PENDAL

Factsheet

Equity Strategies

31 March 2026

Pendal Australian Long/Short Fund

ARSN: 121 948 810

About the Fund

The Pendal Australian Long/Short Fund (**Fund**) is an actively managed portfolio of Australian shares investing in both long and short positions. The Fund utilises Pendal's existing Australian equity research capabilities to capture additional sources of value-add by using both buy and sell ideas.

Investment Return Objective

The Fund aims to provide a return (before fees, costs and taxes) that exceeds the S&P/ASX 200 (TR) Index over the medium to long term by taking both long and short positions in Australian shares. The suggested investment timeframe is five years or more.

How the Fund is managed

Pendal's investment process for Australian shares is based on our core investment style and aims to add value through active stock selection and fundamental company research. Pendal's core investment style is to select stocks based on our assessment of their long term worth and ability to outperform the market, without being restricted by a growth or value bias. Our fundamental company research focuses on valuation, franchise, management quality and risk factors (both financial and non-financial risk).

The Fund aims to generate investment returns by taking advantage of Pendal's buy and sell ideas using a strategy that combines a long and a short portfolio known as a long/short strategy. To take advantage of the buy ideas, a long portfolio is created consisting of securities that are bought and held, consistent with our view that these securities will outperform the market. These securities are referred to as long positions.

To take advantage of our sell ideas, a short portfolio is constructed with short positions. Short positions are created by selling securities in a process called short selling, where we believe these securities will underperform the market. To implement the Fund's short strategy, the Fund does not borrow money. However, it does borrow securities from a securities lender with the intention of buying back the securities from the market and returning them to the lender at a price lower than the sale price.

Short selling is used by us when we expect that the price of a security will fall. If the price of the security falls in value, the Fund will make a profit because it buys the security back from the market for less than it was sold. This can be contrasted with the Fund's long positions, where the Fund makes a profit from an increase in the price of a security.

The Fund may have long positions of up to 135% and short positions of up to 35% of the Fund's net asset value. This means that at any given time, the Fund's gross exposure to securities held both long and short may range from 95% to 170% while generally maintaining a net market exposure of around 100%.

The Fund may use derivatives to reduce risk and to act as a hedge against adverse movements in a particular market and/or in the underlying assets. Derivatives can also be used to gain exposure to assets and markets.

Investment Team

Pendal's nineteen member Equity team is one of the largest in the Australian fund's management industry. The portfolio manager for the Fund is Jim Taylor.

Performance

(%)	Total Returns		Benchmark
	(post-fee)	(pre-fee)	Return
1 month	-8.22	-8.18	-7.15
3 months	-4.22	-4.10	-1.61
6 months	-6.18	-5.95	-2.61
1 year	5.63	6.15	11.67
2 years (p.a)	4.33	4.86	7.17
3 years (p.a)	7.74	8.30	9.54
5 years (p.a)	7.58	8.18	8.63
Since Inception (p.a)	6.77	7.87	5.77

Source: Pendal as at 31 March 2026

"Post-fee" returns assume reinvestment of distributions and is calculated using exit prices. "Pre-fee" returns exclude the effects of management costs and any taxes. Returns for periods greater than one year are annualised. Fund inception: November 2007.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Sector Allocation (as at 31 March 2026)

Energy	4.8%
Materials	25.5%
Industrials	7.0%
Consumer Discretionary	4.3%
Consumer Staples	1.4%
Health Care	6.0%
Information Technology	3.9%
Telecommunication Services	8.3%
Utilities	-0.3%
Financials ex Property Trusts	32.2%
Property Trusts	4.6%
Cash & other	2.2%

Top 10 Holdings (as at 31 March 2026)

BHP Group Ltd	12.0%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	8.9%
National Australia Bank Limited	5.8%
Telstra Group Limited	5.7%
ANZ Group Holdings Limited	5.2%
CSL Limited	4.9%
Westpac Banking Corporation	4.3%
Rio Tinto Limited	3.3%
Santos Limited	3.1%
Qantas Airways Limited	3.0%

Investment Guidelines

Risk Limits:	Relative to S&P/ASX 200 (TR) Index	
Investable universe	ASX and NZX listed stocks, large cap and small cap, (or those to be listed within 12 months), cash, derivatives	
Investment Allocation	**Australian equities** Long: 95 - 135% Short: 0 - 35% Net long exposure max 100% **Cash**: 0 - 5%	
Stock Numbers		Long Portfolio 30-70 Short Portfolio up to 40
Ex-ante tracking error		2.0% – 6.0%
Min/max active sector position		+/- 10%
Min/Max active long stock position		+/- 6%
Max active short stock position		- 6%
BARRA risk factors		+/- 0.8 std. dev.

Other Information

Fund size (as at 31 March 2026)	$598 million
Date of inception	November 2007
Minimum investment	$25,000
Buy-sell spread[1] For the Fund's current buy-sell spread information, visit www.pendalgroup.com	
Distribution frequency	Half-yearly
APIR code	RFA0064AU

[1] The buy-sell spread represents a contribution to the transaction costs incurred by the Fund, when the Fund is purchasing and selling assets. The buy-sell spread is generally incurred whenever you invest or withdraw funds, and may vary from time to time without notice.

Changes to key service providers of the Fund

The Fund changed its custodian and administrator to the Northern Trust Company on 3 October 2022.

Fees and costs

You should refer to the latest Product Disclosure Statement for full details of the ongoing fees and costs that you may be charged.

Management fee[2]	0.50% pa
Performance fee [3]	15% of the Fund's performance (before fees) in excess of the performance hurdle

[2] This is the fee we charge for managing the assets and overseeing the operations of the Fund. The management fee is deducted from the Fund's assets and reflected in its unit price.

[3] This is the fee we charge if the Fund's investment performance exceeds its performance hurdle, and any performance deficit has been recouped. The Fund's performance fee is 15% of the Fund's performance in excess of the performance return hurdle. The performance hurdle is the performance of the Fund's benchmark (S&P/ASX 200 (TR) Index) plus the management fee of 0.50% pa. If a performance fee is payable, it is charged in addition to the management fee. The performance fee is calculated in dollar terms each Business Day based on the investment performance and value of the Fund on that day. If we are entitled to a performance fee, it is paid to us as at 30 June each year.

Market review

The disruption to commodity production and shipping in the wake of US and Israeli attack on Iran dominated markets in March.

Iran retaliated with strikes on Gulf State energy production infrastructure and effectively closed the Strait of Hormuz.

This saw energy prices surge and prompted concern about the ultimate impact on inflation and interest rates – with the market in the US flipping from pricing rate cuts to rate hikes.

The Gulf and Strait are also important in global production of fertiliser, helium, aluminium and sulphur, among other commodities. The market also started to focus on the possible effect of a period of higher prices – or shortages – of key inputs at a macroeconomic, industry and company level.

The Trump Administration made several statements that suggested a relatively short conflict. However continued attacks and deadlines, bellicose Iranian responses, and threats of escalation to critical infrastructure, saw market sentiment oscillate and extremely volatile markets with sometimes large intra-day swings.

The net effect was the S&P/ASX 300 fell -7.3% for the month, an outcome which suggests that on balance, the market still expects a cessation to hostilities relatively soon and the resulting disruption to be brief.

Energy did best, with strength across the oil/LNG producers, the fuel refiners and distributors, and the coal miners as the market started to contemplate substitutes. Woodside Energy (WDS, +27.2%), Santos (STO, +17.8%), Ampol (ALD, +21.9%), Whitehaven Coal (WHC, +18.4%) and Viva Energy (VEA, +48.0%) all surged.

Utilities also held up relatively well on the view that they would also benefit from higher energy prices. Origin Energy (ORG) gained 4.5% and pipeline company APA Group (APA) 8.2%.

Materials was the worst-performing sector. Gold miners fell as the gold price fell 11.5% in March despite heightened geopolitical risk. A rally in the US dollar was a headwind, as were reports of investors taking recent profits in gold to deploy elsewhere or cover margin calls and some commentary around central banks pausing gold purchases. This saw Northern Star (NST) down -32.2% and Evolution (EVN) -23.0%. Copper was also weak. Continued friction between BHP (BHP, -12.1%) and China's iron ore buying group saw it fall. Rio Tinto (RIO, -1.4%) held up better than the market, with Gulf disruption seeing aluminium price rises.

Meanwhile fears around AI disruption continued to weigh on Information Technology. Selling remained largely broad-based, with software stocks Xero (XRO) down -9.7%, Wisetech (WTC) -19.9% and Life360 (360, -23.6%). Data centre stocks were also weak. Technology One (TNE, +3.0%) bucked the trend.

Fund performance

The Fund underperformed the benchmark over the month of March.

Overweight Viva Energy (VEA, +48.1%)

Disruption in the energy sector saw a rapid expansion in refining margins and buoyed fuel refiner/distributor Viva Energy. The Federal Government also announced an amendment to the terms of the Fuel Security Support Package, the subsidy it pays to VEA (and Ampol) in order to keep their oil refineries operating. The amended terms better reflect increased costs over the last two years and remains in place until at least the end of the decade.

Overweight Santos (STO, +17.8%)

The surge in energy prices saw oil/LNG producer Santos rise in March. At a company level, the company continues to ramp up the newly-commissioned Barossa project as it transitions from a capex-heavy period to one of greater free cash flow. During March it announced the decision to progress with the Moomba Central Optimisation Project, in partnership with Beach Energy, which aims at achieving $600 million in capex and opex savings for STO's assets in South Australia's Cooper basin.

Key detractors

Underweight Woodside Energy (WDS, +27.2%)

The surge in energy prices saw oil/LNG producer Woodside rise in March. It delivered its FY25 result early in the month. While largely pre-announced, the tax outcome was better than expected and helped fuel a higher dividend. We continue to prefer Santos within the oil/LNG sector, as production ramps up from recent developments and the company inflects from high capex to high free cash flow. The position in Santos helped offset the drag from Woodside.

Overweight Qantas (QAN, -13.9%)

While Qantas has hedging in place against the price of Brent crude, the surge in crack spreads resulting in higher jet fuel prices was a headwind. The outlook for jet fuel remains unclear, however a period of higher prices is likely as supply disruption makes it way through the system. Qantas does have some levers to offset this, including the ability to manage capacity and prices. They are also benefiting from higher demand for their routes to Europe, given curtailment of flights via the Middle East.

Outlook

The outlook remains highly uncertain. The market is highly sensitive to statements from the Trump Administration; the consensus view on the conflict's likely end could shift quickly in either direction and prompt a rapid relief rally or further drawdowns.

This underpins the case for retaining a balanced portfolio construction, not positioning the portfolio to be reliant on one pathway or outcome, and having stocks that can outperform in either scenario.

Even if the conflict is brought to swift resolution and the Strait returns to something like normal traffic, there will still likely be the "air pocket" of constricted supply to work through the system.

At the same time, the combination of war-related damage to Gulf commodity production infrastructure – and the time required to restart and ramp up shuttered capacity – is likely to further exacerbate a period of disrupted supply.

The risk for Australia is that this will be felt in a period higher prices and lower demand, against a backdrop in which the RBA is raising rates. This could weigh on the earnings outlook for companies tied to domestic consumer demand and we are incrementally more cautious on these stocks.

The counterpoint could be in areas more tied to the global growth outlook. Resource companies look relatively well placed in this regard, helped at the margin by disrupted supply in certain commodities as a result of the conflict. Companies with little exposure to a disrupted supply chains or higher input costs, but which have nevertheless been sold down on broader fears around global demand, are also looking more attractive. We have been using this month's weakness to add to some of these positions.

There were some constructive signals from both the US and Iran at the start of April, possibly suggesting the desire to bring the conflict to an end. However this remains uncertain – as does the timeframe, the structure of any agreement, and the implications for supply chains.

As a result we continue to stay close to our companies, understanding the nature and scope of their sensitivity to issues raised by the conflict (both positive and negative), when they are likely to manifest, and what proactive strategies management are employing to deal with them.

Historically, we have been able to use episodes of market volatility to identify and add value via opportunities in individual companies, while balancing the portfolio construction to help deal with a quickly-changing environment. Single stock volatility was already elevated heading into the conflict, suggesting a high degree of mispricing that has only been exacerbated by the spike in uncertainty related to Iran. Current uncertainty is a challenge for investors, but the degree of mispricing suggest a good environment for active investors looking beyond the near-term volatility.