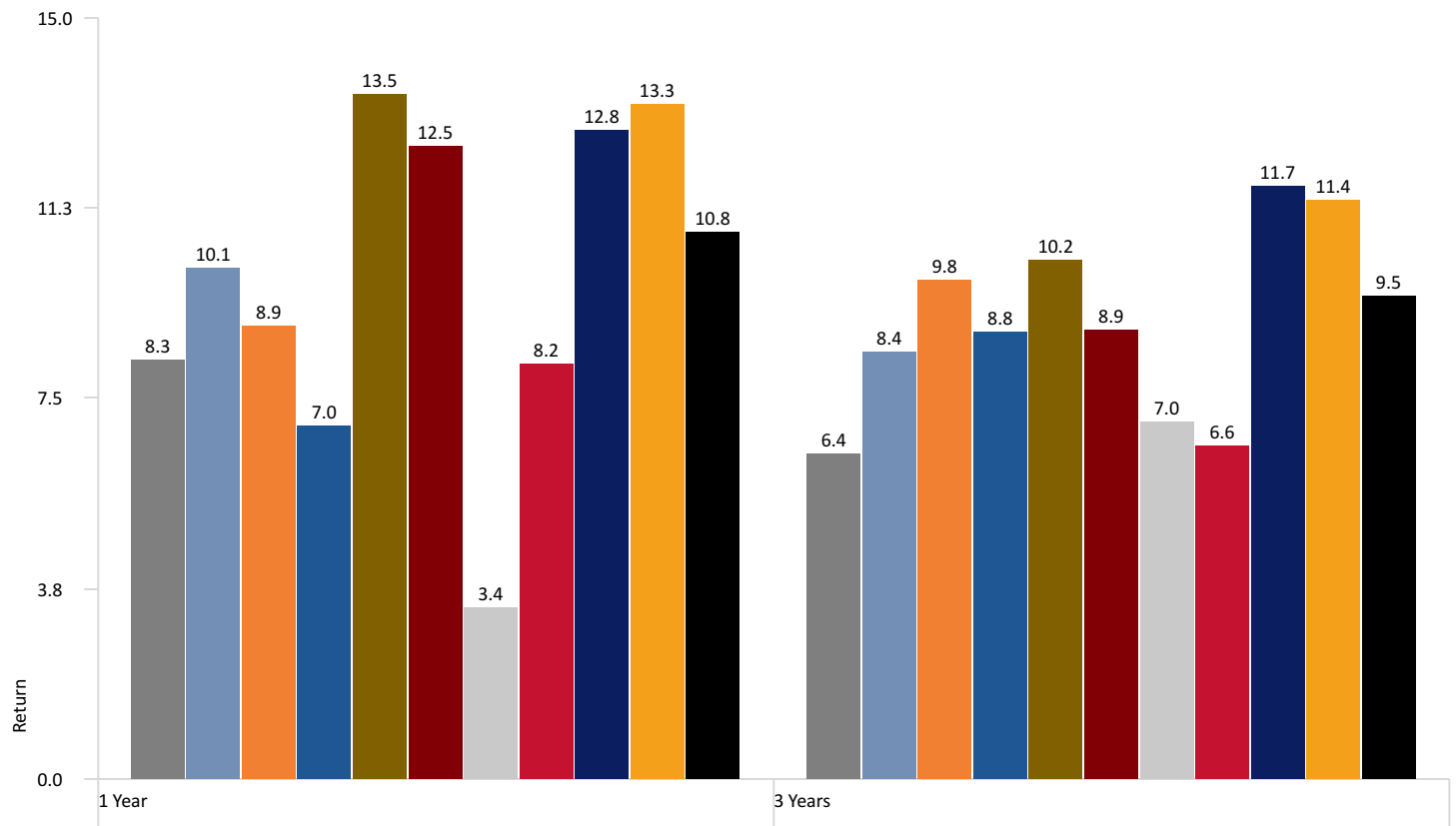
*Investment by Benchmark into the fund was only made at the end of May 2021. Returns beyond that period are for illustrative purposes.

The returns for the Default Portfolio and the Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund (segregated) are received from Retirement Fund Solutions. The returns for the Old Mutual AGP portfolios are sourced from the NMG Survey data. The remaining returns are net money-weighted rate of return values calculated by NMG Investment Consultants from the data provided by the individual asset managers.

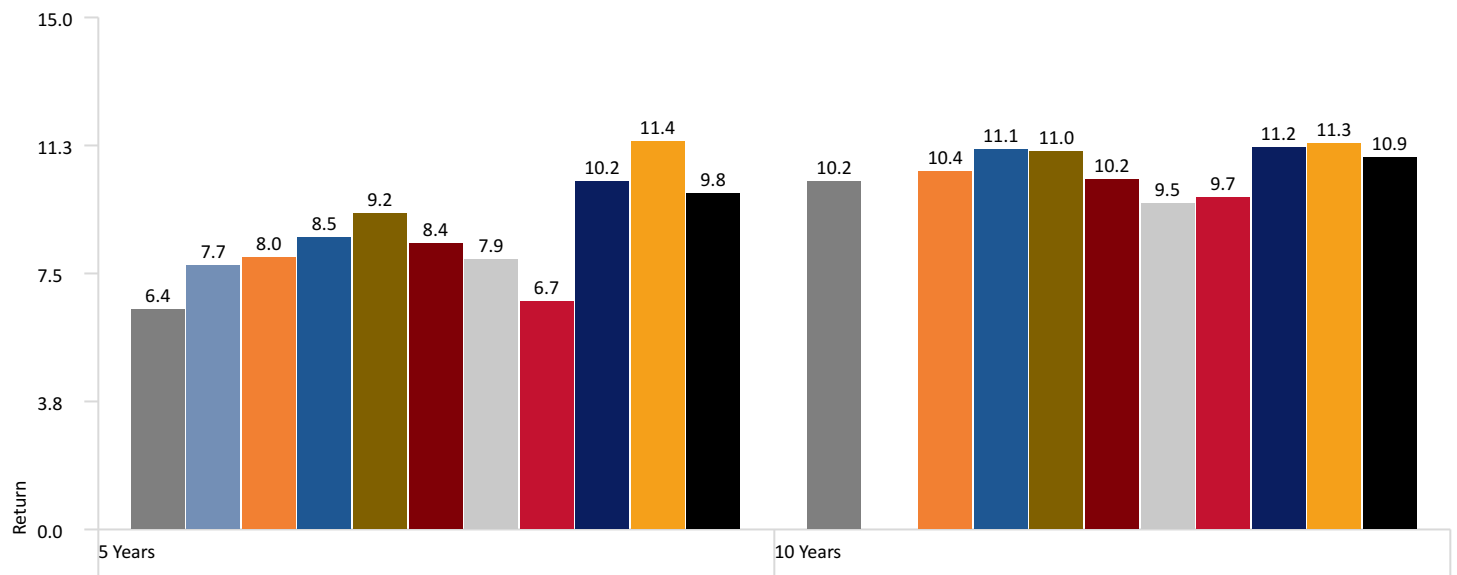
Performance Comparison

Moderate Risk Portfolios

1 & 3 year performance for the period ended 31 March 2022



5 & 10 years performance for the period ending 31 March 2022



Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund
 Ninety One Namibia Managed Fund
 Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund
 NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark

Hangala Capital Absolute Balanced Fund
 Old Mutual Namibian Profile Pinnacle Fund
 Benchmark Retirement Fund Default Portfolio
 NAM CPI + 6%

NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund
 M&G Namibian Balanced Fund
 NMG SA Moderate Benchmark

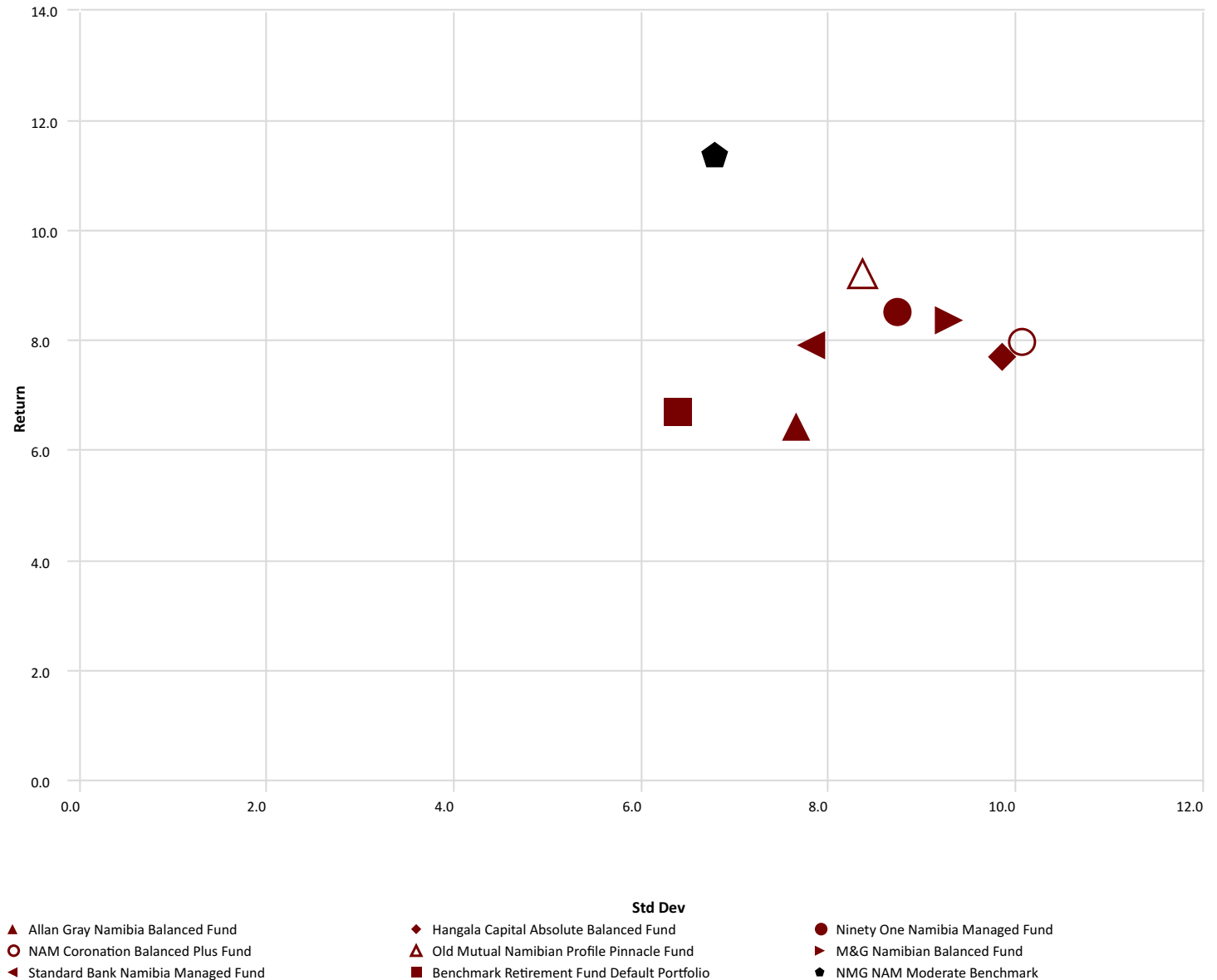
Performance Comparison

Moderate Risk 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 **net** of all investment charges.

Risk-Reward

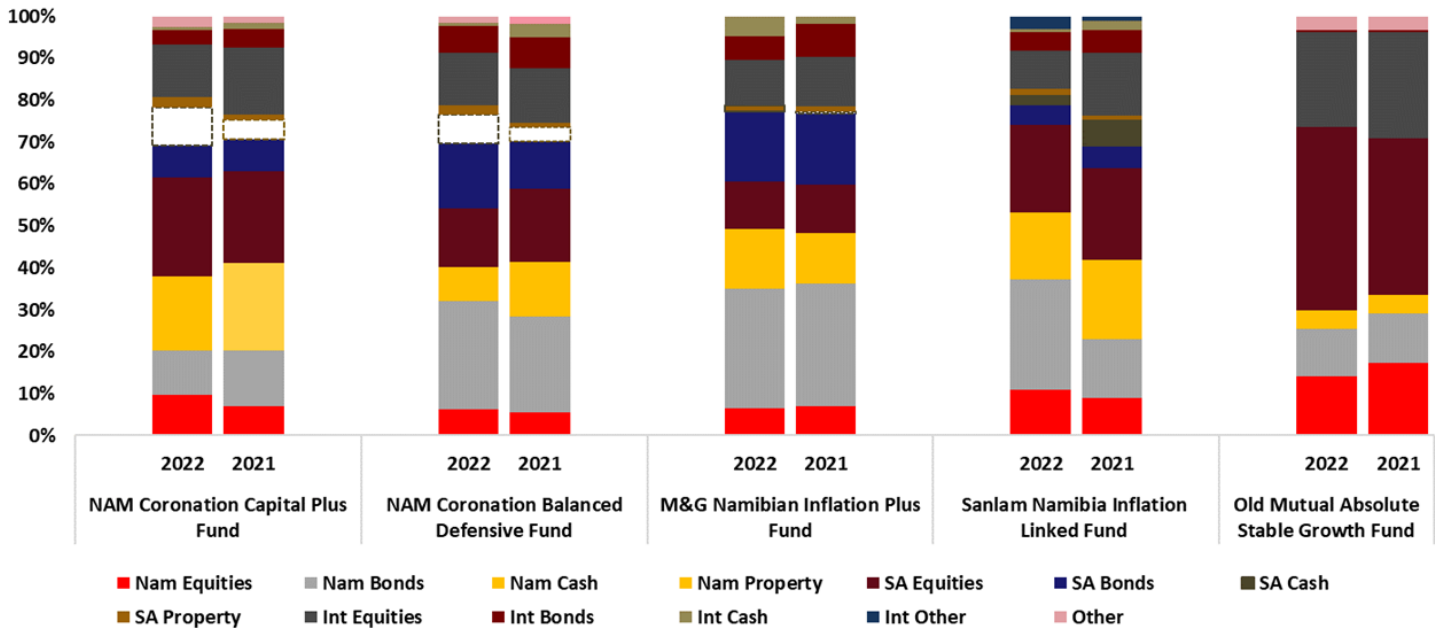
Time Period: 01 Apr 2017 to 31 Mar 2022



Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Risk Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 31 March 2022 as compared to 31 March 2021



Notes 31 March 2022:

1. NAM Coronation Capital Plus: International Other represents Commodities
2. Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked: International Other represents Property
3. NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive SA Cash position includes an **off-set or "Notional Cash value"** for all derivative effective exposure.
4. NAM Coronation Capital Plus SA Cash position includes an **off-set or "Notional Cash value"** for all derivative effective exposure.
5. NAM Coronation Capital Plus & NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive: SA & NAM Other represents Commodities, Preference shares and other securities
6. Old Mutual Stable Growth: Other represents Namibian Alternative Investments

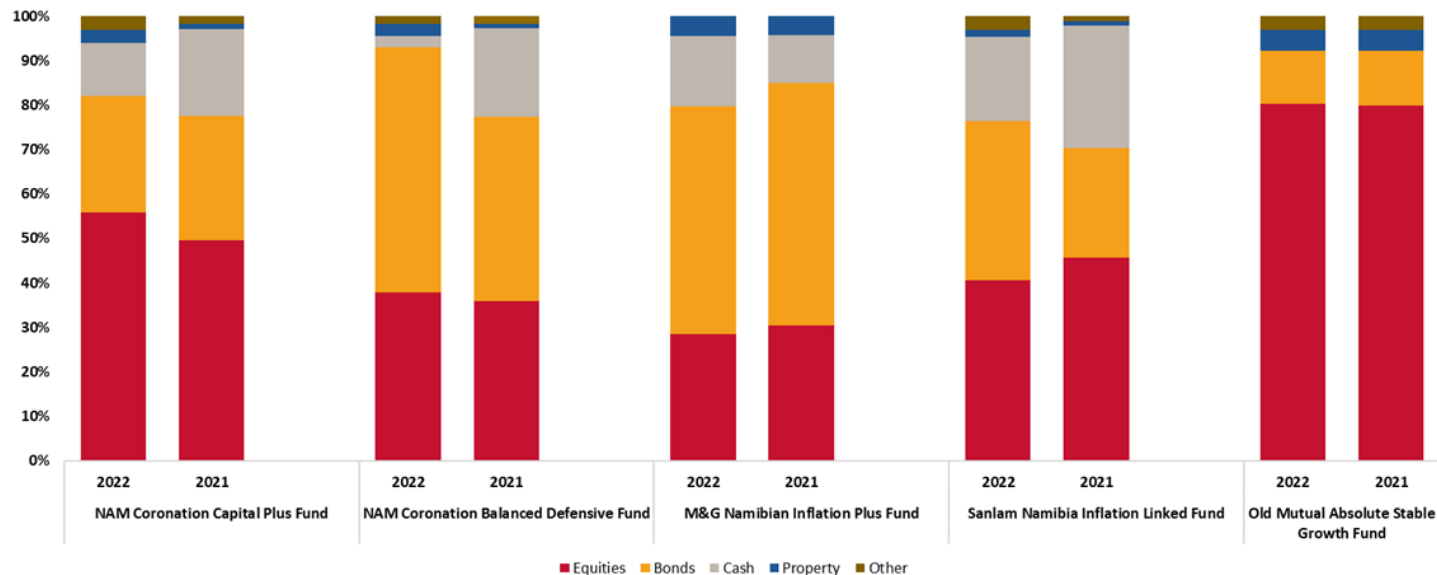
Notes 31 March 2021:

1. NAM Coronation Capital Plus: International Other represents Commodities
2. Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked: International Other represents Property
3. NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive NAM Cash position includes an **off-set or "Notional Cash value"** for all derivative effective exposure.
4. NAM Coronation Capital Plus SA Cash position includes an **off-set or "Notional Cash value"** for all derivative effective exposure.
5. NAM Coronation Capital Plus & NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive: SA & NAM Other represents Commodities, Preference shares and other securities
6. Old Mutual Stable Growth: Other represents Namibian Alternative Investments

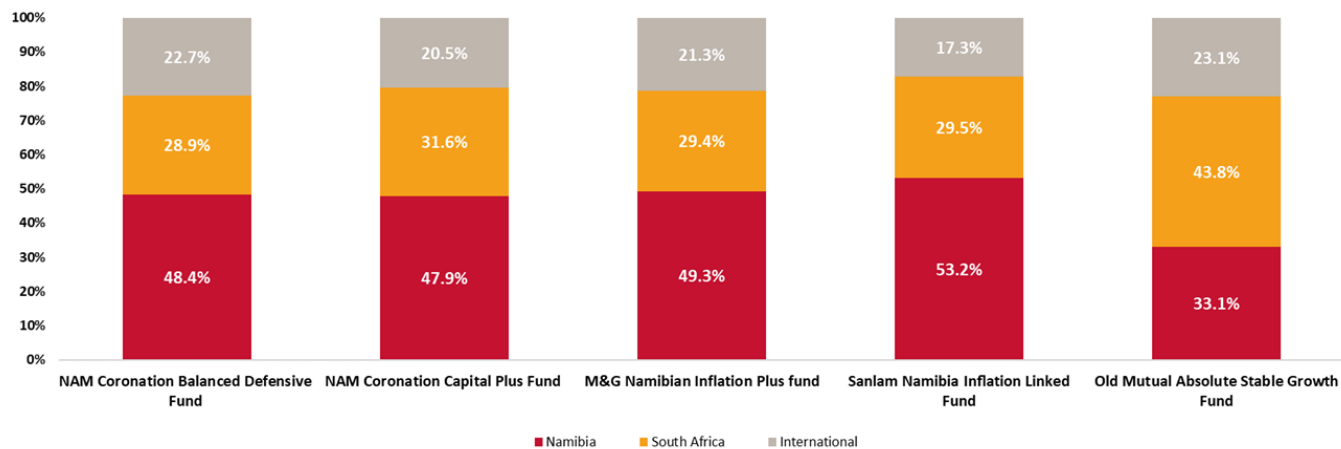
Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Risk Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 31 March 2022 compared 31 March 2021



Geographical Split as at 31 March 2022:



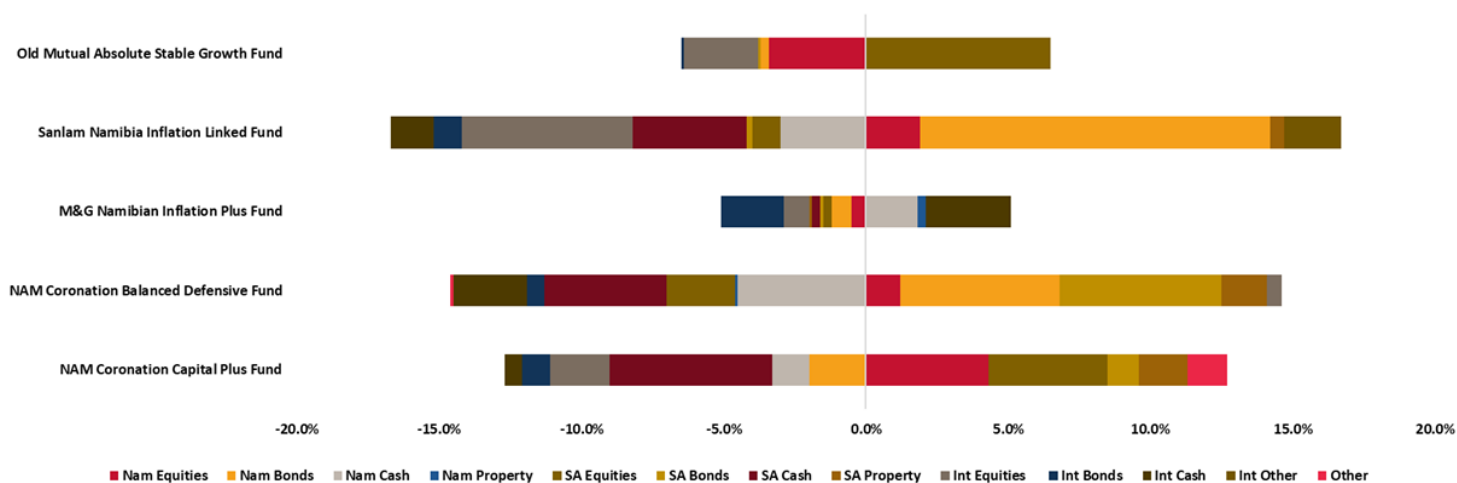
*Note: Sanlam and Old Mutual portfolios are classified as insurance policies and therefore their Namibian exposure is managed in accordance with the life company's balance sheet exposure

Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Risk 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 **31 March 2022**. 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 Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund made the biggest change to their portfolio over the last year, with the major change being the increase in Namibian Bonds. The M&G Namibian Inflation Plus Fund made the fewest changes over the last year. Similar to the Moderate Portfolios,, the largest quantitative changes in the majority of portfolios were an increase in exposure to Namibian Bonds, and a reduction in Cash (Both Namibian and South African). All Managers decreased their position in International Bonds once again. It is important to take cognizance of the fact that these changes are not only due to active management decisions made by the underlying managers, but also due to market movements.

Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Risk Portfolios

Trailing Returns as at 31 March 2022

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive Fund	5.2	7.0	6.8	8.9
NAM Coronation Capital Plus Fund	6.8	8.3	6.7	8.6
M&G Namibian Inflation Plus Fund	10.3	6.9	7.3	9.3
Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund	6.4	7.1	7.0	8.7
Old Mutual Absolute Stable Growth Fund	15.1	6.8	7.0	9.2
NMG NAM Mod Conservative Benchmark	11.1	9.9	10.3	9.7
NAM CPI + 4%	8.7	7.5	7.7	8.8

Trailing Returns as at 31 March 2021

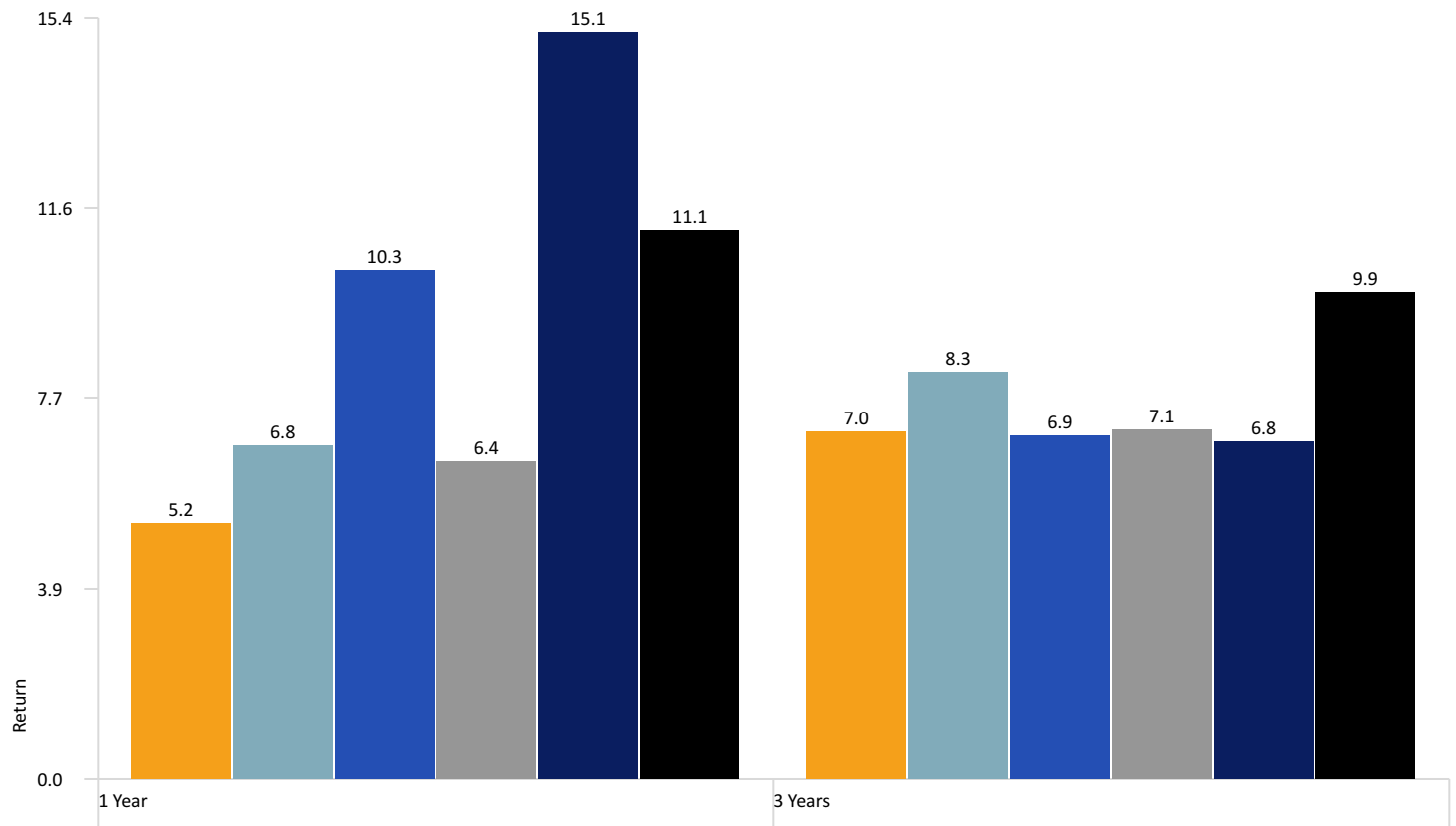
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive Fund	21.5	8.4	6.9	9.6
NAM Coronation Capital Plus Fund	24.1	8.3	6.3	9.0
M&G Namibian Inflation Plus Fund	15.8	6.3	5.9	9.5
Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund	15.1	8.0	6.9	9.3
Old Mutual Absolute Stable Growth Fund	1.3	3.5	5.5	9.2
NMG NAM Mod Conservative Benchmark	20.4	9.1	9.5	9.5
NAM CPI + 4%	7.3	7.5	8.3	9.1

The returns for the Old Mutual AGP portfolios are sourced from the NMG Survey data. The remaining returns are net money-weighted rate of return values calculated by NMG Investment Consultants from the data provided by the individual asset managers.

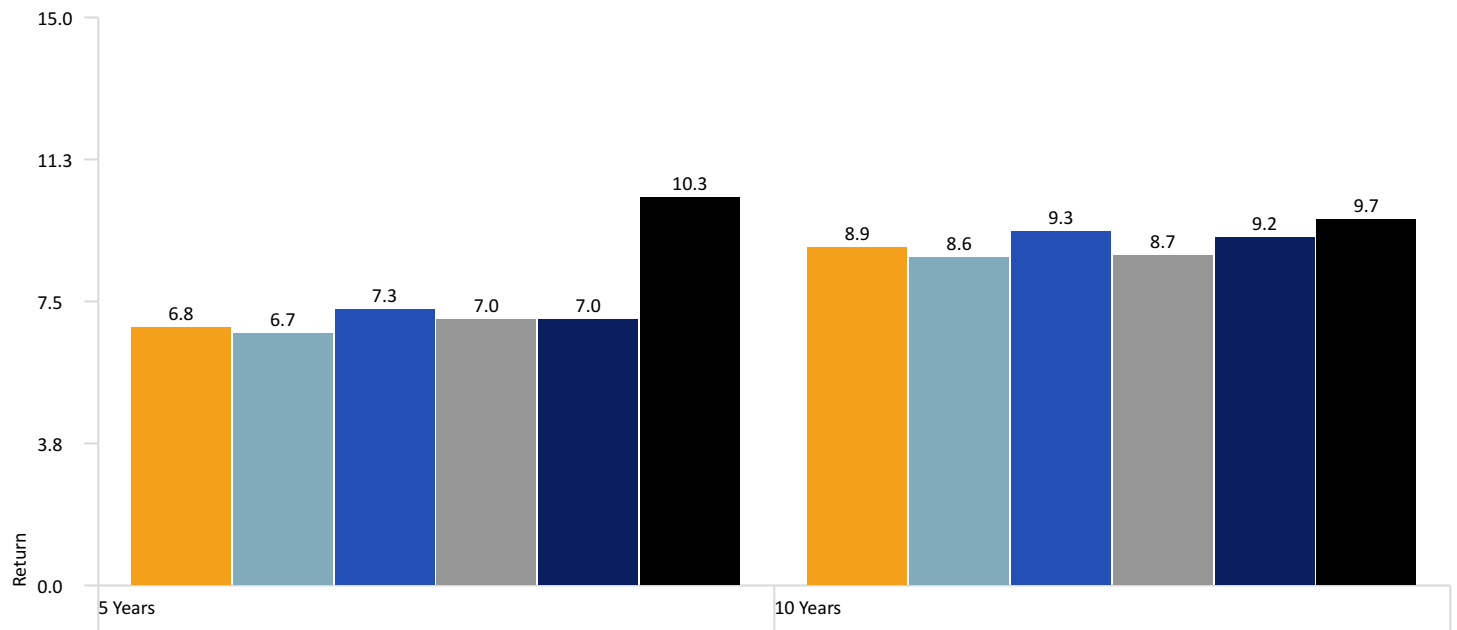
Performance Comparison



Moderate-Low Risk Portfolios



1 & 3 year performance for the period ended 31 March 2022





5 & 10 years performance for the period ended 31 March 2022



 NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive Fund
 Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund

 NAM Coronation Capital Plus Fund
 Old Mutual Absolute Stable Growth Fund

 M&G Namibia Inflation Plus Fund
 NMG NAM Mod Conservative Benchmark

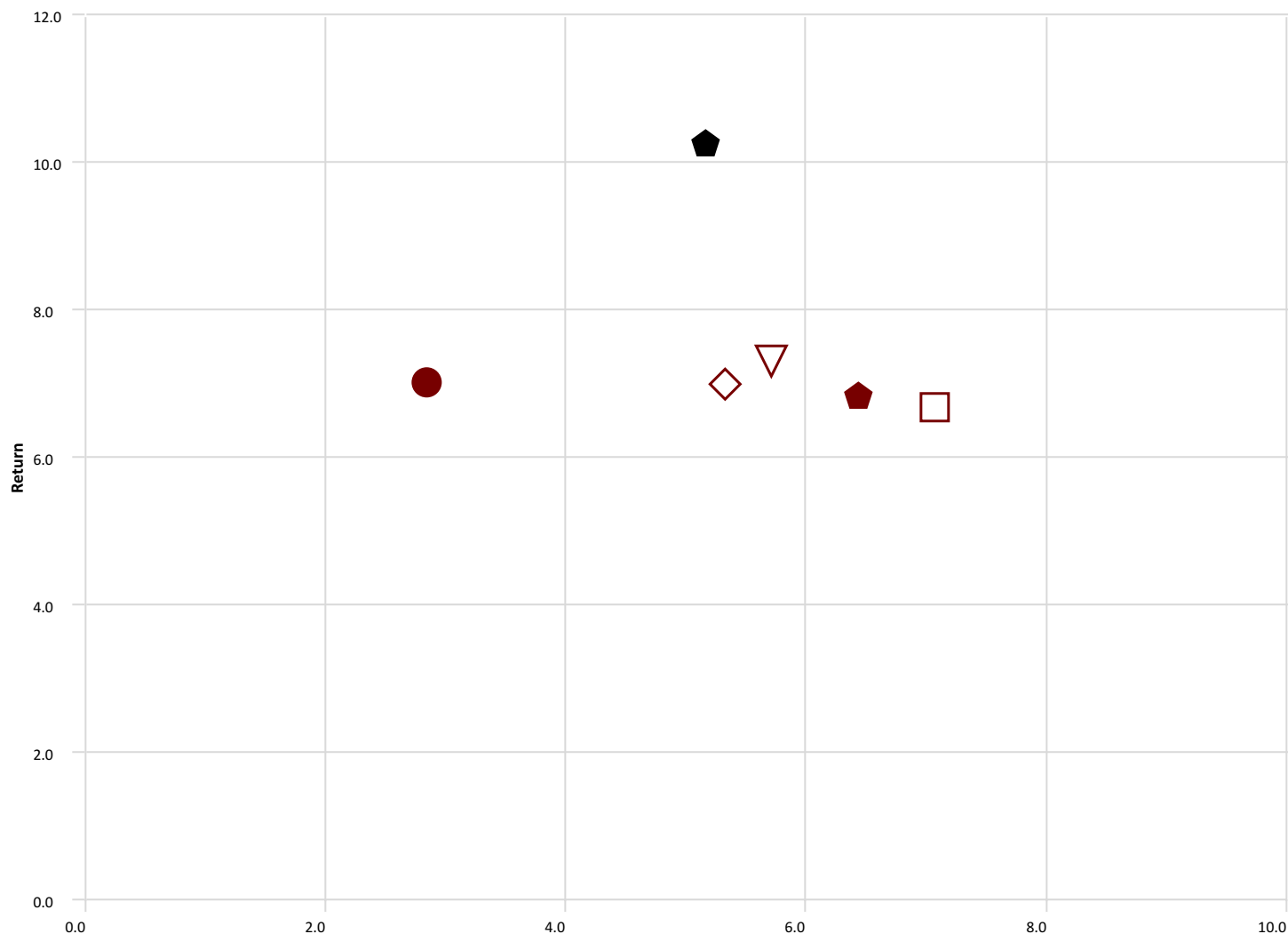
Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Risk 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 **net** of all investment charges.

Risk-Reward

Time Period: 01 Apr 2017 to 31 Mar 2022

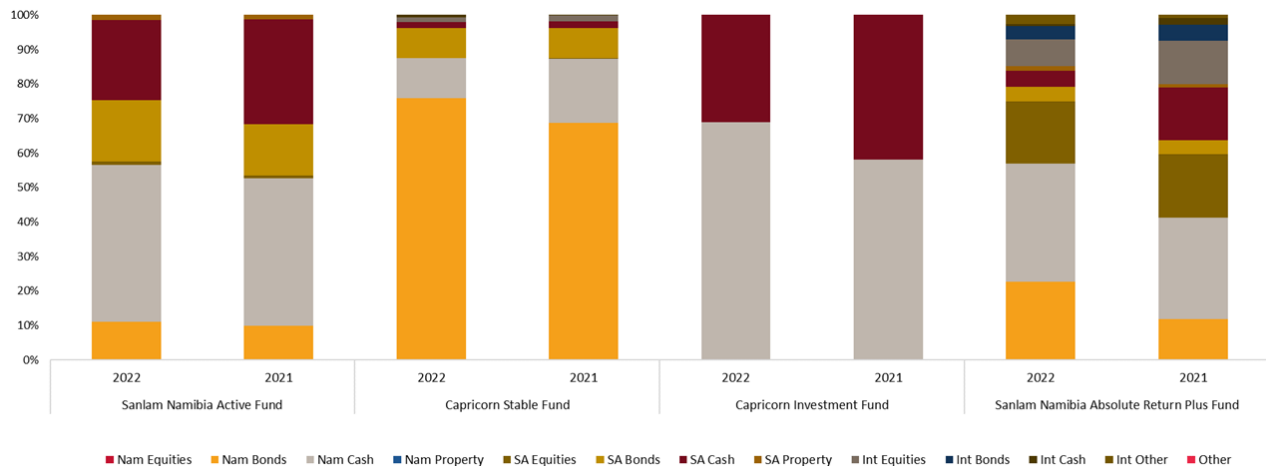


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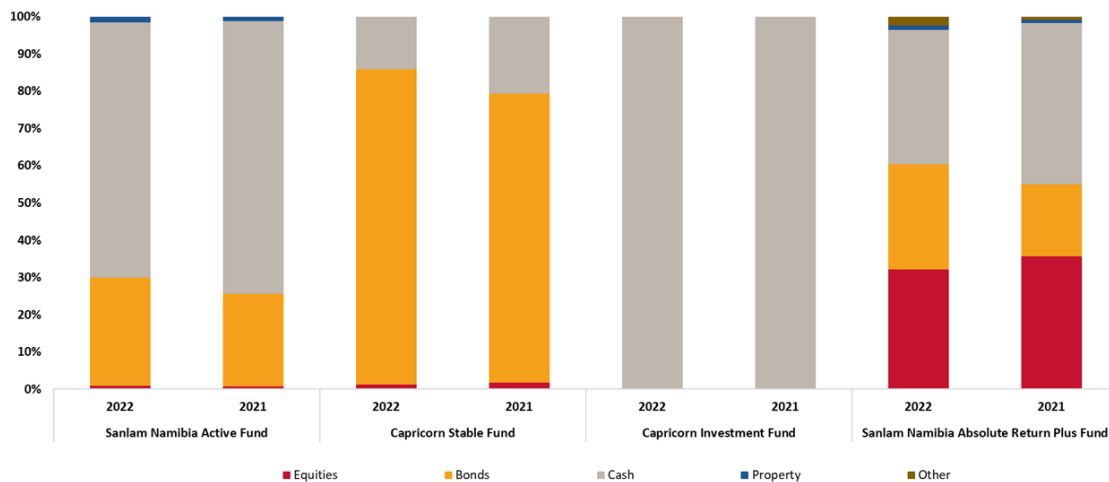
Performance Comparison

Low Risk and Capital Preservation Portfolios

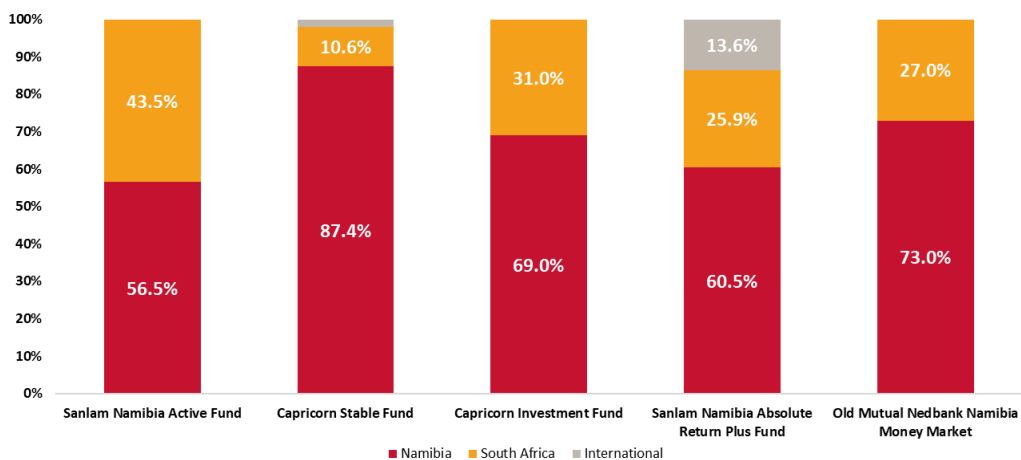
Asset Allocation as at 31 March 2022 as compared to 31 March 2021



The total Namibian exposure is 56.5% for the Sanlam Namibia Active Fund. The Capricorn Stable fund is a multi-asset low risk fund. 87.4% of the funds assets are currently invested in Namibian assets. The Money Market Fund (Capricorn Investment Fund) is managed by Capricorn Asset Management and is mainly invested in Namibian & South African cash investments. The Sanlam Namibia Absolute Return Plus fund is a low risk smoothing product with 54.4% exposure to Namibian assets.



Geographical Split as at 31 March 2022:



*The Sanlam Namibia Absolute Return Plus fund is classified as an insurance policy and therefore their Namibian exposure is managed in accordance with the life company's balance sheet exposure.

Performance Comparison

Low Risk and Capital Preservation Portfolios

Trailing Returns as at 31 March 2022

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Capricorn Stable Fund*	7.9	7.7	7.8	—
Sanlam Namibia Absolute Return Plus Fund**	7.1	6.8	6.5	—
Sanlam Namibia Active Fund	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.4
NAM CPI	4.5	3.3	3.6	4.6
NAM CPI + 2%	6.6	5.4	5.7	6.7
FTSE/JSE ALB 1-3 Yr TR ZAR	5.7	7.5	8.1	7.4

*Investment by Benchmark into the fund was only made at the end of March 2019. Returns beyond that period are for illustrative purposes.

**Investment by Benchmark into the fund was only made during June of 2019. Returns beyond that period are for illustrative purposes.

Trailing Returns as at 31 March 2021

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Capricorn Stable Fund*	11.6	6.8	7.9	—
Sanlam Namibia Absolute Return Plus Fund**	4.6	6.1	6.3	—
Sanlam Namibia Active Fund	8.0	6.5	7.4	7.7
NAM CPI	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.9
NAM CPI + 2%	5.2	5.4	6.2	7.0
FTSE/JSE ALB 1-3 Yr TR ZAR	10.0	8.4	8.8	7.8

*Investment by Benchmark into the fund was only made at the end of March 2019. Returns beyond that period are for illustrative purposes.

**Investment by Benchmark into the fund was only made during June of 2019. Returns beyond that period are for illustrative purposes.

Trailing Returns as at 31 March 2022

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Capricorn Investment Fund	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.5
Old Mutual Nedbank Namibia Money Market*	3.9	5.4	6.4	6.5
NAM CPI + 1%	5.5	4.4	4.6	5.6
IJG Money Market GR NAD	4.4	5.6	6.5	6.4

*Investment by Benchmark into the fund was only made at the end of December 2020. Returns beyond that period are for illustrative purposes.

Trailing Returns as at 31 March 2021

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Capricorn Investment Fund	5.2	6.7	7.3	6.6
Old Mutual Nedbank Namibia Money Market*	4.8	6.8	7.3	6.7
NAM CPI + 1%	4.2	4.4	5.1	5.9
IJG Money Market GR NAD	5.1	6.7	7.3	6.6

The returns are net money-weighted rate of return values calculated by NMG Investment Consultants from the data provided by the individual asset managers.

Performance Comparison

Unlisted Investments

Trailing Returns as at 31 March 2022

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	01 Jan 2016 - 31 Mar 2022
Allegrow Fund*	-22.9	-7.9	-1.2	-1.9
Caliber Capital Fund (A)	6.7	7.5	7.9	6.6
IJG Frontier Investment Fund	14.8	-10.2	-8.3	-5.4
NAM CPI + 4.5%	9.2	8.0	8.3	9.3

Due to the illiquid nature of unlisted investments, returns over shorter time periods may not be a true reflection of the funds' performance over that period.

*Fair value adjustment in September 2021.

Trailing Returns as at 31 March 2021

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	01 Jan 2016 - 31 Mar 2021
Allegrow Fund	-1.2	1.1	2.8	2.7
Caliber Capital Fund (A)	6.5	8.6	6.9	6.6
IJG Frontier Investment Fund	-12.8	-20.1	-9.6	-8.8
NAM CPI + 4.5%	7.8	8.0	8.8	9.3

Due to the illiquid nature of unlisted investments, returns over shorter time periods may not be a true reflection of the funds' performance over that period.

The returns are net money-weighted rate of return values calculated by NMG Investment Consultants from the data provided by the individual asset managers.

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 greater stability in returns and aim to preserve capital. These portfolios experience less volatility and may or may not have an underlying guarantee.

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 N\$20, N\$80, N\$100, N\$300, and N\$500 respectively, the median value would be N\$100, whereas the mean would be N\$200.

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 13 of the Pension Fund Act.

Regulation 13: 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.



Appendix A: Replacement Ratios

The following table represents some salary replacement ratios:

Assumed NET Contributions towards retirement i.e. AFTER all costs for risk and administration etc. (as % of pensionable salary)					
Assumed Investment Return for 30 years before retirement (after fees)	8%	10%	12%	14%	16%
CPI + 5%	47%	59%	70%	82%	94%
CPI + 4%	39%	49%	59%	69%	79%
CPI + 3%	33%	42%	50%	58%	67%
CPI + 2%	28%	35%	42%	50%	57%

The Trustees consider an appropriate post retirement income to be 60% of pre-retirement pensionable income after 30 years of service (assuming that 2% accumulates for each year of service). This ratio is defined as the salary replacement ratio. The above table shows a range of ratios for various net retirement funding contribution rates in relation to real investment returns, assuming retirement at age 60. Other assumptions are:

Pre-retirement:

- **Real rate of return before retirement is dependent on the investment portfolio chosen;**
- Salaries are assumed to increase in line with price inflation. In order to assess the impact of a salary increase of 1.0% per annum above inflation, one needs to look at a 1.0% per annum lower real return (e.g. if the targeted real rate of return on the selected investment portfolio is CPI + 4% then one needs to look at the results of CPI + 3% in the above table to see the salary replacement ratio if salaries increase 1.0% per annum above price inflation);
- No break in service or 100% preservation of accumulated fund credit where there is a change of employer;
- Full fund credit available on retirement (one-third and two-thirds) is used to generate the pension; and
- Effect of tax is not taken into account.

Post retirement

- Single life with-profit annuity is purchased at age 60 years; and
- Allowance for future pension increases is approximately 2/3rds of price inflation.