ABOUT THE FUND

**Fund Objective**
The underlying fund will primarily invest in real estate securities listed on international stock exchanges and has a total return objective comprising both income return and capital appreciation. The Fund has a medium to long term investment horizon.

**Underlying Fund**
Catalyst Global Real Estate UCITS Fund (Ireland)

**Investment Policy**
The Catalyst Global Real Estate Prescient Feeder Fund is a Rand denominated property equity Feeder Fund, feeding solely into the Catalyst Global Real Estate UCITS Fund (Ireland), a fund under the MLC Global Strategy UCITS Funds Plc. The fund has a medium to long term investment horizon and has a total return objective comprising both income return and capital appreciation. Investors should be prepared for a minimum investment term of at least three years.

**Benchmark**
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Rental Index Net Total Return. (From inception to 31 Mar 2015 the benchmark was the UBS Global Real Estate Investors Index Net Total Return. This Index has now been discontinued.)

**Who should Invest**
South African Rand denominated investors seeking to enhance the diversification of their real estate investment opportunities through investing in global real estate securities.

**ASISA classification**
Global – Real Estate – General

**Investment Term**
Investors should be prepared for a minimum investment term of at least three years.

**Launch Date**
1 July 2009

**Base Currency**
ZAR

**Min. lump sum investment**
ZAR 2 000

**Valuation Day**
Daily

**Initial Charges**
0.00%

**Performance Fee**
No performance fee

**Annual Management Fee**
0.00%

**Max Advisor Fee Class B**
2.00% (Excl. VAT)

**TER Class B**
Total Expense Ratio (underlying fund) 1.45%
Transaction Cost 0.11%
Total Investment Charge 1.56%

**Institutional Class**
Management fee and performance data available on request.

**Fund Size as at 31 March 2020**
ZAR 985 121 151

**Risk Indicators**
Currency Risk

**Risks to Consider**
Currency Risk, Global Property Markets and Global Interest Rate Fluctuations

**JSE Code Class B**
CGRE

**Unit Price as at 31 March 2020 Class B**
ZAR 5.511

**Income Distribution**
31 March (No Current Distribution)

**Investment Manager**
Catalyst Fund Managers Global (Pty) Ltd

**Portfolio Manager**
Jamie Boyes CA (SA)

**Investment Advisor on underlying fund**
Catalyst Fund Managers Global (Pty) Ltd

**ISIN - Feeder B class**
ZAE000164752

MINIMUM DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

MONTHLY COMMENTARY

Our benchmark, the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Net Rental Index, recorded a total USD return of -33.56% in March, with our underlying UCITS Fund outperforming this benchmark by 5.10% for the month. The best performing listed real estate market was Hong Kong, which recorded a total USD return of -7.95% for the month, while Australia recorded the lowest total USD return of -42.03%.

Best performing Global Real Estate sectors for the month:

- **Data Centers & Towers:** Sectors with secular demand tailwinds, which have not been derailed by the weaker economic outlook. In fact, with working from home and social distancing in force, there is increased consumption, transfer and storage of data, which benefits these sectors. We have been overweighted these sectors on the back of their structural multi-year growth, which has contributed positively to the current month’s performance.
- **Self Storage:** The sector has benefitted from the fact that demand for personal storage space tends to benefit from life events (e.g. moving home, death, divorce etc). As such, the sector has held up well during this period of deteriorating economic outlook. We are marginally overweight the sector underweight in the US on the back of supply concerns, but overweight in Europe, which has contributed positively to the current month’s performance.
- **Industrials:** The sector has strong tailwinds driven by supply chain reconfiguration, to fulfill e-commerce. Furthermore, this pandemic has filtered even more spend into online channels and will likely continue to do so beyond the end of COVID-19. We have been overweight the sector on these structural tailwinds, which has positively contributed to performance this month.

Worst performing Global Real Estate sectors for the month:

- **Malls:** In a sector already facing structural headwinds as general spend shifts away from physical malls into online channels, the impact of people not going into public spaces and not spending in these malls during COVID-19, has just exacerbated the problem. When coupled with (certain stocks) having weaker balance sheets, this is a sector that could come under even further pressure. We have been underweight retail on the back of these structural issues, which has benefitted the current month’s performance.
- **Hotels:** Another sector that was already experiencing weak fundamentals, due to elevated supply and weak demand, weakened even further by alternative forms of accommodation such as Airbnb. COVID-19 has impacted this already fragile sector most severely, as bookings have all but evaporated for the foreseeable future. We were underweight this sector based on the weak fundamentals, which has benefitted the current month’s performance.
- **Net Leases:** A universally defensive sector, which has been hard hit by COVID-19. While this sector would traditionally be considered a relatively defensive sector due to its long lease length and diversified tenant base, in the current market environment where there is a risk of broad based tenant default, these long term leases have been discounted by the market. Furthermore, there has been concern over the underlying tenant base, which is generally comprised of retail (structural issues already discussed) and gaming companies, which themselves have performed poorly in the current environment as casinos have shut down. We have been underweight the sector on the back of these structural concerns, which has benefitted the current month’s performance.
- **Student Housing:** This is a sector that has traditionally held up well in economic downturns, as tertiary education is less economically sensitive than many other sectors. However, this sector has performed poorly over the past month due to COVID-19. The reason being, many universities have shut down, and students forced to vacate the premises – something that does not happen under a “normal” economic downturn. This brings into question the collectability of rents for the current semester and brings uncertainty as to what bookings will do for the next semester, starting 2H20. We have been marginally overweight the sector, which has detracted from the current month’s performance. We continue to watch this closely but believe the sector may rebound quickly once we are through COVID-19 and students return to campus.

Within our global real estate universe, we are fortunate to have a diverse set of opportunities across various countries, sectors, and stocks. We believe our robust investment methodology puts us in a good place to continue to find these opportunities and deliver alpha for our clients.

Source of data: Bloomberg, Company Information and Catalyst Fund Managers

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

This specialist fund offers real estate focus, with global diversification. The real estate focus is through real estate securities with a specific bias towards stocks classified as investors, as opposed to developers. The investor classification is defined as those stocks that have 70% or more of their income derived from rental. The guiding principle is the ownership of real estate assets, primarily to earn rental related income streams which provide a stable underpin to long term returns. Global diversification is across geographic regions, currencies, countries and real estate types. The intention is to provide an attractive risk-adjusted return to form part of a multi asset class portfolio. The fund benchmark is the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Rental Index, which comprises of stocks in the following regions: United States, Canada, UK, Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.
PERFORMANCE TO 31 MARCH 2020 (ZAR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
<th>Fund (Net of Fees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Months</td>
<td>-5.47%</td>
<td>2.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Year Annualised</td>
<td>6.01%</td>
<td>9.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Year Annualised</td>
<td>5.81%</td>
<td>7.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inception Annualised</td>
<td>17.22%</td>
<td>17.87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return (net)</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Best 12 month rolling return</td>
<td>42.53% 30 June 2012 - 31 May 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worst 12 month rolling return</td>
<td>-17.29% 30 June 2016 - 31 May 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REGION INDEX TOTAL RETURNS (ZAR) AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>12 Months</th>
<th>3 Year Annualised</th>
<th>5 Year Annualised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>-6.26%</td>
<td>5.37%</td>
<td>6.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>2.33%</td>
<td>10.60%</td>
<td>7.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Ex Australia</td>
<td>3.24%</td>
<td>10.70%</td>
<td>10.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>-37.82%</td>
<td>-9.22%</td>
<td>-0.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNDERLYING FUNDS SECTORAL ALLOCATION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diversified</td>
<td>11.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>10.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>9.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>9.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>9.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNDERLYING FUNDS GEOGRAPHIC ALLOCATION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aus &amp; NZ</td>
<td>65.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (ex UK)</td>
<td>10.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>6.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Asia</td>
<td>6.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>9.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>10.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNDERLYING FUNDS TOP TEN AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

- Prologis
- Invitation Homes
- Alexandria Real Estate Equities
- Sun Communities
- Welltower REIT Inc
- Equinix Inc
- Duke Realty Corporation
- Avalonbay Communities Inc
- Simon Property Group, Inc
- Corasite Realty

FUNDS ASSET ALLOCATION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

- Global Property 99.98%
- Cash 0.02%
Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (CIS) should be considered as medium to long-term investments. The value may go up as well as down and past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. CISs are traded at the ruling price and can engage in scrip lending and borrowings. The collective investment scheme may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the Manager. There is no guarantee in respect of capital or returns in a portfolio. A CIS may be closed to new investors in order to be managed more efficiently in accordance with its mandate. CIS prices are calculated on a net asset basis, which is the total value of all the assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions (brokerage, SIT, VAT, auditor’s fees, bank charges, trustee and custodian fees and the annual management fee) from the portfolio divided by the number of participatory interests (units) in issue. Forward pricing is used. The Fund’s Total Expense Ratio (TER) reflects the percentage of the average Net Asset Value (NAV) of the portfolio that was incurred as charges, levies and fees related to the management of the portfolio. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication of future TERs. During the phase in period TERs do not include information gathered over a full year. Transaction Costs (TC) is the percentage of the value of the Fund incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the Fund’s underlying assets. Transaction costs are a necessary cost in administering the Fund and impacts Fund returns. It should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Fund, investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER. The Catalyst Global Real Estate RE Prescient Feeder Fund has a Total Expense Ratio of 1.45%. For the period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, 1.45% of the average Net Asset Value of the portfolio was incurred as charges, levies, fees related to the management of the portfolio.

A Feeder Fund is a portfolio that投資s in a single portfolio of a collective investment scheme which leaves its own charges and which could result in a higher fee structure for the feeder fund. Where a current yield has been included for Funds that derive its income primarily from interest bearing income, the yield is a weighted average yield of all underlying interest bearing instruments as at the last day of the month. This yield is subject to change as market rates and underlying investments change. The Manager retains full legal responsibility for any third-party managed portfolio. Where foreign securities are included in a portfolio there may be potential constraints on liquidity and the repatriation of funds, macroeconomic risks, political risks, foreign exchange risks, tax risks, settlement risks, and potential limitations on the availability of market information. The investor acknowledges the inherent risk associated with the selected investments and that there are no guarantees. Please note that all documents, notifications of deposit, investment, redemption and switch applications must be received by Prescient by or before 13:00 (SA) to be transacted at the net asset value price for that day. Where all required documentation is not received before the stated cut off time Prescient shall not be obliged to transact at the net asset value price as agreed to. Funds are priced at either 3pm or 5pm depending on the nature of the Fund. Prices are published daily and are available on the Prescient website. Performance has been calculated using net NAV to NAV numbers with income reinvested. The performance for each period shown reflects the return for investors who have been fully invested for that period. Individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, the actual investment date, the date of reinvestments and dividend withholding tax. Full performance calculations are available from the investor on request.