Adviceworx High Income Prescient Fund of Funds B

Minimum Disclosure Document – 30 September 2026

Adviceworx Invest

Investment objective

The Adviceworx High Income Prescient Fund of Funds aims to deliver a higher level of income than a money market fund, with lower volatility than a traditional bond fund.

Investment policy

The fund aims to provide investors with a steady, reliable income stream while preserving capital over the short term. The objective is to deliver returns modestly above cash with low levels of volatility.

The fund follows a multi-manager approach aimed at enhancing yield while carefully managing interest rate, credit and liquidity risks through select collective investment schemes and exchange-traded funds. The investment universe will consist of cash, bonds (including nominal and inflation linked), preference shares, corporate credit and property.

Risk profile: Cautious

Investors should have a short-term investment horizon of at least one year and be comfortable with low levels of market volatility. Key risks include interest rate movements, credit risk, inflation risk and liquidity risk.

Investor suitability

The fund is suitable for cautious investors looking for a stable and reliable income stream while preserving capital over the short term. It is appropriate for investors who are prepared to accept low levels of risk in pursuit of returns that exceed those typically available from traditional money market investments.

Fund information

	30 September 2026
Portfolio Manager	Adviceworx (Pty) Ltd FSPII Licence no. 44914
Fund Classification	South African – Multi Asset – Income
Benchmark	South African – Multi Asset – Income Category Average
Time Horizon	> 1 year
Regulation 28 Compliant	No
Inception Date	22 June 2026
Fund Size	R55 659 324
Number of Units	54 889 389
Unit Price	101.40
ISIN	ZAE000362703
JSE Code	AHIFB
Minimum Lump Sum	R50,000
Minimum Debit Order	R1,000
Income Distribution	Quarterly

Risk indicator

Cautious	Conservative	Moderate	Mod. Aggressive	Aggressive

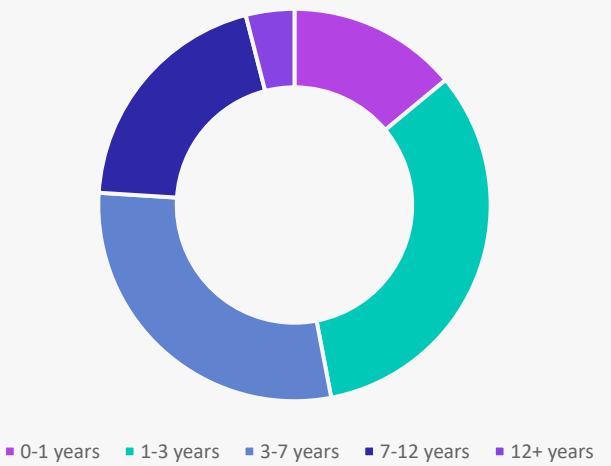
Minimum investment term

1 Year	2-3 Years	3-5 Years	5-7 Years	7-10 Years

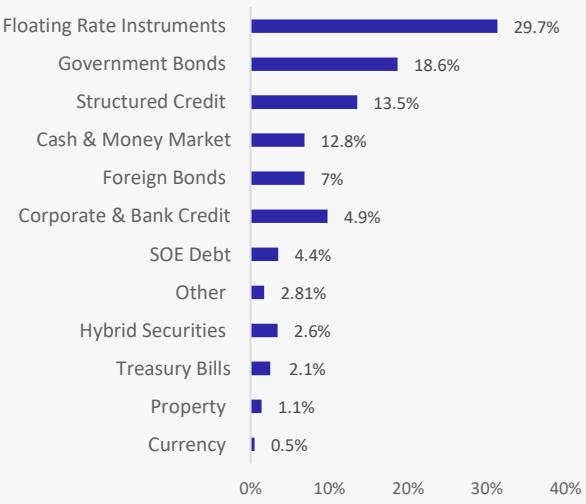
Underlying fund managers

SA Fixed Income	GRANATE	Prescient	Ninety One

Maturity profile



Asset Allocation



Cumulative performance

Not available – New fund, will be available 12 months after launch

Annualised fund performance (net of fees)

Not available – New fund, will be available 12 months after launch

Monthly returns (net of fees)

Not available – New fund, will be available 12 months after launch

Risk statistics

Not available – New fund, will be available 12 months after launch

Fee structure

Management Fee (excl. VAT)	0.32%
Performance Fee	None
*Target Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.82%
*Target Transaction Costs (TC)	0%
Target Total Investment Charges (TIC)	**0.82%**

**Actual TER and TIC for new funds may only be published after one year.*

Domestic market commentary

South Africa's economy faces near-term headwinds from higher fuel prices, and growth expectations for 2026 have been revised lower. Though precious metals prices pulled back in response to rising global yields, they are still at historically elevated levels, providing near-term support to the local economy. The medium-term outlook remains constructive, as structural reforms crowd in private investment into infrastructure and key network industries. The toughest nuts to crack in terms of reform are crime and local government, where there is a limit to what the private sector can do.

According to the Reserve Bank's projections, inflation is expected to run slightly above 5% in the last quarter of 2026 and the first quarter of next year, before base effects pull it down to 3.9% in the second quarter of 2027. Since fuel prices increased sharply in the second quarter of this year, this creates a high base for year-on-year comparisons twelve months later. The Reserve Bank expects inflation to be close to the 3% target by the end of next year.

While higher fuel prices feed into higher inflation readings, it also represents a real income shock that will weigh on consumer finances and business margins. Where to place the emphasis – downward pressure on economic activity or upward pressure on inflation – is a difficult decision and most central banks have moved cautiously since the US first attacked Iran in February, causing oil prices to spike higher.

The Reserve Bank cut its economic growth forecast for this year from 1.4% to 1.2% but still expects growth to accelerate towards 2% over the medium term. There are very few places where 2% growth would count as exciting, but South Africa is one of them.

South African equities fell sharply in September, wiping out third quarter returns. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index lost 5.8% in the month, and 0.3% in the quarter. This means that year-to-date returns are also negative at -3.2%. The 12-month return of 4.6% is therefore entirely due to gains in the final quarter of 2025.

South African government bonds did not escape the global bond market but were overall more resilient. The JSE All Bond Index was flat in September, while the third quarter return was marginally negative at -0.7%. Nonetheless, it means the year-to-date return trails cash at only 3.5%. The 12-month return of 12.8% remains well ahead of the 7% return from cash (Stefi), but this was mostly due to a strong last quarter in 2025.

Local listed property was surprisingly resilient in September, given the weakness in local bonds and the broader equity market. The FTSE/JSE All Property Index returned 0.5% in the month, though it was down 1.5% in the third quarter. The 12-month return of 20% was ahead of cash, bonds and equities, but is also largely due to a rally late in 2025.

The rand lost 1.9% against the US dollar in September, closing the third quarter at R16.42. It was still 4.9% stronger over 12 months, detracting somewhat from global returns from the point of view of South African investors over this period.

Specific Risk

Default risk: The risk that the issuers of fixed income instruments (e.g. bonds) may not be able to meet interest payments nor repay the money they have borrowed. The issuers credit quality it vital. The worse the credit quality, the greater the risk of default and therefore investment loss.
Developing Market (excluding SA) risk: Some of the countries invested in may have less developed legal, political, economic and/or other systems. These markets carry a higher risk of financial loss than those in countries generally regarded as being more developed.
Foreign Investment risk: Foreign securities investments may be subject to risks pertaining to overseas jurisdictions and markets, including (but not limited to) local liquidity, macroeconomic, political, tax, settlement risks and currency fluctuations.
Interest rate risk: The value of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) tends to be inversely related to interest and inflation rates. Hence their value decreases when interest rates and/or inflation rises.
Property risk: Investments in real estate securities can carry the same risks as investing directly in real estate itself. Real estate prices move in response to a variety of factors, including local, regional and national economic and political conditions, interest rates and tax considerations.
Currency exchange risk: Changes in the relative values of individual currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.
Geographic / Sector risk: For investments primarily concentrated in specific countries, geographical regions and/or industry sectors, their resulting value may decrease whilst portfolios more broadly invested might grow.
Liquidity risk: If there are insufficient buyers or sellers of particular investments, the result may lead to delays in trading and being able to make settlements, and/or large fluctuations in value. This may lead to larger financial losses than expected.
Equity investment risk: Value of equities (e.g. shares) and equity-related investments may vary according to company profits and future prospects as well as more general market factors. In the event of a company default (e.g. bankruptcy), the owners of their equity rank last in terms of any financial payment from that company.

Glossary

Annualised Performance: Annualised performance shows longer term performance rescaled to a 1-year period. Annualised performance is the average return per year over the period. Actual annual figures are available to the investor on request.
Highest & Lowest performance: The highest and lowest performance for any 1 year over the period since inception have been shown.
NAV: The net asset value represents the assets of a fund less its liabilities.
Total Expense Ratio (TER%): The Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage of the net asset value of the class of the Financial Product incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Financial Product.
Transaction Costs (TC%): The Transaction Costs (TC) is the percentage of the net asset value of the Financial Product incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Financial Product.
Total Investment Charges TIC (%) = TER (%) + TC (%): The Total Investment Charges (TIC), the TER + the TC, is the percentage of the net asset value of the class of the Financial Product incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product. It should be noted that a TIC is the sum of two calculated ratios (TER+TC).

Disclaimer

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. CIS's are traded at the ruling price and can engage in scrip lending and borrowing. 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 for it 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, STT, 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 TER's. During the phase in period TER's 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.

A fund of funds is a portfolio that invests in portfolios of collective investment schemes, which levy their own charges, which could result in a higher fee structure for these portfolios. The Manager retains full legal responsibility for any third-party-named 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. This portfolio operates as a white label fund under the Prescient Unit Trust Scheme, which is governed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act. Performance has been calculated using net NAV to NAV numbers with income reinvested. Where a current yield has been included for funds that derive their 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 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 manager on request. The portfolio has adhered to its policy objective. There were no material changes to the composition of the portfolio during the quarter. For any additional information such as fund prices, brochures and application forms please go to www.prescient.co.za

Contact details

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The Management Company and Trustee are registered and approved under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act (No.45 of 2002). Prescient is a member of the Association for Savings and Investments SA.

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