

Performance report | March 2026

Allspring Global Income Fund – Class A

Overview

Allspring is a leading asset manager with USD\$600 billion of assets under management and advisement, managing over USD\$460 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 Index
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 ¹	0.87%

Net returns (AUD)*

	1 mnth	3 mnths	6 mnths	Since inception ² pa
Fund	-1.81%	-0.63%	0.40%	2.47%

Performance figures are net of fees and expenses. Past performance is not indicative of future performance.

* Net returns for the Allspring (Lux) Worldwide Fund sub-fund in USD are available on request by emailing client.experience@bennelongfunds.com.

Portfolio characteristics

	Fund	Benchmark ³
Average credit quality	BBB	AA-
Average maturity (yrs)	6.94	8.12
Modified Duration (yrs)	4.97	6.19
Current yield	6.82%	3.26%
Yield to worst	6.25%	3.78%

Sources: FactSet and Allspring Global Investments.

Geographic allocation (%)

	Fund	Benchmark ³
North America	64.55	44.65
Europe ex U.K.	16.79	22.63
Latin America	7.94	1.07
UK	4.91	4.26
Asia/Pacific ex-Japan	4.30	16.53
Diversified	0.68	2.69
Africa/Middle East	0.83	0.03
Japan	—	8.14

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

Duration distribution(%)

	Fund	Benchmark ³
0 to 12 months	1.55	0.61
1 to 3 years	31.62	27.48
3 to 5 years	41.85	22.65
5 to 7 years	8.63	17.49
7 to 10 years	9.10	14.26
10 years +	7.26	17.51

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

Top ten largest holdings (%)

	Fund
Ginnie Mae 03/31/2056	6.89
Umbs Tba 30yr 5% April Delivery	5.19
FNMA	4.66
GNMA	2.54
U.S. Treasuries	1.93
Umbs Tba 30yr April Delivery	1.74
Government of Brazil	1.62
Government of France	1.61
Government of Italy	1.60
Government of Spain	1.59

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 rating allocation (%)

	Fund	Benchmark ³
AAA/Aaa	3.58	12.21
AA/Aa	39.41	39.21
A/A	11.48	34.41
BBB/Baa	21.22	14.18
BB/Ba	14.61	—
B/B	6.64	—
CCC/Caa and below	2.23	—
Not rated	0.81	—

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

Credit asset class (%)

	Fund
Securitized	31.66
Treasuries	24.59
IG Corporates	22.40
HY Corporates	17.74
Government-related	3.62

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

ESG carbon characteristics

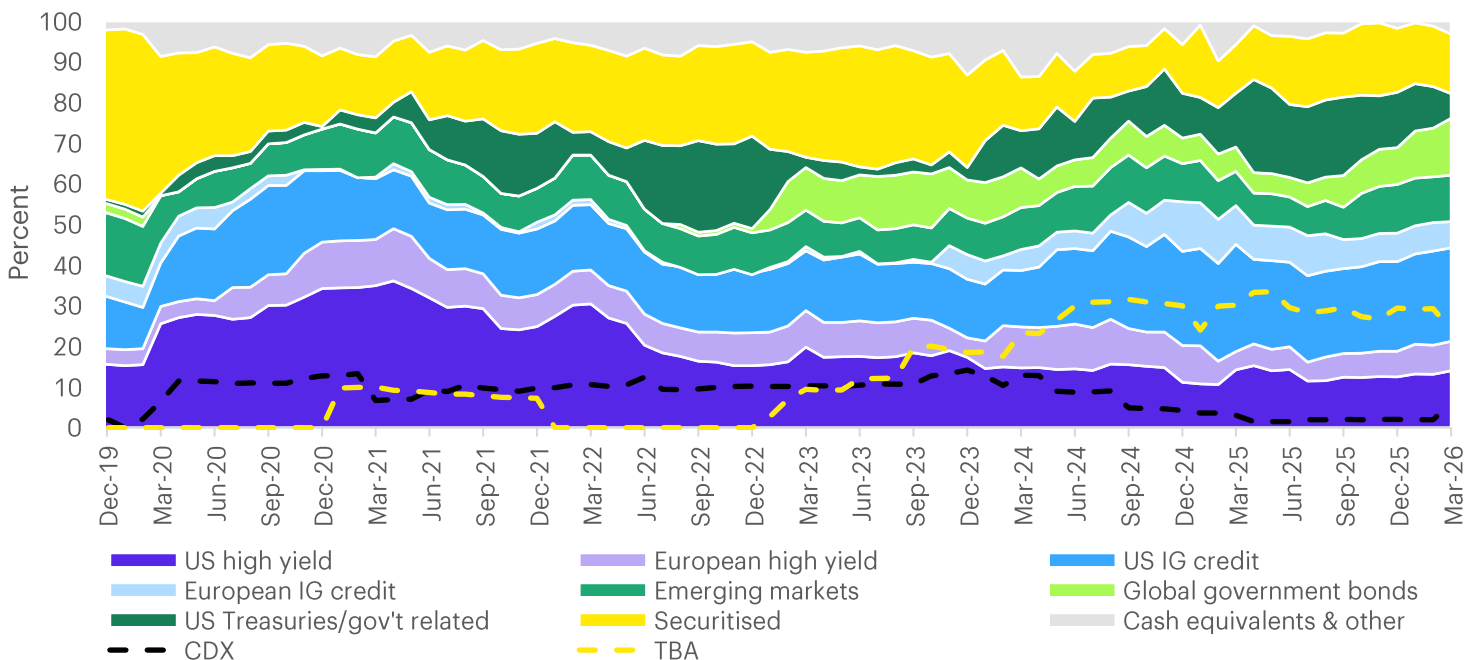
	Fund		Benchmark ³		% above /below benchmark
	Value	Coverage	Value	Coverage	
Carbon to value invested (metric tons CO ₂ e/ \$MM invested)*	59	45%	49	28%	20%
Weighted average carbon intensity (metric tons CO ₂ e/ \$1MM revenues)*	126	46%	148	28%	-15%

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

Monthly sector outlook & positioning as of 31 March 2026

	Outlook	Current allocation	Position vs. "neutral"
Interest rates	We added duration on the increase in yields driven by the war in Iran, primarily in the 2-year part of the US curve whilst selectively increasing non-US exposure where markets appear to be pricing overly pessimistic long-term inflation outcomes.	4.6 years effective duration	Overweight
Non-USD currencies	Elevated volatility, policy divergence and geopolitical risks merit a defensive foreign exchange posture.	0%	Underweight
US government related	The portfolio remains underweight US Treasuries given heavy supply and fiscal uncertainty.	6%	Neutral
Global government bonds	Elevated yields in global government bonds appear to price overly severe inflation and policy outcomes, making them attractive on a relative basis.	14%	Neutral
Securitised	Securitised assets have performed well but no longer screen cheap. We remain overweight given income stability and structural protections but have been trimming lower-coupon exposures and focusing on higher-quality, shorter spread-duration ABS opportunities.	39%	Overweight
US investment grade	Valuations in US investment-grade credit remain tight but all-in yields are supportive. We added to the sector this month, emphasising higher-quality, shorter-duration issuers where spreads better compensate for heightened macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty.	26%	Neutral
European investment grade	We continued to trim European investment-grade holdings after continued strong performance. Whilst yields have risen, spreads offer limited incremental value versus US high-quality credit given energy, political and growth uncertainties.	7%	Neutral
US high yield	US high yield spreads have drifted wider and our allocation has increased marginally. We favour carry over directional risk and remain cautious given limited compensation for downside growth or volatility shocks.	17%	Neutral
European high yield	European high yield holdings were modestly reduced as well. Despite resilience in the sector, spreads do not adequately compensate for liquidity, geopolitical risk and potential growth headwinds, particularly in lower-quality segments.	6%	Neutral
Emerging markets	Our emerging markets positioning remains neutral overall. Attractive real yields in parts of Latin America offset weaker fundamentals and lower yields across much of Asia, warranting a highly selective approach.	11%	Neutral

Sector allocations* as of 31 March 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 6.0% notional value of the exposure. Net of derivatives exposure and inclusive of TBAs.

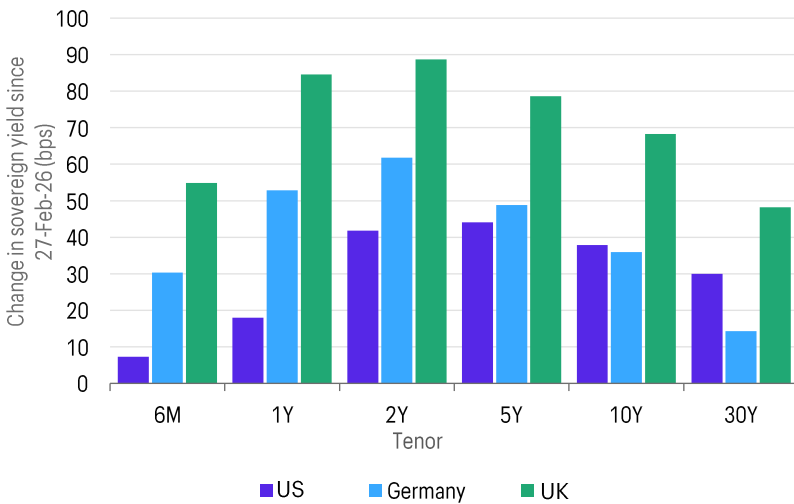
March madness indeed

As consensus on growth, monetary policy and the direction of financial markets broadened to the point of complacency, geopolitics upset investors' best-laid plans. Risk strikes fast. March delivered a sharp inflection, as a previously benign backdrop gave way to a far more complex set of risks. The severe energy shock stemming from the conflict in Iran introduced the prospect of higher headline inflation, weaker growth and deeper government deficits. As headlines focused on escalation and uncertainty around what a successful outcome in Iran might look like, the verdict of the market was clear: inflation fears dominated growth concerns—at least as the first-order effect.

First and most

Beyond energy prices, the most immediate and pronounced market impact was felt in global rates (Chart 1). Sovereign yield curves shifted markedly higher across major developed markets (notably in Europe) as investors priced in the risk that a sustained disruption to global energy supply could reignite still-fresh inflation concerns following the post-COVID and Russia-Ukraine shock, potentially forcing an abrupt rethink of monetary policy trajectories.

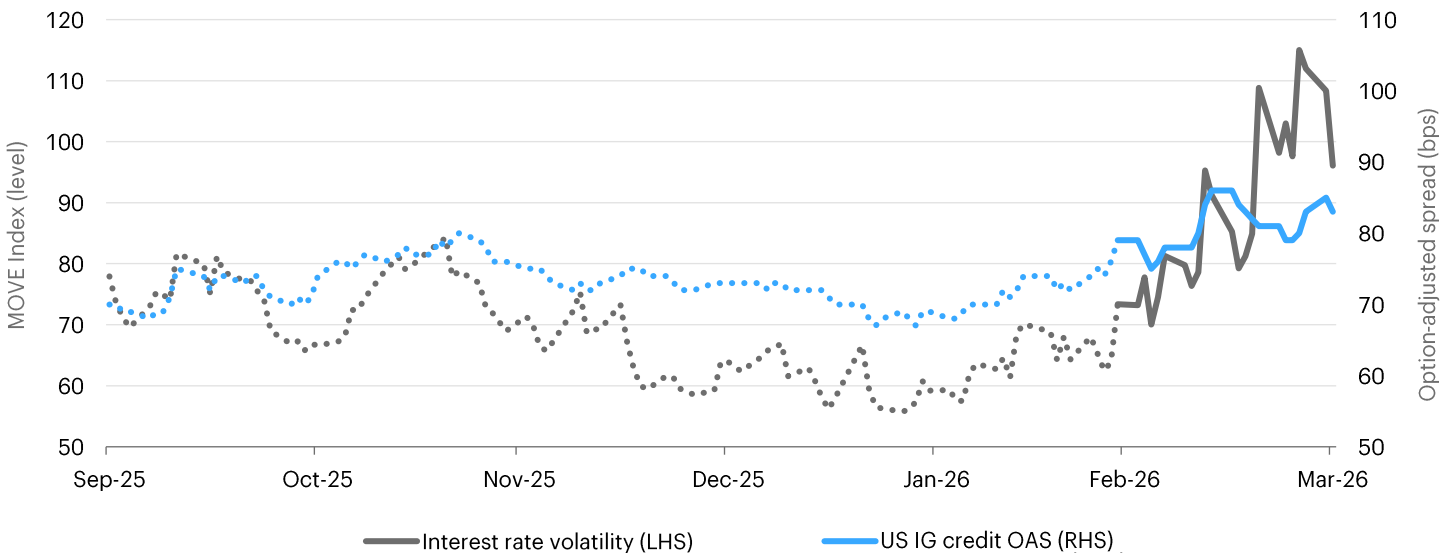
Chart 1: Yield curves rose substantially in March



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Difference in sovereign bond yields since 27-Feb-26. As of 31-Mar-26.

In contrast, global credit markets remained relatively well behaved. Concerns around slower growth—a potential second-order effect of the energy shock—surfaced only intermittently. Credit spreads widened modestly (Chart 2) but are still close to historical tights and the price action has been orderly across regions. This suggests limited concern for a sustained growth downturn, despite the unprecedented closing of the Strait of Hormuz. This resilience is particularly notable given that March marked the largest month of investment-grade issuance on record outside of 2020 with more than US\$230 billion brought to market.

Chart 2: Credit widened modestly whilst interest rate volatility spiked



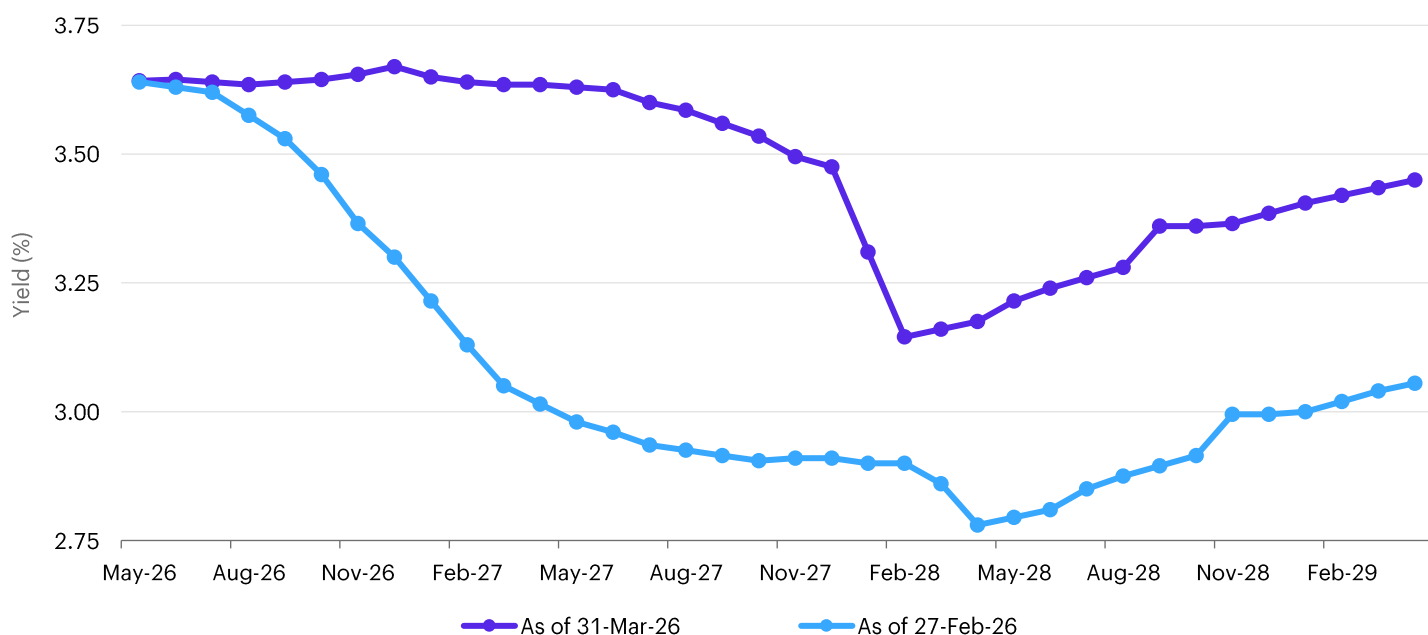
Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Option Volatility Estimate (MOVE) Index and Bloomberg US Credit (LUCROAS) Index. As of 31-Mar-26.

Rates have risen sharply across the developed world whilst spread moves have been more muted, suggesting the market views higher inflation as more likely than slower growth. Why are markets more concerned about inflation risk than growth downside? What might prompt that balance to change? First, inflation and growth tend to respond to supply shocks at different speeds. Whilst price pressures transmit quickly—as evidenced by the early signs already visible in preliminary March Purchasing Manager’s Index data—a drag on growth typically takes longer to emerge. Sentiment has weakened, but it would take time for that to translate into slower spending and investment, and that outcome is far from certain, particularly in the US where fiscal stimulus is still flowing into the economy via tax rebates.

Second, positioning may have amplified the volatility in rates markets. The view that the US Federal Reserve (Fed) would cut rates this year was heavily consensus heading into the Iran conflict and investors were positioned accordingly. The shock to energy markets caught investors off guard and forced a rapid recalibration of expectations for Fed policy. The inflationary impact of higher energy prices may constrain the Fed’s ability to cut rates in the near term, particularly given the Fed is widely viewed as having been late to address inflation just four years ago. At the same time, it is possible that weaker demand dynamics could eventually necessitate more aggressive easing at some point (Chart 3). For now, with inflation still above target, labour markets stable and growth not obviously slowing, policymakers appear biased towards pausing rather than cutting. The Fed’s reaction function remains asymmetric today, but in a manner opposite of what the market was pricing in just over a month ago. Whilst this raises the risk of policy falling “behind the curve” if growth actually does slow, it strikes a balance between preserving inflation-fighting credibility and retaining flexibility to respond quickly if conditions weaken.

Chart 3: Investors expect a stark shift in Fed policy

Effective federal funds futures curve



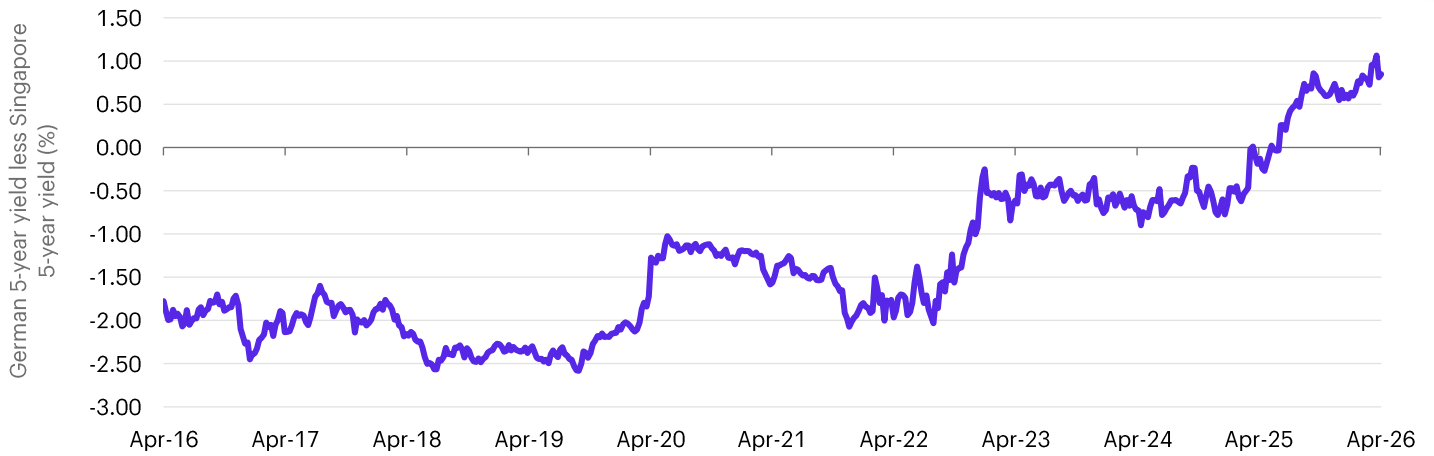
Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. As of 31-Mar-26.

It’s tempting to draw direct parallels with 2022, but key differences matter. Unlike today, that episode was compounded by Russia’s permanent exit from multiple regional supply chains leading to a broader and longer-duration energy shock. The macroeconomic starting point was also far less favourable in 2022, as inflation was already uncomfortably above target and central banks were generally behind the curve. Today’s conflict is clearly a negative for inflation and possibly the global economy, but we do not expect a repeat of 2022’s outcomes.

Positioning for an inflation-first shock

We expect the energy shock to raise prices and flow through various inflation data but anticipate that should be a one-time price shift. Long-term market-implied inflation expectations have remained stable since the beginning of March, which supports our view. Finally, the market may have already done a lot of the heavy lifting for central banks as higher market rates flow through the real economy. With sovereign yields having moved sharply higher, we opportunistically and incrementally added duration at more attractive levels both in the United States where real yields improved meaningfully and in developed non-US markets, particularly in Europe where we believe curves had overshot prior to the Iran conflict on inflation fears despite a fragile growth backdrop. We exploited changes in relative value in non-US duration by swapping Singapore 5-year exposure for Germany 5-year when that cross-country relationship reached a decade-wide extreme (Chart 4).

Chart 4: The relationship between German and Singapore sovereign bonds hits a decade wide



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. As of 31-Mar-26.


At the same time, we reduced exposure to areas where risk premiums had not fully adjusted to a more uncertain macroeconomic environment. Whilst our aggregate credit exposure is slightly above long-term averages, positioning is skewed towards higher-quality, shorter-dated US dollar investment-grade corporates and away from lower-quality or richly valued segments where compensation for stagflation tail risks is insufficient. Specifically, we trimmed European credit where earnings sensitivity to energy costs is higher and policy flexibility more constrained. We also reduced select securitised exposure, including US agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and other securitised credit sectors, with valuations now fair after a period of strong performance.

Source: Allspring. As of 31-Dec-25.

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1 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.

2 Inception date is 3 June 2025

3 Benchmark is the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index.

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