CORONATION GLOBAL STRATEGIC USD INCOME PRESCIENT FEEDER AMETF

Fund Information as at 30 June 2026

CORONATION
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WHAT IS THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE?

The fund aims to achieve a higher return than a US dollar term bank deposit. It is mainly focused on delivering short-term income.

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

The fund invests between 75% and 100% of its assets in a wide variety of fixed income assets. This may include bonds, money market instruments and other debt securities issued by international governments, banks and other companies or institutions.

Up to 25% of the fund may be invested in listed property, preference shares and other forms of hybrid debt or equity instruments.

While the fund may invest in instruments in any currency, its effective exposure to the US dollar will at least be 75% at all times.

The average duration in the fund will typically not exceed three years.

IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS

Risk Profile

2/10
Conservative

Maximum growth/ minimum income exposures

Growth Assets: 10%
Income Assets: 90%

The fund is tactically managed to secure an attractive income, while protecting capital.

Its investments are carefully researched by a large and experienced investment team and subjected to a strict risk management process. The fund is actively positioned to balance long-term strategic positions with shorter-term tactical opportunities to achieve the best possible income.

While the fund is managed in a conservative and defensive manner, it is not guaranteed to always outperform cash over short periods of time, and may suffer capital losses primarily as a result of interest rate movements or negative credit events.

Capital growth, if any, will generally come from capital market changes such as falling interest rates or movements in foreign currencies.

This feeder fund aims to remain fully invested in units in the offshore domiciled Global Strategic USD Income Fund. The only other assets that will be held at feeder fund level are local and foreign cash holdings for liquidity purposes.

HOW LONG SHOULD INVESTORS REMAIN INVESTED?

The recommended investment term is 12-months and longer. Given its limited exposure to growth assets, the fund is not suited for long investment terms.

WHO SHOULD CONSIDER INVESTING IN THE FUND?

Conservative investors who are looking for an intelligent alternative to US dollar bank deposits.

WHAT COSTS CAN I EXPECT TO PAY?

An annual fee of 0.50% is payable.

The full annual fee is collected in the master fund. Fund expenses that are incurred in the fund include administrative, trading, custody and audit charges. All performance information is disclosed after deducting all fees and other portfolio costs.

We do not charge any fees to access or withdraw from the fund.

More detail is available on www.coronation.com

WHO ARE THE FUND MANAGERS?

NISHAN MAHARAJ
BSc (Hons), MBA

SEAMUS VASEY
BCom (Hons), MSc

GENERAL FUND INFORMATION

Investment Manager	Coronation Asset Management (Pty) Ltd
Management Company	Prescient Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd
Liquidity provider	Prescient Securities (Pty) Ltd
Launch Date	8 August 2024
Benchmark	Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)
ASISA Fund Category	Global – Multi-asset – Income
Income Distribution	Annually (March)
Maximum Bid/Offer Spread	1.6%
Bloomberg Code	COUSDI SJ
ISIN Code	ZAE000337168
JSE Code	COUSDI
Base currency	ZAR
Exchange	JSE

CORONATION GLOBAL STRATEGIC INCOME PRESCIENT AMETF

As at 30 June 2026

CORONATION
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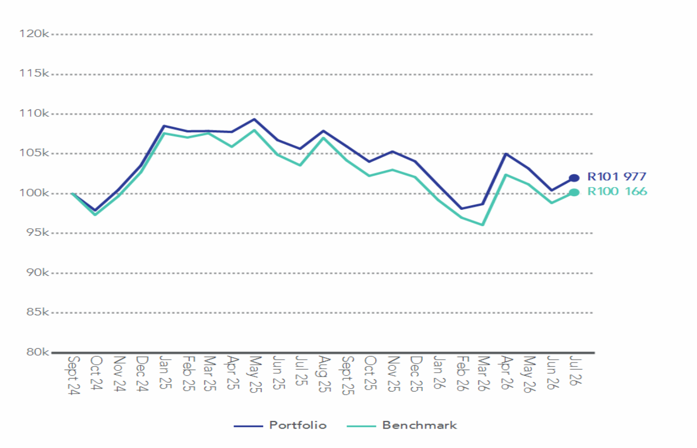
ASISA Fund Category	Global - Multi-Asset - Income
Launch date	08 August 2024
Fund size	R17.66 million
NAV	983.61 cents
Benchmark	SOFR
Portfolio manager/s	Nishan Maharaj and Seamus Vasey
Number of units	1 794 763 units

	1 Year	3 Year
Total Expense Ratio	0.81%	N/A
Fund management fee	0.74%	N/A
Fund expenses	0.07%	N/A
VAT	N/A	N/A
Transaction costs (inc. VAT)	N/A	N/A
Total Investment Charge	0.81%	N/A

PERFORMANCE AND RISK STATISTICS

GROWTH OF A R100,000 INVESTMENT (AFTER FEES) ILLUSTRATIVE PERFORMANCE



The investment performance is for illustrative purposes only. The investment performance is calculated by taking the actual initial fees and all ongoing fees into account for the amount shown and income is reinvested on the reinvestment date

PERFORMANCE AND MODIFIED DURATION (AFTER FEES)

	Fund	Benchmark	Active Return
Since Launch (unannualised)	2.0%	0.2%	1.8%
Since Launch (annualised)	1.1%	0.1%	1.0%
Latest 1 year	(3.5)%	(3.3)%	(0.2)%
Year to date	0.9%	1.0%	(0.1)%

RISK STATISTICS SINCE LAUNCH

	Fund	Benchmark
Annualised Deviation	8.9%	9.3%
Sharpe Ratio	(0.35)	(0.44)
Maximum Gain	10.8%	10.5%
Maximum Drawdown	(10.3)%	(11.0)%
Positive Months	45.5%	40.9%

	Fund	Date Range
Highest annual return	6.3%	Oct 2024 - Sep 2025
Lowest annual return	(9.0%)	Feb 2025 - Jan 2026

PORTFOLIO DETAIL

ASSET ALLOCATION BY INSTRUMENT TYPE

	% of Fund
Developed Market (Investment Grade)	83.8%
Fixed Rate Bonds	27.4%
Floating Rate Bonds	43.4%
Inflation Rate Bonds	13.0%
Emerging Market (Investment Grade)	3.1%
Fixed Rate Bonds	2.0%
Floating Rate Bonds	1.1%
Developed Market (High Yield)	1.9%
Emerging Market (High Yield)	2.8%
Convertibles and Hybrids	4.8%
Listed Property	2.6%
ETF	0.0%
Cash & Money Market	0.9%
Total	100.0%

ASSET ALLOCATION BY ISSUER TYPE

	% of Fund
Corporations	51.6%
Sovereigns	44.9%
Cash	0.9%
Multi-National	0.0%
REITS	2.6%
	100.0%

ASSET ALLOCATION BY RATINGS BAND

	% of Fund
Investment Grade	91.6%
Sub-Investment Grade	4.8%
Other instruments	3.6%
	100.0%

TOP 5 ISSUER EXPOSURE

	% of Fund
US Treasury	35.0%
Federal Government of Germany	3.6%
UBS	2.6%
Government of the United Kingdom	2.4%
NatWest	2.3%

INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

Declaration	Payment	Amount	Dividend	Interest
08 Apr 2025	14 Apr 2025	0.92	0.00	0.92

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE RETURNS (AFTER FEES)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Fund 2026	(2.9)%	0.6%	6.4%	(1.8)%	(2.7)%	1.6%							0.9%
Fund 2025	(0.6)%	0.0%	(0.1)%	1.5%	(2.4)%	(1.0)%	2.1%	(1.8)%	(1.8)%	1.2%	(1.2)%	(2.9)%	(6.9)%
Fund 2024									(2.1)%	2.6%	3.0%	4.8%	8.5%

Issue date: 2026/07/28

Please refer to page 4 of the Comprehensive Fact Sheet for important additional infomation, including change in cost disclosures.

Please note that the commentary is for the US dollar retail class of the Fund. The feeder Fund is 100% invested in the underlying US dollar Fund. However, given small valuation, trading and translation differences for the two Funds, investors should expect differences in returns in the short term. Over the long term, we aim to achieve the same outcome in US dollar terms for both Funds.

MARKET BACKDROP AND PERFORMANCE

The second quarter (Q2) saw widespread recoveries across many fixed income asset classes from the conflict-induced weakness seen in Q1. The conundrum here was that the political, and hence energy, crisis itself hadn't found a stable solution over the same period. By the end of Q2, crude energy prices had indeed fallen back much closer to their upper ranges seen prior to the start of the Middle East conflict. But without a durable geopolitical resolution, this may not prove an end to energy instability and the multitude of downstream effects this has on growth and inflation, globally.

Against this backdrop, the Fund returned 1.24% for the quarter against the benchmark return of 1.01%.

During Q2, the Federal Reserve kept the federal funds target range unchanged at 3.50%-3.75% at both its April and June meetings, although the policy signal turned materially more hawkish. April's decision exposed unusually sharp internal division. By June, the Fed characterised economic activity as expanding at a solid pace, supported by strong productivity and capital investment, with unemployment broadly stable. However, Middle East-related energy disruptions and other supply pressures had lifted inflation risks. The June projections reduced expected 2026 GDP growth to 2.2%, raised headline and core personal consumption expenditures (PCE) inflation forecasts to 3.6% and 3.3%, respectively, and increased the median year-end policy rate projection to 3.8% – effectively signalling one rate increase rather than the cut projected in March. Market pricing consequently shifted away from expectations of near-term easing and towards a meaningful probability of tightening before year-end. The quarter was also notable for the leadership transition from Jerome Powell to President Trump's appointee, Kevin Warsh, who was confirmed in May and chaired his first FOMC meeting in June. Warsh immediately simplified the policy statement, removed explicit forward guidance and initiated reviews of Fed communications, balance sheet policy and the broader monetary policy framework, adding an institutional and political dimension to an already uncertain policy outlook.

The BoE held its bank rate at 3.75% throughout the quarter; June's 7-2 vote showed a hawkish tilt, but softer energy prices pushed markets away from the aggressive hike path priced early in the quarter. The ECB held in April, then raised the deposit rate 25bps to 2.25% in June as the energy shock lifted medium-term inflation risks. Markets accordingly repriced from easing to a renewed tightening cycle. The BoJ held its policy rate at 0.75% in April, then hiked 25bps to 1.00% in June, validating a quarter-long shift toward earlier and faster normalisation.

US Treasury yields rose modestly over Q2, with the 10-year yield increasing by approximately 14 bps to 4.4%, while the 30-year yield was broadly unchanged at 4.9%. Long-dated yields moved above 5% during the quarter as the Middle East conflict disrupted energy supplies, lifted oil prices, and intensified concerns about inflation, while resilient economic activity and elevated Treasury issuance maintained upward pressure on term premia. These moves subsequently reversed as geopolitical tensions eased, oil prices fell sharply, and the associated inflation risk moderated. Nevertheless, a higher-than-expected May inflation reading and a hawkish June Federal Reserve meeting – at which policymakers materially raised their 2026 inflation and policy rate projections – limited the decline in yields. The curve consequently bear-flattened, as shorter and intermediate maturities repriced more sharply than the long end. Elsewhere in the G10, UK gilts and euro area government bonds outperformed Treasuries, as weaker growth and more benign underlying inflation supported duration, while Japanese government bonds underperformed following the Bank of Japan rate increase and continued upward pressure on domestic yields.

US Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) weakened materially over the period as real yields repriced higher across the curve: average five-year real yields rose from 1.3% in March to 1.8% in June, while 10-year real yields increased from 1.9% to 2.2%, driven by firmer inflation data, higher energy costs, and tariff-related price pressures, as well as a more hawkish Federal Reserve outlook. The June FOMC projections raised 2026 headline PCE inflation to 3.6% from 2.7% and the projected year-end policy rate to 3.8% from 3.4%, reinforcing expectations that monetary policy would remain restrictive for longer. Breakevens initially widened as inflation risks intensified, but subsequently compressed in June as tighter policy expectations and concerns over the durability of the growth impulse outweighed near-term inflation pressures. Overall, the quarter was characterised by sharply higher real yields and a late-quarter reversal in inflation compensation.

Emerging Market (EM) hard-currency sovereign debt rebounded strongly in Q2, with the J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index returning 4.6% in US dollars. Performance was driven overwhelmingly by spread compression: spreads tightened by 53 bps to 235 bps, generating a 4.5% spread return, while US Treasury exposure added only 0.15%. High-yield sovereigns materially outperformed investment grade, returning 6.7% versus 2.5%, as geopolitical risk premia eased and investor flows strengthened. Ukraine, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, and Kenya led gains on IMF funding and reform-related developments, while China, India, and Malaysia lagged. Energy exporters initially benefitted from elevated oil prices, although subsequent price declines favoured importers.

EM local currency debt delivered a strong second quarter, with the J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index returning 3.9% in US dollar terms. The gain was driven primarily by local bond returns, as benchmark yields declined 27 bps, while carry and modest currency appreciation provided additional support. Lower oil prices and easing Middle East risk reduced inflation premia, benefitting longer-duration and higher-beta markets. Latin America outperformed, led by Colombia and Mexico, while Hungary and South Africa also rallied on disinflation, currency strength, and improved policy or fiscal credibility. Indonesia materially lagged amid capital outflows, rupiah weakness, rate hikes and fiscal concerns. Energy importers generally benefitted more than exporters from the late-quarter oil reversal.

The US investment-grade (IG) corporate bond market delivered a positive low-single-digit return in Q2, with the Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index gaining approximately 2%, supported by income carry and tighter credit spreads, while Treasury yields ended the period broadly unchanged. The ICE BofA US Corporate Index spread narrowed by 14 bps, from 90 bps at end-March to 76 bps at end-June, reflecting resilient corporate earnings, healthy balance sheets, and improving risk sentiment as Middle East tensions and energy pressures eased. Demand remained robust despite elevated supply, underpinned by attractive all-in yields and continued institutional inflows. Year-to-date US corporate issuance reached $1.52 trillion, 28% above the prior comparable period. Financials and technology-related issuers featured prominently, with AI infrastructure investment driving substantial borrowing. Overall, strong technical conditions and carry offset rate volatility, although historically tight spreads left a limited valuation cushion against weaker growth, renewed inflation, or further heavy issuance. The US high yield (HY) corporate bond market delivered a 2.5% total return in Q2, extending its run of positive quarterly performance. The ICE BofA US HY Index spread tightened by 53 bps, from 328 bps at end-March to 275 bps at end-June, with coupon income and spread compression more than offsetting volatility in base rates. Performance was initially supported by a reversal of the Q1 risk-off move associated with the Iran conflict, followed by resilient US employment and corporate earnings, easing recession concerns, and encouraging renewed demand for credit. The market's comparatively short duration, high starting yield, and improved average credit quality remained important defensive features. However, quarter-end spreads were historically tight, leaving limited compensation for adverse developments. Strong technical demand, manageable refinancing requirements, and subdued expected defaults supported valuations, while geopolitical risk, energy-driven inflation, and a more hawkish Federal Reserve remained the principal risks.

Global listed property rebounded strongly in Q2, with the FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index delivering a 9% total return, lifting its first half gain to 10.2% from just 1.0% at end-March. Performance was highly differentiated: North America led, reaching 17.3% year-to-date, while Developed Europe was broadly flat at 0.5% and Developed Asia declined 4.0%. US equity REITs gained approximately 11% during the quarter, supported by resilient operating fundamentals and attractive income yields. Sector leadership was concentrated in lodging, specialty assets, and AI-linked data centres, which recorded first-half returns of 42.8%, 34.1%, and 33.2%, respectively. Offices and healthcare also rallied sharply in June. Europe's subdued aggregate return masked firmer retail performance and renewed corporate activity, including takeover interest in discounted UK logistics assets. Asia remained pressured by geopolitical risk, energy-import exposure, and higher financing sensitivity, although regional data centres materially outperformed.

FUND ACTIVITY

Individual security selection activity ensures that recycling across the Fund's core holding of high-quality, short-dated corporate debt is an ongoing feature at all times and in all environments.

Investors may recall that the Fund had positioned across a range of opportunities involving select duration exposures, inflation-linked instruments, and in particular, listed property exposures prior to the advent of the crisis in the Middle East. The Fund was running low aggregate risk across all its opportunity vectors as the crisis burst onto the scene. Thus, with the combination of ample liquidity and abundant risk capacity, the advent of the generalised risk-off event was one that the Fund could use to increase risk-taking, rather than seek enhanced risk mitigation measures. The bulk of the Fund's activity in March was in accumulating spread assets that had cheapened. However, while many global fixed income markets did experience quick and sharp weakness, these were from especially rich levels and while subsequent cheapening was useful, it wasn't overwhelming. The net result was that, even as the Fund opportunistically added risk in the immediate aftermath of the advent of the crisis in the Middle East, the extent of weakness across global fixed income markets hadn't reflected enough of the potential downsides perceived as within reasonable bounds to warrant taking larger positions.

For many risk asset classes – especially spread products – the apex of weakness generated by the conflict actually occurred in Q1. Thus, even as the contours of the conflict were undecided, and a resolution wasn't properly cemented down (as seemingly remains the case…), many risk assets recovered quite rapidly in the opening weeks of Q2 and in some instances regained their extreme levels of overvaluation that were briefly obtained in later part of 2025/early part of 2026. This was a difficult fundamental landscape to navigate, as monetary policy and long-rate uncertainty continued to persist, even if spread products rallied strongly – often supported by reasonable concurrent macro and corporate fundamental data points.

For the Fund, this ambiguity posed less of a conundrum. With valuations having swung back to unequivocally stretched levels across most corporate credit markets globally, the Fund's processes emphasised more opportunities to sell back to the market than accumulate spread assets. Hence, the Fund ended Q2 with a conservatively positioned credit portfolio, even as interest rate and listed real estate opportunities continued to provide for interesting value-adding propositions. Once again, the flexible disposition of the Fund proves advantageous. While significant portions of the strategically most beneficial investment opportunities available to the Fund are out of bounds due to elevated valuations, there remain plentiful other avenues for adding value and diversification. The result is that the Fund's prospects for achieving its required performance objectives – with a highly optimised risk profile – remain strong.

Portfolio managers
Nishan Maharaj and Seamus Vasey
as at 30 June 2026

IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE INVESTING IN THE CORONATION GLOBAL STRATEGIC USD INCOME PRESCIENT FEEDER AMETF

Collective investment schemes (CISs) should be considered as medium to long-term investments. The value of units may go down as well as up, and therefore Prescient does not make any guarantees with respect to the protection of capital or returns. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of future performance. The Fund is mandated to invest up to 100% of its portfolio in foreign securities and may, as a result, be exposed to macroeconomic, settlement, political, tax, repatriation, reporting, market information availability, or liquidity risk factors that may be different from those applicable to similar investments in the South African market. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying investments to go up or down. The investor acknowledges the inherent risk associated with the selected investments and that there are no guarantees. 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 yield shown is an estimate (gross of fees) in part based on market assumptions and forecasts. The yield is calculated by taking the interest and income receivable of all the instruments in the fund divided by the net asset value, expressed as a nominal annual rate. It is provided to give an approximate indication of the achievable yield for an investment made at the reporting date. Actual experience may differ, based on changes in market values, interest rates and changes in costs actually experienced during the investment period. The yield disclosed on the MDD is current and calculated as at the MDD reporting date. A feeder fund invests in a single fund of a collective investment scheme, which levies its own charges and could result in a higher fee structure for the feeder fund. The asset allocation by instrument type are reflected on a look-through basis. The asset allocation by issuer type and top issuer exposures are not reflected on a look-through basis. 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 South Africa. The Management Company reserves the right to close the fund to new investors if we deem it necessary to limit further inflows in order for it to be managed in accordance with its mandate. The Manager retains full legal responsibility for any third party-named portfolio. CISs are allowed to engage in scrip lending and borrowing. Standard Bank has been appointed as trustees for the fund. Prescient is a full member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA (ASISA). Exchange Traded Funds vs Unit Trusts: Whilst both unit trusts and ETFs are regulated and registered under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, ETFs trade on stock exchanges just like any other listed, tradable security. Unlike a unit trust, which can be bought or sold only at the end of the trading day, an ETF can be traded intraday, during exchange trading hours. Exchange traded funds are listed on an exchange and may incur additional costs. This portfolio operates as a white label fund under the Prescient ETF Scheme, which is governed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act. The Prescient ETF Programme Memorandum and the relevant supplement contains detailed information on the AMETF. The MDD must be read in conjunction with these documents. The documents may be found on Prescient's website.

Management Company: Prescient Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd **Registration number:** 2002/022560/07 **Physical address:** Prescient House, Westlake Business Park, Otto Close, Westlake, 7945 **Postal address:** PO Box 31142, Tokai, 7966. **Telephone number:** 0800 111 899 **E-mail address:** info@prescient.co.za **Website:** www.prescient.co.za.

Trustee: Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd **Registration number:** 1962/000738/06 **Physical address:** Standard Bank Centre, 5 Simmonds Street, Johannesburg, South Africa 2001 **Telephone number:** 0860 222 050 **Website:** www.standardbank.co.za

HOW ARE UNITS PRICED AND AT WHICH PRICE WILL MY TRANSACTION BE EXECUTED?

CISs are traded at ruling prices set on every trading day. Fund valuations take place at approximately 15h00 each business day, except at month end when the valuation is performed at approximately 17h00 (JSE market close) and forward pricing is used. Instructions must reach the Management Company before 14h00 (12h00 for the Money Market Fund) to ensure same day value. The payment of withdrawals may be delayed in extraordinary circumstances, when the manager with the consent of the fund trustees deem this to be in the interest of all fund investors. These circumstances may include periods when significant underlying markets suspend trading which will prevent accurate valuation of the instruments held in the fund. When the suspension of trading relates to only certain assets held by the fund, these assets may be side-pocketed. This process allows normal liquidity on the assets that can be valued, but will delay liquidity on the affected portion of the fund. If the fund is faced with excessive withdrawals, the affected withdrawals may be ring-fenced, which is the separation and delayed sale of the assets reflecting the interest of the liquidity seeking investors. It ensures that the sale of a large number of units will not force Coronation to sell the underlying investments in a manner that may have a negative impact on remaining investors of the fund.

HOW WAS THE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THIS FACT SHEET CALCULATED?

Performance is calculated by using net NAV to NAV numbers with income distributions reinvested. All underlying price and distribution data is sourced from Morningstar. Performance figures are quoted after the deduction of all costs (including manager fees and trading costs) incurred within the fund. Note that individual investor performance may differ as a result of the actual investment date, the date of reinvestment of distributions and dividend withholding tax, where applicable. Annualised performance figures represent the geometric average return earned by the fund over the given time period and are available to investors on request. Unannualised performance represents the total return earned by the fund over the given time period, expressed as a percentage.

The offer price may not be more than 0.80% above the iNAV per unit price, and the bid price may not be more than 0.80% below the iNAV per unit price.

Highest & Lowest return: The highest and lowest returns 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.

HOW ARE THE BENCHMARK RETURNS CALCULATED?

The benchmark used for performance purposes is the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR).

WHAT IS THE TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO (TER) AND TRANSACTION COSTS (TC)?

The TER and Transaction Costs cannot be determined accurately because of the short life span of the Financial Product. Calculations are based on actual data where possible and best estimates where actual data is not available. TER is calculated as a percentage of the average net asset value of the portfolio incurred as charges, levies and fees in the management of the portfolio over the period referenced. The TER charged by any underlying fund held as part of a fund's portfolio is included in the fund expenses portion of the TER, but trading and implementation costs incurred in managing the underlying fund are excluded. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER may not necessarily be an accurate indication of future TER's. The 1-year TER is for the 12 months to end of the previous financial year (updated annually). The 3-year TER is for a rolling 36-month period to the last available quarter end (December, March, June and September). Transaction costs are a necessary cost in managing a fund and impacts the fund's return. They should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of fund, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER. The Total Investment Charge is the sum of the Total Expense Ratio (TER) and transaction costs.

ADVICE AND PLATFORM COSTS

Coronation does not provide financial advice. If you appoint an adviser, advice fees are contracted directly between you and the adviser. For more information, please contact the relevant platform (Linked Investment Service Provider or Life Assurance Provider).

WHERE CAN I FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?

Additional information such as daily fund prices, brochures, application forms and a schedule of fund fees and charges is available on the manager's website: www.prescient.co.za.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING TERMS OF USE

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The fund has adhered to its policy objective and there were no material changes to the composition of the portfolio during the quarter.