Performance Summary

SA Metropolitan Fire Service Super Scheme – Members

January 2026

Funds SA is responsible for investing the assets of the SA Metropolitan Fire Service Superannuation Scheme. In this summary, Funds SA provides an overview of the performance of the investment options offered under the Scheme.

Performance

The table and chart below show Funds SA's Taxable investment option returns based on the post-tax unit pricing model.

Table 1: Taxable investment option returns to 31 January 2026

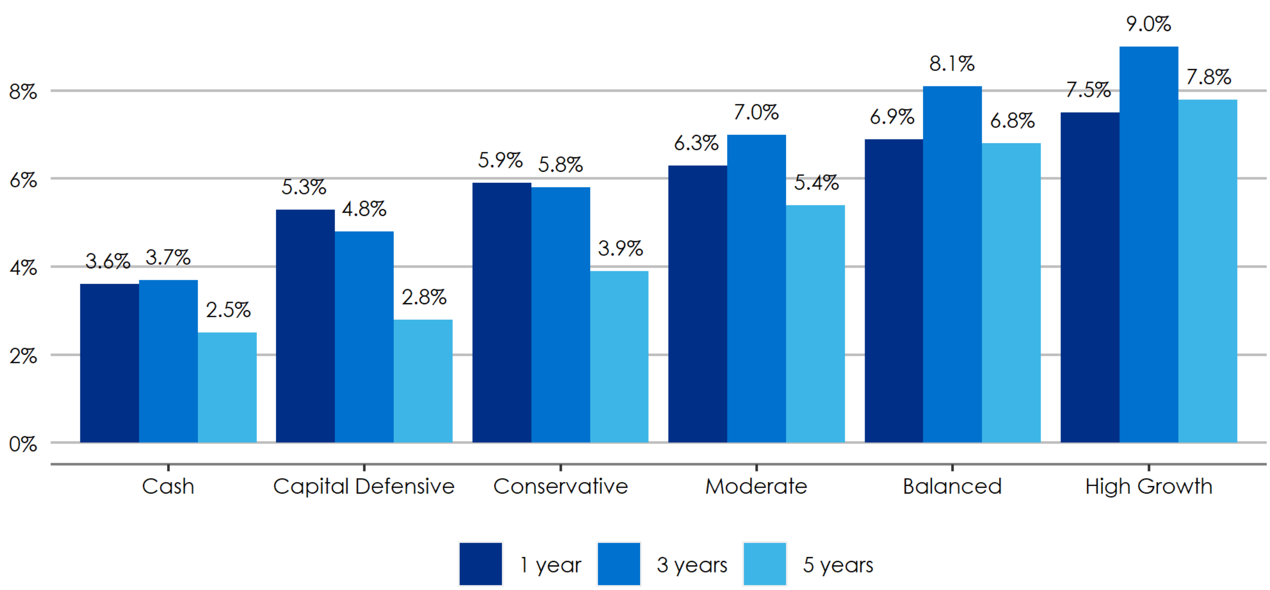
Returns are net of fees and tax

Investment option	1 month %	3 months %	FYTD %	1 year %	3 years % p.a.	5 years % p.a.	7 years % p.a.	10 years % p.a.
Cash	0.3	0.8	2.0	3.6	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.9
Capital Defensive	0.3	0.4	3.0	5.3	4.8	2.8	3.1	3.3
Conservative	0.3	0.4	3.9	5.9	5.8	3.9	4.3	4.5
Moderate	0.3	0.4	4.7	6.3	7.0	5.4	5.6	5.8
Balanced	0.3	0.4	5.6	6.9	8.1	6.8	7.1	7.2
High Growth	0.3	0.4	6.4	7.5	9.0	7.8	8.2	8.5

Note: The Taxable investment options were established in March 2005, with the exception of the Moderate investment option (established in June 2006).

Chart 1: Taxable investment options annualised returns to 31 January 2026

Returns are net of fees and tax



Key drivers of performance

- Australian Equities was the largest contributor to returns but underperformed the benchmark. Stock selection detracted in the Energy and Materials sectors, driven by overweights to Ampol and Viva Energy and underweights to South32 and Northern Star. Stock selection within the Industrials sector added value through an overweight to ALS Limited.
- The Alternatives asset class delivered positive returns and outperformed its benchmark. Returns were supported by strong results across insurance-linked, equity long/short, quantitative and macro strategies.
- Infrastructure delivered positive returns. Key contributors were an Australian fibre-to-the-home platform and several regulated utility assets which performed in line with expectations.
- International Equities detracted from overall returns but outperformed the benchmark. Relative performance was driven by positive stock selection in the Information Technology and Financials sectors. An underweight to Energy detracted. Country allocation added value through overweights to the Netherlands and Taiwan but was offset by stock selection in the US.

Effective asset allocation

The effective asset allocation of the Funds SA Taxable investment options is shown in the table below.

Table 2: Effective asset allocation as at 31 January 2026

Asset class	Cash %	Capital Defensive %	Conservative %	Moderate %	Balanced %	High Growth %
Australian Equities	0.0	5.1	10.3	18.1	25.1	31.4
International Equities	0.0	7.3	13.7	22.2	30.2	37.6
Private Markets	0.0	0.9	2.0	2.5	4.4	6.1
Property	0.0	4.6	5.7	5.7	6.7	6.7
Infrastructure	0.0	11.5	10.8	8.3	7.3	6.0
Alternatives	0.0	1.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.2
Credit	0.0	8.3	7.4	6.7	7.1	6.8
Fixed Interest	0.0	40.9	33.4	21.3	10.4	0.0
Cash	100.0	19.4	13.4	11.6	5.6	3.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Foreign Currency	**0.0**	**4.2**	**8.9**	**14.4**	**20.1**	**24.7**
Foreign Currency Hedge*	**0.0**	**3.0**	**4.9**	**8.0**	**10.2**	**12.4**

Due to rounding, the sum of the individual numbers within the table may not equal the totals quoted.

* The partial foreign currency hedge is the exposure converted back into Australian Dollars from investing in International Equities to achieve the Foreign Currency strategic allocation.

All other asset classes that have international investments are typically fully currency hedged.

Financial market snapshot

The table below summarises broad financial market performance.

Table 3: Major market index returns to 31 January 2026

Market Index	1 month %	3 months %	FYTD %	1 year %	3 years % p.a.	5 years % p.a.	7 years % p.a.	10 years % p.a.
Australian Equities	1.7	0.4	5.8	7.8	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.1
International Equities	-2.0	-2.8	7.2	8.6	19.5	14.1	14.0	12.9
Australian Unlisted Property	0.4	2.4	4.9	7.0	-2.3	2.1	1.9	4.6
Credit	0.2	1.2	3.3	5.8	7.6	3.4	3.8	4.9
Global Fixed Interest	0.1	-0.9	0.1	2.9	1.9	-2.0	0.3	1.3
Australian Fixed Interest	0.3	-0.4	0.8	4.2	4.7	2.2	2.5	2.5
Cash	0.3	0.9	2.1	3.9	4.1	2.8	2.2	2.1
Foreign Currency (AUD v. Developed Markets)	4.4	6.1	6.8	9.4	-1.2	-2.1	-1.3	-0.7

Note:

Returns hedged to the Australian Dollar: Global Fixed Interest, Credit.

Equity returns are expressed in AUD.

Financial market commentary

Global Equities

Global equities rose (in local currency i.e. US Dollars) in January. This was despite periods of elevated volatility, heightened geopolitical tensions, renewed tariff threats from the Trump Administration, and concerns around the US Federal Reserve's independence. Performance was largely driven by non-US equity markets, particularly Europe and Japan. Both of those markets benefited from AI related optimism and supportive economic data. Emerging Markets were also a source of positive returns, benefiting from a weaker US dollar and linkages to AI supply chains. The US market provided modest returns, largely driven by resilient earnings, the US Federal Reserve holding rates steady and market expectations for rate cuts during 2026.

Precious metals were volatile, oil climbed on supply concerns and steady central bank policy saw bond markets adjust to mixed inflation and labour signals.

The AUD strengthened notably against the USD, weighing on international equity returns in AUD terms. The MSCI All Country World ex Australia Index was down 2.0%, as the stronger AUD reduced offshore equity returns when converted back into AUD.

Australian Equities

Australian equities rose over the month, with the S&P/ASX 300 up 1.7%. Performance was driven by Energy and Materials sectors, with the Gold subindustry continuing its rally, rising 11%, alongside strength in uranium, oil and gas producers. Information Technology was the largest drag on the index, falling 9%, as investor concerns around AI disruption weighed on software companies, including Life360, Xero and WiseTech. Real Estate softened as rising bond yields had a negative impact ahead of the RBA meeting. Overall, the market remained supported by strong resource prices and a resilient labour market.

Fixed Interest and Credit

Bond yields moved higher through January as central banks held policy steady and markets adjusted expectations on the back of mixed inflation and labour data. In Australia, stronger employment and firmer inflation lifted the likelihood of an RBA hike, pushing three-year and ten-year yields higher and supporting a firmer AUD against the USD. US Treasury yields also edged higher after the US Federal Reserve left rates unchanged, while credit conditions remained stable amid solid earnings momentum and supportive cyclical sentiment. In Europe, government bond yields rose modestly alongside steady guidance from the European Central Bank and improving macro indicators.

Asset allocation

There were no major asset allocation shifts during the period.