

## Minimum Disclosure Document - 31 May 2025

### FUND DETAILS

The Taquanta Stable Income FR Fund aims to generate higher levels of interest income than a Money Market portfolio, with little capital volatility over the short term. The portfolio is able to invest in a select combination of securities including assets in liquid form and securities, such as money market instruments and other interest-bearing securities.

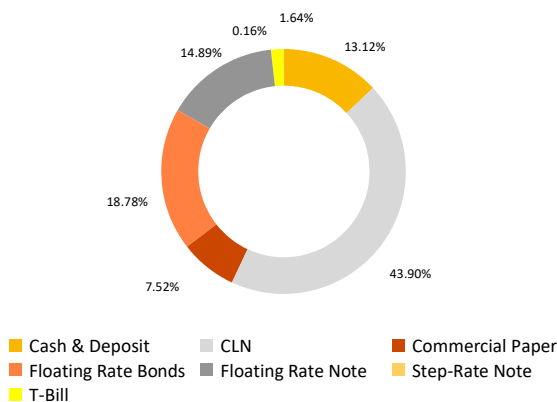
### FUND OBJECTIVE

The Taquanta Stable Income FR Fund is an Interest Bearing - Short Term portfolio. The objective of the portfolio is to generate higher levels of interest income than a money market portfolio, with little capital volatility over the short term. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this investment policy, the investments of the portfolio will be subject to the manner in which the limits and conditions subject to which securities or classes of securities may be included in a portfolio of a collective investment scheme in securities determined in legislation as amended from time to time.

### INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The portfolio will actively buy and sell securities to achieve the best possible return from short maturity assets, with as little capital volatility as possible. The portfolio will adhere to the exposure limits of the Interest Bearing - Short Term category and will be managed in such a manner as to comply with prudential requirements as per regulations to the Pension Funds Acts, 24 (Act 24 of 1956).

### ASSET ALLOCATION



### FUND INFORMATION

#### Risk Profile



Portfolio Manager:	Taquanta Asset Managers(Pty) Ltd
Fund Size (in Millions):	R 3,898.20
Fund Benchmark/Hurdle:	Alexander Forbes STeFI Call Index
ASISA Classification	South African - Interest Bearing - Short Term
Currency:	ZAR
Units in Issue:	389,050,776.16
Unit Price (NAV per Unit) <sup>3</sup> :	R 10.01
Minimum Investment:	R10 000 once off lump sum R500 per month contribution
Inception Date:	15 October 2019
Regulation 28 Compliant:	Yes

### NAV ATTRIBUTABLE TO INVESTORS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2019										0.28%	0.56%	0.61%	1.46%
2020	0.62%	0.59%	0.60%	0.37%	0.35%	0.29%	0.28%	0.29%	0.32%	0.32%	0.38%	0.52%	5.04%
2021	0.30%	0.38%	0.50%	0.48%	0.51%	0.48%	0.49%	0.53%	0.48%	0.52%	0.50%	0.57%	5.90%
2022	0.57%	0.49%	0.54%	0.55%	0.54%	0.55%	0.52%	0.62%	0.55%	0.77%	0.72%	0.73%	7.40%
2023	0.85%	0.64%	0.77%	0.68%	0.84%	0.85%	0.83%	0.88%	0.84%	0.86%	0.87%	0.80%	10.15%
2024	0.94%	0.76%	0.68%	0.86%	0.83%	0.79%	1.06%	0.55%	0.87%	0.87%	0.78%	0.80%	10.25%
2025	0.80%	0.69%	0.79%	0.75%	0.77%								3.86%

The performance prior to 22 March 2024 is for class R1, with subsequent performance being for class R4.

### STATISTICS AT May 2025

	* FUND	** BMK
1 Year	9.95%	7.84%
Highest 12 month rolling return	10.66%	8.23%
Lowest 12 month rolling return	4.38%	3.50%
Since Inception (Annualised)	7.78%	5.87%

\* Taquanta Stable Income FR Fund - Class R1 (up to 22 March 2024) & Class R4 (post 22 March 2024)  
Fund Source: Apex Fund and Corporate Services SA of May 2025

\*\* Alexander Forbes STeFI Call Index Benchmark(s) Source: Bloomberg as at the last calendar day of May 2025

### FEES

Service Fee (incl. VAT p.a.):	0.86%
Cost Ratios (incl. VAT):	
* Total Expense Ratio (TER%) <sup>2</sup> :	0.87%
* Transactions Costs Ratio (TC%) <sup>1</sup> :	0.00%
* Total Investment Charges (TIC%) <sup>1</sup> :	0.87%
* Performance Fee (PF) Included in TER:	0.00%

<sup>1</sup> Total Investment Charges (TIC%) = TER (%) + TC (%). <sup>2</sup> The Total Expense Ratio (TER%) of a portfolio, expressed as a percentage of the daily average value of the portfolio, is calculated over a period of usually a financial year and represents a measure of the portfolio's assets that were relinquished to meet portfolio operating costs, including charges, levies and fees. Typical expenses which are deducted from a portfolio include service charges, taxes, trustee fees and audit fees. <sup>3</sup> Unit prices are published daily on the Manager's website. Investor instructions received after 14:00pm shall be processed the following business day.

### INFORMATION & DISCLOSURES

Income Distribution Frequency:	Monthly
Income Distribution Cents per Unit (CPU)	May 2025 (6.60)
Portfolio Valuation Time :	17H00 daily
Transaction Cut-Off Time :	14H00 daily

### PORTFOLIO INCOME DISTRIBUTION HISTORY (CPU)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019										0.28	0.56	0.61
2020	0.62	0.59	0.60	0.37	0.35	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.32	1.84	3.45	4.59
2021	4.81	4.17	5.23	5.10	5.31	5.28	5.41	5.60	5.46	5.62	5.68	6.37
2022	6.35	5.49	6.11	6.07	6.26	5.75	5.75	7.00	7.20	8.24	8.70	8.81
2023	9.00	6.52	7.62	6.75	8.13	7.04	7.31	9.12	7.37	8.07	7.58	7.00
2024	7.93	9.77	5.05	8.45	7.29	6.72	7.85	7.19	8.60	8.27	6.54	7.07
2025	6.77	8.06	8.80	6.25	6.60							

March 2024 distribution CPU is a proportionate combined figure for the R4 Class (effective to 21 March 2024), & R1 Class (effective from 22 March 2024)

## MARKET COMMENTARY

During the month of May 2025 South Africa continued to face a challenging economic landscape with slower growth, fiscal tightening, some inflationary pressures driven by food costs, and a modest monetary easing cycle.

Recent developments in South Africa's economic outlook and geopolitical environment reflect a combination of domestic policy adjustments and global economic uncertainties. Moody's Ratings recently downgraded South Africa's real GDP growth forecast for 2025 to 1.5%, a downward revision of 0.2 percentage points from their February estimate, citing subdued domestic activity and external shocks (Moody's, 2025). This aligns with a broader global slowdown, as Moody's projections for worldwide economic growth have been cut to 1.9% in 2025 and 2.3% in 2026, from previous forecasts of 2.5%, mainly due to geopolitical tensions, rising trade barriers, and declining investor confidence.

On the diplomatic front, tensions between the United States and South Africa have escalated amid controversial remarks by former U.S. President Donald Trump, who accused South Africa of targeting White Afrikaners and launched a refugee resettlement initiative resulting in dozens of White Afrikaners relocating to the U.S. South African President Cyril Ramaphosa responded by engaging at the White House to mitigate perceptions of ethnic targeting and genocide, leading to some progress in restoring diplomatic ties and trade negotiations, according to South Africa's finance minister.

Domestically, South Africa's fiscal policy has seen notable adjustments. Finance Minister Enoch Godongwana introduced a revised national budget, dubbed "Budget 3.0," which projects lower revenue and includes modest expenditure cuts to maintain fiscal stability amid rising public debt, forecasted to reach 77.4% of GDP in 2025/26. The budget also marks the first increase in fuel levies in three years, with petrol and diesel levies raised by 16 and 15 cents per litre respectively, effective June 4.

Inflation dynamics remain modest but are showing signs of upward pressure. In April, South Africa's CPI increased marginally to 2.8% from 2.7% in March, with food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation reaching 4.0%, driven mainly by a 2.3% month-on-month rise in meat prices, especially beef cuts such as stewing beef, mince, and steak - a trend that could persist given ongoing supply chain issues. The household expenditure share for meat accounts for 5.1%, underscoring its influence on overall inflation.

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) responded to these conditions by lowering the repo rate by 25 basis points to 7.25%, marking a shift away from its previously hawkish stance supported by five out of six MPC members. This rate cut aligns with the government's retreat from prior VAT increase proposals and reflects cautious easing to support economic growth. The rand experienced moderate volatility, with the USD/ZAR exchange rate fluctuating around 17.79 to 18.05 during late May, with a 0.4% peak change on May 30 (Exchange Rate Data, 2025).

Meanwhile, in the United States, inflation remains subdued. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a 0.2% increase in the CPI for April, bringing the annual rate to 2.3%, the lowest since February 2021, while core inflation held steady at 2.8%. These figures suggest a moderate inflation environment that could influence future monetary policy decisions.

In summary, South Africa faces a complex mix of internal fiscal adjustments, modest inflationary pressures, and external geopolitical tensions, all within the context of subdued global economic growth. While policy measures aim to stabilize and stimulate the economy, ongoing challenges such as rising public debt and inflationary trends will require continued vigilance. The evolving international environment, including U.S.-South Africa relations and global economic forecasts, will play a significant role in shaping South Africa's economic trajectory over the coming months.

In the month of May, the 3-month JIBAR rate was 0.217% lower versus the previous month to 7.325% while the 12-month JIBAR rates decreased by 0.125% versus the previous month to 7.7% in South Africa.

*Please Note: The above commentary is based on reasonable assumptions and is not guaranteed to occur.*

## CONTACT INFORMATION:

### MANAGEMENT COMPANY

FundRock Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Registration Number: 2013/096377/07

Catnia Building, Bella Rosa Office Park, Bella Rosa Street, Bellville, 7530, South Africa

Telephone: +27 21 202 8282

Email: [information@apexfs.group](mailto:information@apexfs.group)

Website: [www.Fundrock.com](http://www.Fundrock.com)

### INVESTMENT MANAGER

Taquanta Asset Managers(Pty) Ltd

Registration Number: 1999/021871/07

5th Floor Draper on Main, 47 Main Road, Claremont, Western Cape, 7708

Telephone: +27 21 681 5100

Email: [info@taquanta.com](mailto:info@taquanta.com)

Website: [www.taquanta.co.za](http://www.taquanta.co.za)

### TRUSTEE

FirstRand Bank Limited

(acting through its RMB Custody and Trustee Services division)

3 Merchant Place, Ground Floor, Cnr Fredman and Gwen Streets, Sandton, 2196

Telephone: +27 87 736 1732

Website: [www.rmb.co.za](http://www.rmb.co.za)

## GLOSSARY

**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).

## FUND RISK

**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 the less likely the possibility of the issuing company defaulting.

## MANDATORY DISCLOSURE:

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. 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, minimum fees, and maximum commissions, as well as detailed description of how performance fees are calculated and applied, is available on request from FundRock Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("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. Commissions 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 efficiently according to its mandate. Prices are published daily on the Manager's website. Additional information, including Key Investor Information Document ("KIID"), Minimum Disclosure Document ("MDD"), 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 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. The Manager ensures fair treatment of investors by not offering preferential fee or liquidity terms to any investor within the same strategy. The Manager is registered and approved by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority ("the Authority") under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act No. 45 of 2002 ("CISCA"). The Manager retains full legal responsibility for the portfolio.

The Financial Services Provider ("FSP"), Taquanta Asset Managers (Pty) Ltd, FSP No. 618, is authorised under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act 37 of 2002 to render investment management services. The annualized total return is the average return earned by an investment each year over a given time period, since the launch date of the portfolio. Actual annual figures are available from the Manager on request. The highest and lowest one (1) year returns represent the highest and lowest actual returns achieved during a 12-month rolling period year since the first launch date of the portfolio. The performance figures are the yields 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 NAV. The performance figures are reported net of fees with income reinvested. 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 TER's. Transaction Costs are a necessary cost in administering the financial product and impacts financial product 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. Where foreign securities are included in a portfolio there may be potential constraints on liquidity and the repatriation of funds, macroeconomic risks, political risks, foreign exchange risks, tax risks, settlement risks; and potential limitations on the availability of market information. The investor acknowledges the inherent risk associated with the selected investments and that there are no guarantees.

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