Diversified Income Fund

Fund Features
An actively managed, well diversified fixed income portfolio with multiple sources of return
A global approach to fixed interest investing, capturing opportunities that South African and global fixed interest markets offer

Objectives and investment policy summary
The Fund aims to provide a high level of income while seeking opportunities to maximise capital growth
The Fund invests in broad range of fixed income instruments (contracts to repay borrowed money which typically pay interest at fixed times) including government and corporate bonds. Other investments may include company shares, the units of other funds (including foreign funds), cash, property related securities (financial contracts evidencing ownership or debt) and derivatives (financial contracts whose value is linked to the price of an underlying asset). Between 5% and 25% of the Fund’s value will typically be invested in property

Fund statistics (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date*</th>
<th>Highest annualised return</th>
<th>Lowest annualised return</th>
<th>Annualised volatility (%)</th>
<th>Maximum drawdown (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.07.12</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*12 month rolling performance figures

Key facts
Portfolio manager: Peter Kent, Malcolm Charles
Fund size: ZAR 13.3bn
Fund inception date: 01.09.08
H Inc: ZAR class unit inception date: 01.10.12
Domicile: South Africa
Sector: ASISA SA Multi-Asset Income
Benchmark: SThF Composite (FTSE/JSE ALBI 1-3 pre 01/07/2011)
’H’ class unit dealing currency: ZAR
Net historic yield: 6.97%

’H’ class unit charges
Initial fund fee: 0.00%
Annual management fee: 0.45%
Total expense ratio (TER): 0.59%
Transaction cost (TC): 0.02%
Total investment charge (TIC): 0.61%

Fees rates are shown excluding VAT.
TER, TC and TIC are shown including VAT.

Asset allocation (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Assets</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>71.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash / Money Market</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property (listed)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Assets</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash / Money Market</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: © Morningstar, dates to 30.11.20, performance figures are calculated NAV-NAV, net of fees, in ZAR. The performance quoted for periods before the launch of H Class is based on older classes’ performance, is adjusted for any fee differences and is for illustrative purposes only.

The value of participatory interests (units) may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future.
Ninety One Fund Managers SA (RF) Proprietary Limited does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or the return of a portfolio.
Specific Fund Risks

Currency overlay exchange: Changes in the relative values of different currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.

Default: There is a risk that the issuers of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) may not be able to meet interest payments or repay the money they have borrowed. The worse the credit quality of the issuer, the greater the risk of default and therefore investment loss.

Derivatives: The use of derivatives may increase overall risk by magnifying the effect of both gains and losses leading to large changes in value and potentially large financial loss. A counterparty to a derivative transaction may fail to meet its obligations which may also lead to a financial loss.

Emerging market: These markets carry a higher risk of financial loss than more developed markets as they may have less developed legal, political, economic or other systems.

Interest rate: The value of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) tends to decrease when interest rates rise.

Property: Investments in real estate securities can carry the same risks as investing directly in real estate itself. Real estate prices rise and fall in response to a variety of factors, including local, regional and national economic and political conditions, interest rates and tax considerations.

Glossary Summary

Annualised performance: Annualised performance is the average return per year over the period.

Duration: This is a measure of risk for funds which invest in bonds as it predicts the sensitivity of the value of a fund’s portfolio given changes in interest rates. The higher the value the greater the volatility of the fund’s performance resulting from changes to interest rates. The Modified duration is shown.

Historic yield: This yield reflects the amounts that have been distributed over the previous twelve months as a percentage of the Fund’s net asset value per share for that period. It does not include any initial fund fee and investors may be subject to tax on distributions. The net yield is shown which is net of fees.

Maximum drawdown: The largest peak to trough decline during a specific period of an investment.

NAV: The Net Asset Value (NAV) represents the value of the assets of a fund less its liabilities.

Risk profile: A number on a scale of 1 to 7 based on how much the value of a fund has fluctuated over the past 5 years (or an estimate if the fund has a shorter track record). A rating of 1 represents the lower end of the risk scale with potentially lower rewards available whilst a rating of 7 reflects higher risk but potentially higher rewards.

Total Expense Ratio: TER includes the annual management fee, performance fee and administrative costs and includes VAT but excludes portfolio transaction costs (except in the case of an entry or exit charge paid by a fund when buying or selling units in another fund) expressed as a percentage of the average daily value of the Fund calculated over a rolling three year period (or since inception where applicable) and annualised to the most recently completed quarter. Where funds invest in the participatory interests of foreign collective investment schemes, these may levy additional charges which are included in the relevant TER. 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 TERs.

Transaction cost: Transaction costs are a necessary cost in administering the Fund and impacts 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 financial product, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER Calculations are based on actual data where possible and best estimates where actual data is not available. Transaction costs are inclusive of VAT.

Total investment charge: This is the sum of the TER and TC.

Volatility: The amount by which the performance of a fund fluctuates over a given period.