



Benchmark Retirement Fund

Quarterly Investment Report: As at 30 September 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%
Ninety One Namibia Opportunity Fund*	Aggressive	CPI+6%	CPI+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:

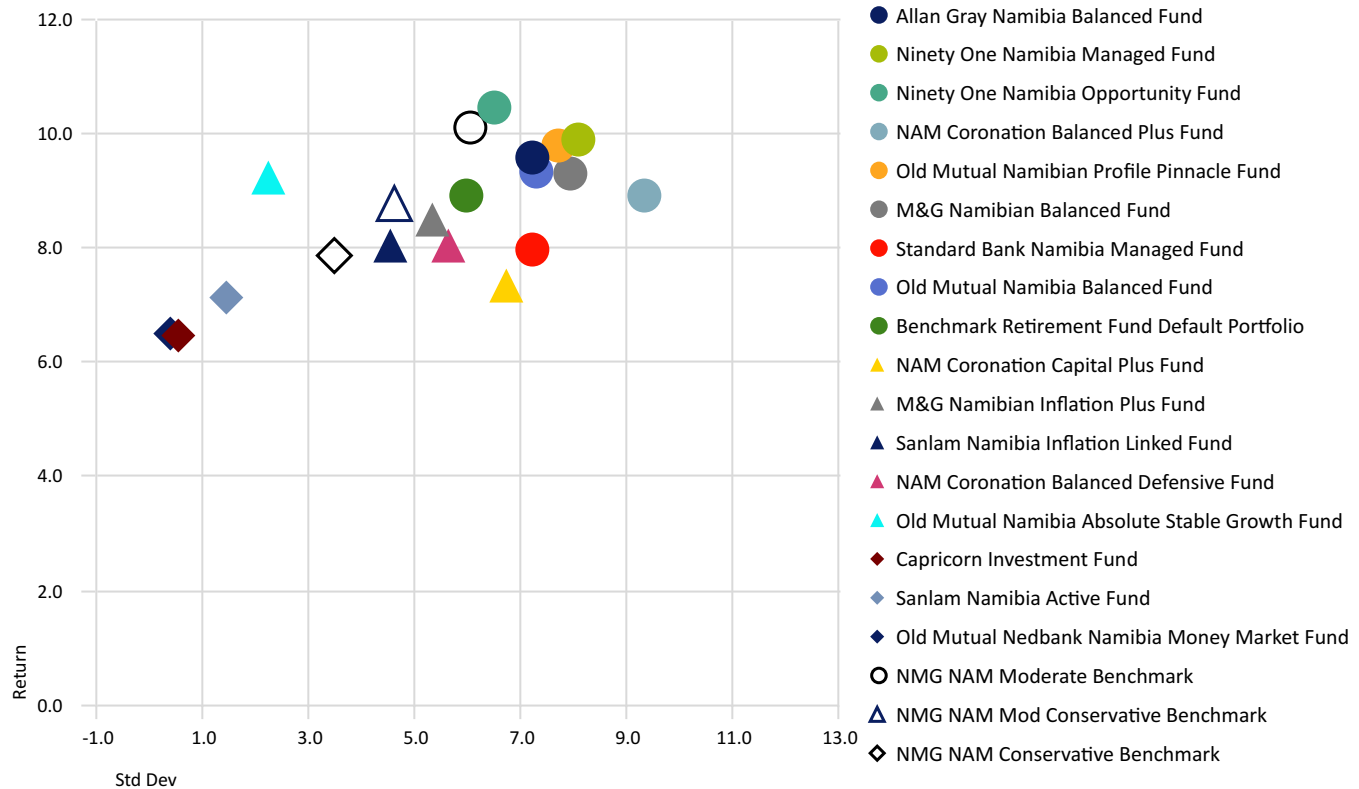
- **Aggressive risk portfolios:** Short term negative returns are possible with this type of portfolio. Exposure to equities (shares) is normally maximised for these types of portfolios in order to achieve the return objective. Maximisation of equity exposure however takes place within the prudential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

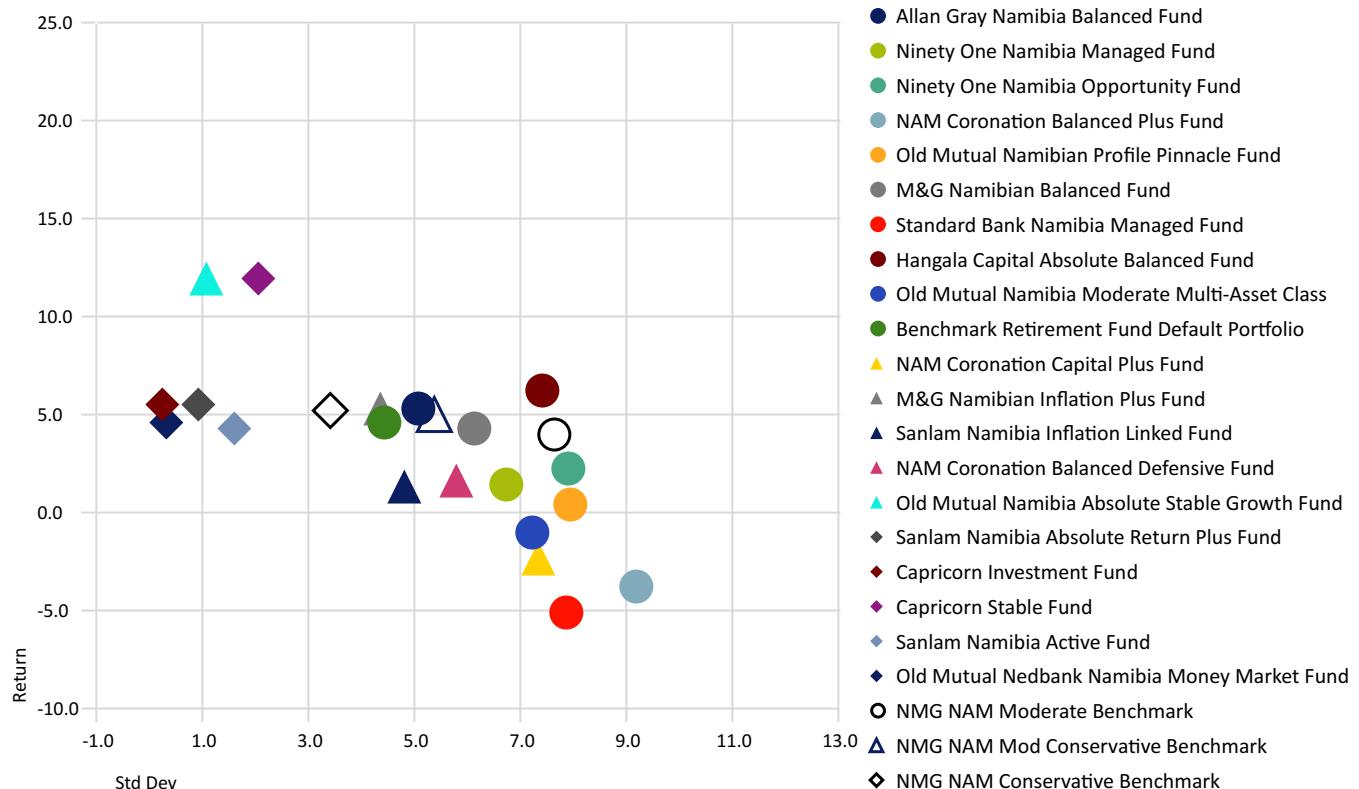
Risk-Reward - Over the long term

Time Period: 01-October-2012 to 30-September-2022



Risk-Reward - Over the short term

Time Period: 01-October-2021 to 30-September-2022



Market Overview

Markets

After almost universal losses across all sectors during Q2, the third quarter saw some mixed performances. Namibian equities held their ground with much more muted losses for the year to date both on the NSX Local and NSX Overall indices. Surprisingly, the performance on a year-to-date basis appears to be concentrated in consumer discretionary stocks and financials, while basic materials have lagged on the Namibian market.

Globally, the S&P 500 is down almost 25% for the year to date in dollar terms, but only down 10.5% in rand terms. In Q3, the S&P 500 was down 5% in USD and up 5% in ZAR, with Rand weakness improving returns for local investors.

The pain in global equity markets was concentrated in the tech sector with the tech-heavy NASDAQ down 19% for the year to date compared to the Dow Jones Industrial average which is down 6% year to date. Over the last quarter though, tech fared better relative to the main laggards being Telco's and Real Estate.

Energy remains the only sector that has grown consistently this year and is up over 30% for the year to date.

In Namibia, cash and bonds had a positive quarter but bonds remained negative for the year. Globally, traditional 60/40 equity-bond split portfolios have had their worst year in a century according to reports from Bank of America, with both asset classes experiencing significant declines on the back of inflation fears and rising interest rates.

Over the last quarter, we saw FX as a key driver, with the dollar strengthening by a further 8%. The dollar hasn't just pressured EM FX. Dollar strength also led for the first time in 2 decades, dollar strength saw the EURUSD cross rate fall to below parity. In the UK, the sterling reached a lifetime low against the dollar, surpassing the depths of the mid-1980s. While this has very much been a dollar story, the UK has faced its own pressure.

Economy

Global growth forecasts continued to be revised lower. Contributing factors remain the lingering war in Ukraine, supply chain bottlenecks (and energy crisis), and more recently a much tighter monetary policy stance globally. The US is already in a technical recession, a point which ECB president Christine Lagarde was at pains to stress when comparing to the Eurozone which has thus far avoided recession.

In Q2 we had seen widespread downward revisions for both 2022 and 2023. However, in Q3, we are seeing some upside revisions in 2022 counterbalanced by some downward revisions in 2023. The US had the largest negative revision to the 2022 number while the Eurozone sees the sharpest downward revisions for 2023. The divergence is largely attributable to the timing difference in implementing monetary policy tightening. In aggregate, based on the start of the year, negative revisions impacted the US and China most severely. Emerging markets seem to be holding their own and have been buffeted by higher commodity prices in many instances.

Locally, SA growth has been revised lower for both 2022 and 2023, with long-run growth estimates all trending towards 1.5%.

Inflation

While inflation certainly dominated the narrative over Q3, the hard data shows that it may have peaked. US inflation has declined from 9.1% in July to 8.2% currently. The US remains ahead of the global curve insofar as tighter monetary policy is concerned. While US inflation appears to have peaked, Eurozone and UK inflation remains elevated at close to 10% year on year and has yet to show signs of peaking.

If we strip out food and fuel, which remain elevated, the concern is that core inflation does not appear to be responding as directly to rate hikes as expected.

Namibian inflation peaked at 7.3% in August before easing to 7.1% in September. These levels are elevated and are the highest since 2017. Transportation inflation (+19.5%) and food inflation (+9.3%) remain key choke points.

Policy rates, yields, and the yield curve

Global central banks have kept their foot firmly on the brakes and have continued to prescribe the harsh medicine of tighter monetary policy to curb inflation. The Fed has continued with its hikes in 75 bps increments with policy rates increased to 3-3.25% at the September meeting. This is the highest since 2008 and the pace of Fed hikes is the fastest since the 1980s. The market continues to expect a further 75 bps from the next Fed meeting with the potential for smaller increments or a pause thereafter to assess the impact from a year of sharp hiking.

The ECB and UK, while behind the Fed's hiking curve, have commenced their own hiking cycles. The ECB started with a 50bps hike in June (Q2) and followed this up with a hike of 75bps at their September meeting as inflation approaches double digits in the region. The market continues to price in further hikes of this magnitude at upcoming meetings.

Markets reacted negatively to a disastrous mini budget by Truss' finance minister, Kwasi Kwarteng, with UK gilt yields spiking to their highest since 2008. Post-quarter end, Kwarteng was recalled from the IMF meetings in Washington and unceremoniously sacked. Shortly thereafter, Truss was forced to resign as PM, making her the shortest-serving prime minister in UK history at only 44 days.

Namibia's central bank also followed through on its hiking cycle, opting to raise its policy rate by 75bps at its August meeting, taking the policy rate to 5.5%. The Bank of Namibia remains cognizant of its own inflation risks as well as the need to protect the 1-1 peg between the South African rand and the Namibian dollar.

Market Overview

Periodic Table

Best ↑ ↓ Worst	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: Consumer Staples 5.6
	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: Consumer discretionary 4.7
	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: IJG Money Market 3.9
	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: IJG ALBI(All Bond) 3.9
	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: Financials 1.7
	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: Overall -3.4
	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: Local -6.3
	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: Basic Materials -9.9
	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	-1.6	-9.9	10.5	22.7	24.1	12.4
Namibia: Consumer discretionary	2.2	4.7	-1.6	13.7	-0.7	2.1
Namibia: Financials	-3.1	1.7	-1.0	-1.0	3.2	8.6
Namibia: Consumer Staples	11.4	5.6	22.7	6.5	10.5	13.3
Namibia: Local	-2.6	-6.3	8.8	-4.3	-0.1	11.8
Namibia: Overall	-1.3	-3.4	5.7	9.9	9.9	9.3
Namibia: IJG ALBI(All Bond)	2.9	3.9	5.6	8.1	9.7	8.7
Namibia: IJG Money Market	1.4	3.9	5.1	5.3	6.3	6.4

Market Overview

RSA Headline Indices

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
RSA: All Share	-1.9	-10.1	3.5	9.2	6.5	9.5
RSA: SWIX	-2.4	-7.8	-0.2	6.3	3.9	8.3
RSA: Capped SWIX	-2.4	-7.0	1.1	7.8	4.2	8.1
RSA: Top 40 (Large Caps)	-2.7	-11.0	3.4	9.5	6.7	9.6
RSA: Mid Cap	0.7	-5.9	-2.3	5.4	3.9	7.1
RSA: Small Cap	4.7	3.0	12.0	18.1	6.8	10.2
RSA: Listed Property	-3.5	-15.8	-8.7	-8.7	-9.0	1.2
RSA: Resources	-2.1	-9.7	10.4	18.0	17.2	6.7
RSA: Industrials 25	-1.5	-17.4	-3.5	5.5	2.3	10.3
RSA: Financial 15	-4.6	-3.3	-1.1	0.5	2.7	7.8
RSA: All Bond Index	0.6	-1.3	1.5	5.7	7.1	6.7
RSA: Inflation Linked Bonds	-1.0	2.2	7.4	6.8	5.0	5.4
RSA: STeFI Composite (Cash)	1.3	3.6	4.6	4.9	5.8	6.1

Consumer Price Index

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years
Namibia CPI	1.4	5.9	7.1	4.3	4.2

Commodities

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Gold	0.9	4.2	14.6	10.1	11.6	7.4
Platinum	4.5	1.5	7.2	4.4	4.6	1.2
Copper	1.8	-11.2	1.0	16.5	9.4	7.3
Oil	-16.0	27.3	33.8	19.7	15.3	5.5

International Indices

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
USA: S&P 500	4.3	-14.3	1.0	14.5	15.7	20.7
UK: FTSE 100	-1.9	-10.6	-0.2	3.6	4.7	10.2
Japan: Nikkei 225 Average	2.1	-17.6	-17.1	3.8	7.8	15.2
MSCI Emerging Markets	-4.0	-20.0	-16.5	1.2	1.5	6.6
MSCI World	3.0	-15.7	-3.5	11.2	12.1	17.5
MSCI All Country World	2.3	-15.9	-4.8	10.3	11.1	16.6
USA: DJ Industrial Average	2.9	-9.6	3.5	10.4	13.7	19.4

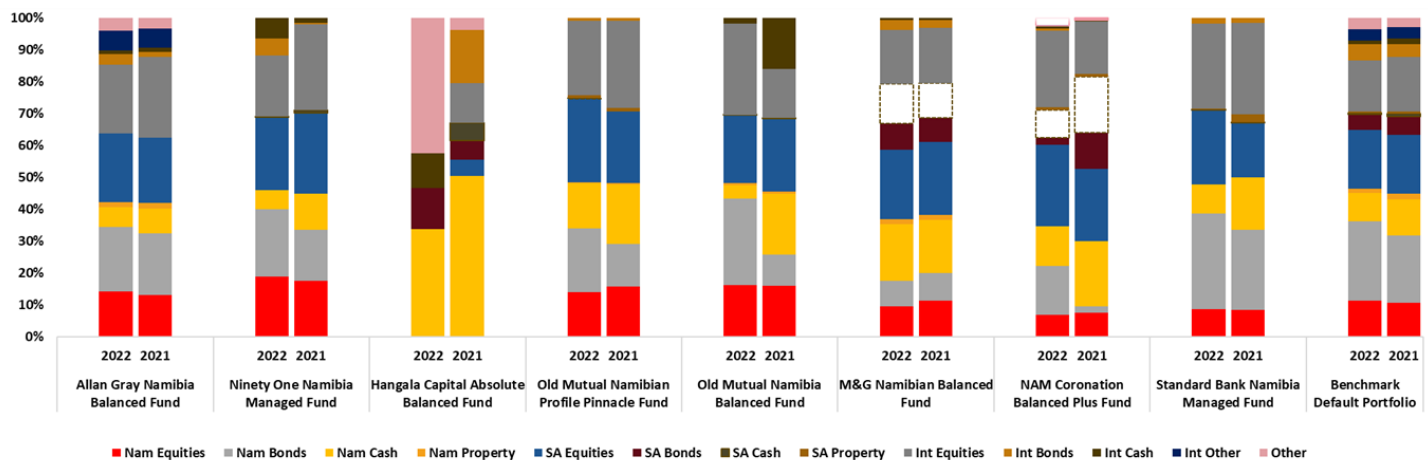
Global Fixed Income

	Current Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
FTSE World Government Bond Index	3.2	-4.9	-0.6	1.0	3.4	6.2
JP Morgan 6 Months Cash	9.3	12.3	19.2	6.6	7.4	9.4

Performance Comparison

Moderate Risk Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 30 September 2022 as compared to 30 September 2021



Notes 30 September 2022:

1. Allan Gray: International Other represents Property, Hedged Equity & Commodities
2. Allan Gray: Other represents SA and Namibia Commodities
3. Allan Gray: International Equity represents Net Equity
4. Default: International Other represents Property, Hedged Equity and Commodities.
5. NAM Coronation Balanced: Other represents Commodities and preference shares and International Other represents property and commodities.
6. NAM Coronation, Prudential and Old Mutual 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.
7. Negative allocation to an asset class is represented by dashed bars.
8. Hangala Absolute: SA Funds.

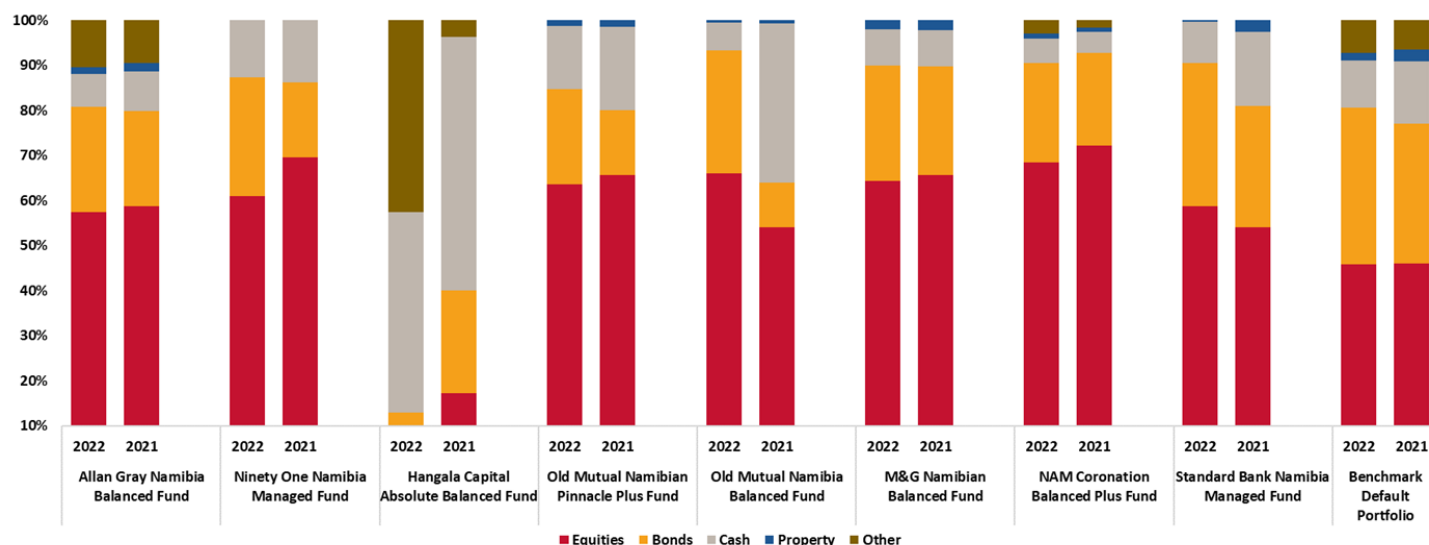
Notes 30 September 2021:

1. Allan Gray: International Other represents Property, Hedged Equity & Commodities
2. Allan Gray: Other represents SA and Namibia Commodities
3. Allan Gray: International Equity represents Net Equity
4. Default: International Other represents Property, Hedged Equity and Commodities.
5. NAM Coronation Balanced Plus: Other represents Commodities and International Other represents Property.
6. 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.
7. Negative allocation to an asset class is represented by dashed bars.
8. Hangala Absolute: Other represents Preference shares and investment in a clean energy and infrastructure fund

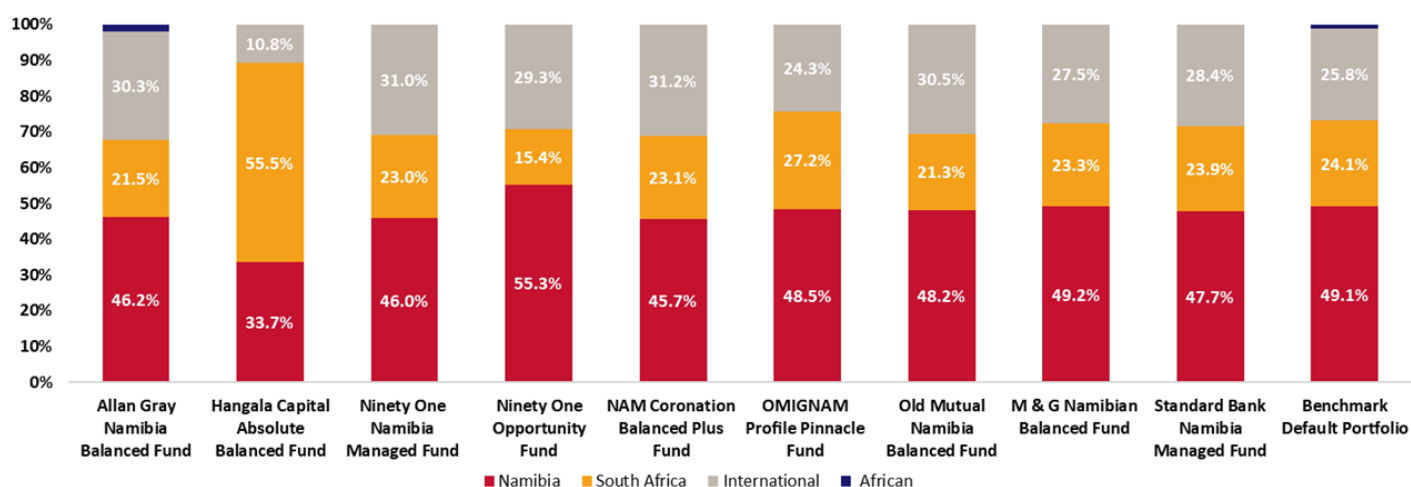
Performance Comparison

Moderate Risk Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 30 September 2022 as compared to 30 September 2021



Geographical Split as at 30 September 2022:



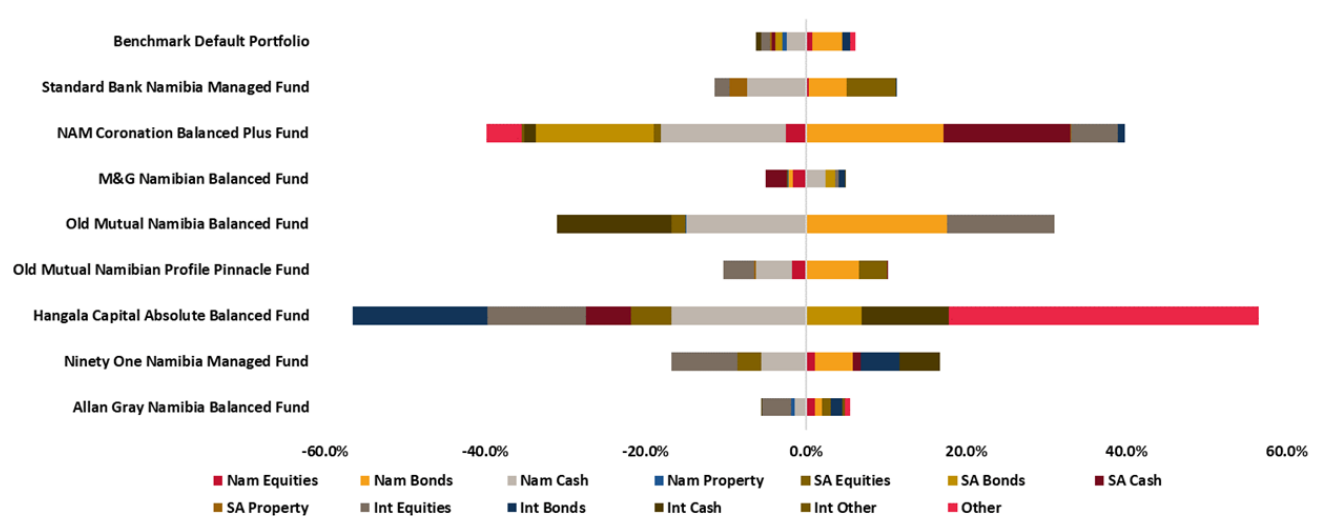
Notes:
 Allan Gray: 2.0% African
 Benchmark Default: 1.0% African
 Hangala Capital Absolute Fund was not compliant at 30 September 2022 due to a transitioning of assets.

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 **30 September 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 still maintains the largest change to their portfolio over the last year, with a large shift from their Namibian Cash position in Quarter 1 into Namibian Bonds. This large movement is due to the underlying co-manager of the Fund changing, and the change being effective at the end of April 2022. M&G made the fewest changes to their portfolio over the last year, similar to the last three quarters. Overall, excluding the Hangala Capital Absolute Fund movements, the largest quantitative changes in the majority of portfolios was an increase in exposure to Namibian Bonds, and a reduction in the Namibian cash. Most Managers reduced their position in Namibian Cash. 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 30 September 2022

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund	5.3	6.4	5.4	9.6
Hangala Capital Absolute Balanced Fund	6.2	7.8	6.0	6.6
NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund	-3.8	6.4	5.0	8.9
Ninety One Namibia Managed Fund	1.4	6.2	6.2	9.9
Ninety One Namibia Opportunity Fund**	2.2	7.4	8.0	10.5
Old Mutual Namibia Balanced Fund*	-1.1	4.9	5.7	9.3
Old Mutual Namibian Profile Pinnacle Fund	0.4	7.4	6.5	9.8
Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund	-5.1	3.7	5.7	8.0
M&G Namibian Balanced Fund	4.2	7.7	6.7	9.3
Benchmark Retirement Fund Default Portfolio	4.5	6.0	5.6	8.9
NMG SA Moderate Benchmark	3.0	8.5	7.6	9.6
NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark	4.0	8.6	9.0	10.1
FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR	3.5	9.2	6.5	9.5
NAM CPI + 6%	13.5	10.6	10.4	11.0

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

**Investment by Benchmark into the fund was only made in April 2022. Returns beyond that period are for illustrative purposes.

Trailing Returns as at 30 September 2021

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund	13.3	4.9	5.6	10.5
Hangala Capital Absolute Balanced Fund	18.6	6.9	6.3	—
NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund	22.2	9.0	7.3	11.1
Ninety One Namibia Managed Fund	13.2	7.4	8.0	11.6
Ninety One Namibia Opportunity Fund**	9.0	8.9	9.4	12.3
Old Mutual Namibia Balanced Fund*	11.7	6.7	8.0	11.4
Old Mutual Namibian Profile Pinnacle Fund	19.5	8.2	8.4	11.6
Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund	9.3	7.5	8.1	10.3
M&G Namibian Balanced Fund	17.9	7.1	7.7	10.6
Benchmark Retirement Fund Default Portfolio	11.6	5.7	6.0	10.1
NMG SA Moderate Benchmark	16.1	9.7	8.7	11.3
NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark	14.5	10.3	10.5	11.5
FTSE/JSE All Share TR ZAR	23.2	8.6	7.8	11.5
NAM CPI + 6%	9.7	9.2	10.1	11.0

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

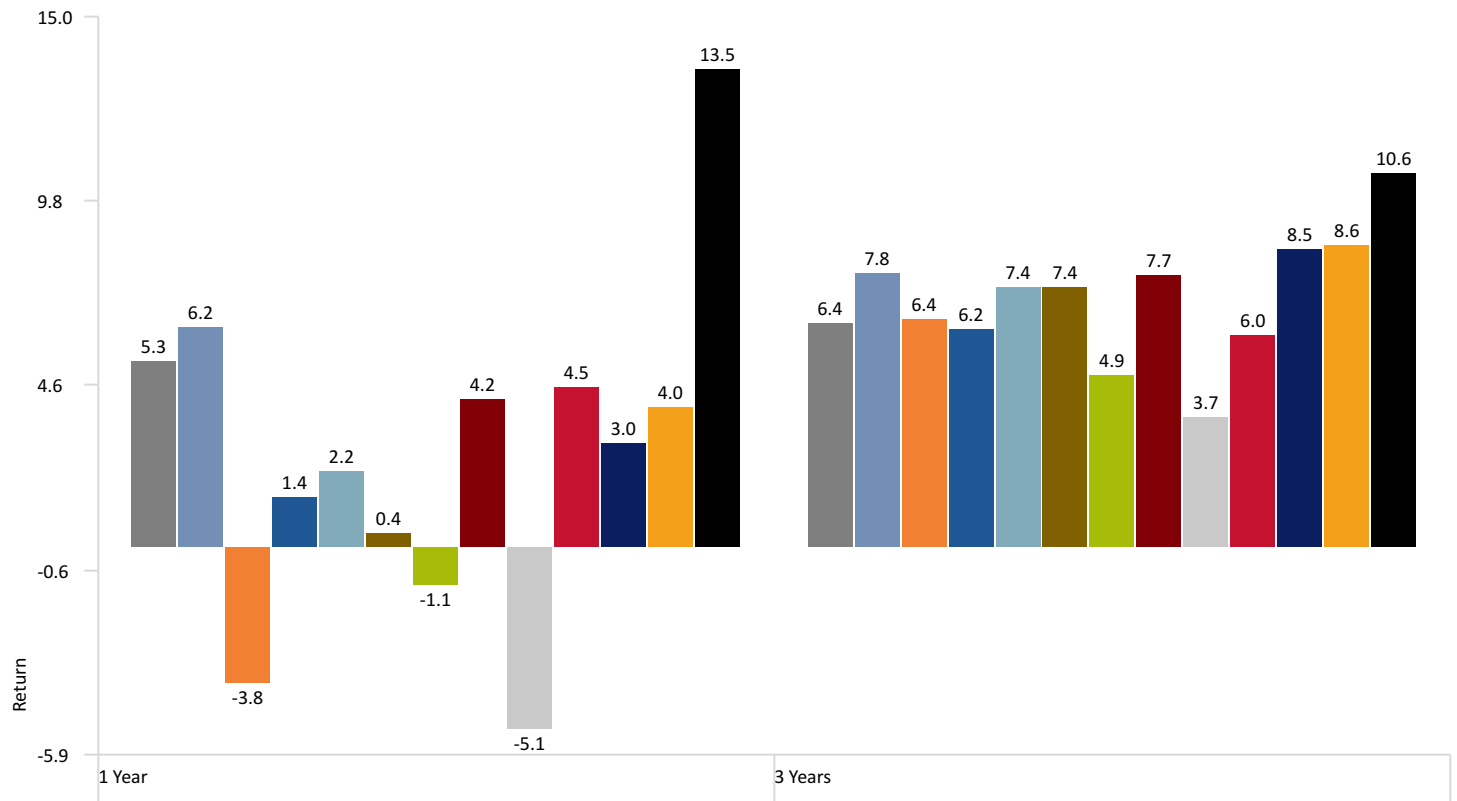
**Investment by Benchmark into the fund was only made in April 2022. Returns beyond that period are for illustrative purposes.

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.

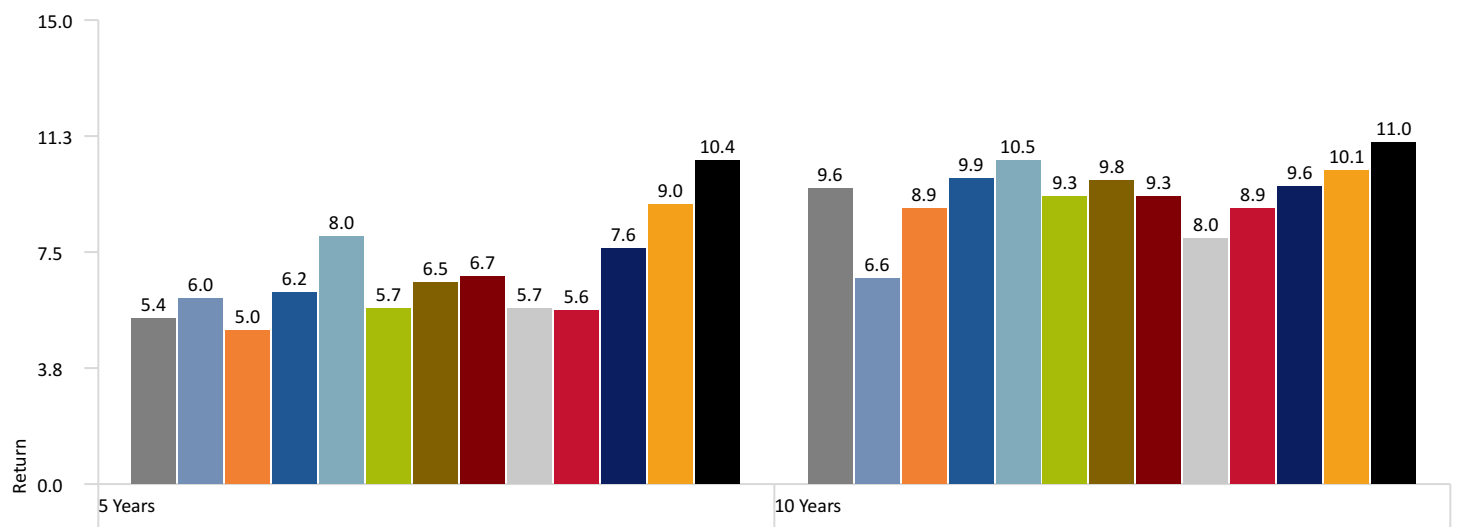
Performance Comparison

Moderate Risk Portfolios

1 & 3 year performance for the period ended 30 September 2022



5 & 10 years performance for the period ending 30 September 2022



Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund
 Ninety One Namibia Managed Fund
 Old Mutual Namibia Profile Pinnacle Fund
 Benchmark Retirement Fund Default Portfolio
 NAM CPI + 6%

Hangala Capital Absolute Balanced Fund
 Ninety One Namibia Opportunity Fund
 M&G Namibian Balanced Fund
 NMG SA Moderate Benchmark

NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund
 Old Mutual Namibia Balanced Fund
 Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund
 NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark

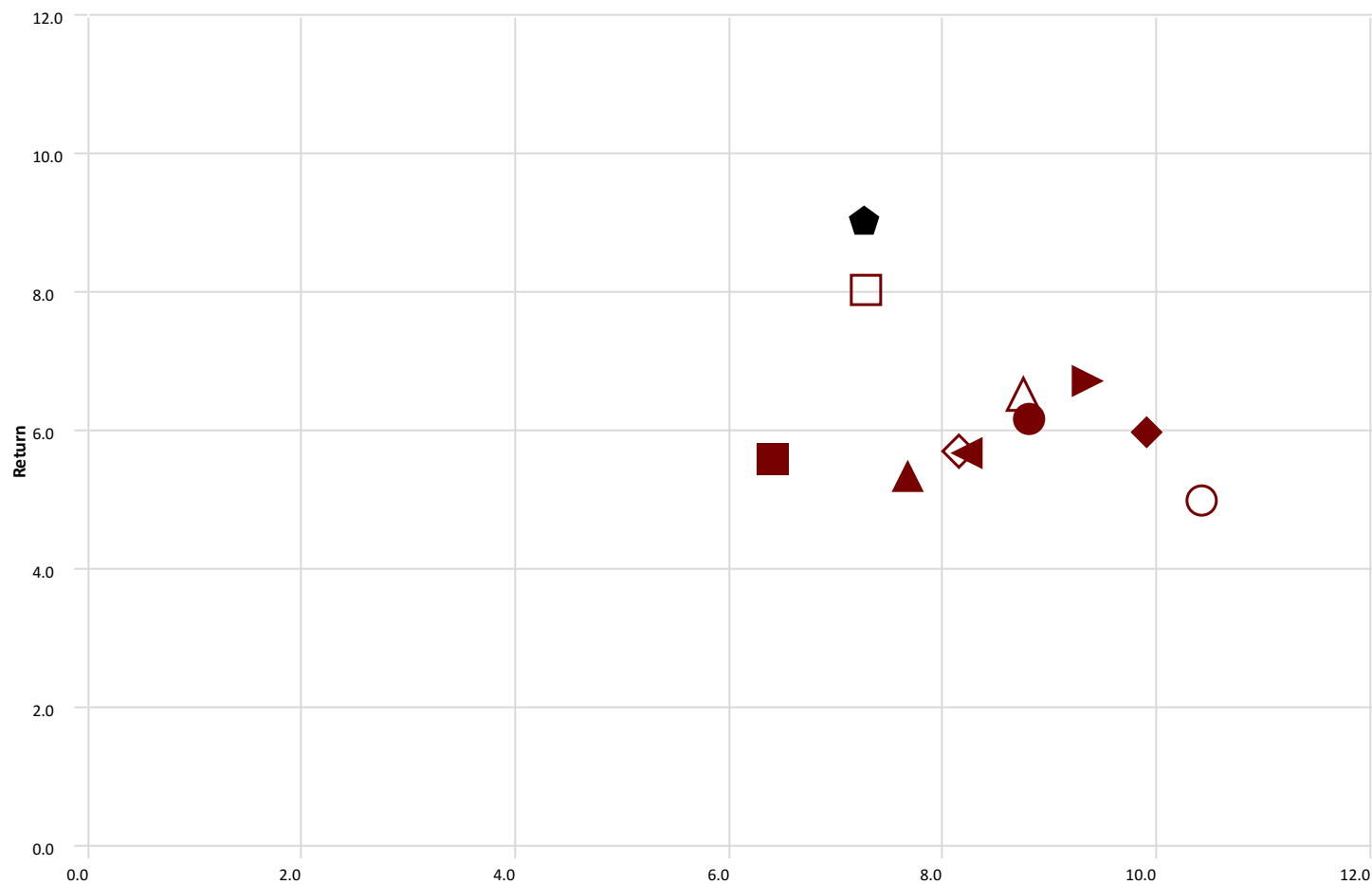
Performance Comparison

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-October-2017 to 30-September-2022

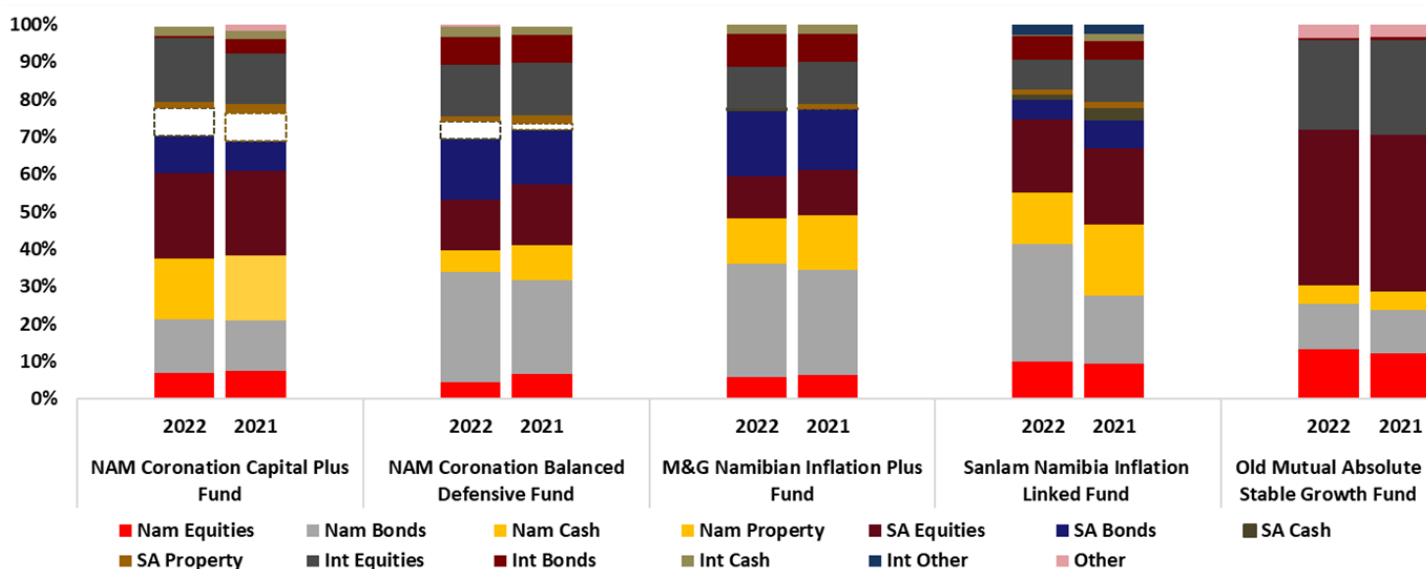


- Std Dev**
- ▲ Allan Gray Namibia Balanced Fund
 - ◻ Ninety One Namibia Opportunity Fund
 - ◊ Old Mutual Namibia Balanced Fund
 - Benchmark Retirement Fund Default Portfolio
 - ◆ Hangala Capital Absolute Balanced Fund
 - NAM Coronation Balanced Plus Fund
 - ▶ M&G Namibian Balanced Fund
 - NMG NAM Moderate Benchmark
 - Ninety One Namibia Managed Fund
 - ▲ Old Mutual Namibian Profile Pinnacle Fund
 - ◀ Standard Bank Namibia Managed Fund

Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Risk Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 30 September 2022 as compared to 30 September 2021



Notes 30 September 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

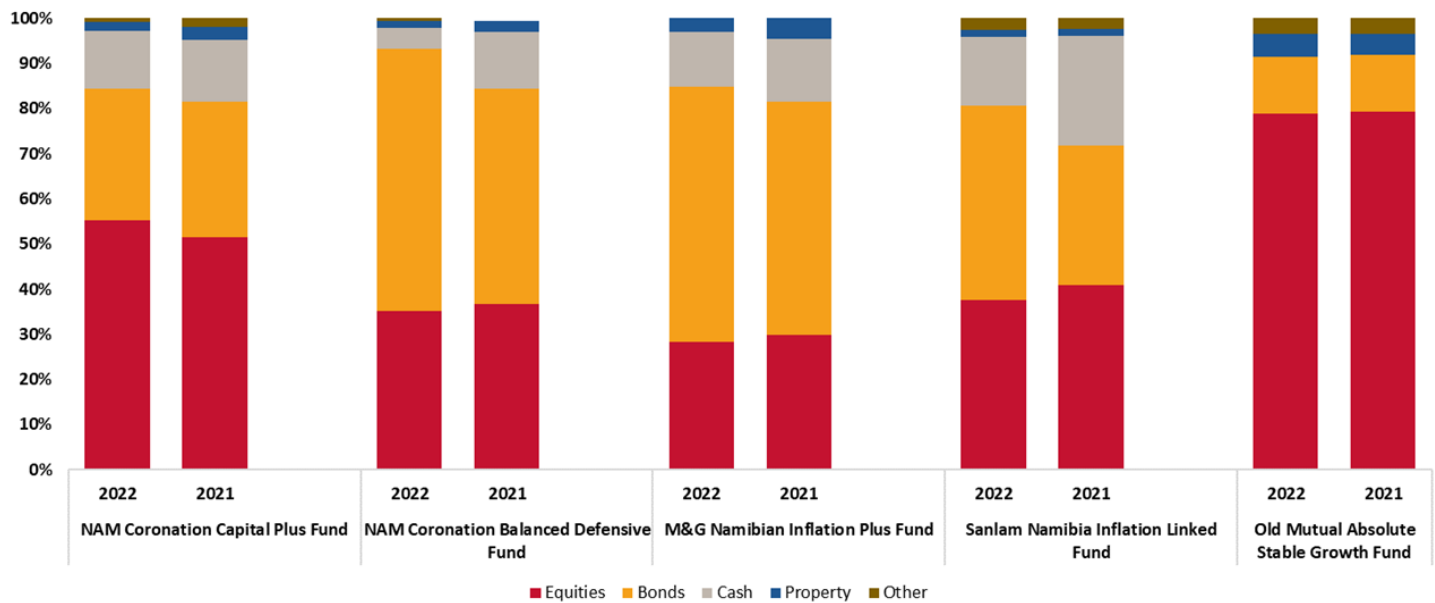
Notes 30 September 2021:

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

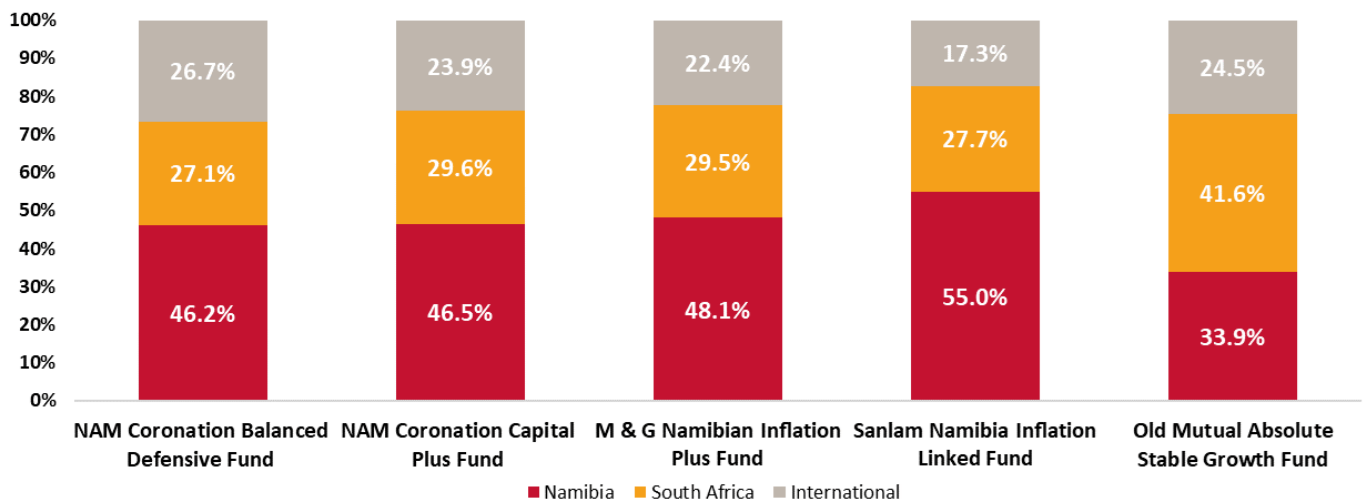
Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Risk Portfolios

Asset Allocation as at 30 September 2022 compared 30 September 2021



Geographical Split as at 30 September 2022:



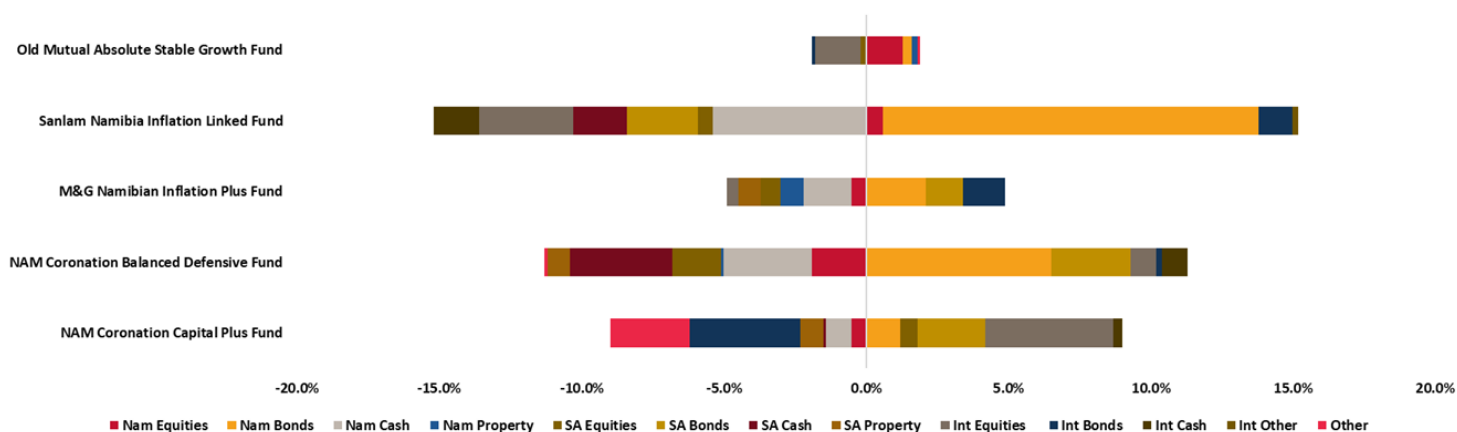
*Note: Sanlam and Old Mutual portfolios are classified as insurance policies and therefore their Namibian exposure is managed in accordance with the life company's balance sheet exposure

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 **30 September 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, similar to the previous 2 quarters. The Old Mutual Absolute Stable Growth 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 (Namibian). 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 30 September 2022

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive Fund	1.6	5.4	5.5	8.1
NAM Coronation Capital Plus Fund	-2.4	5.0	4.6	7.3
M&G Namibian Inflation Plus Fund	5.3	6.3	6.3	8.5
Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund	1.3	5.0	5.6	8.0
Old Mutual Absolute Stable Growth Fund	11.9	7.5	7.0	9.2
NMG NAM Mod Conservative Benchmark	5.0	7.9	8.6	8.8
NAM CPI + 4%	11.4	8.5	8.4	8.9

Trailing Returns as at 30 September 2021

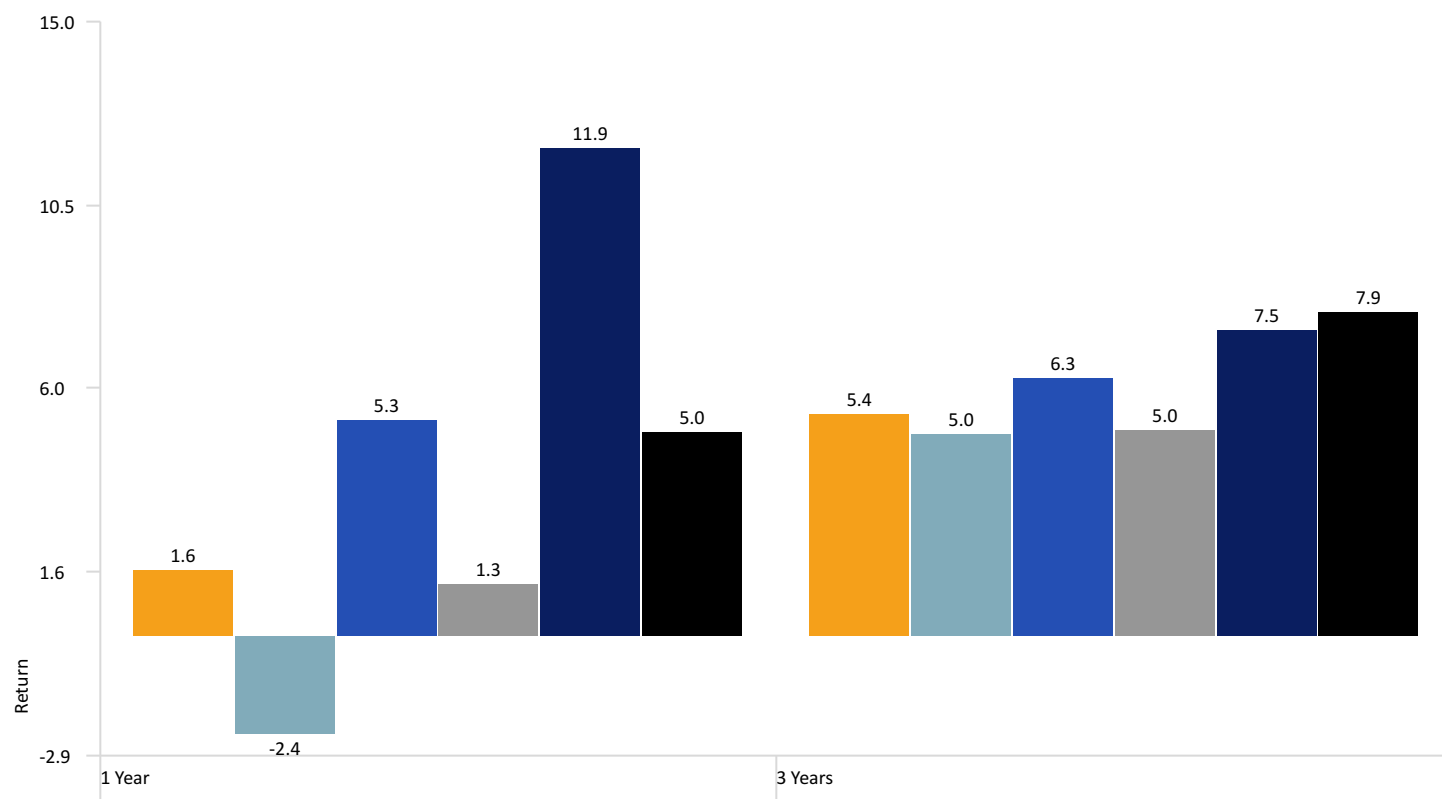
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
NAM Coronation Balanced Defensive Fund	11.9	7.3	6.6	9.4
NAM Coronation Capital Plus Fund	15.4	7.8	6.3	9.1
M&G Namibian Inflation Plus Fund	12.9	6.7	6.6	9.8
Sanlam Namibia Inflation Linked Fund	8.0	7.0	7.0	9.3
Old Mutual Absolute Stable Growth Fund	11.9	5.0	6.1	9.1
NMG NAM Mod Conservative Benchmark	11.8	9.6	9.6	9.8
NAM CPI + 4%	7.6	7.2	8.1	8.9

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.

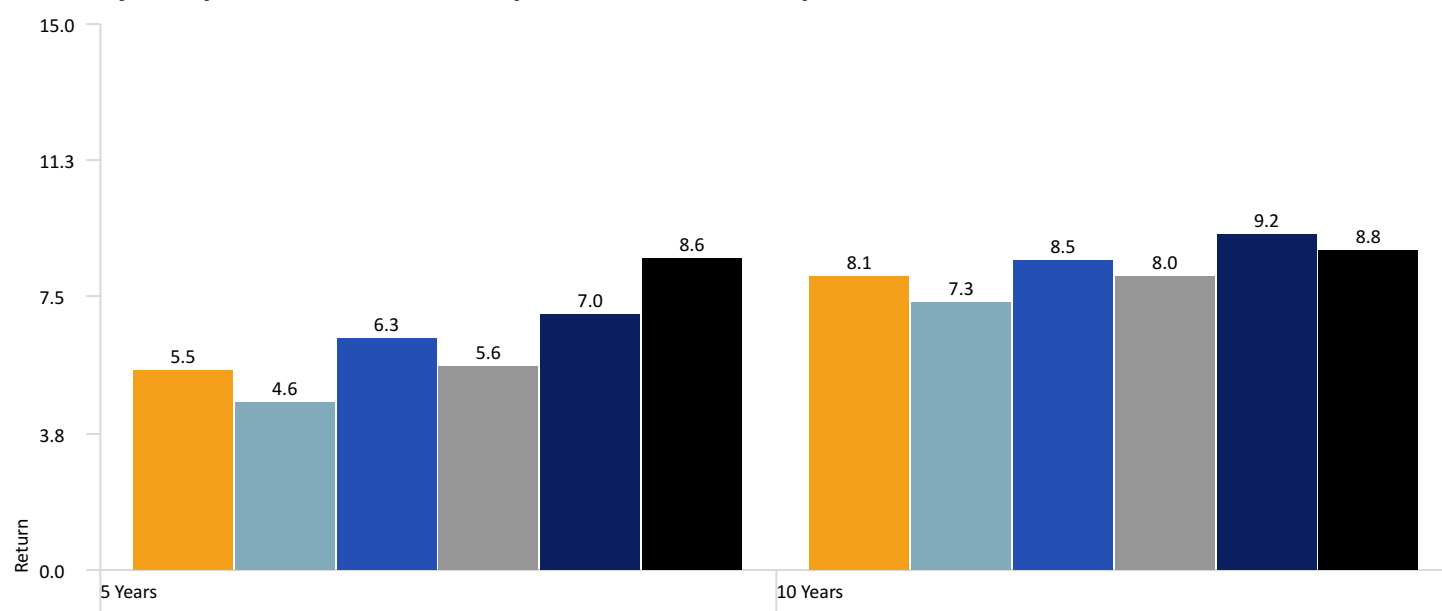
Performance Comparison

Moderate-Low Risk Portfolios

1 & 3 year performance for the period ended 30 September 2022



5 & 10 years performance for the period ended 30 September 2022



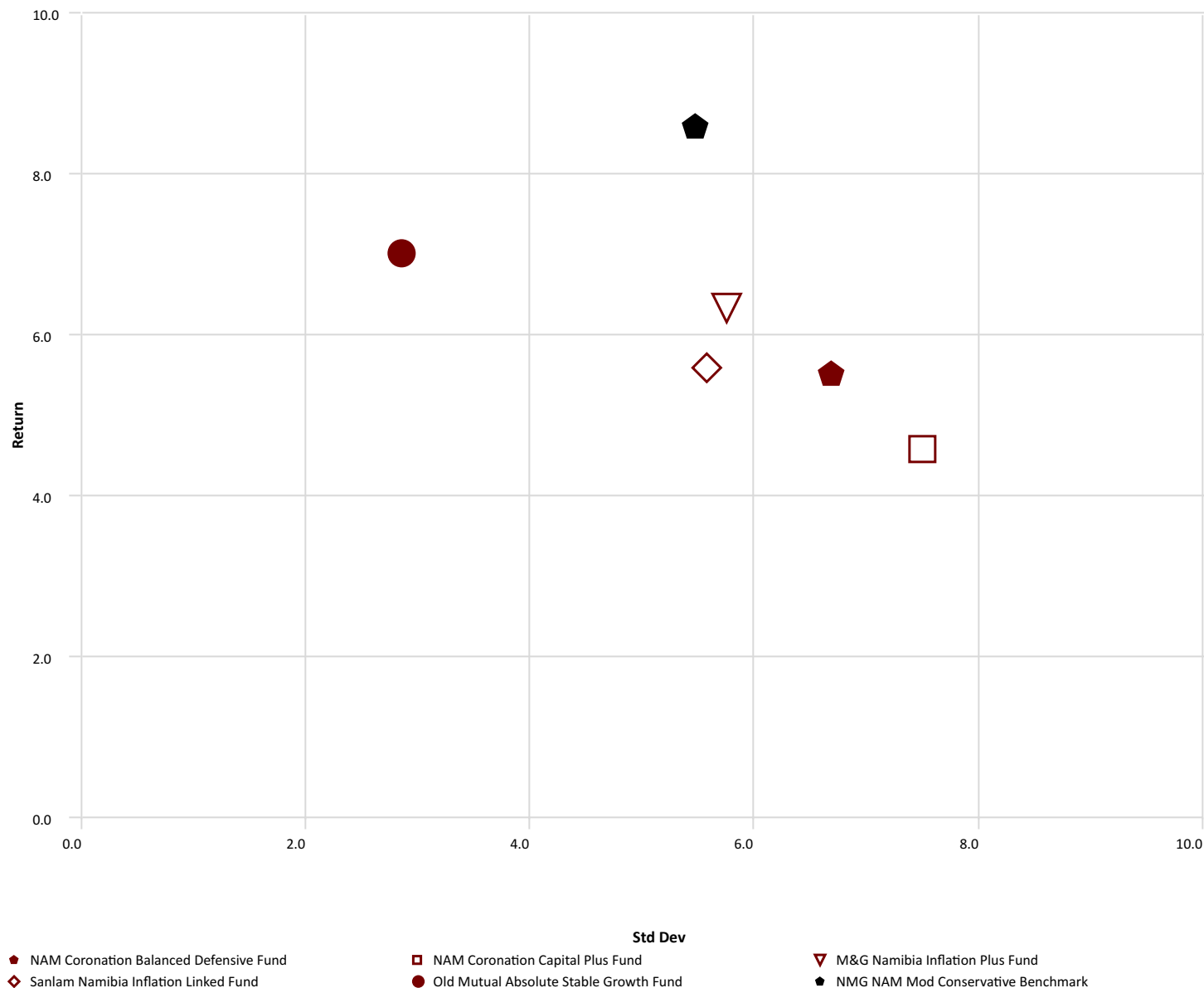
Performance Comparison

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

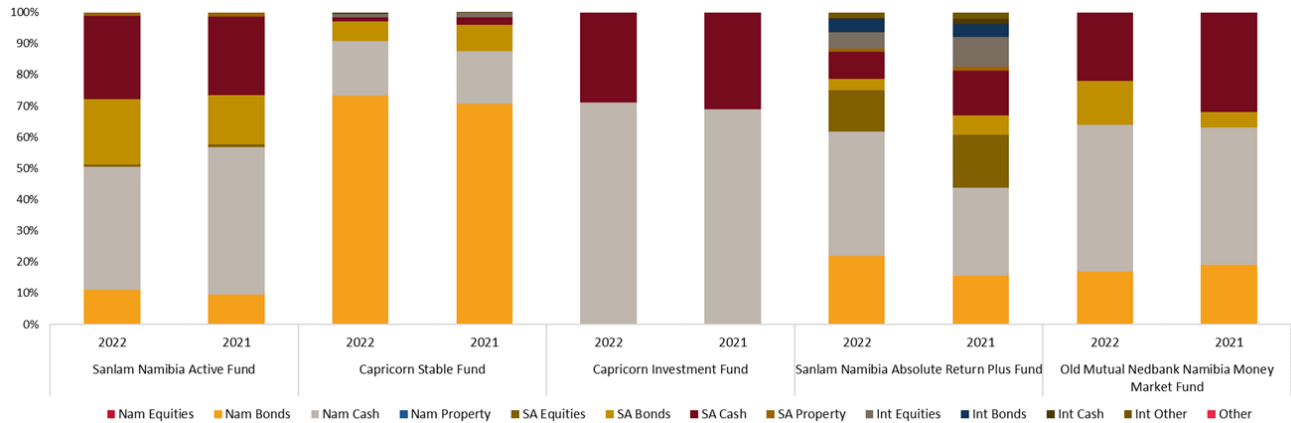
Time Period: 01-October-2017 to 30-September-2022



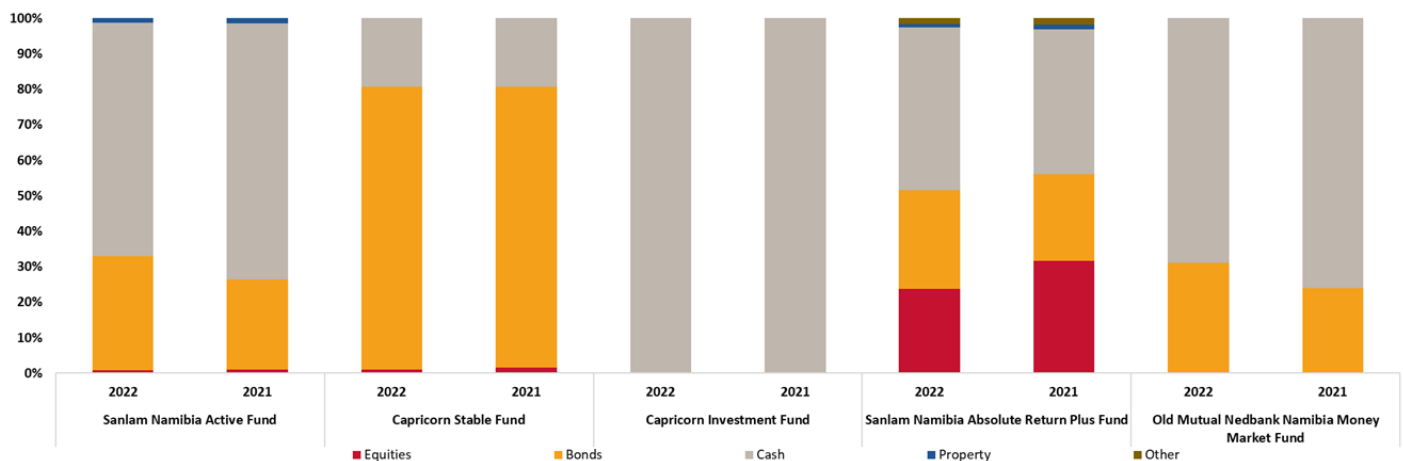
Performance Comparison

Low Risk and Capital Preservation Portfolios

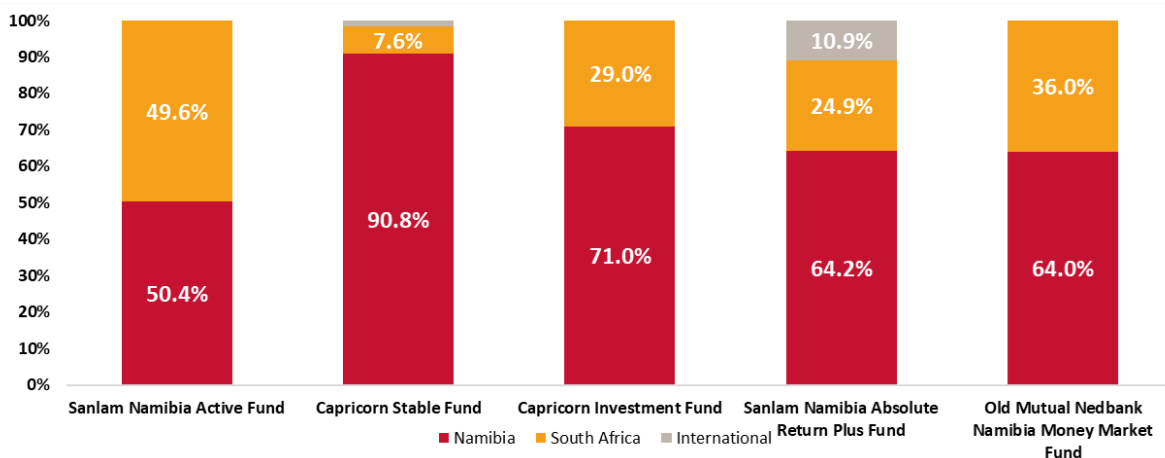
Asset Allocation as at 30 September 2022 as compared to 30 September 2021



The total Namibian exposure is 50.4% for the Sanlam Namibia Active Fund. The Capricorn Stable fund is a multi-asset low risk fund. 90.8% 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 64.2% exposure to Namibian assets.



Geographical Split as at 30 September 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 30 September 2022

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Capricorn Stable Fund*	11.9	8.6	8.2	—
Sanlam Namibia Absolute Return Plus Fund**	5.5	5.7	6.2	—
Sanlam Namibia Active Fund	4.3	5.2	6.2	7.1
NAM CPI	7.1	4.3	4.2	4.7
NAM CPI + 2%	9.2	6.4	6.3	6.8
FTSE/JSE ALB 1-3 Yr TR ZAR	3.4	6.3	7.2	7.0

*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 30 September 2021

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Capricorn Stable Fund*	7.8	7.5	7.6	—
Sanlam Namibia Absolute Return Plus Fund**	5.8	6.3	6.2	—
Sanlam Namibia Active Fund	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.6
NAM CPI	3.5	3.0	3.9	4.7
NAM CPI + 2%	5.5	5.1	6.0	6.8
FTSE/JSE ALB 1-3 Yr TR ZAR	4.0	8.7	8.4	7.6

*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 30 September 2022

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Capricorn Investment Fund	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.5
Old Mutual Nedbank Namibia Money Market*	4.6	5.0	6.1	6.5
NAM CPI + 1%	8.2	5.4	5.2	5.8
IIG Money Market GR NAD	5.1	5.3	6.3	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 30 September 2021

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Capricorn Investment Fund	4.3	6.1	7.0	6.5
Old Mutual Nedbank Namibia Money Market*	4.1	6.1	6.9	6.6
NAM CPI + 1%	4.5	4.1	4.9	5.8
IIG Money Market GR NAD	4.2	6.1	6.9	6.5

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 30 September 2022

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	January-2016 - 30-September-2022
Allegrow Fund*	0.1	-7.9	-2.2	-1.8
Caliber Capital Fund (A)	7.5	7.3	8.0	6.7
IJG Frontier Investment Fund	8.0	-2.3	-7.3	-4.1
NAM CPI + 4.5%	11.9	9.0	8.9	9.6

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 30 September 2021

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	January-2016 - 30-September-2021
Allegrow Fund	-22.9	-7.9	-1.3	-2.1
Caliber Capital Fund (A)	6.4	8.0	7.6	6.6
IJG Frontier Investment Fund	11.1	-10.0	-8.4	-6.1
NAM CPI + 4.5%	8.1	7.7	8.6	9.2

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.