



## Amplify SCI Stable Income Retail Hedge Fund

“ Navigating markets with precision—turning opportunities into consistent returns through expert fixed income strategies. ”

### Invest intelligently, expertly and purposefully with Amplify

At Amplify, we understand the power that one moment can hold. Using proven investment solutions and strategies, our asset managers carefully manage and grow your investments more meaningfully.



### INTELLIGENT IMPACT THAT MATTERS

A fixed income hedge fund focusing on absolute returns through market inefficiencies.

- Aims to achieve steady returns across market cycles
- Invests in diverse range of fixed-income instruments including global fixed-income markets and foreign exchange instruments
- Strives to capitalize on all available investment opportunities
- Seeks to deliver strong asymmetric returns with limited downside, capturing upside
- A regulated Collective Investment Scheme (CIS)

The fund seeks to deliver absolute returns by capitalizing on market inefficiencies, which often arise from constrained trading opportunities—such as heightened risk or balance sheet management—and commonly held, yet potentially inaccurate, market perceptions. The portfolio offers flexibility to employ both long and short positions and may use leverage, with foreign exchange strategies incorporated as a tool for risk mitigation.

#### Goals

- 1.** Aims to deliver consistent, risk-adjusted returns through strategic fixed income investments.
- 2.** Capitalize on market inefficiencies to enhance portfolio performance across various conditions.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Risk Profile        | Moderate  |
| Benchmark           | Stefi composite   |
| Fund Classification | Retail Hedge Fund - South African - Fixed Income  |
| Investment Strategy | The fund is an actively managed, well-diversified fixed income portfolio that employs multiple strategies, including leverage. It capitalizes on opportunities in both the South African and global fixed interest markets, leveraging Ninety One's established fixed income process. This fund represents the more flexible application of their team's fixed income and macroeconomic perspectives. |
| Strategy Experience | Ninety One have managed the same strategy since April 2004 and were appointed to manage this fund from March 2025.  |



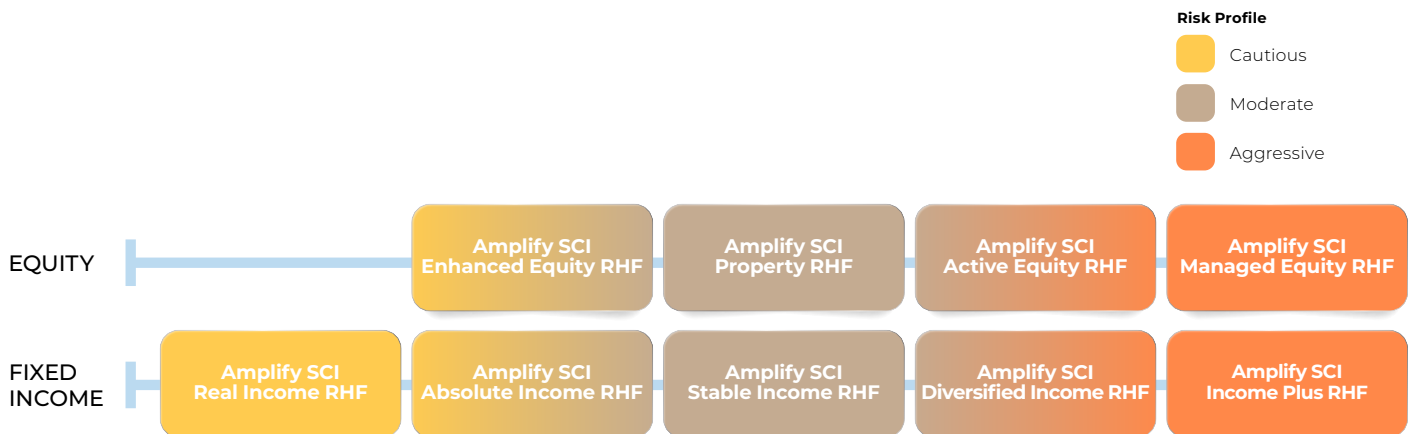
## About Amplify

Using proven investment solutions and strategies, our next-generation asset managers oversee and grow your investments. They are carefully selected for their proven ability to generate superior risk-adjusted returns, while we contribute towards initiatives that truly matter.

## Hedge Funds

Hedge funds are an increasingly popular alternative investment strategy to diversify your portfolio. From hedge funds for cautious investors to aggressive, high conviction opportunities for long-term capital growth, our experienced managers can help you successfully manage your investment towards your goals.

## Our Hedge Fund Strategies



## Managed by Ninety One

Ninety One is a global, active investment manager committed to delivering long-term investment returns while making a positive difference to people and the planet. Guided by their investment philosophy, which emphasizes active management, fundamental research, and

risk conscious decision-making, they seek to create sustainable value for their clients. The Fund leverages off Ninety One’s proven 34-year track record in managing fixed income through various market cycles across global and South African fixed income strategies.



Amplify Investment Partners (Pty) Ltd is an authorised Financial Services Provider (FSP 712). Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd is a registered and approved manager in terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act. Collective investment schemes are generally medium- to long-term investments. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance, and the value of investments/units /unit trusts may go down as well as up. A schedule of fees and maximum commissions is available from the manager on request. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. The manager does not provide any guarantee with respect to either the capital or the return of a portfolio. The manager has the right to close the portfolio to new investors to manage it more efficiently in accordance with its mandate. Income funds derive their income primarily from interest-bearing instruments. The yield is current and is calculated on a daily basis. If the fund holds assets in foreign countries, it could be exposed to the following risks regarding potential constraints on liquidity and the repatriation of funds: macro-economic, political, foreign exchange. The manager retains full legal responsibility for the third party named portfolio. Hedge Funds are collective investment schemes with a strategy that allows for leveraging and short selling strategies. Hedge Funds may invest in illiquid instruments which may result in longer periods for investors to redeem units in a fund. Hedge Fund strategies can result in losses greater than the market value of the fund. However, investor’s losses are limited to the capital invested or contractual commitments. While CIS in hedge funds differ from CIS in securities (long-only portfolios), the two may appear similar, as both are structured in the same way and are subject to the same regulatory requirements. The ability of a portfolio to repurchase is dependent upon the liquidity of the securities and cash of the portfolio. In exceptional circumstances, a manager may suspend repurchases for a period, subject to regulatory approval, while awaiting liquidity, and must keep investors informed of such circumstances. Additional risks associated with hedge funds include inherently risky investment strategies; higher volatility due to leverage; significant losses from short-selling; potential misvaluation of unlisted instruments; low-grade fixed-income instruments; adverse exchange rate movements; complexities of misunderstood investments; liquidity squeezes; default by the prime broker or custodian; regulatory changes; theoretical past performance; or manager conflicts of interest.