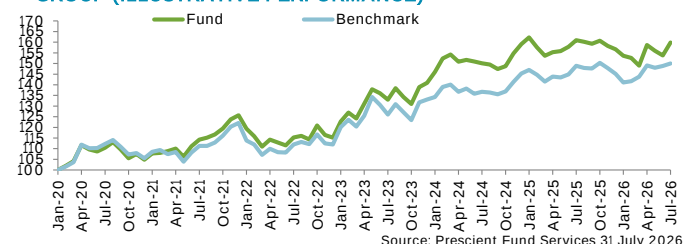


**FUND OBJECTIVE & STRATEGY**

The ClucasGray Global Flexible Prescient Fund aims to provide medium to long-term capital and income growth over time by investing in a flexible portfolio of global asset classes and currencies. The Fund will invest in a diversified mix of global assets, including equities, bonds, property, preference shares, debentures, fixed interest securities and money market instruments. The Fund will employ asset and geographical allocations to reflect changing economic and market conditions to maximise returns over the long term.

FUND INFORMATION

Portfolio Managers:	JP Maritz
Inception Date:	31 January 2020
Fund Size (ZAR millions):	434.73
Unit Price:	147.98
ASISA Category:	Global Multi-Asset Flexible
Benchmark:	Market value-weighted average return of Global Multi Asset High Equity (50%) and Low Equity (50%)
Min lump Sum:	R10 000
Min monthly investment:	R1 000
Issue Date:	07 August 2026

CUMULATIVE VALUE OF R100 INVESTED AT INCEPTION VS PEER GROUP (ILLUSTRATIVE PERFORMANCE)

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

ROLLING 12 MONTH RETURN**

	Highest	Average	Lowest
Fund Class B1	24.0%	9.1%	-8.4%

* Fund performance is the net weighted average fee return for the fund

** Highest Fee Class

RISK & FUND STATS (ANNUALISED SINCE INCEPTION)

Sharpe Ratio	0.3
Standard Deviation	10.0%
Max Drawdown	-11.7%
% Positive Months	55.1%

NET PERFORMANCE (ANNUALISED) AT 31 JULY 2026

	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since Inception
Fund*	-0.7%	6.3%	6.9%	7.5%
Class B1	-0.7%	6.3%	6.9%	7.4%
Benchmark	0.7%	6.0%	6.1%	6.4%

WHO SHOULD INVEST

The Fund is an ideal wealth creation vehicle for investors with a medium to long-term investment horizon.

RISK INDICATOR

These portfolios generally hold more equity exposure than low risk portfolios but less than high risk portfolios.

In turn, the expected volatility is higher than low risk portfolios but less than high risk portfolios.

The probability of losses is higher than low risk portfolios, but less than high risk

LOW	LOW - MED	MED	MED - HIGH	HIGH
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MONTHLY COMMENTARY

July proved to be a volatile month for global markets, with the MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) ending broadly flat (+0.1%) after sharp swings in both directions. Oil markets were rattled early on after President Trump announced a renewed blockade on Iranian shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, sending Brent crude briefly above \$100 a barrel and reviving inflation fears; Wall Street's VIX "fear gauge" jumped to its highest level in a month as the rally in crude exposed how fragile the earlier market recovery had been. As the geopolitical premium faded, attention turned to second quarter corporate earnings and the sustainability of returns across the AI investment cycle. Rather than a broad retreat from AI, investors became more selective about where future profits were likely to accrue: strong gains in energy and financials offset a sharp de-rating in semiconductors, with value stocks (+3.6%) outperforming growth (-2.5%) over the month.

On the policy front, major central banks held a steady but hawkish line during July. The Federal Reserve left the fed funds rate unchanged at 3.50%-3.75% for a fifth consecutive meeting, with three regional presidents dissenting in favour of a hike as inflation remained above target. The ECB likewise held its deposit rate at 2.25%, with President Lagarde framing the pause as tactical rather than an end to tightening, while the Bank of Japan kept its policy rate at 1.00% but flagged that core inflation is likely to move clearly above its 2% target from September. Closer to home, the SARB surprised most economists by holding the repo rate at 7% rather than delivering the widely expected 25bp hike, though Governor Kganyago cautioned that renewed Middle East tensions and higher oil and fertiliser prices could still warrant further tightening if they feed through into food and core inflation.

Performance across regional equity markets reflected meaningful differences in sector composition. Despite a strong second-quarter earnings season - with 63% of the S&P 500 having reported at month-end, earnings tracking 36% higher year-on-year and 85% of companies beating expectations - the S&P 500 ended the month broadly flat (-0.1%) as investors questioned whether continued AI capex would generate an adequate return on investment. Semiconductor and AI-adjacent names bore the brunt of the de-rating, with the MSCI World Semiconductors Index falling 13.2% as forced deleveraging by hedge funds and renewed concern over China's chip-making progress wiped over a trillion dollars off the sector. The UK FTSE All-Share was the standout developed market performer, rising 3.6% on its low exposure to technology and greater weighting to energy and financials, while Japan's TOPIX finished broadly flat even as the tech-heavy Nikkei 225 fell 8.1%. European equities were modestly up, with the Eurostoxx 50 adding +0.6% and the German DAX adding +2.5%. Emerging markets were the weakest area of the market, with the MSCI Emerging Index down 3.1% and MSCI EM Asia down 4.2%, as steep declines in South Korea (-17.1%) and Taiwan (-5.3%) more than offset a positive contribution from the Hang Seng (+13.1%).

Fixed income markets remained under pressure as government bond yields moved broadly higher, with the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index falling 0.5% over the month. The US 10-year Treasury yield ended July at around 4.7%, an 18-month high, as resilient economic data and higher energy prices reinforced expectations that rates will stay higher for longer despite the Fed's hold. Japanese government bond yields saw significant intra-month volatility, initially pushing higher on fresh fiscal stimulus announcements before partially reversing. Within commodities, Brent crude surged 20.4% over the month, briefly trading above \$100 a barrel before easing back as the geopolitical premium unwound; Platinum (+6.2%) and Copper (+3.4%) also advanced, while Gold added a modest 1.0%.

Our top performing shares during the month were Microsoft, Intuit and Autodesk with the biggest detractors being ASML, Samsung and TSMC.



FEE STRUCTURE

TER

	Class B1
Annual Management Fee (excl. VAT)	0.90%
Other Cost	0.19%
VAT	0.14%
Total Expense Ratio (incl. VAT)	1.23%
Transaction Costs (incl. VAT)	0.15%
Total Investment Charge (incl. VAT)	1.38%

DISTRIBUTIONS

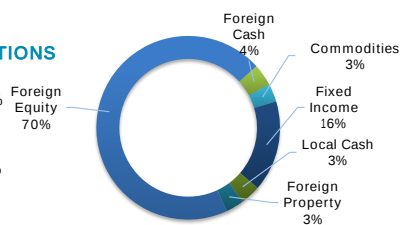
Distribution Frequency	Annually
Distribution Date	01 April
Last Distribution	0.67 cents per uni

TOP 10 EQUITY HOLDINGS

Microsoft	2.9%	Alphabet	2.3%
TSMC	2.8%	Thermo Fisher	2.2%
Nvidia	2.7%	Deutsche Bors	2.2%
Bookings	2.6%	Amazon	2.2%
Broadcom	2.3%	ASML	2.0%

FUND ASSET ALLOCATIONS

Asset Class	%
Foreign Equity	70.3%
Foreign Cash	3.9%
Commodities	3.2%
Fixed Income	16.0%
Local Cash	3.5%
Foreign Property	3.2%



**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.

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 Manager retains full legal responsibility for any third-party-named portfolio. The investor acknowledges the inherent risk associated with the selected investments and that there are no guarantees. A list of fund specific risks is provided below. 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.

Performance has been calculated using net NAV to NAV numbers with income reinvested. 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.

Alpha: Denoted the outperformance of the fund over the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio: The Sharpe ratio is used to indicate the excess return the portfolio delivers over the risk free rate per unit of risk adopted by the fund.

Standard Deviation: The deviation of the return stream relative to its own average.

Max Drawdown: The maximum peak to trough loss suffered by the Fund since inception.

% Positive Months: The percentage of months since inception where the Fund has delivered positive returns.

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.

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.

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.

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 is 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.

For any additional information such as fund prices, brochures and application forms please go to www.clucasgray.co.za

GLOSSARY SUMMARY**Annualised Performance:**

Annualised performance show 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 Returns:

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.

% Positive Months:

The percentage of months since inception where the Fund has delivered positive return.

Net Performance

Unit trust performance is net (after) management fees have been deducted.

CONTACT DETAILS**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:

Nedbank Investor Services Physical address: 2nd Floor, 16 Constantia Boulevard, Constantia Kloof, Roodepoort, 1709 Telephone number: +27 11 534 6557 Website: www.nedbank.co.za

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.

Investment Manager:

ClucasGray (Pty) Ltd, Registration number: 2005/012445/07 is an authorised Financial Services Provider FSP 21117 under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act (No.37 of 2002), to act in the capacity as investment manager. This information is not advice, as defined in the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act (No.37 of 2002). Please be advised that there may be representatives acting under supervision. Physical address: Dunkeld Place, 12 North Road, Dunkeld West, 2196 Postal address: PO Box 413037, Craighall, 2024 Telephone number: +27 11 771 1960 Website: www.clucasgray.co.za

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This portfolio operates as a white label fund under the Prescient Unit Trust Scheme, which is governed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act.