JAMIESON COOTE BONDS

CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund (APIR: CHN8607AU)
Fund Update as at 31 August 2026

Fund Performance

Returns	1 month	3 months	6 months	FYTD	1 year	3 years p.a.	5 years p.a.	Since inception p.a. (30-Dec-2019)
Fund Net Return[1]	0.37%	1.11%	1.87%	0.51%	3.57%	3.89%	3.00%	3.16%
Benchmark Return[2]	0.37%	1.13%	2.17%	0.74%	4.03%	4.20%	3.26%	2.47%

Fund Benefits

Active Management

The CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund is designed as an absolute return product, that aims to deliver stable and consistent returns over time - regardless of share and bond market movements. JCB applies a range of hand-picked risk-controlled investment strategies to a universe of global high grade sovereign bonds (i.e. anchored by G7 nations, as well as Australia). It offers a high level of liquidity in Government issued instruments, without corporate credit exposure.

Access

The Fund provides access to investment knowledge, markets, opportunities and risk management systems that individual investors may not be able to obtain on their own.

Diversification and Income

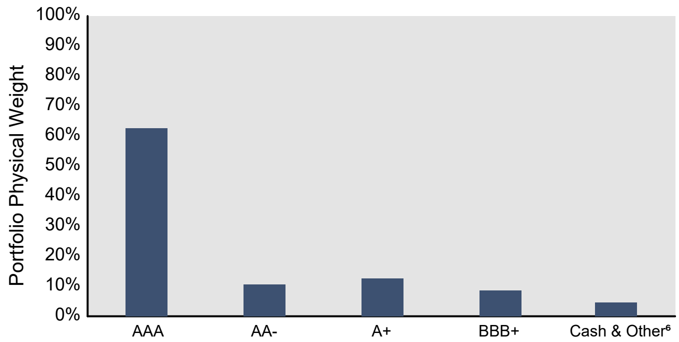
When bonds are held as part of a broader portfolio of different asset classes, diversification may assist in managing market volatility. Bond securities in general are considered a defensive asset class.The income generated by bond securities is consistent and regular (usually semi-annual).

Fund Characteristics

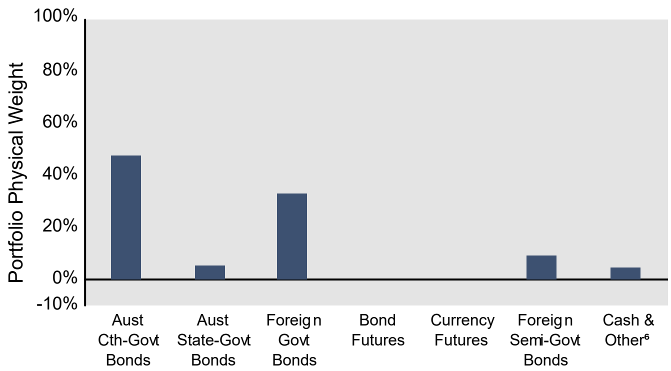
Characteristics	Fund
Modified Duration (yrs)	1.04
YTM + Hedging Effect (%)	4.99
Weighted Ave. Credit Rating	AA+

Source: JamiesonCooteBonds Pty Ltd.
See Definition of Terms.

Asset Allocation by Credit Rating (Physical Weight)



Asset Allocation by Sector (Physical Weight)



Fund Facts

Investment Manager	JamiesonCooteBonds Pty Ltd
Portfolio Managers	Charles Jamieson & Chris Manuell
Style	Global absolute return bond fund - concentrating on actively managing global high grade sovereign bonds
Objective	Outperform the RBA Cash Rate by 2.50% p.a. (after fees) over rolling 3 year periods
Inception Date	30-Dec-2019[3]
Benchmark	RBA Cash Rate Total Return Index
Management Fee	0.58% p.a.[4]
Administration Fee	0.10% p.a.[4]
Buy/Sell Spread	0.05% / 0.05%
Distributions	Quarterly
Fund Size	A$63.2m[5]

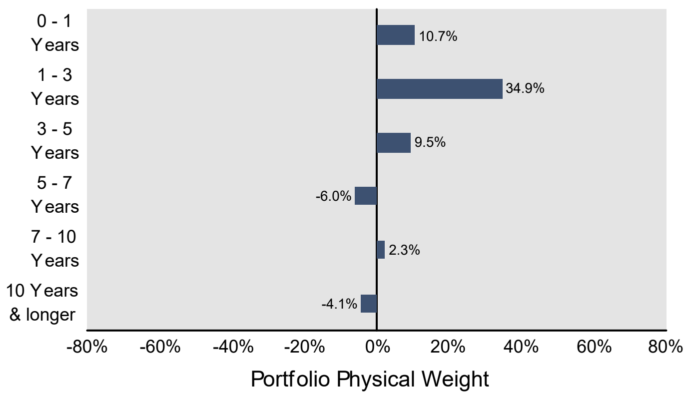
[1] Performance is for the CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund (APIR: CHN8607AU), also referred to as Class A units, and is based on month end unit prices in Australian Dollars. Net performance is calculated after management fees and operating costs. Individual investor level taxes are not taken into account when calculating net returns. This is historical performance data. It should be noted the value of an investment can rise and fall and past performance is not indicative of future performance. [2] Benchmark refers to the RBA Cash Rate Total Return Index. The comparison to the RBA Cash Rate is displayed as a reference to the target return for the Fund and is not intended to compare an investment in the Fund to a cash holding. [3] Inception Date for performance calculation purposes. [4] All figures disclosed include the net effect of GST and RITC. [5] Fund size refers to the CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund (APIR: CHN8607AU). [6] Cash & Other includes cash at bank, outstanding settlements and futures margin accounts.

JCB

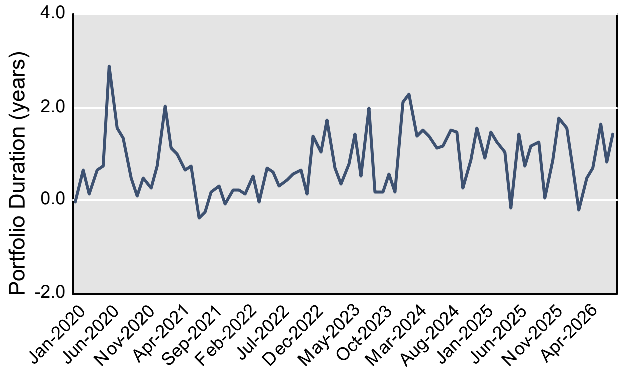
Jamieson Coote Bonds

CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund (APIR: CHN8607AU)
Fund Update as at 31 August 2026

Asset Allocation by Duration (Physical Weight)*



Historic Portfolio Duration#



Data shown is for underlying assets of the CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund (APIR: CHN8607AU)

*Asset allocation totals (Duration Band) are the net position of physical bond and bond futures exposure and will be positive or negative depending on the portfolio positioning as selected by JCB.

JCB

Jamieson Coote Bonds

CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund (APIR: CHN8607AU)
Fund Update as at 31 August 2026

Fund Review

For the month ending August, the CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund – Class A units (the Fund) returned 0.37% (after fees), performing in line with the RBA Cash Rate Total Return Index.

August was dominated by the interaction between persistent inflation pressures and rising geopolitical uncertainty. Escalating tensions in the Middle East, particularly around Iran and the Strait of Hormuz, kept a risk premium embedded in energy markets, with Brent crude trading in a wide range and remaining elevated through much of the month. Higher oil prices reinforced concerns that progress on inflation could stall, contributing to renewed upward pressure on global bond yields.

The US economy sent mixed signals during August, with softer inflation and labour data initially supporting expectations of slower growth before resilient business activity and labour market conditions reinforced the view that growth remained on a solid footing. At Jackson Hole, US Fed Chair Warsh struck a hawkish tone, reviving expectations of further policy tightening and reinforcing the prospect of rates remaining higher for longer. Treasury markets were also influenced by the US Treasury Department's unexpected announcement that it would at least double buyback operations for longer-dated Treasuries, which helped support demand at the long end of the curve.

European markets were shaped by resilient economic activity. Eurozone inflation edged higher in July, driven primarily by services and energy, while stronger-than-expected business activity data reinforced expectations that the ECB may need to maintain a restrictive policy stance. Whereas, beyond inflation and BoJ policy expectations, a key macro theme in Japan was the sharp rise in long-dated government bond yields as global term premia moved higher and investors reassessed the outlook for interest rates.

Australian economic data presented a mixed picture, with labour market conditions softening modestly while underlying inflation remained more persistent than expected. The RBA left the cash rate unchanged at 4.35%, but the August meeting was interpreted as a hawkish hold, as policymakers retained the option of further tightening if inflation proves more persistent. Stronger inflation outcomes, alongside concerns around productivity, excess demand and energy-related risks, saw markets increase expectations of an additional rate hike.

August activity focused on increasing long-end duration exposure, particularly through Australian Commonwealth Government Bond (ACGB) 2038s, 2039s and 2047s, while maintaining an Australian curve-flattening bias. The portfolio actively managed semi-government spread positions across Treasury Corporation of Victoria (TCV), Northern Territory Treasury Corporation (NTTC) and Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC), and rotated sovereign exposures across New Zealand, Canada, France and Japan. Duration and relative value views were implemented efficiently through Treasury, Bund and Australian bond futures, while Treasury option structures provided convexity and downside protection during periods of elevated market volatility.

JAMIESON COOTE BONDS

CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund (APIR: CHN8607AU)
Fund Update as at 31 August 2026

Market Review & Outlook

August was characterised by repricing in global bond markets as investors demanded greater compensation for persistent inflation, fiscal pressures and geopolitical risks. Stronger-than-expected economic data across major economies, combined with elevated energy prices and concerns around government borrowing requirements, pushed sovereign bond yields to multi-year highs. The US 10-year Treasury yield rose to 4.75%, while Germany's 10-year Bund yield reached 3.32%, its highest level since 2011, reflecting growing expectations that policy rates may need to remain restrictive for longer.

US-Iran developments remained a central macro theme throughout the month, driving volatility across energy and fixed income markets. Concerns over potential disruptions to oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz initially pushed Brent crude above US$90/bbl, before hopes of diplomatic progress temporarily saw prices fall below US$80/bbl. As negotiations stalled and geopolitical tensions persisted, oil prices recovered into the low-to-mid US$90s, reinforcing inflation concerns and contributing to higher global bond yields. Towards month-end, reports of a potential ceasefire and less severe sanctions measures than initially feared helped unwind part of the geopolitical risk premium.

Policymakers also became more active in responding to market volatility. Early in the month, US authorities participated in coordinated support for the Japanese yen after the currency weakened to levels not seen in four decades. Later, as long-dated Treasury yields approached their highest levels in nearly two decades, the US Treasury Department unexpectedly announced that it would at least double its buyback operations for longer-dated bonds. While these measures provided temporary support, markets remained focused on the underlying themes of persistent inflation, elevated debt issuance and rising term premia.

Despite the increase in yields, credit markets remained resilient. Corporate bonds outperformed government bonds, supported by solid economic growth and continued investor demand, with high-yield credit spreads tightening to their narrowest levels in around a year. Gold was another notable beneficiary, rallying on the back of a weaker US dollar, ongoing central bank purchases and heightened geopolitical uncertainty.

Overall, August reinforced the dominant role of bond markets in driving broader asset market performance. While growth remained resilient, investors increasingly questioned whether inflation would return to target without policy rates remaining restrictive for an extended period, resulting in higher yields and greater sensitivity to macroeconomic and geopolitical developments.

Further Information

Phone:	1800 940 599
Email:	distribution@channelcapital.com.au
Web:	www.channelcapital.com.au

Platform Availabilty

AMP MyNorth	Ausmaq	Aust Money Market
BT Panorama	Colonial First Wrap	HUB24
Implemented Portfolios	Macquarie Wrap	Mason Stevens
Netwealth	Powerwrap	Praemium
Xplore Wealth		

JCB

JAMIESON COOTE BONDS

CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund (APIR: CHN8607AU)
Fund Update as at 31 August 2026

Definition of Terms:

Modified Duration - is a systematic risk or volatility measure for bonds. It measures the bond portfolio's sensitivity to changes in interest rates.
Yield to Maturity (YTM) is the total return anticipated on the portfolio if the holdings were held until their maturity. The quoted YTM includes the use of leverage. While leverage can enhance returns in favourable market conditions, it also introduces significant risks which may adversely affect the performance of the Fund. To understand the risks of investing in the Fund, please refer to the Information Memorandum which is available upon request.
YTM + Hedging Effect - is the total return anticipated on the portfolio if the bond holdings were held until their maturity, including the cost or benefit associated with the currency hedge.
Weighted Average Credit Rating - is a measure of credit risk. It refers to the weighted average of all the bond credit ratings in a bond portfolio.