

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests in a mix of South African interest-bearing securities. These securities can be issued by government, parastatals, corporates and banks. The Fund’s weighted average modified duration is limited to a maximum of two. Returns are likely to be less volatile than those of traditional income and bond funds, but more volatile than those of money market funds. The Fund is managed to comply with the investment limits governing retirement funds.

ASISA unit trust category: South African – Interest Bearing – Short Term

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to generate returns higher than bank deposits and traditional money market funds, while maintaining capital stability and low volatility. The Fund’s benchmark is the AlexForbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite Index.

How we aim to achieve the Fund’s objective

The Fund invests in select South African interest-bearing securities providing an income yield and a high degree of capital stability. We formulate an interest rate outlook, which is influenced by our inflation outlook and expectations of the resulting Reserve Bank policy response. Based on this analysis, we select securities for the Fund. These will primarily be floating-rate notes, money market instruments and fixed interest paper with a low duration. We take a conservative approach to credit risk, liquidity risk and duration risk.

Suitable for those investors who

- Are risk-averse but seek returns higher than bank deposits and traditional money market funds
- Need a short-term investment account
- Seek a domestic-only interest-bearing ‘building block’
- Require monthly income distributions

Meeting the Fund objective

Since inception, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark and provided returns in excess of CPI inflation. The Fund aims to minimise risk by maintaining capital stability and low volatility.

Fund information on 31 May 2026

Fund size	R3.7bn
Number of units	30 674 207
Price (net asset value per unit)	R10.46
Modified duration	0.9
Gross yield (i.e. before fees)	8.2
Net yield (i.e. after fees)	7.7
Fund weighted average maturity (years)	4.5
Class	C

- The Fund’s benchmark is the Alexforbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite Index. Performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 May 2026. Source: Bloomberg.
- This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers as at 30 April 2026 (source: Iress).
- Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum drawdown occurred from 7 October 2024 to 8 October 2024. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund (i.e. including income).
- The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception.
- The standard deviation of the Fund’s monthly return. This is a measure of how much an investment’s return varies from its average over time.
- These are the highest or lowest consecutive 12-month returns since inception. This is a measure of how much the Fund and the benchmark returns have varied per rolling 12-month period. The Fund’s highest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 28 February 2026 and the benchmark’s occurred during the 12 months ended 30 April 2025. The Fund’s lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 30 April 2026 and the benchmark’s occurred during the 12 months ended 31 May 2026. All rolling 12-month figures for the Fund and the benchmark are available from our Client Service Centre on request.

Income distributions for the last 12 months

Actual payout (cents per unit), the Fund distributes monthly

30 Jun 2025	31 Jul 2025	31 Aug 2025	30 Sep 2025
7.32	7.25	6.73	7.38
31 Oct 2025	30 Nov 2025	31 Dec 2025	31 Jan 2026
7.08	6.37	7.45	6.72
28 Feb 2026	31 Mar 2026	30 Apr 2026	31 May 2026
6.13	6.96	6.52	6.33

Performance net of all fees and expenses

% Returns	Fund	Benchmark ¹	CPI inflation ²
Cumulative:			
Since inception (1 May 2024)	23.8	16.7	7.0
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 May 2024)	10.8	7.7	3.4
Latest 2 years	10.9	7.6	3.4
Latest 1 year	10.7	7.1	4.0
Year-to-date (not annualised)	2.9	2.8	2.5
Risk measures (since inception)			
Maximum drawdown ³	-1.2	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months ⁴	96.0	100.0	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁵	1.1	0.2	n/a
Highest annual return ⁶	12.1	8.2	n/a
Lowest annual return ⁶	10.7	7.1	n/a

Annual management fee

A fixed fee of 0.40% p.a. excl. VAT

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

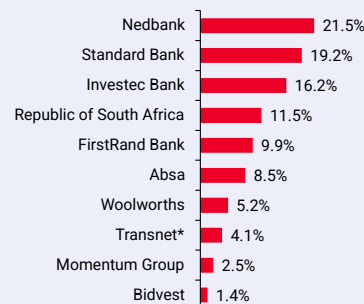
The annual management fee is included in the TER. The TER is the percentage of the value of the Fund that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Fund, annualised over the relevant periods. Since Fund returns are quoted after deduction of these expenses, the TER should not be deducted from the published returns (refer to page 4 for further information). Transaction costs are disclosed separately and are the percentage of the value of the Fund that was incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Fund. The TER and transaction costs are based on actual data, where available, and best estimates. The total investment charge (TIC) is the sum of the TER and transaction costs.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs for periods ending 31 March 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr % ⁷
Total expense ratio	0.47	0.47
Fee for benchmark performance	0.40	0.40
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.01	0.01
VAT	0.06	0.06
Transaction costs (including VAT)	0.00	0.00
Total investment charge	0.47	0.47

7. Based on since-inception data, as the Fund does not yet have a 3-year history.

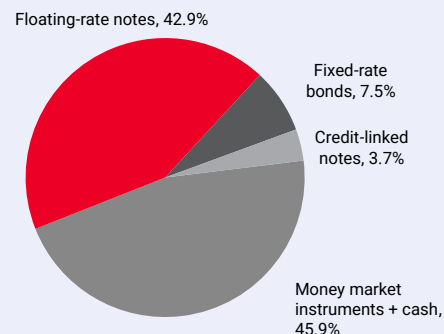
Top credit exposures on 31 May 2026⁸



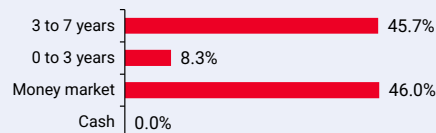
*RSA government guaranteed

8. Exposures representing 1% or more of the portfolio.

Asset allocation on 31 May 2026



Maturity profile on 31 May 2026



Note: There may be slight discrepancies in the totals due to rounding.

There are months where nothing happens in the markets, and there are weeks where decades happen. In the last month, it has felt decisively like the latter. Since the US-Israeli war with Iran broke out, we have seen the market move violently on a single headline as traders try to make sense of where energy prices and asset valuations are headed.

The war-related damage to the Gulf's oil and gas facilities is expected to disrupt global supply chains for several years. Dislocations are already emerging across supply chains. While the so-called paper market for oil, which involves the forward settlement of financial contracts, has seen Brent crude futures surge by more than 60% since the start of the war, oil prices have increased by more than 100% in some Middle Eastern physical markets. In turn, the impact on refined fuel prices (petrol and diesel) is being further amplified by refining and transportation costs, which have soared as key Middle Eastern refining capacity goes offline. Fuel rationing is being implemented in parts of Asia that rely heavily on the Middle East for refined fuel imports.

As a large importer of oil and owing to its reliance on the Gulf for more than 60% of its refined petrol and diesel imports, South Africa is in an increasingly vulnerable position the longer the war drags on. Unsurprisingly, the onset of the war has led to sharp drawdowns in South African assets, with the FTSE/JSE All Share Index down 10.5%, the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index down 6.8%, and the rand weakening by 6.3% against the US dollar. Over the past two years, South African assets have delivered double-digit returns. However, this war is eroding those tailwinds on multiple fronts. While higher gold and platinum group metal prices underpinned much of the equity market's returns in 2025 and early 2026, these prices have since fallen significantly from their late-January peaks. As an industrial metal used in automotive parts, platinum prices tend to fall during recessions as industrial activity decreases.

Gold has historically provided an excellent hedge against war and inflation, but this time around, it is behaving very differently. In part, this reflects the fact that emerging market central banks, among the large buyers of gold that underpinned its rally, are seeing their reserves weaken materially due to higher oil import bills. In some instances, there are even early signs of gold-selling among these parties. The great irony of this behavioural change is that emerging market central banks initially began altering their reserve mix to hold more gold precisely because US Treasuries failed to provide an adequate hedge against oil and inflation at the start of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022. On the contrary, US Treasuries suffered steep losses in market value throughout 2022, which heightened the oil-induced erosion of reserves.

This move in commodities not only detracts from South African mining shares but also erodes the government's ability to collect corporate income tax going forward, which, in turn, is negative for South Africa's bond pricing. Local bonds have also derated alongside a sharp spike in inflationary expectations. The market now prices for 100 basis points (bps) worth of rate hikes for the remainder of the year, sitting in stark contrast to the 50 to 75 bps worth of rate *cuts* that were being pencilled in before the US-Israeli war with Iran began, and as the South African Reserve Bank executed on its rates recalibration exercise under the revised 3% inflation target.

How and when this war ends, or whether the ceasefire holds, is unclear, but it remains a critical question for energy markets and the global economy in order to limit the inflationary and recessionary fallout that is already looming.

Early in the quarter, the Fund took profit on its credit-linked note positions and reduced fixed rate bond exposure, as it sought to lock in some of the strong capital gains generated over the past year. From a modified duration high of 1.3 last year, the Fund lowered its modified duration to an intra-month low of 0.8. Post the breakout of the US-Israeli war with Iran, the Fund has marginally added to short-dated fixed rate bonds at yields as high as 8.5%. This accounts for an aggressive rate-hiking cycle but maintains the Fund's conservative positioning. While the Fund's returns for the quarter fell, its future prospects for returns are also higher due to the elevated yields that it has added to risk at.

Commentary contributed by Thalia Petousis

**Fund manager quarterly
commentary as at
31 March 2026**

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Performance

Collective investment schemes in securities (unit trusts or funds) are generally medium- to long-term investments. The value of units may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. The Management Company does not provide any guarantee regarding the capital or the performance of the Fund. Performance figures are provided by the Investment Manager and are for lump sum investments with income distributions reinvested. Actual investor performance may differ as a result of the investment date, the date of reinvestment and applicable taxes.

Fund mandate

Funds may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed according to their mandates. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. The funds may borrow up to 10% of their market value to bridge insufficient liquidity.

Unit price

Unit trust prices are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the Fund, including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions from the Fund, divided by the number of units in issue. Forward pricing is used and fund valuations take place at approximately 16:00 each business day. Purchase and redemption requests must be received by the Management Company by 14:00 each business day to receive that day's price. Unit trust prices are available daily on www.allangray.co.za.

Yield

The Fund's gross yield is the estimated weighted average yield-to-maturity of all underlying interest-bearing instruments as at the last day of the month. The one-year TER is deducted from the gross yield to derive a yield net of fund expenses. Actual returns may differ based on changes in market values, interest rates and market factors during the investment period.

Fees

Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, securities transfer tax, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from Allan Gray.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

The total expense ratio (TER) is the annualised percentage of the Fund's average assets under management that has been used to pay the Fund's actual expenses over the past one- and three-year periods. The TER includes the annual management fees that have been charged (both the fee at benchmark and any performance component charged), VAT and other expenses like audit and trustee fees. Transaction costs (including brokerage, securities transfer tax, Share Transactions Totally Electronic (STRATE) and FSCA Investor Protection Levy and VAT thereon) are shown separately. Transaction costs are necessary costs in administering the Fund and impact Fund returns. They should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time, including market returns, the type of financial product, the investment decisions of the investment manager, and the TER. Since Fund returns are quoted after the deduction of these expenses, the TER and transaction costs should not be deducted again from published returns. As unit trust expenses vary, the current TER cannot be used as an indication of future TERs. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. Instead, when investing, the investment objective of the Fund should be aligned with the investor's objective and compared against the performance of the Fund. The TER and other funds' TERs should then be used to evaluate whether the Fund performance offers value for money. The sum of the TER and transaction costs is shown as the total investment charge (TIC).

Compliance with Regulation 28

The Fund is managed to comply with Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act 24 of 1956 (the "Pension Funds Act"). Exposures in excess of the limits will be corrected immediately, except where due to a change in the fair value or characteristic of an asset, e.g. market value fluctuations, in which case they will be corrected within the prescribed regulatory time period. The Management Company does not monitor compliance by retirement funds with section 19(4) of the Pension Funds Act (item 6 of Table 1 to Regulation 28).

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