ClucasGray Global Flexible Prescient Fund

MINIMUM DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT 31 OCTOBER 2026

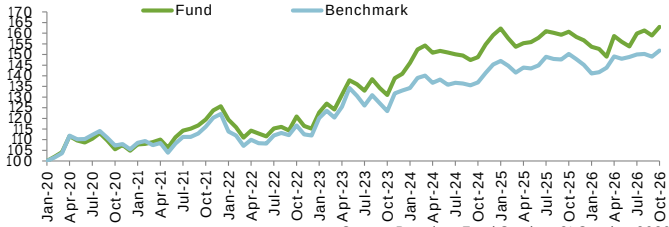
FUND OBJECTIVE & STRATEGY

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):	438.98
Unit Price:	156.82
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:	10 November 2026

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



Source: Prescient Fund Services 31 October 2026

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

NET PERFORMANCE (ANNUALISED) AT 31 OCTOBER 2026

	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since Inception
Fund*	1.4%	7.6%	6.4%	7.5%
Class B1	1.3%	7.5%	6.4%	7.5%
Benchmark	1.0%	7.2%	5.5%	6.4%

RISK & FUND STATS (ANNUALISED SINCE INCEPTION)

Sharpe Ratio	0.3
Standard Deviation	9.8%
Max Drawdown	-11.7%
% Positive Months	55.6%

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

MONTHLY COMMENTARY | OCTOBER 2026

October was a month of two markets. The MSCI All Country World Index slipped 1.6% in US dollars, but the modest headline loss hid a sharp rotation away from the AI trade and into defensive and energy-related sectors. The turn came during third-quarter earnings season: while most large technology companies reported solid results, investors focused on how fast AI capital spending is rising and how much of it is now funded with debt. The Nasdaq fell 5.3%, and within the S&P 500 communication services (-15.1%) and information technology (-6.8%) were the clear laggards. Energy (+14.0%), consumer staples (+11.4%), utilities (+10.2%) and healthcare (+9.9%) led the market, and the gap between the narrow and broad market was striking – the Dow Jones gained +1.8% and the small-cap Russell 2000 +0.6%, against a -0.9% decline for the S&P 500.

The macro backdrop stayed firm, but inflation again moved the wrong way as oil prices climbed. In the US, the advance estimate showed third-quarter GDP growing at an annualised 3.4%, the fastest in a year, driven by a 19.4% surge in business investment tied to AI equipment, while the composite PMI remained high at 57.6 in October, with selling-price inflation the highest since August 2022. US headline inflation rose to 3.7% in September from 3.4%, with gasoline prices were 34.2% higher than a year earlier and core inflation edging up to 2.6%. The Federal Reserve kept the fed funds rate at 3.75%–4.00% at its 28 October meeting following September's hike, although two members voted for another increase and markets continue to price a strong chance of a December move. In the euro area, inflation reached 3.8% in September, a third consecutive monthly rise, and the ECB held its deposit rate at 2.50% after debating a further hike. Third-quarter euro area GDP grew 0.4% quarter-on-quarter, ahead of forecasts, although France unexpectedly contracted and the October composite PMI eased to 51.9 from 53.1. UK inflation jumped to 3.5% in September from 3.1%, led by energy costs. The Bank of Japan held its policy rate at 1.25% but signalled that further hikes lie ahead.

Regionally, emerging markets bore the brunt of the technology sell-off, with MSCI Emerging Markets down 8.0% and MSCI EM Asia down 8.5% in US dollars. Korea, where Samsung Electronics and SK Hynix account for more than half of the index, was hit hardest after China's CXMT reported progress on a denser memory-chip design, raising fears of more competition in a market that had driven much of this year's rally. Chinese equities also retreated, with the Shanghai Composite down 5.3% in dollar terms despite third-quarter GDP growth improving to 4.5% year-on-year, while Brazilian stocks sold off around the presidential run-off. Japan's Nikkei fell 5.3% in dollars dragged by its technology weighting. In Europe, the FTSE 100 was a relative winner, up 2.2% in dollar terms on its tilt towards energy, staples and healthcare, and the DAX added 0.8%, while the Euro Stoxx 50 fell 3.7% as French political and fiscal strains weighed on the region's banks.

Fixed income provided useful diversification as investors sought safety. The FTSE World Government Bond Index returned 1.4% in US dollars, with the US 10-year Treasury yield falling by roughly 36 basis points during the month to around 4.9%, as the equity sell-off outweighed strong growth data. French government bonds were again the exception amid political uncertainty. In commodities, Brent crude rose a further 19.3% to over USD 113 a barrel as fears of renewed U.S. military action against Iran and further Gulf supply disruptions intensified. Precious metals gave back ground, with gold down 6.8% to USD 3 875/oz, platinum and palladium were down 16.4% and 18.5% respectively, and copper eased 2.1% amid ongoing growth fears.

Our top performing shares during the month were Eli Lilly, RELX and Autodesk with the biggest detractors being Alphabet, Meta and Schneider Electric.

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FEE STRUCTURE

TER	Class B1
Annual Management Fee (excl. VAT)	0.90%
Other Cost	0.20%
VAT	0.14%
Total Expense Ratio (incl. VAT)	1.24%
Transaction Costs (incl. VAT)	0.12%
Total Investment Charge (incl. VAT)	1.36%

DISTRIBUTIONS

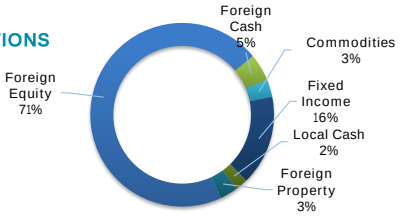
Distribution Frequency	Annually
Distribution Date	01 April
Last Distribution	0.67 cents per uni

TOP 10 EQUITY HOLDINGS

Microsoft	3.4%	Broadcom	2.3%
Nvidia	3.3%	Berkshire	2.0%
TSMC	3.0%	Samsung Elec	2.0%
Amazon	2.7%	Deutsche Borsa	2.0%
Alphabet	2.4%	ASML	1.9%

FUND ASSET ALLOCATIONS

Asset Class	%
Foreign Equity	70.9%
Foreign Cash	4.8%
Commodities	3.1%
Fixed Income	15.9%
Local Cash	2.2%
Foreign Property	3.1%



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 ot indicate the excess return the porfolio 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 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.

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 (N0.37 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.