# SPIVA® South Africa Scorecard

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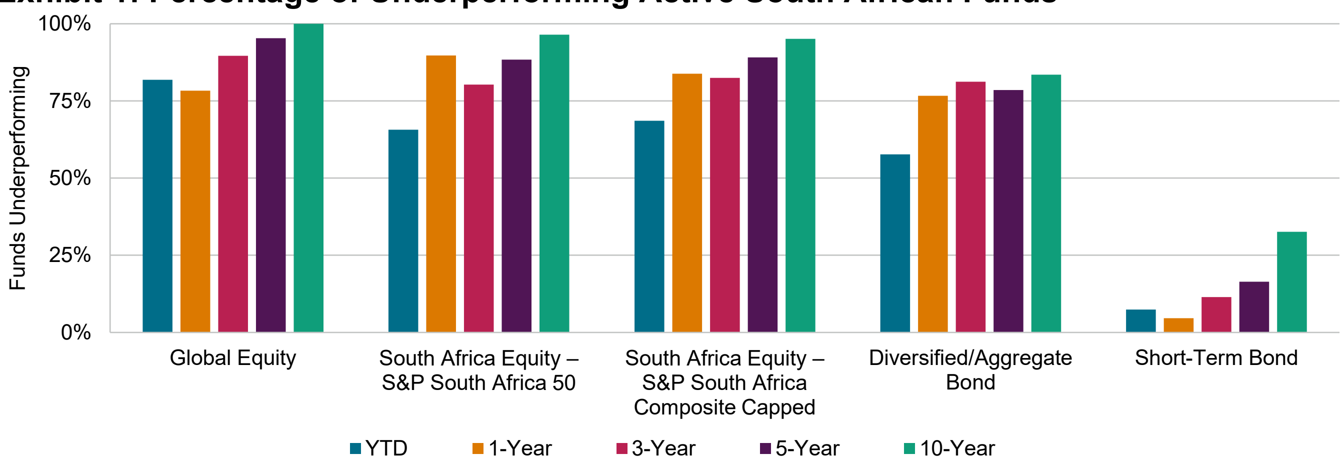
**Experience the active vs. passive debate on a global scale.**

Offering data in support of the ongoing analysis of active and passive approaches to investment, the S&P Index Versus Active (SPIVA) South Africa Scorecard measures the performance of actively managed South African equity, global equity and fixed income funds denominated in South African rand (ZAR) against their respective benchmark indices over various time horizons.

## Mid-Year 2026 Highlights

The first half of 2026 brought changes in equity market leadership while fixed income trends continued. Domestic equities declined after a strong five-year advance, while global equities gained in rand terms. The local stock market's modest retreat concealed a wide range of performance, but a majority of actively managed funds underperformed their benchmarks in every category except Short-Term Bond. Exhibit 1 summarizes the results.

**Exhibit 1: Percentage of Underperforming Active South African Funds**




Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Morningstar. Data as of June 30, 2026. Index performance based on total return in ZAR. The S&P World Index (ZAR) was launched on Sept. 30, 2025. The S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index was launched on Aug. 8, 2017. All data prior to such date is back-tested hypothetical data. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Chart is provided for illustrative purposes and reflects hypothetical historical performance. Please see the Performance Disclosure at the end of this document for more information regarding the inherent limitations associated with back-tested performance.

- **South Africa Equity:** The S&P South Africa 50 fell 2.9% in the first half of 2026, while the broader S&P South Africa Composite Capped declined 2.5%. A majority of actively managed South Africa Equity funds underperformed both benchmarks, with 66% underperforming the S&P South Africa 50 and 69% underperforming the S&P South Africa Composite Capped. Funds in the domestic equity category posted average losses of 3.4% and 3.1% on equal- and asset-weighted bases, respectively (see Reports 1a, 3 and 4).

- **Global Equity:** The S&P World Index had a total return of 8.2% in ZAR terms during H1 2026, while Global Equity funds gained 2.9% and 3.8% on equal- and asset-weighted bases, respectively. In the same period, **82% of actively managed funds underperformed the index**. Underperformance rates increased sharply over longer time horizons in this category, rising to 100% of funds over the 10-year period (see Reports 1a, 3 and 4).

- **Short-Term Bond:** The STeFI Composite increased 3.4% in H1 2026, and just 7% of Short-Term Bond funds underperformed the index. The category's longer-term absolute record remained distinctive, although risk-adjusted results were considerably less favorable. Over the 3-, 5- and 10-year periods, 11%, 16% and 33% of funds underperformed, respectively. On a risk-adjusted basis, underperformance rates rose to 97%, 75% and 88% over the 3-, 5- and 10-year periods, respectively (see Reports 1a, 1b and 3).

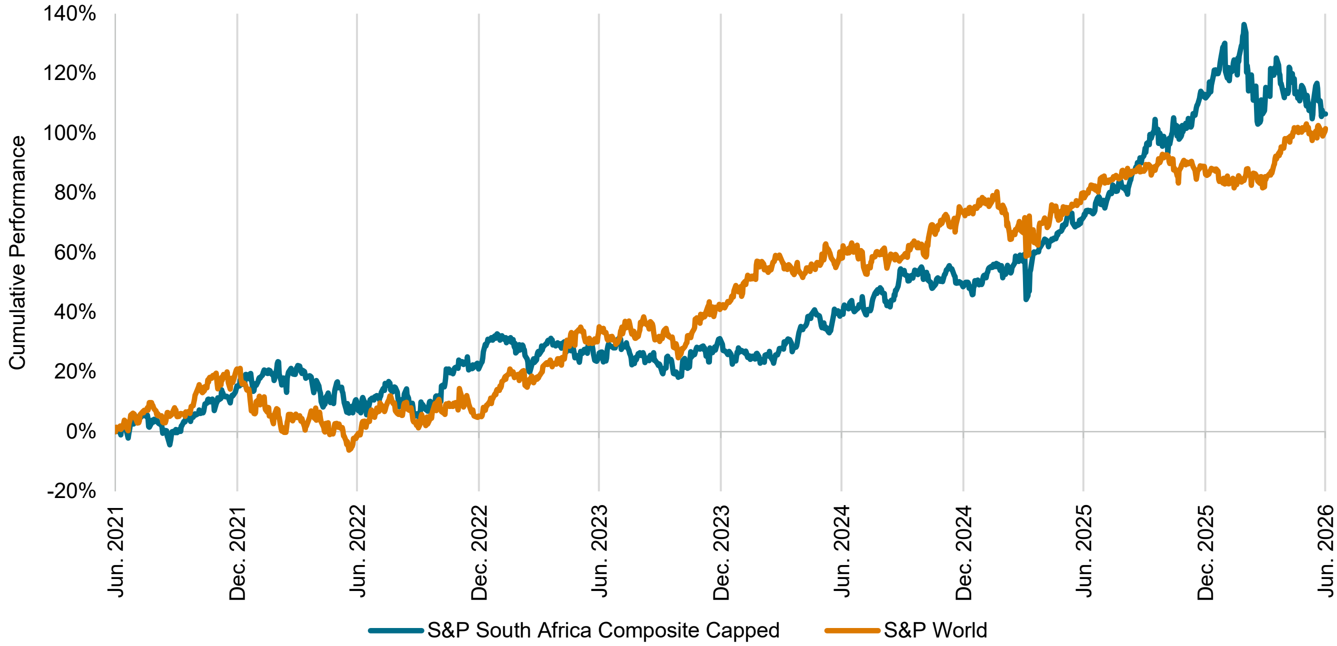
- **Diversified/Aggregate Bond Funds**: The S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index posted a gain of 4.3% in H1 2026, and **58% of Diversified/Aggregate Bond funds underperformed the index**. Longer-term absolute underperformance rates were higher, while adjusting for risk materially changed the comparison (see Reports 1a and 3).

- **Fund Survivorship:** Fund attrition rates for all categories were in low single digits for the six-month period ending June 30, 2026. The South Africa Equity category had the highest attrition rate at 5.7%. Over the 10-year period, 54.9% of South Africa Equity funds merged or were liquidated, and 40.0% of funds disappeared across all categories (see Report 2).

# Market Context

Over the five years ending June 30, 2026, the S&P South Africa Composite Capped and the S&P World produced similar cumulative total gains in ZAR. Their resemblance over this longer horizon disguises a very different story over the final six months of the period. South African equities led for much of the period, establishing a significant gap before a sharp reversal in the first half of 2026 brought global equities alongside them. Exhibit 2 provides the long-term view, while Exhibit 3 shows how abruptly the leadership changed.

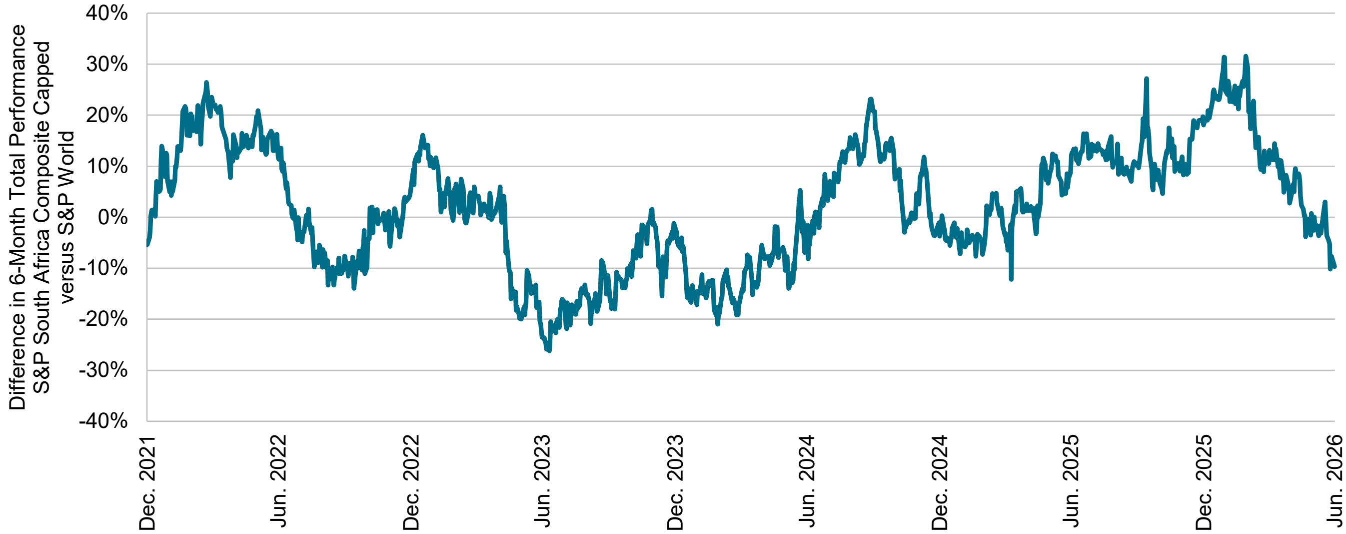
**Exhibit 2: Equity Benchmark Performances**




Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Data as of June 30, 2026. Index performance based on total return in ZAR. The S&P World Index (ZAR) was launched on Sept. 30, 2025. All data prior to such date is back-tested hypothetical data. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Chart is provided for illustrative purposes and reflects hypothetical historical performance. Please see the Performance Disclosure at the end of this document for more information regarding the inherent limitations associated with back-tested performance.

Measured over trailing six-month periods, the S&P South Africa Composite Capped led the S&P World in ZAR by more than 30 percentage points in February 2026, as shown in Exhibit 3. By June 2026, it lagged by approximately 10 percentage points. This reversal provides a simple frame for the SPIVA South Africa Mid-Year 2026 Scorecard: global equities advanced, while South African equities surrendered part of the significant gains made since December 2024.

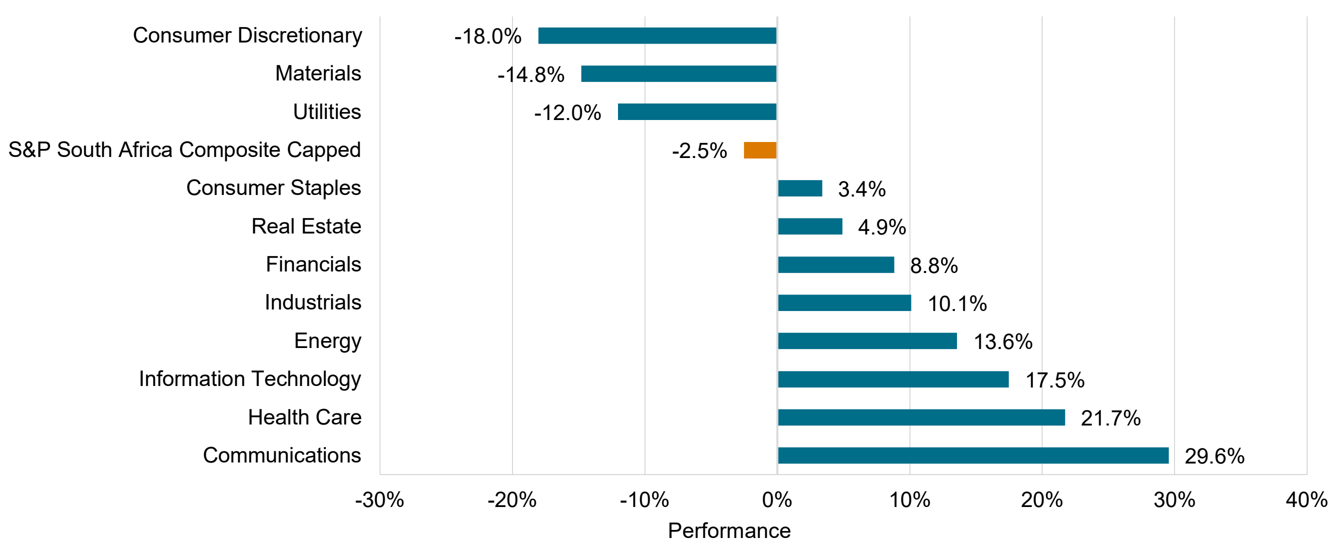
### Exhibit 3: Trailing 6-Month Relative Performance, South Africa versus World




Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Data as of June 30, 2026. Index performance based on total return in ZAR. The S&P World Index (ZAR) was launched on Sept. 30, 2025. All data prior to such date is back-tested hypothetical data. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Chart is provided for illustrative purposes and reflects hypothetical historical performance. Please see the Performance Disclosure at the end of this document for more information regarding the inherent limitations associated with back-tested performance.

There was more to the reversal than a simple sell-off; the decline in the S&P South Africa Composite Capped was moderated by gains across a majority of equity segments. For example, 8 of the 11 South African equity sectors advanced in H1 2026. Information Technology, Health Care and Communications were the leaders, while five additional sectors also finished in positive territory (see Exhibit 4). Materials, Consumer Discretionary, and Utilities were the exceptions. The heavyweight Materials sector in particular provided sufficient pull to drag total performance for the S&P South Africa Composite Capped into negative territory in H1 2026.

### Exhibit 4: H1 2026 S&P South Africa Composite Capped Sector Performance

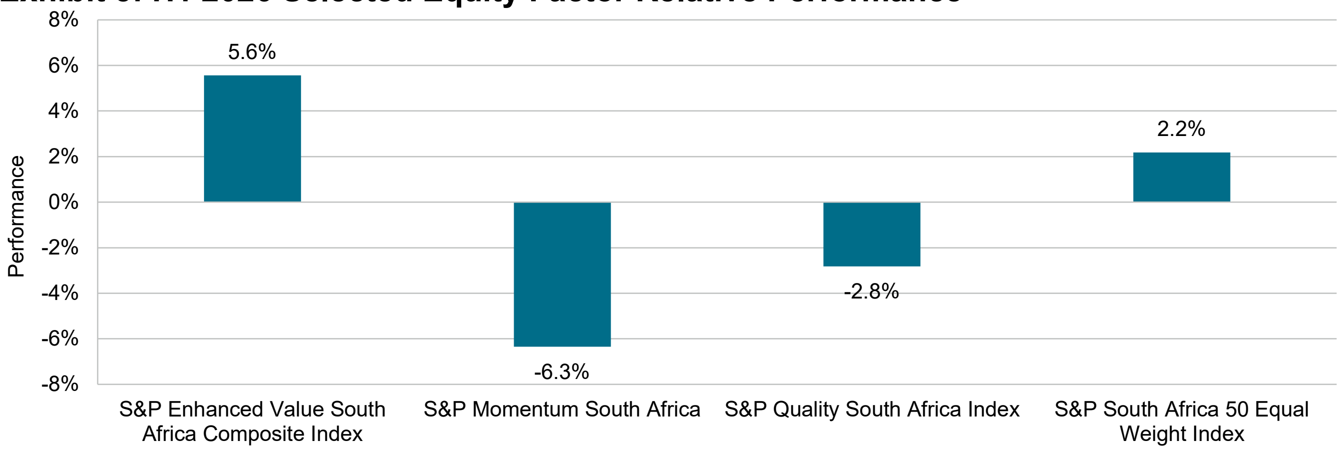



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Data as of June 30, 2026. Index performance based on total return in ZAR. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Chart is provided for illustrative purposes.

A negative benchmark performance does not necessarily reflect the performance of the average sector, still less the average stock. Exhibit 4 shows that managers had abundant opportunities to select outperformers from the index. It does not show that doing so successfully was easy without the benefit of hindsight. Sector allocation was only one potential source of relative return, alongside security selection, position sizes, cash, trading and fees (among others). Moreover, the second worst-performing sector was Materials. Given its economic importance to South Africa, excluding it would have required an uncommon level of conviction.

Exhibit 5 reaches a similar conclusion from a different direction. Relative to the S&P South Africa Composite Capped, the S&P South Africa 50 Equal Weight Index outperformed by 2.2% and the S&P Enhanced Value South Africa Composite Index by 5.6%, while the S&P Momentum South Africa and the S&P Quality South Africa Index lagged by 6.3% and 2.8%, respectively. The result was consistent with a market in which benchmark weakness was concentrated among a relatively small number of influential stocks and sectors—often those that had recently been among the market's winners. Breadth helped, but valuation helped even more.

**Exhibit 5: H1 2026 Selected Equity Factor Relative Performance**




Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Data as of June 30, 2026. Index performance based on total return in ZAR, relative to the S&P South Africa Composite Capped. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Chart is provided for illustrative.

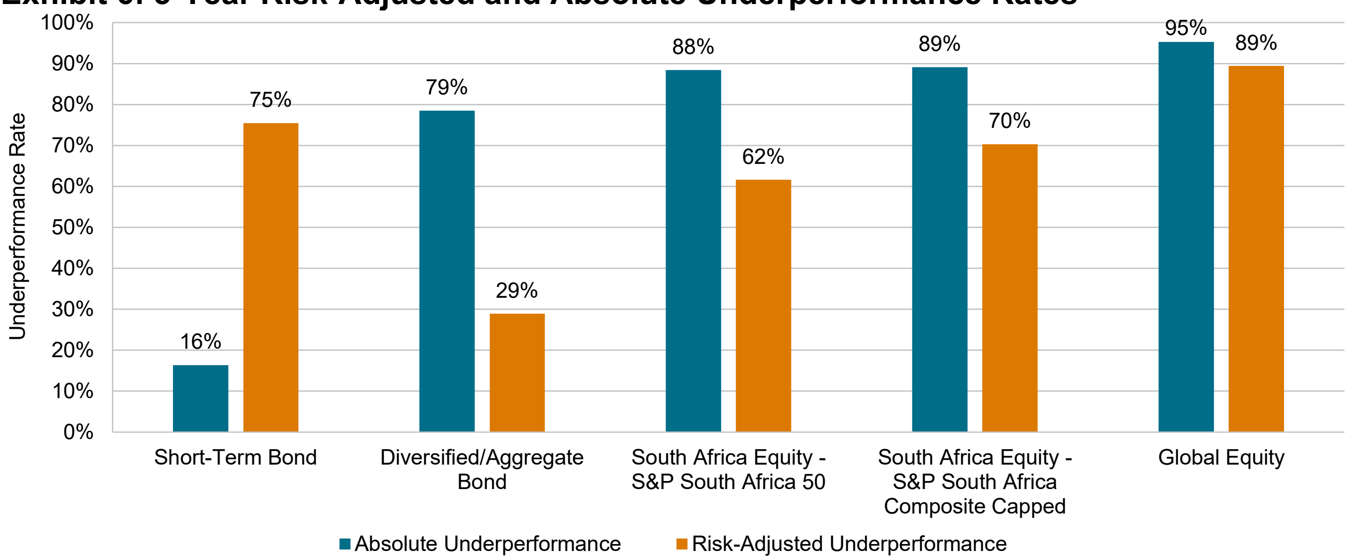
The breadth evident in Exhibits 4 and 5 in H1 2026 created a more favorable environment for strategies that were less concentrated in the benchmark's largest constituents. This stood in contrast to the conditions discussed in recent SPIVA South Africa Scorecards, when rising equity concentration made benchmark-relative outperformance harder to achieve. Yet a majority of actively managed South Africa Equity funds still underperformed: 66% relative to the S&P South Africa 50 and 69% relative to the S&P South Africa Composite Capped. This is not a judgment on effort or intelligence. As William Sharpe's arithmetic reminds us, active management is a zero-sum exercise before costs and a negative-sum exercise after them.[1]

[1] See William F. Sharpe, "The Arithmetic of Active Management," The Financial Analysts Journal Vol. 47, No. 1, January/February 1991.

If equities supplied reversals, fixed income markets supplied continuity. Longer-dated instruments generally outperformed shorter-dated instruments, while narrower credit spreads rewarded the acceptance of additional credit risk. Actively managed fund results followed a familiar SPIVA South Africa pattern: most Short-Term Bond funds outperformed the STeFI Composite in absolute terms over all horizons, whereas most Diversified/Aggregate Bond funds underperformed the S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index. Adjusting returns for risk largely reversed both comparisons.

Exhibit 6 places the two lenses side by side over the five-year horizon. Only 16% of Short-Term Bond funds underperformed in absolute terms, but 75% underperformed on a risk-adjusted basis. For Diversified/Aggregate Bond funds, the corresponding rates were 79% and 29%. Absolute returns measure whether funds surpassed their benchmarks; risk-adjusted returns measure whether the return achieved was commensurate with the volatility experienced. The contrast between the two sets of results reinforces the importance of evaluating both statistics and suggests many outperforming funds took on significantly greater risk than their benchmarks in the pursuit of outperformance.

**Exhibit 6: 5-Year Risk-Adjusted and Absolute Underperformance Rates**




Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Morningstar. Data as of June 30, 2026. Index performance based on total return in ZAR. The S&P World Index (ZAR) was launched on Sept. 30, 2025. All data prior to such date is back-tested hypothetical data. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Chart is provided for illustrative purposes and reflects hypothetical historical performance. Please see the Performance Disclosure at the end of this document for more information regarding the inherent limitations associated with back-tested performance.

Overall, the first six months of the year therefore offered two stories, each simple but easily missed. In equities, a sharp correction moderated a five-year surge, bringing domestic equities back in line with their international peers, while a negative domestic benchmark concealed positive performance across most sectors. In fixed income, familiar absolute results concealed a different verdict after risk adjustment. In both cases, a closer look provided a more complete account of what active managers (and by extension, their investors) experienced during the tumultuous first half of 2026.

# A Unique Scorecard for the Active Versus Passive Debate

Since its first publication over 20 years ago, the SPIVA Scorecard has served as the de facto scorekeeper of the active versus passive debate. For two decades, we have heard passionate arguments from believers in both camps when headline numbers have deviated from their beliefs.

Beyond the SPIVA Scorecard's widely cited headline numbers is a rich data set that addresses issues related to measurement techniques, universe composition and fund survivorship that are far less frequently discussed but are often much more fascinating. These data sets are rooted in the following fundamental principles of the SPIVA Scorecard, with which regular readers will be familiar.

- **Survivorship Bias Correction:** Many funds might be liquidated or merged during a period of study. However, for someone making an investment decision at the beginning of the period, these funds are part of the opportunity set. Unlike other commonly available comparison reports, SPIVA Scorecards account for the entire opportunity set—not just the survivors—thereby eliminating survivorship bias.

- **Apples-to-Apples Comparison:** Fund returns are often compared with a popular benchmark regardless of their investment category. The SPIVA South Africa Scorecard makes an appropriate comparison by measuring a fund's returns against the returns of a benchmark that reflects the fund's investment category.

- **Asset-Weighted Returns:** Average returns for a fund group are often calculated using only equal weighting, which means the returns of a ZAR 10 billion fund affect the average in the same manner as the returns of a ZAR 10 million fund. An accurate representation of how market participants fared in a particular period can be ascertained by calculating weighted average returns, where each fund's return is weighted by net assets. SPIVA Scorecards show both equal- and asset-weighted averages.

- **Data Cleaning:** SPIVA Scorecards avoid double-counting multiple share classes in all count-based calculations by using only the share class with greater assets. Index, leveraged and inverse funds, along with other index-linked products, are excluded because this is meant to be a scorecard for active managers.

# Reports

## Report 1a: Percentage of Funds Underperforming Their Benchmarks (Based on Absolute Return)

| Fund Category | Comparison Index | YTD (%) | 1-Year (%) | 3-Year (%) | 5-Year (%) | 10-Year (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Africa Equity | S&P South Africa 50 | 65.71 | 89.71 | 80.29 | 88.41 | 96.48 |
| | S&P South Africa Composite Capped | 68.57 | 83.82 | 82.48 | 89.13 | 95.07 |
| Global Equity | S&P World | 81.89 | 78.33 | 89.62 | 95.29 | 100.00 |
| Short-Term Bond | STeFI Composite | 7.46 | 4.62 | 11.48 | 16.39 | 32.65 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index | 57.69 | 76.62 | 81.21 | 78.52 | 83.51 |

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Morningstar. Data as of June 30, 2026. The S&P World Index (ZAR) was launched on Sept. 30, 2025. The S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index was launched on Aug. 8, 2017. All data prior to such date is back-tested hypothetical data. Index and fund performance based in ZAR. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Table is provided for illustrative purposes and reflects hypothetical historical performance. Please see the Performance Disclosure at the end of this document for more information regarding the inherent limitations associated with back-tested performance.

## Report 1b: Percentage of Funds Underperforming Their Benchmarks (Based on Risk-Adjusted Return)

| Fund Category | Comparison Index | 3-Year (%) | 5-Year (%) | 10-Year (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Africa Equity | S&P South Africa 50 | 48.18 | 61.59 | 93.66 |
| | S&P South Africa Composite Capped | 65.69 | 70.29 | 93.66 |
| Global Equity | S&P World | 86.79 | 89.41 | 100.00 |
| Short-Term Bond | STeFI Composite | 96.72 | 75.41 | 87.76 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index | 24.83 | 28.89 | 45.36 |

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Morningstar. Data as of June 30, 2026. The S&P World Index (ZAR) was launched on Sept. 30, 2025. The S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index was launched on Aug. 8, 2017. All data prior to such date is back-tested hypothetical data. Index and fund performance based in ZAR. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Table is provided for illustrative purposes and reflects hypothetical historical performance. Please see the Performance Disclosure at the end of this document for more information regarding the inherent limitations associated with back-tested performance.

## Report 2: Survivorship of Funds

| Fund Category | Number of Funds at Start | Survivorship (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **YTD** | | |
| South Africa Equity | 140 | 94.29 |
| Global Equity | 127 | 99.21 |
| Short-Term Bond | 67 | 100.00 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 156 | 98.72 |
| **All Categories** | **490** | **97.76** |
| **1-Year** | | |
| South Africa Equity | 136 | 93.38 |
| Global Equity | 120 | 98.33 |
| Short-Term Bond | 65 | 100.00 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 154 | 97.40 |
| **All Categories** | **475** | **96.84** |
| **3-Year** | | |
| South Africa Equity | 137 | 81.02 |
| Global Equity | 106 | 91.51 |
| Short-Term Bond | 61 | 91.80 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 149 | 91.95 |
| **All Categories** | **453** | **88.52** |
| **5-Year** | | |
| South Africa Equity | 138 | 71.01 |
| Global Equity | 85 | 90.59 |
| Short-Term Bond | 61 | 86.89 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 135 | 88.15 |
| **All Categories** | **419** | **82.82** |
| **10-Year** | | |
| South Africa Equity | 142 | 45.07 |
| Global Equity | 47 | 78.72 |
| Short-Term Bond | 49 | 71.43 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 97 | 67.01 |
| **All Categories** | **335** | **60.00** |

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Morningstar. Data for periods ending June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Table is provided for illustrative purposes.

## Report 3: Average Fund Performance (Equal-Weighted)

| Index/Fund Category | YTD (%) | 1-Year (%) | 3-Year (%) | 5-Year (%) | 10-Year (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S&P South Africa 50 | -2.87 | 20.88 | 17.59 | 15.54 | 12.14 |
| South Africa Equity | -3.36 | 15.75 | 15.73 | 13.42 | 8.72 |
| S&P South Africa Composite Capped | -2.51 | 20.12 | 17.78 | 15.60 | 11.88 |
| South Africa Equity | -3.36 | 15.75 | 15.73 | 13.42 | 8.72 |
| S&P World | 8.22 | 11.92 | 14.25 | 15.04 | 14.92 |
| Global Equity | 2.92 | 4.76 | 9.34 | 9.41 | 10.75 |
| STeFI Composite | 3.35 | 7.07 | 7.89 | 6.91 | 6.77 |
| Short-Term Bond | 4.01 | 9.10 | 8.99 | 7.86 | 7.70 |
| S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index | 4.28 | 21.30 | 17.78 | 12.33 | 10.74 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 4.19 | 15.47 | 13.19 | 10.20 | 9.00 |

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Morningstar. Data as of June 30, 2026. Returns for periods greater than one year are annualized. The S&P World Index (ZAR) was launched on Sept. 30, 2025. The S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index was launched on Aug. 8, 2017. All data prior to such date is back-tested hypothetical data. Index and fund performance based in ZAR. Funds are equal weighted, but indices are not. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Table is provided for illustrative purposes and reflects hypothetical historical performance. Please see the Performance Disclosure at the end of this document for more information regarding the inherent limitations associated with back-tested performance.

## Report 4: Average Fund Performance (Asset-Weighted)

| Index/Fund Category | YTD (%) | 1-Year (%) | 3-Year (%) | 5-Year (%) | 10-Year (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S&P South Africa 50 | -2.87 | 20.88 | 17.59 | 15.54 | 12.14 |
| South Africa Equity | -3.14 | 15.86 | 16.00 | 14.03 | 9.76 |
| S&P South Africa Composite Capped | -2.51 | 20.12 | 17.78 | 15.60 | 11.88 |
| South Africa Equity | -3.14 | 15.86 | 16.00 | 14.03 | 9.76 |
| S&P World | 8.22 | 11.92 | 14.25 | 15.04 | 14.92 |
| Global Equity | 3.82 | 5.58 | 10.38 | 10.49 | 11.84 |
| STeFI Composite | 3.35 | 7.07 | 7.89 | 6.91 | 6.77 |
| Short-Term Bond | 3.89 | 9.04 | 9.62 | 8.31 | 7.96 |
| S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index | 4.28 | 21.30 | 17.78 | 12.33 | 10.74 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 4.26 | 14.89 | 13.53 | 10.49 | 9.61 |

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Morningstar. Data as of June 30, 2026. The S&P World Index (ZAR) was launched on Sept. 30, 2025. The S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index was launched on Aug. 8, 2017. All data prior to such date is back-tested hypothetical data. Index and fund performance based in ZAR. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Table is provided for illustrative purposes and reflects hypothetical historical performance. Please see the Performance Disclosure at the end of this document for more information regarding the inherent limitations associated with back-tested performance.

## Report 5: Quartile Breakpoints of Fund Performance

| Fund Category | Third Quartile (%) | Second Quartile (%) | First Quartile (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **YTD** | | | |
| South Africa Equity | -5.03 | -3.65 | -1.32 |
| Global Equity | -1.37 | 3.79 | 7.24 |
| Short-Term Bond | 3.72 | 3.85 | 4.04 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 3.78 | 4.17 | 4.57 |
| **1-Year** | | | |
| South Africa Equity | 13.62 | 17.09 | 19.46 |
| Global Equity | -1.28 | 5.22 | 11.41 |
| Short-Term Bond | 8.15 | 8.91 | 10.14 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 10.49 | 12.01 | 21.17 |
| **3-Year** | | | |
| South Africa Equity | 14.96 | 16.50 | 17.57 |
| Global Equity | 7.08 | 10.20 | 12.03 |
| Short-Term Bond | 8.98 | 9.41 | 10.39 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 10.81 | 11.70 | 17.41 |
| **5-Year** | | | |
| South Africa Equity | 13.03 | 14.11 | 15.19 |
| Global Equity | 6.58 | 9.55 | 11.88 |
| Short-Term Bond | 7.94 | 8.23 | 8.78 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 9.17 | 9.74 | 12.20 |
| **10-Year** | | | |
| South Africa Equity | 8.31 | 9.72 | 11.04 |
| Global Equity | 10.29 | 11.58 | 12.52 |
| Short-Term Bond | 7.68 | 7.89 | 8.17 |
| Diversified/Aggregate Bond | 8.42 | 9.11 | 10.61 |

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Morningstar. Data for periods ending June 30, 2026. Index performance based on total return in ZAR. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Table is provided for illustrative purposes.

# Appendix A: SPIVA Methodology

## Data

Data from Morningstar are obtained for all managed funds[2] domiciled in South Africa for which month-end data are available during the performance period. The data include the most comprehensive South African fund data on active and finalized (merged or liquidated) funds over the chosen period. Funds are classified based on the Morningstar fund classification system, and the SPIVA South Africa Scorecard covers South African and international equity and fixed income categories.

## Benchmarks

The chosen benchmarks are shown in Exhibit 7. All index returns are total returns (i.e., include dividend reinvestment) in South African rand (ZAR). There has been no deduction from index returns to account for fund investment expenses. It is important to note that active fund returns are after expenses, but they do not include loads and entry fees. To ensure the study is robust and fair, representative benchmarks were selected for each fund category, but not all funds adopt the benchmarks stipulated. However, a vast majority do set their performance hurdle based on either the assigned benchmarks in this report or a similar alternative.

**Exhibit 7: SPIVA Categories and Their Benchmarks**

| Morningstar Category | SPIVA Category | Comparison Index |
|---|---|---|
| EAA Fund South Africa & Namibia Equity | South Africa Equity | S&P South Africa Composite Capped Gross Total Return Index (ZAR) |
| EAA Fund South Africa & Namibia Small-Cap Equity | | S&P South Africa 50 Gross Total Return (ZAR) |
| EAA Fund Global Large-Cap Blend Equity | Global Equity | S&P World Index Total Return (ZAR) |
| EAA Fund Global Large-Cap Growth Equity | | |
| EAA Fund Global Large-Cap Value Equity | | |
| EAA Fund Global Flex-Cap Equity | | |
| EAA Fund ZAR/NAD-Short Term Bonds | Short-Term Bond | South Africa Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite Total Return (ZAR) |
| EAA Fund ZAR/NAD-Ultra Short Term Bonds | | |
| EAA Fund ZAR/NAD-Diversified Bonds | Diversified/Aggregate Bond | S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Total Return Index (ZAR) |
| EAA Fund ZAR/NAD-Flexible Bonds | | |

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Morningstar. Table is provided for illustrative purposes.

[2] Includes open-ended managed funds and ETFs

# Appendix B: Glossary

## Percentage of Funds Outperformed by the Index

To correct for survivorship bias, we use the opportunity set available at the beginning of the period as the denominator. We determine the count of funds that have survived and beat the index. We then report the percentage of funds that did not survive and beat the index.

## Survivorship (%)

The survivorship measure represents the percentage of funds in existence at the beginning of the time period that are still active at the end of the time period.

## Equal-Weighted Fund Performance

Equal-weighted returns for a particular style category and time horizon are determined by compounding the simple average of the monthly returns of all active funds that were available at the start of the period.

## Asset-Weighted Fund Performance

Asset-weighted returns for a particular style category are calculated similarly, except based on a weighted average return of fund returns each month, with each fund's return weighted by its total net assets. Asset-weighted returns can be a better indicator of category performances because they reflect the returns of the total money invested across the sample of funds.

## Quartile Breakpoints

The $p^{th}$ percentile for a set of data is the value that is greater than or equal to p% of the data but is less than or equal to (100-p)% of the data. In other words, it is a value that divides the data into two parts: the lower p% of the values and the upper (100-p)% of the values. The first quartile is the $75^{th}$ percentile, which is the value separating the elements of a population into the lower 75% and the upper 25%. The second quartile is the $50^{th}$ percentile, and the third quartile is the $25^{th}$ percentile. For fund category quartiles in a particular time horizon, the data used is the return of the largest surviving share class of the fund net of fees, excluding loads.

# Survivorship Bias

Many funds might liquidate or merge during a period of study. This usually occurs due to continued poor performance by the fund. Therefore, if index returns were compared to fund returns using only surviving funds, the comparison would be biased in favor of the fund category. The SPIVA reports remove this bias in three ways. The first method to remove the bias is to use the entire investment opportunity set, made up of all funds in that particular category at the outset of the period, as the denominator for outperformance calculations. The second is explicitly to show the survivorship rate in each category. The final way is to construct a peer average return series for each category based on all available funds at the outset of the period.

# Fees

The fund returns used are net of fees, excluding loads.

# Indices

A benchmark index provides an investment vehicle against which fund performance can be measured.

## S&P South Africa Composite Capped

The S&P South Africa Composite Capped measures the performance of large-, mid- and small-cap companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Eligibility includes both South African and foreign-domiciled companies as defined by S&P Dow Jones Indices. A 10% single-stock cap is applied quarterly.

## S&P South Africa 50

The S&P South Africa 50 comprises the largest 50 companies by float-adjusted market cap from the S&P South Africa Composite. Eligibility includes all companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, including both South African and foreign-domiciled companies as defined by S&P Dow Jones Indices.

## S&P World Index

The S&P World Index, a subset of the S&P Global BMI, is an equity index that tracks the performance of large- and mid-cap stocks from 24 developed markets, representing approximately the top 85% of market capitalization in each country.

## South Africa Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite

The South Africa Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite Index approximates the performance of money market instruments in the market. Instruments such as call deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits (NCDs) represent common, liquid instruments and provide a good proxy of short-term markets.

## S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index

The S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index seeks to track the performance of local-currency-denominated sovereign debt publicly issued by the government of South Africa in its domestic market, with maturities of one year or more.

# Performance Disclosure/Back-Tested Data

The S&P World Index (ZAR) was launched on September 30, 2025. The S&P South Africa Sovereign Bond 1+ Year Index was launched August 8, 2017. All information presented prior to an index's Launch Date is hypothetical (back-tested), not actual performance, and is based on the index methodology in effect on the index launch date. However, when creating back-tested history for periods of market anomalies or other periods that do not reflect the general current market environment, index methodology rules may be relaxed to capture a large enough universe of securities to simulate the target market the index is designed to measure or strategy the index is designed to capture. For example, market capitalization and liquidity thresholds may be reduced. In addition, forks have not been factored into the back-test data with respect to the S&P Cryptocurrency Indices. For the S&P Cryptocurrency Top 5 & 10 Equal Weight Indices, the custody element of the methodology was not considered; the back-test history is based on the index constituents that meet the custody element as of the Launch Date. Also, the treatment of corporate actions in back-tested performance may differ from treatment for live indices due to limitations in replicating index management decisions. Complete index methodology details are available at www.spglobal.com/spdji. Back-tested performance reflects application of an index methodology and selection of index constituents with the benefit of hindsight and knowledge of factors that may have positively affected its performance, cannot account for all financial risk that may affect results and may be considered to reflect survivor/look ahead bias. Actual returns may differ significantly from, and be lower than, back-tested returns. Past performance is not an indication or guarantee of future results.

Please refer to the methodology for the Index for more details about the index, including the manner in which it is rebalanced, the timing of such rebalancing, criteria for additions and deletions, as well as all index calculations. Back-tested performance is for use with institutions only; not for use with retail investors.

S&P Dow Jones Indices defines various dates to assist our clients in providing transparency. The First Value Date is the first day for which there is a calculated value (either live or back-tested) for a given index. The Base Date is the date at which the index is set to a fixed value for calculation purposes. The Launch Date designates the date when the values of an index are first considered live: index values provided for any date or time period prior to the index's Launch Date are considered back-tested. S&P Dow Jones Indices defines the Launch Date as the date by which the values of an index are known to have been released to the public, for example via the company's public website or its data feed to external parties. For Dow Jones-branded indices introduced prior to May 31, 2013, the Launch Date (which prior to May 31, 2013, was termed "Date of introduction") is set at a date upon which no further changes were permitted to be made to the index methodology, but that may have been prior to the Index's public release date.

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Index returns shown do not represent the results of actual trading of investable assets/securities. S&P Dow Jones Indices maintains the index and calculates the index levels and performance shown or discussed but does not manage actual assets. Index returns do not reflect payment of any sales charges or fees an investor may pay to purchase the securities underlying the Index or investment funds that are intended to track the performance of the Index. The imposition of these fees and charges would cause actual and back-tested performance of the securities/fund to be lower than the Index performance shown. As a simple example, if an index returned 10% on a US $100,000 investment for a 12-month period (or US $10,000) and an actual asset-based fee of 1.5% was imposed at the end of the period on the investment plus accrued interest (or US $1,650), the net return would be 8.35% (or US $8,350) for the year. Over a three-year period, an annual 1.5% fee taken at year end with an assumed 10% return per year would result in a cumulative gross return of 33.10%, a total fee of US $5,375, and a cumulative net return of 27.2% (or US $27,200).

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