ALLANGRAY

Fund manager: Thalia Petousis
Inception date: 1 October 2004

Allan Gray Bond Fund

31 October 2026

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests in South African interest-bearing securities. Securities include national government, parastatal, municipal and corporate bonds, as well as money market instruments. The Fund price is sensitive to interest rate movements because of the long-term nature of the Fund's investments. The duration of the Fund may differ materially from the benchmark. The Fund is managed to comply with investment limits governing retirement funds.

ASISA unit trust category: South African – Interest Bearing – Variable Term

Fund objective and benchmark

The Bond Fund's goal is to deliver returns that exceed inflation and cash over the long term, without taking on undue risk. The Fund's benchmark is the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

We try to balance credit risk, duration risk and liquidity risk when selecting investments. We target total returns for investors rather than trying to mirror the returns of the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index. When we cannot find value in the bond markets, our portfolio will be weighted towards cash to achieve better returns.

Suitable for those investors who

- Seek a bond 'building block' for a diversified multi-asset class portfolio
- Are looking for returns in excess of those provided by money market or cash investments
- Are prepared to accept more risk of capital depreciation than in a money market or cash investment

Meeting the Fund objective

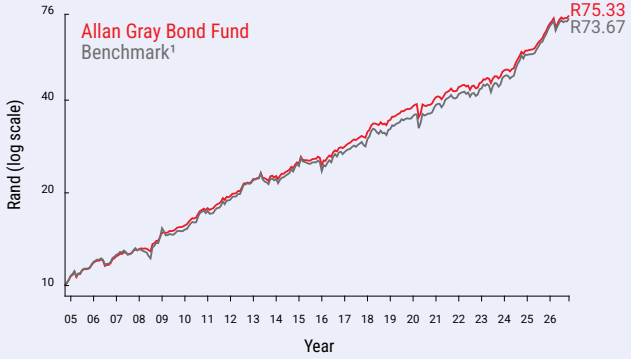
Since inception the Fund has outperformed its benchmark. Over the latest 10- and five-year periods, the Fund has underperformed its benchmark. The Fund has provided returns in excess of CPI inflation for all three periods. The Fund aims to take no greater risk than its benchmark. The maximum drawdown and lowest annual return numbers, in the 'Performance net of all fees and expenses' table, show that the Fund has successfully reduced downside risk in periods of negative market returns.

Fund information on 31 October 2026

Fund size	R11.5bn
Number of units	636 995 780
Price (net asset value per unit)	R11.84
Modified duration	5.5
Gross yield (i.e. before fees)	8.9
Class	A

Performance net of all fees and expenses

Value of R10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



1. FTSE/JSE All Bond Index (source: Iress), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 October 2026.
2. This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers as at 30 September 2026 (source: Iress).
3. Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum drawdown occurred from 27 February 2020 to 24 March 2020 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 26 February 2020 to 23 March 2020. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund/benchmark (i.e. including income).
4. The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception.
5. The standard deviation of the Fund's monthly return. This is a measure of how much an investment's return varies from its average over time.
6. These are the highest or lowest consecutive 12-month returns since inception. This is a measure of how much the Fund and the benchmark returns have varied per rolling 12-month period. The Fund's highest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 28 February 2026 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 28 February 2026. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 January 2016 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 January 2016. All rolling 12-month figures for the Fund and the benchmark are available from our Client Service Centre on request.

% Returns	Fund	Benchmark[1]	CPI inflation[2]
Cumulative:			
Since inception (1 October 2004)	653.3	636.7	215.2
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 October 2004)	9.6	9.5	5.4
Latest 10 years	10.4	10.5	4.7
Latest 5 years	12.0	12.7	4.9
Latest 3 years	16.4	17.8	3.9
Latest 2 years	15.4	16.2	4.0
Latest 1 year	12.2	12.3	4.5
Year-to-date (not annualised)	6.0	5.7	4.5
Risk measures (since inception)			
Maximum drawdown[3]	-18.9	-19.3	n/a
Percentage positive months[4]	73.2	70.2	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[5]	6.0	7.6	n/a
Highest annual return[6]	26.4	28.2	n/a
Lowest annual return[6]	-2.6	-5.6	n/a

Income distributions for the last 12 months

Actual payout. The Fund distributes quarterly.	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	30 Jun 2026	30 Sep 2026
Cents per unit	**25.9725**	**25.3473**	**25.4597**	**25.6005**

Annual management fee

A fixed fee of 0.50% p.a. excluding VAT

We are making changes to our fees

In 2027, we will be making changes to some of our fees. If you invest in this fund through an Allan Gray investment account, you may be affected. However, if you invest in this fund through a third-party investment platform, you will not be impacted. Learn more.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

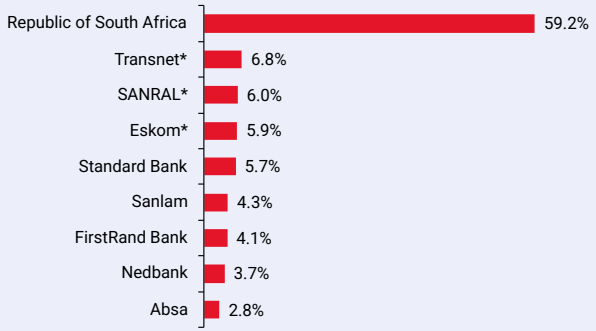
The annual management fee is included in the TER. The TER is a measure of the actual expenses incurred by the Fund over a one and three-year period (annualised). Since Fund returns are quoted after deduction of these expenses, the TER should not be deducted from the published returns (refer to page 4 for further information). Transaction costs are disclosed separately.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs for periods ending 30 September 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	**0.58**	**0.58**
Annual management fee	0.58	0.57
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.01	0.01
Transaction costs	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total investment charge	**0.58**	**0.58**

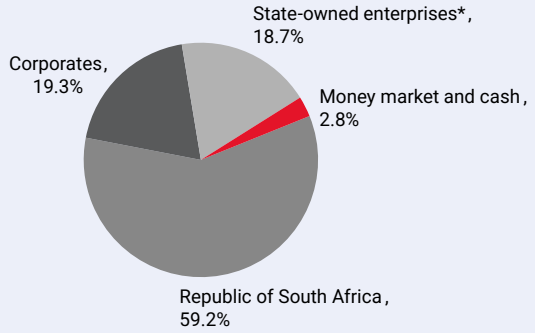
Note: All TER components and transaction costs include VAT.

Top credit exposures on 31 October 2026[7]



7. Exposures representing 1% or more of the portfolio.

Asset allocation on 31 October 2026



*RSA government guaranteed

Maturity profile on 31 October 2026



Note: There may be slight discrepancies in the totals due to rounding.

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 September 2026

In the third quarter of the year, global rates and bond markets initially took comfort from the promise of a US-Iran ceasefire agreement and the normalisation of oil shipments through the Strait of Hormuz. However, the fragile ceasefire subsequently collapsed as military friction intensified and Houthi forces targeted the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, which had been used as an alternative to Hormuz for vital oil flows. Oil prices rapidly escalated from US$70 per barrel to north of US$100 per barrel, prompting central banks to begin tentatively raising rates as the fuel-related inflationary shock persisted. As a result of both inflationary concerns and a widening fiscal deficit, the US 30-year Treasury bond recently posted a 24-year yield high of 5.7%. Year to date, the US Treasury Index has lost 3% of its value and returned -1% per annum (p.a.) over the past five years. By contrast, the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index (ALBI) has returned 4% in US dollar terms year to date and 11% p.a. over the past five years. While year-to-date South African bond performance has been lacklustre compared to the exceptional calendar years of 2024 and 2025 – which delivered rand returns of 21% p.a. and US dollar returns of 28% p.a. – the spillovers from international debt market turmoil have been arguably muted.

There are several reasons for this. Developed market borrowing behaviour is currently at an extreme, with sovereigns running the widest fiscal deficits on record outside of both the COVID-19 pandemic and global wartime periods. By contrast, South Africa has recorded four years of small primary surpluses, aided by the monetisation of the Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account (GFECRA), which have been used to stabilise debt. The size of fixed rate South African government bond auctions are also almost 40% lower than in 2023 because National Treasury has shifted more of the issuance load into short-dated Treasury Bills and floating-rate notes. Both have attracted strong demand from banks, whose reserves were boosted by GFECRA funds, and South African income funds.

South Africa cannot sustain core services inflation – outside of fuel and food price increases – at the same pace as markets such as the United States because of the inability to endure a wage-price spiral. Given structurally weaker business conditions, companies would likely respond to such a spike in employee costs by retrenching workers. The disinflationary forces in the local inflation basket are also worth considering, with the prices of categories like clothing, footwear and automotive barely rising 1% over the last year. This undoubtedly reflects the influx of cheap Chinese goods into our markets.

In South Africa, Chinese vehicles now account for roughly a quarter of new vehicle sales, while retailers such as Temu and Shein account for up to 40% of e-commerce transactions. The impact that this has on our inflation basket is complex. On the one hand, imports lower the price of certain categories directly, but on the other hand, they hollow out South Africa's industrial and manufacturing capabilities and contribute to potential job losses. This has the theoretical knock-on effect of reducing consumer affordability, which in turn depresses prices and leads to down-trading behaviour. The business rescues observed in the local steel sector and the steep share price losses of several South African clothing retailers are cautionary tales in this regard.

This is not to say that South Africa will not experience rising inflation. Even the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) arguably conservative modelling forecasts inflation rising to above 5% in the fourth quarter. The market is pricing for a steeper outcome and for the repo rate to rise to close to 8% next year, which is at odds with the SARB's modelling for it to fall to around 6%.

During the quarter, the Fund initially took profit on its fixed rate debt positions as inflationary fears subsided. As opportunities arose late in the quarter to buy bonds more cheaply, at yields closer to our estimate of fair value, the Fund re-added to duration, reducing its duration underweight relative to the ALBI. While the Fund's positioning remains underweight the index, it continues to offer a higher weighted average yield. This is owing to the presence of high-spread floating-rate notes in the Fund, as well as the Fund's large underweight in the 20-year plus end of the curve, which is so flat that it offers no additional yield compensation for taking on greater duration risk.

Commentary contributed by Thalia Petousis

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Performance

Collective investment schemes in securities (unit trusts or funds) are generally medium- to long-term investments. The value of units may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. The Management Company does not provide any guarantee regarding the capital or the performance of the Fund. Performance figures are provided by the Investment Manager and are for lump sum investments with income distributions reinvested. Actual investor performance may differ as a result of the investment date, the date of reinvestment and applicable taxes.

Fund mandate

Funds may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed according to their mandates. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. The funds may borrow up to 10% of their market value to bridge insufficient liquidity.

Unit price

Unit trust prices are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the Fund, including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions from the Fund, divided by the number of units in issue. Forward pricing is used and fund valuations take place at approximately 16:00 each business day. Purchase and redemption requests must be received by the Management Company by 14:00 each business day to receive that day's price. Unit trust prices are available daily on www.allangray.co.za.

Yield

The Allan Gray Bond Fund's gross yield is the estimated weighted average yield-to-maturity of all underlying interest-bearing instruments as at the last day of the month. Actual returns may differ, based on changes in market values, interest rates and market factors during the investment period.

Fees

Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, securities transfer tax, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from Allan Gray.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

The total expense ratio (TER) is the annualised percentage of the Fund's average assets under management that has been used to pay the Fund's actual expenses over the past one- and three-year periods. The TER includes the annual management fees that have been charged (both the fee at benchmark and any performance component charged) and other expenses like audit and trustee fees. Transaction costs (including brokerage, securities transfer tax, Share Transactions Totally Electronic (STRATE) and FSCA Investor Protection Levy) are shown separately. All TER components and transaction costs include VAT, where applicable. Transaction costs are necessary costs in administering the Fund and impact Fund returns. They should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time, including market returns, the type of financial product, the investment decisions of the investment manager, and the TER. Since Fund returns are quoted after the deduction of these expenses, the TER and transaction costs should not be deducted again from published returns. As unit trust expenses vary, the current TER cannot be used as an indication of future TERs. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. Instead, when investing, the investment objective of the Fund should be aligned with the investor's objective and compared against the performance of the Fund. The TER and other funds' TERs should then be used to evaluate whether the Fund performance offers value for money. The sum of the TER and transaction costs is shown as the total investment charge (TIC).

Compliance with Regulation 28

The Fund is managed to comply with Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act 24 of 1956 (the "Pension Funds Act"). Exposures in excess of the limits will be corrected immediately, except where due to a change in the fair value or characteristic of an asset, e.g. market value fluctuations, in which case they will be corrected within the prescribed regulatory time period. The Management Company does not monitor compliance by retirement funds with section 19(4) of the Pension Funds Act (item 6 of Table 1 to Regulation 28).

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