

**FACT SHEET**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

The fund seeks to outperform the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index

**INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

The fund aims to generate in excess of 1% above the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index benchmark on a consistent long-term basis through a portable alpha strategy. The portable alpha strategy effectively separates the returns of a preferred index and the returns of an alpha-seeking strategy which allows the returns of the alpha component to be "ported" on top of whatever the market index exposure is desired by the portfolio. This is done by combining the strength of passive investing through low fees, transaction costs and tracking error, and active strategies by producing alpha in an asset class with favourable metrics.

**FUND INFORMATION**

Fund Classification	Worldwide - Interest Bearing - Variable Term
Benchmark	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index
Risk Profile	Moderate
Fund Managers	Karabo Mastepe, Sindisiwe Mahlangu, Fannuel Tigere
Inception Date	05 August 2024
Fund Size	R50 million
Currency	SA Rands
Administration	Balondolozzi Investment Services (Pty) Ltd
Trustees	Standard Bank
Regulator	Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA)
Regulation 28	Compliant

**FEES**

Initial & Exit Fees	Nil
Total Investment Charge	0.03%
Portfolio TER	0.03%
Management Fees	0.02%
Transaction Costs	0.00%
Audit Fees	0.00%
Other Costs	0.00%
Vat	15.00%
Pricing	Daily at 17:00

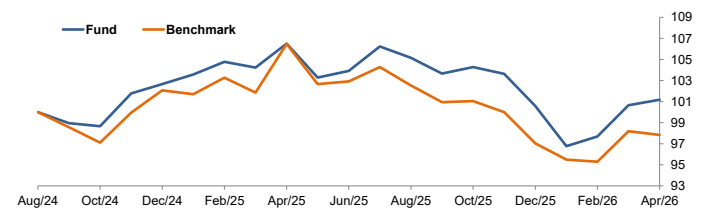
**RISK RATIOS**

	<b>Fund</b>	<b>Benchmark</b>
Annualised Return	0.71%	-1.31%
Sharpe Ratio	-0.92	-1.10
Sortino Ratio	-1.60	-2.31
Max Drawdown	-3.79%	-3.58%
Drawdowns	9	12

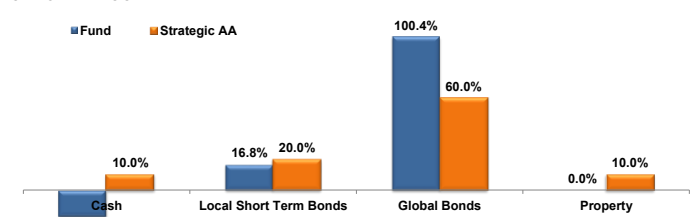
**PERFORMANCE (Gross of fees)**

	<b>Fund</b>	<b>Benchmark</b>
Apr-26	0.53%	-0.37%
Year to Date	0.60%	0.83%
Rolling 12 months	-5.00%	-8.12%
Return p.a. since inception	0.71%	-1.31%
Return since inception	1.18%	-2.17%
Highest Rolling 1-year Return	5.69%	4.06%
Lowest Rolling 1-year Return	-6.76%	-8.12%

**GROWTH OF R100 INVESTED AT INCEPTION**



**SECTOR ANALYSIS**



**FUND COMMENTARY**

In April 2026, global markets were marked by heightened uncertainty and cautious sentiment amid geopolitical tensions and mixed data. Equities were volatile but resilient, supported by strong technology earnings and increased defensive positioning. Oil prices showed sharp volatility due to Middle East supply concerns, fuelling inflation worries. Overall sentiment remained risk-aware, with investors balancing resilience against persistent global instability.

Nominal government bonds returned 3.38% (GOVI); vanilla credit bonds delivered 2.55% (OTH); inflation linked bonds returned 4.32% (CIL) and cash returned 0.53% as indicated by the STeFI Call Index in April 2026. Overall, the ALBI (All Bond Composite Index) returned 3.27% for the month.

During the same period, the yield for the R2030 (benchmark bond) fell by -14.5 basis points to end the month at 8.16%. Concurrently, the R2048/R2030 spread ticked down by -32 basis points to 117 bps whilst medium-term break-evens widened by +0.32% to 4.71%. Foreigners bought bonds worth +R3 billion as yields sold-off during the month of April 2026.

Overall, the funds delivered 0.53% for the month, above the benchmark returns of -0.37% resulting in an alpha of -0.65%. In US dollars, the fund delivered 0.58% compared to 1.25% of the benchmark as the dollar strengthened 1.62% to the rand for the month.

After registering a value of 3% in February 2026, headline inflation for March 2026 was 3.1% (consensus 3.1%). On the same note, the price for Brent crude oil fell by -3.67%, to end the month at \$114.01 per barrel and the Rand appreciated against the Dollar by 1.59% to close at R16.67 per dollar. The seasonally adjusted Kagiso Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) nudged up by 1.6 index points to reach 49 in March 2026.

Transnet Port Terminals will introduce a new fuel-linked container handling surcharge as geopolitical disruptions push up port operating expenses and add pressure to South Africa's trade and logistics sectors. Ahead of the 2026 citrus export season, Transnet reports readiness following 22% increase in volumes last year, supported by 27/4 operations, enhanced refrigerated capacity, improved vessel scheduling and contingency planning across major coastal terminals – backed by R9 billion in infrastructure investment. The citrus sector remains critical, generating over R39 billion in export earnings in 2025.

Eskom reported a stronger system outlook for winter 2026, supported by improved plant performance, lower demand and a reduction in unplanned outages to 22.88%, with no load shedding since May 2025 and expectations of continued stability if losses remain below 14,000MW. Separately, Eskom has reached a provisional 62c/kWh tariff agreement with Samancor Chrome and the Glencore-Merfere Chrome Venture under negotiated pricing arrangements, pending approval by National Energy Regulator of South Africa, aimed at stabilising demand from energy-intensive users, which have contributed to a 5.7% decline in electricity sales volumes.

The U.S. economy navigated a complex environment in April 2026, balancing resilient growth against emerging inflationary pressures linked to geopolitical tensions. GDP expanded at an annualised rate of 2.0% in the first quarter, rebounding from a fourth quarter impacted by a government shutdown. However, growth fell short of expectations due to softer consumer spending. Labour market conditions remained exceptionally tight. The Federal Reserve maintained its policy rate at 3.75%, opting to hold rates steady despite rising inflation risks. This decision followed a surge in fuel prices to their highest levels since 2022, driven by escalating tensions involving Iran. National Economic Council Director Kevin Hassett cautioned against tightening monetary policy in response to what may be a temporary energy shock. President Donald Trump maintained a naval blockade of Iranian ports, contributing to elevated oil prices amid limited progress toward a diplomatic resolution. The administration also explored measures to boost domestic oil production in the near term, working closely with producers to offset potential supply disruptions.

The Eurozone economy faced rising inflation and increased uncertainty in April 2026, prompting debate among policymakers regarding the appropriate monetary response.

Headline inflation rose to 3.0% year-on-year, largely driven by higher energy prices linked to the Middle East crisis. The European Central Bank held its deposit rate at 2.0%, although this decision followed extensive internal discussions. President Christine Lagarde noted that policymakers had "debated at length and in depth" the possibility of a rate hike, but ultimately decided unanimously to keep rates unchanged. Economic growth remained uneven across member states. Spain outperformed the broader Euro Area, with GDP expanding by 0.6% in the first quarter, supported primarily by strong household consumption. Despite the uncertain macroeconomic backdrop, European equity markets performed well, recording a 4.8% gain in April, its strongest monthly performance since January 2025.

China continued to pursue strategic economic initiatives in April 2026, focusing on trade expansion, technological development, and managing complex relations with the United States. The country announced a zero-tariff policy for 53 African nations, effective from May, expanding coverage from the previous 33 least-developed countries. The policy excludes Eswatini due to its diplomatic ties with Taiwan. Inflation moderated, with annual CPI easing to 1.0% in March 2026 from 1.3% in February, falling below market expectations. Food price inflation slowed significantly, particularly in fresh produce, while pork prices declined further. Non-food inflation remained relatively stable, with moderate increases in categories such as clothing, healthcare, and education. Transport costs rebounded, while housing costs continued to decline slightly. Core inflation eased to 1.1% year-on-year, indicating subdued underlying price pressures. On a monthly basis, CPI declined by 0.7%, marking the first contraction since November. In response to rising global oil prices, China introduced controls on domestic fuel prices to cushion households and businesses.

South Africa's economy in April 2026 was characterised by fiscal resilience, energy-related trade disruptions, and evolving political dynamics ahead of local elections. The South African Reserve Bank maintained the policy rate at 6.75%, following its most recent adjustment in March, as it balanced inflation risks stemming from global energy price shocks. Trade data reflected the impact of Middle East tensions, with South Africa recording a preliminary trade surplus of R31.9 billion in March, narrowing slightly from a revised R35.9 billion in February. Imports of fuel surged particularly from the United States as disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz constrained traditional supply routes. Elevated prices for precious metals, along with strong vehicle exports, helped sustain the trade surplus. Fiscal indicators presented a mixed picture, with the budget deficit widening to R45.6 billion in March, exceeding expectations. However, analysts at Goldman Sachs noted improved fiscal performance for the 2025/26 financial year, supported by stronger-than-expected revenue. Inflation expectations increased, with the 10-year breakeven rate rising to 4.95% in April, reflecting growing concerns about future price pressures. Bond markets signalled caution, suggesting the possibility of further monetary tightening. President Cyril Ramaphosa announced that municipal elections will be held on 4 November, marking a significant test of voter support for the ANC following its loss of an outright majority in the 2024 elections and subsequent role in a coalition government.

To enhance risk-adjusted returns, the fund continues to employ a portable alpha strategy, decoupling yield generation from market-directional risk. High-quality credit spreads (alpha) will be the primary source of excess return, while equity market exposure (beta) will be passively obtained via futures. Given the SARB's decision to hold rates in their March 2026 accompanied by a cautious and data dependent policy stance, the market has revised the interest rate trajectory and is pricing in interest rate hikes. Alpha can be systematically ported from alternative exposures, such as inflation-linked bonds (where real yields compensate for depressed breakeven), that offer better relative value. Inflation-linked bonds serve as a dual role: they provide uncorrelated alpha potential from mispriced inflation expectations while acting as a hedge against stagflationary beta shocks in a volatile market. Through this framework, the fund targets pure alpha from credit selection and relative fixed income value, while dynamically managing its beta through futures/total return swaps.