

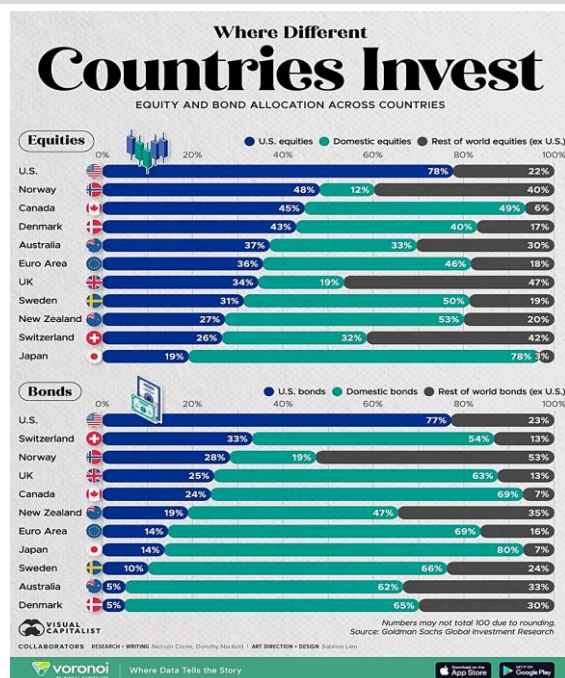
# Market commentary – November 2025

## Global markets

Global markets navigated a mixed macroeconomic backdrop in November. In the US, the longest government shutdown on record, lasting 43 days, ended mid-month after temporary funding was approved. The disruption delayed the release of key economic data. Investor sentiment remained subdued for most of the month, however, growing expectations of a Federal Reserve rate cut in December lifted sentiment toward month end allowing for markets to close in positive territory.

UK annual inflation moderated to 3.6% year-on-year (y-o-y) in October from 3.8% (y-o-y) in September. China’s annual inflation rate unexpectedly returned to positive territory, rising to 0.2% (y-o-y) in October, from -0.3% previously, marking the first increase since June 2025. Against this backdrop, both the People’s Bank of China and the Bank of England (BoE) maintained their respective policy and lending rates. (US inflation for October was not released due to the government shutdown.)

The MSCI World Index (representing developed markets) returned 0.3% in USD terms for the month. The US S&P 500 Index returned a positive 0.3%. Emerging markets, through the MSCI Emerging Market Index, detracted and returned a negative 2.4% in USD terms, underperforming developed markets. Gold continued to rise, supported by a softer US dollar. The gold price was up 5.6% in November and up 60% for the year to date.

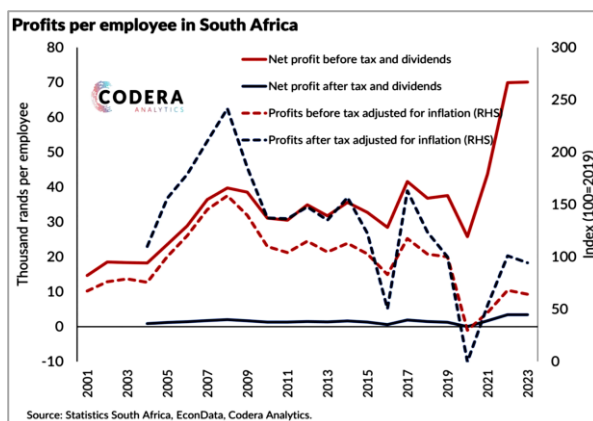


## SA markets

In November South Africa hosted a successful G20 Leaders’ Summit, notably without US officials in attendance. Standard & Poor’s Ratings agency upgraded South Africa’s sovereign credit rating, supported by improved macroeconomic outcomes. GDP grew by 0.5% quarter-on-quarter in the third quarter.

Consumer inflation edged higher, to 3.6% (y-o-y) in October from 3.4% (y-o-y) in September. Despite the uptick, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) proceeded with a further 25 basis points interest rate cut at its November meeting, lowering the repo rate to 6.75%, and the prime lending rate to 10.25%. This decision reflects the Committee’s confidence in the inflation outlook and is aligned with the recent adoption of a lower 3% inflation target announced at the Medium-Term Budget Speech.

The local equity market (FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX) outperformed global markets, gaining 2.3% for the month in rand terms. In terms of the three major equity sectors, resources remained the outstanding performer, returning 9.6%, driven by high commodity prices. Financials returned 1.8% and industrials detracted for the month, returning -4.8%. The rand strengthened for the month against major currencies, appreciating by 1.2% against the US dollar, by 0.3% against the pound and by 0.6% against the euro. The local bond market had a strong month, with the All Bond Index returning 3.4%. The property market also continued to rise, with the SAPY gaining 7.7%.



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