## Nedgroup Investments Corporate Money Market Fund Class C Income Distributions



Declared	Local Interest	Total (Cents per unit)
30 September 2019	0.61	0.61
30 August 2019	0.63	0.63
31 July 2019	0.64	0.64
28 June 2019	0.62	0.62
31 May 2019	0.64	0.64
30 April 2019	0.63	0.63
29 March 2019	0.64	0.64
28 February 2019	0.58	0.58
31 January 2019	0.64	0.64

Nedgroup Collective Investments (RF) Proprietary Limited is the company that is authorised in terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act to administer the Nedgroup Investments unit trust portfolios domiciled in South Africa. Unit trusts are generally medium to long term investments. The value of your investment may go down as well as up. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Nedgroup Investments does not guarantee the performance of your investment and even if forecasts about the expected future performance are included you will carry the investment and market risk, which includes the possibility of losing capital. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Certain unit trust funds may be subject to currency fluctuations due to its international exposure. Nedgroup Investments has the right to close unit trust funds to new investors in order to manage it more efficiently. A money market fund is not a bank deposit. The total return to the investor is made up of interest received and any gain or loss made on any particular instrument held. In most cases the return will merely have the effect of increasing or decreasing the daily yield, but in an extreme case it can have the effect of a capital alloss. The Nedgroup Investments Money Market Fund aims to maintain a constant price of 100 cents per unit. The yield is calculated using an annualised seven day rolling average as at the relevant dates provided for in the fund fact sheet. Excessive withdrawals from the fund may place the fund under liquidity pressures and that in such circumstances a process of ring-fencing of withdrawal instructions and managed pay-outs over time may be followed. A fund of funds may only invest in another single unit trust fund that levy their own charges, which could result in a higher fee structure. A feeder fund may only invest in another single unit trust fund that levy their own charges, which could result in a higher fee structure in another single u