

Stellenbosch University Retirement Fund (SURF)

SMMI Aggressive Absolute Return Portfolio Factsheet March 2026

Period ending: 31 March 2026

Portfolio size (R'million): 654.97

Portfolio Objective:

Primary Objective: The primary investment objective of the SMMI Aggressive Absolute Return Portfolio is to deliver a real return of 6% p.a. net of fees over three year measurement periods.

Secondary Objective: The secondary investment objective of the SMMI Aggressive Absolute Return Portfolio is to avoid a capital loss over any rolling 24-month period and to minimise the maximum drawdown over any rolling 12-month period to -10%.

Risk Profile: Moderate Aggressive

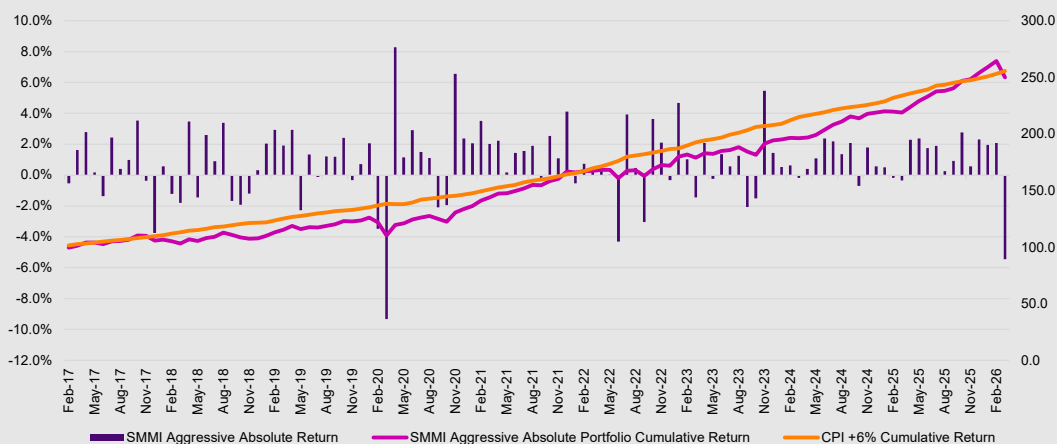
Performance per annum

The table below shows the performance of the SMMI Aggressive Absolute Return Portfolio, net of fees, over various measured periods ended 31 March 2026, compared to the inflation target.

	SMMI Aggressive Absolute Return	CPI +6% p.a.
3 months	-1.6%	2.6%
6 months	4.0%	4.3%
1 year	14.2%	9.3%
3 years	11.8%	9.9%
5 years	11.7%	11.1%
7 years	11.7%	10.8%
9 years, 2 months	10.5%	10.8%

Cumulative Performance

The chart below shows the monthly performance of the SMMI Aggressive Absolute Return Portfolio (net of fees). It also shows the cumulative net performance of the SMMI Aggressive Absolute Return Portfolio relative to the CPI + 6.0% p.a. investment objective on the right-hand axis.



Risk Statistics

The table below sets out some key risk statistics for the SMMI Aggressive Absolute Return Portfolio relative to the inflation investment objective for the period since inception (February 2017) to 31 March 2026.

Portfolio	Return achieved	Active return ¹	Standard deviation ²	Downside risk ³	Tracking error ⁴	Sortino ratio ⁵	Information ratio ⁶	Beta ⁷	Drawdown ⁸	Active Drawdown ⁹
SMMI Aggressive Absolute Return (9 years, 2 months)	10.5%	-0.3%	8.0%	9.0%	8.3%	1.2	0.0	-1.2	-12.5%	-21.8%
Inflation Benchmark (CPI +6%) (9 years, 2 months)	10.8%		1.3%							

Notes

- Active return is a measure of the actual return realised in excess of the benchmark return.
- Variation of return (standard deviation) is a measure of how widely the return is dispersed – the lower this measure, the less risk. This measure has been annualised.
- Downside risk measures the dispersion of return below a minimum return (zero) – the lower this measure, the less risk of realising a negative return.
- The "tracking error" measures how much the return of the actual portfolio differs from the benchmark.
- Sortino ratio measures the excess return above a minimum accepted return (taken to be zero) divided by the downside risk – it therefore measures the extra return generated per unit of risk of realising a return below zero.
- The "information ratio" measures the extent to which the actual portfolio has outperformed the benchmark divided by the "tracking error" – it is therefore a measure of the extra return generated per unit of relative risk. An information ratio net of fees of 0.25 and higher is regarded as good.
- Beta is a measure of the volatility, or systematic risk, of a portfolio relative to the benchmark.
- The drawdown is the peak-to-trough decline of returns over a specific period.
- Active drawdown is the peak-to-trough decline of the active returns (relative to the benchmark) over a specific period.

The TIC is reported as an annualised percentage, typically calculated over a rolling one-year period or since inception. It encompasses the following expenses:

1. Annual asset management fees;
2. Asset manager performance fees (if any);
3. Bank charges;
4. Audit fees;
5. Taxes (eg VAT);
6. Custodian and trustee fees;
7. Costs related to scrip lending (if any).
8. Transaction cost (if any).

Total Expense Ratio (TER) = Management Fee + Administrative Costs as detailed above. This reflects the ongoing costs of managing the investment. Transaction Costs (TC) = Costs incurred from buying and selling assets. Total Investment Charge (TIC) = TER+TC, representing the full cost of investing.

To improve readability and maintain consistency throughout this fact sheet, commonly used asset class names have been abbreviated. The table below serves as a quick reference guide to these abbreviations.

Asset Class Name	Abbreviation
Emerging Market Equity	EM Equity
Global Bonds / Cash	Global Bonds/Ca
Global Infrastructure	Global Infra
Global Property	Global Prop
SA Infrastructure	SA Infra
SA Property	SA Prop

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