

Terebinth FI Macro FR Retail Hedge Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document | Fee Class: 1 | 30 September 2026



Fund Information

Investment Manager	Terebinth Capital (Pty) Ltd
Fund Manager	Erik Nel, Nomathibana Okello, & Johan Kurtz
Inception Date	01/04/2013
CISCA Transition	01/08/2017
Benchmark	STeFI Composite Index
ASISA Category	Retail Hedge Fund – South African – Fixed Income
Currency	Rand
Fund Size	2,720,783,835.60
Unit Price	3291.223
Units in Issue	1,359,952.27
Ticker	DRR900

Risk Profile

Medium

Portfolio Objective

Provide returns in excess of 5% over benchmark on an average annual basis over rolling 36-month periods with a low degree of volatility. The strategy is primarily focused in the most liquid areas of the broader income spectrum, with a strong focus on risk management.

Investment Strategy

The fund is a South African domiciled, rand-denominated fixed income hedge fund, focusing on macro strategies. Through the use of qualitative and quantitative methodologies opportunities are exploited across three disciplines: Structural/Strategic; Technical; Tactical. The fund is actively managed, with a focus on risk management and to provide investors with a high degree of confidence regarding liquidity.

Fees (%) - Including VAT

Service Fee	1.34
Performance Fee	17.25
Total Expense Ratio	1.49*
Transaction Costs	0.67
Total Investment Charge	2.16

*Includes a performance fee of 0.12%

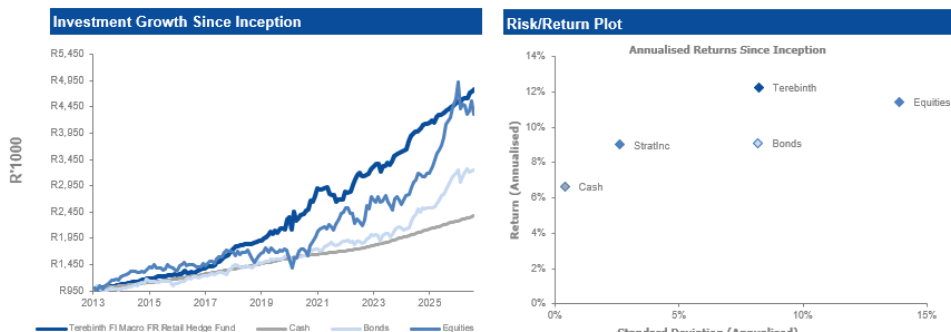
Annual Distributions

Dec 2025: 3,860.78 cents

Additional Information

Minimum Investment: R1 000 000
Portfolio Valuation Frequency: Daily
Portfolio Valuation Time: 15:00
Transaction Cut-Off: 14:00pm SA time on a business day
Annual distribution declaration date: December
Performance Fee: Uncapped
Participation Rate: 15%

Investment Growth & Risk-Reward - Since Inception



The investment performance is 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.

Period Returns (%)

	YTD	1 Year ¹	3 Years ¹	5 Years ¹	10 Years ¹	Since Inception ¹
Terebinth FI Macro FR Retail Hedge 1	6.87	8.98	12.62	11.54	14.19	12.27
STeFI Composite	5.13	6.97	7.77	7.08	6.75	6.61
FTSE/JSE All Bond TR	3.54	12.82	17.68	12.14	10.31	9.09
FTSE/JSE All Share TR	-3.22	4.62	18.68	15.29	11.50	11.41

Monthly Performance*

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD	STeFI
2018	2.99%	3.96%	2.43%	0.39%	0.89%	-0.38%	1.33%	0.16%	-0.20%	0.54%	1.36%	0.59%	14.91%	7.29%
2019	1.15%	0.60%	2.03%	0.64%	1.76%	3.16%	-1.61%	3.33%	-1.75%	3.34%	0.13%	-0.38%	12.95%	7.29%
2020	8.51%	2.15%	-10.34%	16.26%	-6.91%	2.22%	2.01%	1.49%	2.09%	1.45%	6.09%	-0.48%	24.47%	5.39%
2021	3.86%	5.56%	-1.05%	-0.09%	0.70%	0.71%	-3.96%	-1.04%	-0.17%	-4.05%	1.05%	0.70%	1.83%	3.81%
2022	-0.03%	5.45%	-0.92%	0.87%	4.31%	3.84%	2.27%	1.39%	-1.83%	-0.22%	0.53%	0.72%	17.36%	5.19%
2023	3.28%	1.73%	1.10%	-0.02%	-4.24%	3.00%	-0.10%	1.98%	-1.15%	2.01%	3.17%	0.86%	11.99%	8.03%
2024	0.98%	0.42%	0.62%	0.52%	3.89%	2.95%	0.92%	1.26%	0.22%	1.41%	1.45%	0.60%	16.28%	8.51%
2025	0.03%	0.69%	0.79%	-0.87%	2.36%	0.95%	0.21%	0.98%	0.91%	0.31%	1.15%	0.51%	8.28%	7.52%
2026	0.87%	1.11%	-0.37%	1.07%	0.39%	0.00%	2.62%	0.18%	0.82%				6.87%	5.13%

Risk Statistics (%) - Since Inception

	Std Dev	Sharpe Ratio	Sortino Ratio	Kurtosis	Skewness	Highest Rolling 12 Month Return	Lowest Rolling 12 Month Return
Terebinth FI Macro FR Retail Hedge 1	8.20	0.69	0.79	13.84	0.95	37.31	-7.15
STeFI Composite	0.38	—	—	-0.33	-0.73		
FTSE/JSE All Bond TR	8.17	0.29	0.41	2.73	-0.74		
FTSE/JSE All Share TR	13.94	0.40	0.62	0.93	-0.06		

Value at Risk (VaR) (%)

Current VaR	3.94
Maximum VaR	10.46
Mandate VaR	20.00

Total exposure and leverage is calculated using the VaR approach. VaR represents the statistical loss that the Fund can experience given its current holding over a one month period with a 1% probability. The VaR disclosed represents the maximum VaR recorded by the Fund during the quarter. Portfolio stress testing is performed by subjecting a portfolio through extreme market situations, and noting the portfolio profit and loss, value at risk and exposure movements. Risk Monitoring Specialist: Risk Café. ¹Annualised Return: An annualised rate of return is the average rate of return per year, measured over a period either longer or shorter than one year, such as a month, or two years, annualised for comparison with a one-year return.

Terebinth FI Macro FR Retail Hedge Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document | Fee Class: 1 | 30 September 2026



Contact Details

Investment Manager
Terebinth Capital (Pty) Ltd
Willowbridge Place, Carl Cronje Drive, Tygervalley, Bellville, 7530
Tel: +27 21 943 4819 E-mail: operations@terebinthcapital.com
Website: www.terebinthcapital.com

Manager Information
Fundrock Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd, Reg.no2013/096377/07
4th Floor, Catnia Building, Bella Rosa Village, Bella Rosa Street, Bellville, Cape Town, 7530
Tel: +27 21 879 9937 / +27 21 879 9939
Email: frclient@fundrock.com, Website: www.fundrock.com

Trustee Information
FirstRand Bank Limited
RMB Custody and Trustee Services Division
3 Merchant Place, Ground Floor, Friedman Drive, Sandton, 2146
Tel: +27 87 736 1732

Disclaimer

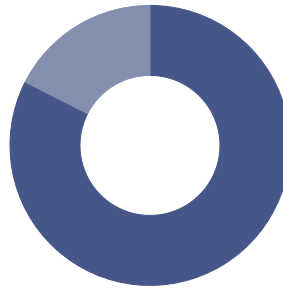
Collective Investment Schemes are generally medium- to long-term investments. The value of participatory interests (units) may go down as well as up. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in scrip lending and borrowing. A schedule of fees, charges, minimum fees and maximum commissions, as well as a detailed description of how performance fees are calculated and applied, is available on request from the Manager. The Manager does not provide any guarantee in respect to the capital or the return of the portfolio. Excessive withdrawals from the portfolio may place the portfolio under liquidity pressure and in such circumstances, a process of ring-fencing of withdrawal instructions and managed pay-outs over time may be followed. Commission and incentives may be paid, and if so, are included in the overall costs. The Manager may close the portfolio to new investors in order to manage it more efficiently in accordance with its mandate. Additional information, including key investor information documents, minimum disclosure documents, as well as other information relating to the basis on which the manager undertakes to repurchase participatory interests offered to it, and the basis on which selling and repurchase prices will be calculated, is available, free of charge, on request from the Manager. The Manager ensures fair treatment of investors by not offering preferential fee or liquidity terms to any investor within the same strategy. The value of an investment is dependent on numerous factors which may include, but not limited to, share price fluctuations, interest and exchange rates and other economic factors. Where foreign investments are included in the portfolio, performance is further affected by uncertainties such as changes in government policy, political risks, tax risks, settlement risks, foreign exchange risks, and other legal or regulatory developments. Prices are published monthly on the manager's website. The Manager is registered and approved by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority under CISCA. The Manager retains full legal responsibility for the portfolio. FirstRand Bank Limited is the appointed trustee. Terebinth Capital (Pty) Ltd, FSP No. 47909, is authorized under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act 37 of 2002 to render investment management services. A higher Total Expense Ratio (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. Transaction costs are a necessary cost of administering the financial product and impact financial product returns. It should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many factors over time including market return, the type of financial product, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER. The highest and lowest 1-year returns represent the highest and lowest actual returns achieved during a 12-month rolling period year since the original launch date of the portfolio. The annualised total return earned by an investment each year over a given time period, since date of the launch of the fund. Actual annual figures are available from the manager on request. The performance figures given show the yield on a Net Asset Value ("NAV") basis. The yield figure is not a forecast. Performance is not guaranteed, and investors should not accept it as representing expected future performance. Individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, time of entry/actual investment date, date of reinvestment, and dividends withholding tax. Performance is calculated for a lump sum investment on a Net Asset Value basis. Performance fees are calculated and accrued on a daily basis based upon the daily outperformance, in excess of the benchmark, multiplied by the share rate and paid over to the manager monthly. The performance figures are reported net of fees with income reinvested. The Financial Services Board in South Africa published Hedge Fund regulations that seek to regulate investment products in this category of investment. All investments are made in accordance with the Hedge Funds may carry additional risks for investors. They can provide enhanced investment returns on a risk-adjusted basis, and therefore have a role to play in a diversified investment portfolio. **FUND RISK** **Leverage Risk:** The Fund borrows additional funds, trades on margin or performs short sale trades to amplify investment decisions. This means that the volatility of a hedge fund portfolio can be many times that of the underlying investments due to leverage on a fund. **Derivative Risk:** Derivative positions are financial instruments that derive their value from an underlying asset. Derivatives are exposed to implicit and explicit risks which could result in significant gains and/or losses on the portfolio. **Counterparty Credit Risk:** Counterparty risk is a type of credit risk and is the risk of default by the counterparty associated with trading derivative contracts. An example of counterparty credit risk is margin or collateral held with a prime broker. **Volatility Risk:** Volatility refers to uncertainty and risk related to size of change of an instrument or portfolio. It is a statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index. Volatility is proportional to the directional exposure of a portfolio and is measured by Value at Risk (VaR) which is a statistical technique used to measure and quantify the level of volatility. **Concentration and Maturity Segment Risk:** A large proportion of total assets invested in specific assets and/or maturity segments on the yield curve. Concentrated positions in a portfolio will materially impact the returns of the portfolio more so than diversified portfolios. **Correlation Risk:** A measure that determines how assets move in relation to each other. Correlation risk arises when the correlation between asset-classes change. Correlation risk also arises when the correlation within an asset-class changes. Examples of correlation within asset classes include equity pairs trading, fixed income curve trading and commodities pairs trading. **Interest Rate Risk:** The values of bonds and other debt securities are inversely proportional to the change in interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer maturities as well as when the market does not expect a change in the interest rates. **Credit Default Risk:** The risk that the government entity or company that issued the bond will run into financial difficulties and won't be able to pay the interest or repay the principal at maturity. Credit risk applies to debt investments such as bonds. The higher credit rating less likely the possibility of the issuing company defaulting. **Value at Risk (VaR):** Value at risk is the minimum loss percentage that can be expected over a specified time period at a predetermined confidence level. Data sources: Morningstar Direct, INET BFA and Bloomberg.

Glossary Terms

■ **Net Asset Value (NAV):** means net asset value, which is the total market value of all assets in a portfolio including any income accruals and less and deductible expenses such as audit fees, brokerage and service fees. ■ **Annualised Return:** is the weighted average compound growth rate over the performance period measured. ■ **Highest & Lowest Return:** The highest and lowest rolling twelve-month performance of the portfolio since inception. ■ **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. ■ **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. ■ **Total Investment Charge (TIC)** 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. ■ **Total Investment Charges (TIC%) = TER (%) + TC (%)** The Total Investment Charges (TIC), the TER + the TC, is the percentage of the net asset value of the class of the Financial Product incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product. It should be noted that a TIC is the sum of two calculated ratios (TER+TC). ■ **Sharpe Ratio:** The ratio of excess return over the risk-free rate divided by the total volatility of the portfolio. ■ **Sortino Ratio:** The ratio of excess return over the risk-free rate divided by the downside deviation of the portfolio. ■ **Standard Deviation/Volatility:** The deviation of the portfolio relative to its average. ■ **Frequency Distribution:** How often returns occur within a specified band. ■ **Skew:** A measure of the distribution of values around the mean. ■ **Kurtosis:** is a measure of the combined weight of a distribution's tails relative to the center of the distribution with 3 being a measure of normality.

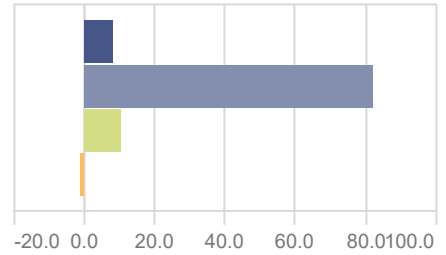
Issue date: 14 October 2026

Asset Allocation



	%
■ FIXED INCOME: BONDS AND DERIVATIVES	82.5
■ CASH / MONEY MARKET	17.5
Total	100.0

Counterparty Exposure



	%
■ ABSA BANK LIMITED	8.4
■ JSE DEBT MARKET	82.2
■ FIRSTRAND BANK LIMITED	10.4
■ OTHER	-1.0
Total	100.0

Market and Fund Commentary

Global

The three main drivers of global financial conditions are core rates (specifically the 10-year UST yield), the US dollar, and oil prices (broadly the proxy for energy). Higher levels for these three factors serve to tighten conditions, while lower levels create an easier environment for global growth. September saw a confluence of rising levels across rates, the dollar and oil, making for a more uncertain macro and market outlook.

Brent crude rose to US\$110/bbl in September, before easing to US\$97/bbl as we enter Q4. The increase was partly driven by temporary supply disruptions, but on the whole crude flows have been recovering steadily, which suggests a larger uncertainty premium is reflected in the price. Where the strain is more acute is in refined products where flows remain constrained and as buffer stocks have been depleted leading to low inventory levels. Diesel has been the main talking point, with crack spreads surging on the back of constrained refining capacity. The average retail diesel price in the US reached a record high in September, but in inflation-adjusted terms the price was below that of 2008, 2012, and 2002. Even so, consumers live in a nominal world and sustained high fuel costs should dent broader consumption demand. Yet the lack of demand destruction from persistently high energy prices points to growth resilience or rapidly depleting savings. Either way, high prices will be solved by reconciliation or recession.

High energy costs have contributed to global inflation problem, with the lagged impact of tariffs, resilient growth, and AI capex demand contributing to the stickiness. PMIs have generally been on an uptrend in 2026, with the US economic surprise index rising anew and the unemployment rate rolling over again. Central banks have taken note, with a more synchronised hawkish shift occurring in September as the Fed, ECB, BoJ and RBA hiked rates. The Fed's messaging had mixed interpretations, but the dot plot (whose survival is in doubt) projected one more hike in the cycle. The market is more aggressive with almost four hikes being priced.

A more hawkish central bank should give the bond market confidence that it will fight inflation, but bonds have had to contend with an onslaught of fiscal fears, inflation persistence, and a hyperscaler issuance deluge. The US 10-year has surged to 5.3% while the TIPS yield is almost at 3.0%. Breakeven inflation has remained below 2.5%, which means it is about fiscal and monetary policy credibility. It could also be due to an assumption of sustained stronger productivity growth and a resultant higher neutral yield (R-star). Time will tell whether bonds are a screaming buy or whether they are merely screaming about the structural risks.

The dollar is showing new signs of life, as relative US growth resilience and the Fed out-hawking the rest have led to upward revisions to US dollar growth forecasts. This puts the EM trade at risk given that bullish views were largely premised on easing financial conditions amid a weaker dollar. At a headline level, equities have been broadly impervious to serial crossing of thresholds in yields. The MSCI World index declined by only 1.2% in September, while the MSCI EM index was nudged 0.6% lower, yet this masks significant underlying strain with average EM market decline at almost 4.0%. Uncertainty premia are rising everywhere, except when it comes to AI, which is now seen as the sure (or only) thing even if it is burning through cashflow – just ask Oracle.

Local

South Africa is seemingly no longer able to avoid the negative spillovers of tightening global financial conditions, with markets slipping on the oil shock. The much-feared inflation surge is yet to transpire with inflation surprising on the downside in recent months. However, the calm is unlikely to last as the global diesel dilemma is set to hit local pumps in October. Similar to global dynamics, higher fuel prices have not yet dented broader demand, with retail and new car sales showing some resilience. Even so, the trend has been moderating, which could be an early signal of some belt tightening.

The Q2 growth data, admittedly now somewhat outdated, showed a mild 0.2% decline in GDP, driven by weaker mining, manufacturing, and trade output. Despite this, inventories rose as an import rebound allowed for some stock rebuilding. Household consumption demand was resilient, but fixed investment edged lower. While the underlying dynamics were not particularly concerning, nor particularly upbeat, the headline was weak enough to edge the full-year consensus forecast down to 1.2%.

SA bonds have absorbed part of the global strain, with the increase in the local benchmark yield roughly half that of the US. The rise in September was largely due to the reassessment of monetary policy, with the term premium relatively stable at levels last seen in the mid-2010s. This flattening was also evident in the ILB curve, where the short end adjusted to a higher real policy rate projection, even as inflation uncertainty persists.

Fiscal risk premium remains absent from market pricing, based on curve flattening and well-behaved CDS spreads. For now this is vindicated by incoming revenue and expenditure data that point to a growing primary surplus. We continue to flag the risk of the lagged impact of slower growth on revenue collections down the line, but the National Treasury's actions continue to point to rebuilding institutional credibility.

The SARB MPC delivered a unanimous vote in favour of a 25bp hike in September. The pressures contributing to the decision have arguably become more acute. In addition to the oil price shock, the SARB has incorporated stronger El Nino effects, the persistence in above-target services inflation and prospects for further developed market rate hikes. While the SARB's model shows that this should be the peak in rates, the market is more hawkish at almost 8%, while the bank's scenarios suggest the balance of risks are tilted firmly towards further tightening. A key component in assessing how far the SARB will have to hike is whether the rand can remain resilient. Despite all the cross winds, the rand has remained relatively well-behaved trading in a 16.00 – 16.50 range. Prudent monetary policy, a focused National Treasury and a balanced external position continue to underpin relative stability in the currency.

This stability might be tested by the local government election (LGE) noise, with only a month to go before we head to the polls. Cabinet has adopted the White Paper on Local Government, which lays out the various areas of reforms and timelines. Given the timelines involved, voters will have to weigh party loyalty against municipal dysfunction, which could lead to many hung councils. At a headline level, investors will take LGE results as signal for the 2029 national elections, as well as how the momentum behind the reform agenda could shift.