Performance report | August 2026

Allspring Global Income Fund – Class A

Net returns (AUD)*

	1 mnth	3 mnths	6 mnths	CYTD	1 year	Since inception p.a.
Fund	0.65%	0.17%	0.16%	1.37%	3.25%	4.06%
Benchmark	0.16%	-0.35%	-1.19%	0.41%	1.79%	2.13%
Value added	0.48%	0.52%	1.36%	0.95%	1.46	1.93%

Performance figures are net of fees and expenses. Past performance is not indicative of future performance.
Inception date is 21 July 2025.
Benchmark is the Bloomberg Global Aggregate TR Index (AUD Hedged).
Net returns for the Allspring (Lux) Worldwide Fund sub-fund in USD are available on request by emailing client.experience@bennelongfunds.com.

Overview

Allspring is a leading asset manager with USD$642 billion of assets under management and advisement, managing over USD$492 billion in fixed income assets for a global client base. The Allspring Global Income Fund – Class A (the Fund) is based on Allspring's global income strategy and offers daily liquidity in an Australian Unit Trust structure.

Objective

The Fund's objective is to generate a total return, consisting of a high level of current income and capital appreciation, through investment in the Allspring (Lux) Worldwide Fund sub-fund which in turn invests in a broad array of fixed income sectors, including global high yield, global investment grade credit, emerging markets, global securitised and global treasuries.

The Allspring investment team seeks unbiased sources of alpha to generate returns by allocating assets to sectors believed to offer better opportunities. A negative screen is also used to exclude securities issued by companies based on their exposure to ESG risks.

Fund features

Feature	Information
Benchmark	Bloomberg Global Aggregate TR Index (AUD Hedged)
Risk profile	Medium to high risk
Recommended investment period	Long term (5 years +)
Minimum investment	$20,000 (AUD)
Additional investment	$10,000 (AUD)
Buy/Sell spread	+/-0.20%
Entry/Exit fees	Nil
Distributions	Generally paid on a monthly basis
Management fees and costs*	0.87%

* Management fees and costs consist of annual management fee rate and capped recoverable expenses. For a detailed split of the fees and costs, please refer to the fund(s) PDS.

Portfolio characteristics

	Fund	Benchmark[1]
Average credit quality	BBB	AA-
Average maturity (yrs)	6.84	8.05
Modified Duration (yrs)	4.66	6.08
Current yield	6.12%	3.38%
Yield to worst	6.35%	4.06%

Sources: FactSet and Allspring Global Investments.

Geographic allocation (%)

	Fund	Benchmark[1]
North America	66.37	44.04
Europe ex U.K.	16.28	22.61
Latin America	7.51	1.09
UK	3.95	4.37
Asia/Pacific ex-Japan	4.21	17.17
Diversified	0.70	2.77
Africa/Middle East	0.81	0.03
Japan	0.17	7.92

Based on ending weights as of month-end. Source: Allspring Global Investments. Excludes cash & equivalents.

Duration distribution(%)

	Fund	Benchmark[1]
0 to 12 months	5.93	0.47
1 to 3 years	22.09	26.54
3 to 5 years	41.48	23.48
5 to 7 years	15.42	18.73
7 to 10 years	8.85	14.00
10 years +	6.22	16.77
Other	0.01	0.01

Based on ending weights as of month-end. Source: Allspring Global Investments. Excludes cash & equivalents.

Credit rating allocation (%)

	Fund	Benchmark[1]
AAA/Aaa	5.61	12.33
AA/Aa	39.65	38.62
A/A	11.27	34.94
BBB/Baa	19.08	14.11
BB/Ba	13.91	—
B/B	7.65	—
CCC/Caa and below	2.13	—
Not rated	0.71	—

Based on ending weights as of month-end. Source: Allspring Global Investments. Excludes cash, derivatives & equivalents.

Top ten largest holdings (%)

	Fund
GNMA	6.20
Umbs Tba 30yr 5% September Delivery	5.85
Umbs Tba 30yr 6% September Delivery	4.67
Umbs Tba 30yr September Delivery	3.88
U.S. Treasuries	2.99
GNMA Series Association- Class	2.27
Government of Australia	1.98
Government of Colombia	1.64
Government of Brazil	1.61
Government of United Kingdom	1.15

Based on ending weights as of month-end. Source: Allspring Global Investments. The information shown is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, a recommendation to buy or sell an individual security.

Credit asset class (%)

	Fund
Securitized	33.08
Treasuries	25.58
IG Corporates	21.02
HY Corporates	17.51
Government-related	2.82

Based on ending weights as of month-end. Source: Allspring Global Investments. Excludes cash & equivalents.

ESG carbon characteristics

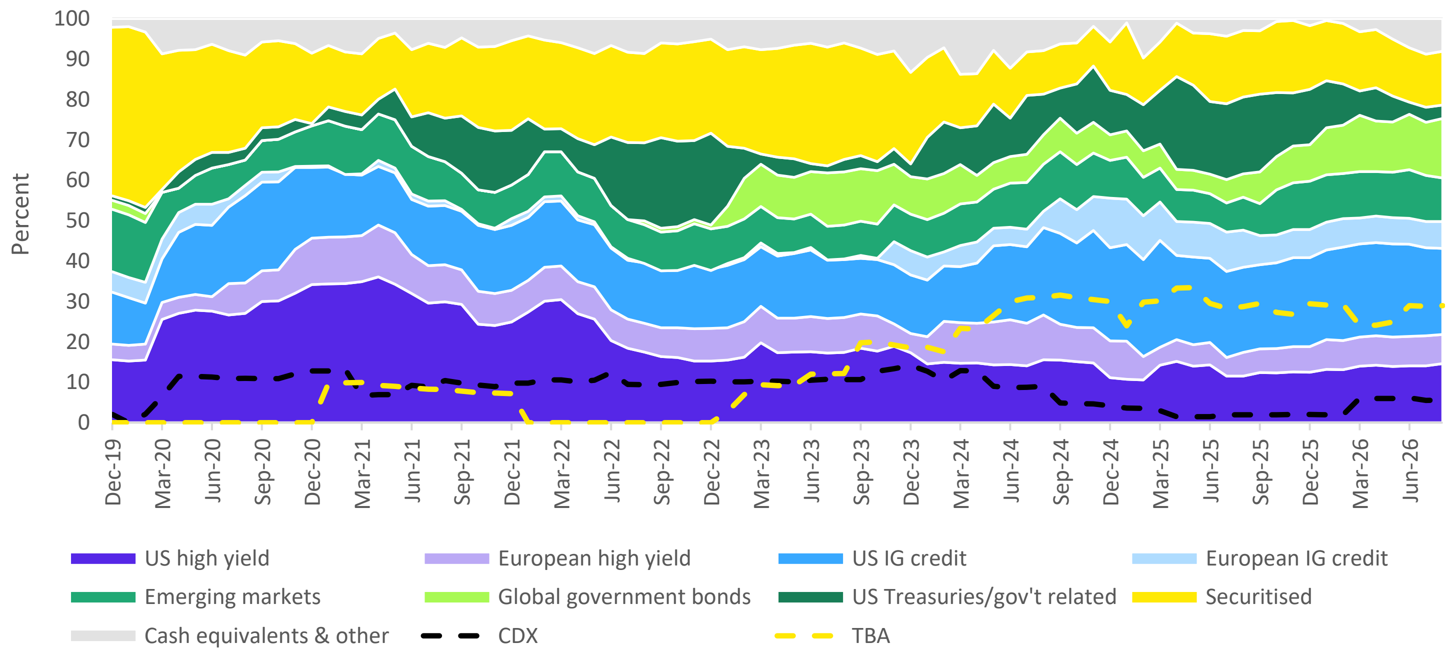
	Fund		Benchmark1		
	Value	Coverage	Value	Coverage	% above /below benchmark
Carbon to value invested (metric tons CO2e/ $MM invested)*	66	37%	44	28%	52%
Weighted average carbon intensity (metric tons CO2e/ $1MM revenues)*	149	38%	145	29%	3%

*Carbon emissions includes scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions. Data sourced from MSCI ESG Research.

Monthly sector outlook & positioning as of 31 August 2026

	Outlook	Current allocation	Position vs. "neutral"
Interest rates	We reduced duration during the month, favouring the 2-year part of the curve in the US and 5-year maturities globally. High yields support carry, but persistent deficits, term premium, inflation and geopolitical risks limit conviction.	4.2 years duration	Neutral
Non-USD currencies	Non-US-dollar currency exposure remains relatively limited. We retain select Latin American currency risk where real yields are attractive, whilst policy divergence and geopolitical volatility warrant caution.	3%	Neutral
US government related	We remain underweight Treasuries as structurally high deficits, heavy supply and elevated term premium pressure longer maturities, whilst Treasuries continue to fund better relative value elsewhere.	3%	Underweight
Global government bonds	We increased global government exposure, selectively targeting developed markets outside the US whilst maintaining a tactical approach amid divergent inflation, policy and fiscal conditions.	15%	Neutral
Securitised	We remain overweight securitised sectors, where agency MBS and diversified ABS exposures provide resilient income and offer better relative value than corporate credit.	42%	Overweight
US investment grade	Our allocation to US investment-grade credit remains neutral. Solid fundamentals and attractive income support carry, but rich spreads, loose financial conditions and elevated supply favour patience, quality and selective participation in new issues.	24%	Neutral
European investment grade	Our allocation to European investment-grade credit is on the lower end of neutral. Strong inflows offset historically rich spreads and a heavier supply outlook, making issuer- and country-specific selection essential.	7%	Neutral
US high yield	Our US high yield allocation is neutral, emphasising higher-quality BB securities and carry whilst avoiding aggressive beta exposure at tight spreads.	17%	Neutral
European high yield	European high yield positioning is on the lower end of neutral. Recent spread widening improved valuations from extreme levels, but compensation remains insufficient given geopolitical, growth and liquidity risks and is less attractive than US high yield.	7%	Neutral
Emerging markets	Emerging market exposure is neutral. Higher real yields and selective Latin American opportunities offset weaker macro fundamentals, costly currency hedges, tight Asian valuations and geopolitical risks.	11%	Neutral

Sector allocations* as of 31 August 2026



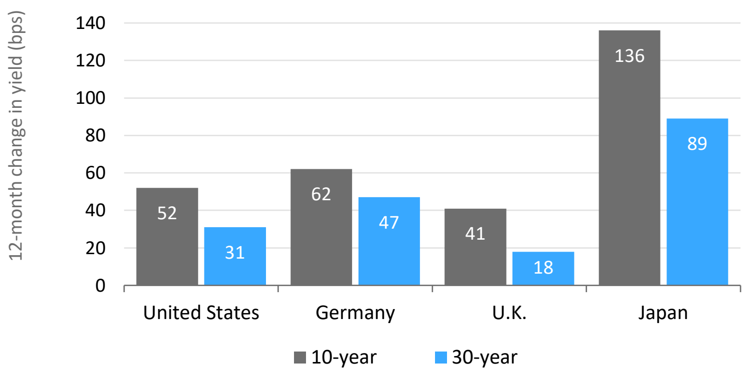
Source: Allspring. *Represented by the Allspring Income Plus strategy composite. Weights may not add up to 100% due to CDX/TBA exposure. Cash equivalents & other includes collateral for derivative and TBA positions. As at the period-end, CDX represented 5.6% notional value of the exposure. Net of derivatives exposure and inclusive of TBAs.

Levelling up

Bond markets continue to digest an extraordinary amount of debt issuance. Governments are running sizeable fiscal deficits; corporations remain active borrowers; and artificial intelligence (AI) hyper-scalers are investing hundreds of billions of dollars into data centres, computing infrastructure and power systems. The market has shown little hesitation in funding these ambitions, but it has become more selective about the price.

Across global rates markets, investors have increasingly demanded additional compensation for inflation risk, duration risk and the prospect of continued debt issuance. Sovereign yields have moved higher in many developed markets as investors reassess the level of income required to commit capital for longer periods of time (Chart 1). In other words, the market's clearing level has leveled up. For borrowers, that adjustment is meaningful. For bond investors, it is increasingly creating opportunity.

Chart 1: Investors push up sovereign bond yields



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Change in yields for the GT10 GOVT, GT30 GOVT, GTDEM10Y GOVT, GTDEM30Y GOVT, GTGBP10Y GOVT, GTGBP30Y GOVT, GTJPY10Y GOVT and GTJPY30Y GOVT Indexes. As at 31-Aug-26.

Recent remarks from Federal Reserve Chair Warsh at Jackson Hole reinforced the market's focus on inflation and risk compensation. Warsh reiterated the committee's commitment to returning core personal consumption expenditures inflation to its 2% target, stressed that policy decisions remain data dependent and noted that several measures of inflation continue to run above levels consistent with that objective. Markets responded by increasing the probability of a September rate hike.

Whilst the possibility of an additional rate increase has attracted attention, we would view such a move less as the beginning of a meaningful tightening cycle and more as a mid-cycle adjustment intended to preserve progress on inflation. More broadly, we believe the recent rise in yields reflects forces extending beyond monetary policy alone. Investors are increasingly demanding additional compensation for inflation uncertainty, duration risk and the growing supply of debt that markets are being asked to absorb.

Paying the new price of capital

Not every borrower responds to financing costs the same way. Governments face the reality that higher borrowing costs eventually flow through to larger debt-service obligations. The challenge becomes not issuing the debt but issuing debt at a cost that remains sustainable over time. Meanwhile, some of the largest corporate borrowers in the world appear willing to pay almost any reasonable price for capital. AI hyper-scalers continue to ramp up spending on the infrastructure required to support artificial intelligence development. That spending has increasingly found its way to the bond market. In fact, 10 of the 15 investment-grade bond deals larger than US$25 billion in market history have been issued by AI hyper-scalers in the past 20 months (Chart 2).

Chart 2: Jumbo bond issuance has accelerated

In the history of the US investment-grade bond market, there have only been 15 deals with issuance > US$25 billion

Of those, 13 were issued since the end of 2024

Of those, 10 were issued by AI hyper-scalers and one was the largest investment-grade bond issuer ever

Rank	Issuer	Date of issuance	Total deal (US$B)
1	Amazon.com Inc.	13-Mar-26	$37.00
2	Meta Platforms Inc.	03-Nov-25	$30.00
3	Alphabet Inc.	13-Feb-26	$27.50
4	Alphabet Inc.	06-Nov-25	$25.00
5	Alphabet Inc.	10-Aug-26	$25.00
6	Amazon.com Inc.	09-July-26	$25.00
7	Meta Platforms Inc.	04-May-26	$25.00
8	Nvidia Corp.	18-Jun-26	$25.00
9	Oracle Corp.	04-Feb-26	$25.00
10	Space Exploration Technologies	26-Jun-26	$25.00

Sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Allspring. As at 21-Aug-26. The securities listed should not be considered a recommendation to purchase or sell any particular security.

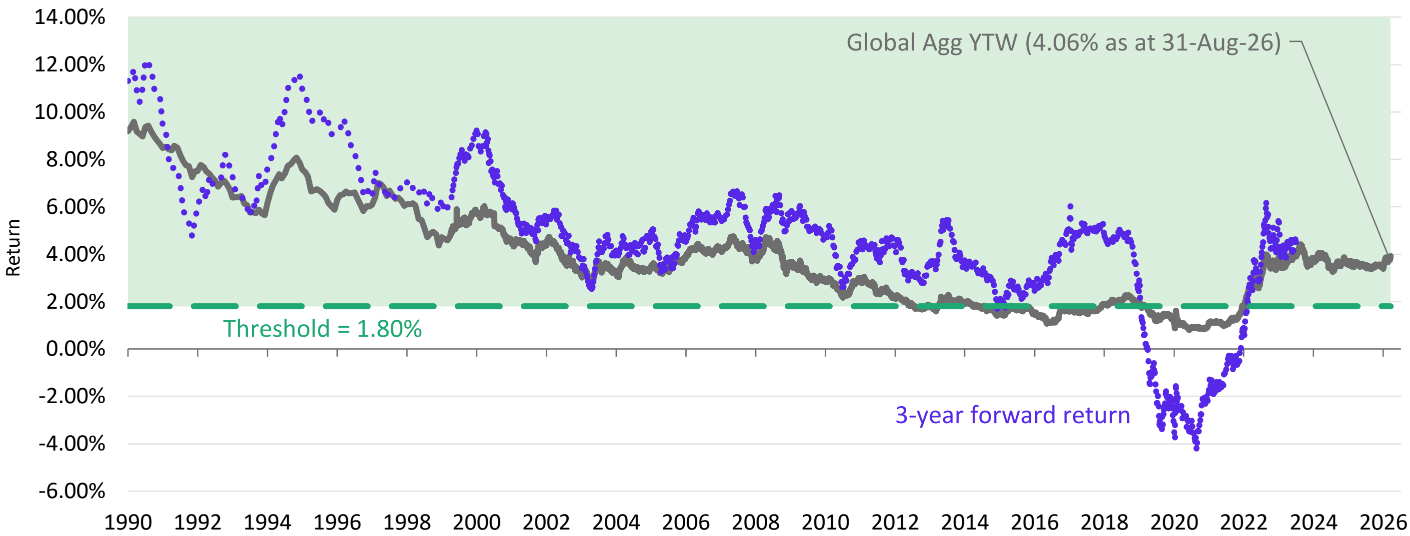
What's particularly striking is that this trend is no longer confined to the US dollar market. This year, Alphabet issued debt across several non-US markets. In the UK, its issuance resulted in the company representing nearly 1.4% of the corporate bond index. In Australia, a single deal pushed Alphabet's weight to more than 2% of the market. A Japanese issuance left the company accounting for over 4% of the local corporate bond universe.

Think about that for a moment. One bond deal from one company was large enough to meaningfully alter the composition of entire national bond markets. Increasingly, bond markets are not simply financing economic activity. They are financing fiscal policy, infrastructure investment and an AI infrastructure race occurring on a global scale. The surge in issuance has pushed sovereign bond yields higher and credit spreads wider for AI hyper-scalers relative to the rest of the index, but the cost of falling behind competitors remains existential. The market has raised the price of admission, but the largest and most strategically important borrowers continue to walk through the door.

Better yields, better return potential

Whilst much of the discussion surrounding higher yields focuses on the challenges facing borrowers, investors should not overlook the other side of the ledger. The same forces that have pushed yields higher have improved the starting point for fixed income investors. Over the 36 years, periods when the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index yielded more than approximately 1.80% have historically produced positive forward three-year total returns 100% of the time (Chart 3). Today, yields remain meaningfully above that level.

Chart 3: Bond return potential has leveled up



Past performance is not indicative of future results.
Sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Allspring. Yield to worst (YTW) and 3-year total returns for the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond USD Hedged (LEGATRUH) Index.
As at 31-Aug-26.

This does not mean yields cannot move higher from here. Additional Treasury issuance, persistent inflation pressures, or shifting investor preferences could all result in higher long-term rates. However, today's starting yields provide investors with a considerably larger cushion than was available throughout much of the post–Global Financial Crisis period. The distinction is important.

For much of the previous decade, generating attractive fixed income returns often required help from declining yields or tighter credit spreads. Today, income itself has resumed its traditional role as a meaningful contributor to total return.

The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index has produced modest results over the trailing five years, yet the experience of the last three years has been notably stronger despite significant fluctuations in yields during that period. Staring income matters. Perhaps more than investors sometimes appreciate, it can continue doing meaningful work even when markets struggle to decide exactly where rates belong.

Opportunity has improved. Valuations have not changed as much.

Whilst higher yields have improved the absolute opportunity available across fixed income markets, relative valuations remain less compelling in several areas. Credit spreads continue to trade near historically tight levels, reflecting a market that still expects a broadly constructive economic environment. As a result, the opportunity set has improved more through higher underlying yields than through meaningfully cheaper risk assets. This distinction has important implications for portfolio construction.

Although market participants are demanding higher compensation for lending capital overall, they are not necessarily demanding substantially higher compensation for taking incremental credit risk. Consequently, our positioning has evolved primarily at the margins rather than through significant strategic repositioning. We continue to emphasise diversified sources of high-quality carry across the portfolio. Our largest allocations remain concentrated in US fixed income markets, with particular emphasis on securitised sectors such as agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and asset-backed securities (ABS), where relative valuations remain more attractive than many corporate credit alternatives.

Within corporate credit, we continue to favour shorter spread duration investment grade exposures. These positions provide attractive income whilst limiting sensitivity to potential widening should economic conditions weaken or market optimism prove excessive. We also maintain modest allocations to global government bonds and select emerging market exposures, which offer diversification benefits and additional sources of return outside traditional US markets.

By contrast, our European credit remains relatively muted. Valuations remain tight, whilst both the technical backdrop and fundamental outlook appear less supportive than they did several months ago. In our view, opportunities elsewhere continue to offer a more attractive balance of risk and reward.

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1 The Benchmark for the Master Fund is the Bloomberg Global Aggregrate Bond Index (USD Hedged)

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