ALLANGRAY

Fund managers: Duncan Artus, Pieter Koornhof, Rory Kutisker-Jacobson, Siphesihle Zwane, Tim Acker
Inception date: 13 March 2015

Allan Gray SA Equity Fund

31 October 2026

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests in shares listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). The Fund is typically fully invested in shares. Returns are likely to be volatile, especially over short- and medium-term periods.

ASISA unit trust category: South African – Equity – SA General

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to create long-term wealth for investors. It aims to outperform the South African equity market over the long term, without taking on greater risk. To pursue its objective the Fund's portfolio may differ materially from its benchmark. This will result in the Fund underperforming its benchmark materially at times. The Fund aims to compensate for these periods of underperformance by delivering outperformance over the long term. The Fund's benchmark is the FTSE/JSE All Share Index including income.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

We seek to buy shares offering the best relative value while maintaining a diversified portfolio. We thoroughly research companies to assess their intrinsic value from a long-term perspective. This long-term perspective enables us to buy shares which are shunned by the stock market because of their unexciting or poor short-term prospects, but which are relatively attractively priced if one looks to the long term. We invest in a selection of shares across all sectors of the JSE, and across the range of large, mid and smaller cap shares.

Suitable for those investors who

- Seek exposure to JSE-listed equities to provide long-term capital growth
- Are comfortable with stock market fluctuation, i.e. short- to medium-term volatility
- Are prepared to accept the risk of capital loss
- Typically have an investment horizon of more than five years
- Wish to use the Fund as an equity 'building block' in a diversified multi asset class portfolio

Meeting the Fund objective

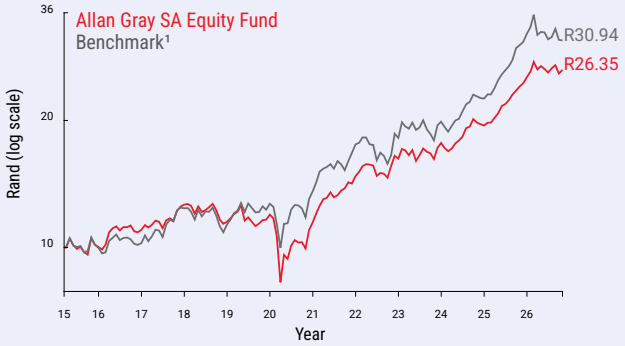
The Fund aims to outperform the South African equity market over the long term, without taking on greater risk. The Fund experiences periods of underperformance in pursuit of this objective. Since inception and over the latest 10- and five-year periods, the Fund has underperformed its benchmark.

Fund information on 31 October 2026

Fund size	R5.5bn
Number of units	1 230 702
Price (net asset value per unit)	R608.21
Class	A

Performance net of all fees and expenses

Value of R10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



% Returns	Fund	Benchmark[1]	CPI inflation[2]
Cumulative:			
Since inception (13 March 2015)	163.5	209.4	74.4
Annualised:			
Since inception (13 March 2015)	8.7	10.2	4.9
Latest 10 years	9.2	11.7	4.7
Latest 5 years	13.0	14.1	4.9
Latest 3 years	17.6	19.9	3.9
Latest 2 years	15.4	16.5	4.0
Latest 1 year	9.4	2.5	4.5
Year-to-date (not annualised)	4.1	-3.6	4.5
Risk measures (since inception)			
Maximum drawdown[3]	-44.3	-35.2	n/a
Percentage positive months[4]	61.4	58.6	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[5]	13.6	14.3	n/a
Highest annual return[6]	57.3	54.5	n/a
Lowest annual return[6]	-32.0	-18.4	n/a

1. FTSE/JSE All Share Index including income (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 for the Fund occurred from 25 January 2018 to 23 March 2020 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 17 January 2020 to 19 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 of the Fund. 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 31 March 2021 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 March 2020 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 2020. All rolling 12-month figures for the Fund and the benchmark are available from our Client Service Centre on request.

Fund history

The Allan Gray Equity Fund was managed in exactly the same way as this Fund from the inception of the Allan Gray Equity Fund on 1 October 1998, until March 2015, when the Allan Gray Equity Fund changed its mandate to include the ability to invest offshore. A combined history of the two funds since inception of the Allan Gray Equity Fund is available on the Allan Gray website.

Income distributions for the last 12 months

To the extent that income earned in the form of dividends and interest exceeds expenses in the Fund, the Fund will distribute any surplus biannually.	31 Dec 2025	30 Jun 2026
Cents per unit	**1197.7599**	**692.0407**

Annual management fee

Allan Gray charges a fee based on the net asset value of the Fund. The fee rate is calculated daily by comparing the Fund's total performance for the day to that of the benchmark.

Fee for performance equal to the Fund's benchmark: 1.00% p.a. excl. VAT

For each annualised percentage point above or below the benchmark we add or deduct 0.20%. The maximum fee is uncapped and if the fee would have been negative, 0.00% will be charged for the day and the negative fee will be carried forward to reduce the next day's fee (and all subsequent days until the underperformance is recovered).

This means that Allan Gray shares in 20% of annualised performance relative to the benchmark.

We are making changes to our fees

On 1 February 2027, we will be making changes to some of our fees. Learn more about how these changes may affect your investment.

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.

Top 10 share holdings on 30 September 2026 (updated quarterly)

Company	% of portfolio
Naspers & Prosus	7.4
AB InBev	7.4
Glencore	5.4
Standard Bank	5.2
AngloGold Ashanti	4.8
British American Tobacco	4.6
Nedbank	4.4
Remgro	3.7
FirstRand	3.2
Sasol	3.0
Total (%)	**49.2**

Sector allocation on 30 September 2026 (updated quarterly)

Sector	% of equities[7]	% of ALSI[8]
Financials	26.3	29.5
Basic materials	22.3	32.5
Consumer staples	22.2	8.9
Consumer discretionary	10.4	5.3
Technology	7.7	9.3
Industrials	4.5	2.2
Energy	2.8	0.7
Healthcare	2.3	1.2
Real estate	0.8	5.0
Telecommunications	0.7	5.4
Total (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**

7. Includes listed property.
8. FTSE/JSE All Share Index.

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	**0.76**	**0.60**
Fee for benchmark performance	1.15	1.15
Performance fees	-0.40	-0.56
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.01	0.01
Transaction costs	**0.07**	**0.10**
Total investment charge	**0.82**	**0.70**

Note: All TER components and transaction costs include VAT.

Asset allocation on 31 October 2026

Asset class	Total
Net equities	96.6
Property	0.8
Money market and cash	2.6
Total (%)	**100.0**

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

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 September 2026

The Fund returned -0.5% for the quarter, slightly behind the benchmark's return of -0.3%. Year to date, relative performance remains strong, with the Fund returning 2.1% versus the benchmark's return of -3.2%.

Our portfolios continue to be built from the bottom up, with valuation and a margin of safety driving decisions rather than compelling market narratives. This patient approach tends to be rewarded when market returns are muted or negative, and we are pleased to see that pattern persist in the current environment.

While the overall year-to-date performance of the local equity market has been weak, the performance of individual shares has diverged significantly.

Within commodity-related equities, broadly speaking, one did not want to own precious metal miners and wanted to own almost everything else. Following weaker precious metal prices, the share prices of most major gold and platinum group metal (PGM) miners are down year to date, many by double digits, with the exception of AngloGold, which is up 7%. In contrast, on the back of a strong copper price, Anglo American, BHP and Glencore are all up around 30% year to date. At the top end of the market, fuelled by significantly higher oil prices, Sasol is up over 100%. The Fund has benefited from being underweight precious metal miners, although it does hold AngloGold and is overweight Glencore, Sasol and BHP. More recently, we have trimmed some of these positions into strength, although we continue to hold large positions in several diversified miners.

At the other end of the spectrum, two of the worst-performing shares year to date are Naspers and Prosus. They are effectively the same company, with Chinese technology group Tencent as their primary asset. Despite reporting strong full-year earnings, the share prices of Naspers and Prosus are both down over 30%, as investors have become sceptical of Tencent's artificial intelligence (AI) spending and the long-term risks AI poses to its business model. We have been adding to Naspers and Prosus as the shares have continued to derate, while managing the overall position size for idiosyncratic risk.

An economy under strain has kept pressure on consumers and, by extension, the retailers most exposed to them. That pressure is visible in how South Africans are shopping, not only in how much they are spending. Grocery volumes have held up reasonably well, but the composition of spending has shifted sharply towards value. Retailers such as Shoprite and Boxer have been the clear winners, while Pick n Pay's core business and Spar have lost ground, squeezed by both market pressures and internal execution challenges. Independent and informal retailers, such as spaza shops, traders and independent wholesalers, have also continued to take market share, having benefited from questionable cost structures and from not facing the same regulatory and compliance burden as listed retailers. The relative performance of the winners versus the losers is reflected in their share prices: Shoprite and Boxer are both up over 10% year to date, while Pick n Pay is down more than 20% and Spar more than 50%.

None of the listed clothing retailers have seen their share prices rise this year, although the spread between them remains extreme. The "best" performer has been Mr Price, down 7% year to date, while Foschini has fallen a staggering 43%. Pepkor and Truworths sit somewhere in between.

Pharmacy retailers are also down, but arguably for a different reason. Former market darling Clicks is down 38% year to date and close to 50% from its peak in December 2024. The company has yet to report results to the end of August 2026, but based on its half-year results to February 2026, turnover was still growing and headline earnings per share had risen by 8.1%. Yet the share fell more than 8% on the day the company announced its results, with the market unimpressed by full-year earnings guidance. There are some growing concerns around renewed competition from Dis-Chem and Shoprite, and some market missteps, but, in our view, this is less a story of a broken business than of a business being derated from an unusually rich multiple. Clicks traded at more than 30 times earnings for a long period, a rating that only holds up if growth stays exceptional. Now trading at closer to 15 times earnings with a return on equity still comfortably above 30%, the stock screens far more interesting to us than it did 12 months ago. We would rather own a good retailer after the market has taken the froth out of the price than pay up for the same business when everyone agrees it is wonderful.

Recently, we have been buying Clicks and several other retailers, as the market has priced them as if the current squeeze on consumers is permanent rather than cyclical. With the benefit of hindsight, we bought some of these shares, notably Spar, too soon, which has detracted from performance.

One final point is worth stressing. Much of this commentary refers to the Fund being overweight or underweight. This is meant to highlight where we differ from the market, not to describe how we construct the portfolio, which is built from the bottom up and remains benchmark-agnostic. Precious metal miners provide an apt example. At quarter-end, gold and PGM shares made up 10% of the Fund's equity exposure. We think these counters are attractive and deserve a place in the portfolio, but we cap our overall exposure, as performance would otherwise be driven disproportionately by movements in gold and PGM prices – factors outside management's control. In contrast, precious metal miners accounted for 24% of the FTSE/JSE All Share Index at quarter-end. The index will do very well if gold and PGM prices rally, but this leaves passive investors disproportionately exposed to single-factor risk.

The market remains volatile and, in many instances, the gap between our estimate of intrinsic value and market prices continues to widen. Experience suggests that this gap eventually closes, but rarely on a timetable convenient to anyone. Our task is simply to continue buying quality businesses at a discount to what we believe they are worth and to let time do the rest.

During the quarter, the Fund added to its existing positions in Clicks and Prosus and reduced its holdings in BHP and Glencore.

Commentary contributed by Rory Kutisker-Jacobson

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Management Company

Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) (Pty) Ltd (the "Management Company") is registered as a management company under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act 45 of 2002, in terms of which it operates unit trust portfolios under the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme, and is supervised by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA). The Management Company is incorporated under the laws of South Africa and has been approved by the regulatory authority of Botswana to market its unit trusts in Botswana, however, it is not supervised or licensed in Botswana. Allan Gray (Pty) Ltd (the "Investment Manager"), an authorised financial services provider, is the appointed investment manager of the Management Company and is a member of the Association for Savings & Investment South Africa (ASISA). The trustee/custodian of the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme is Rand Merchant Bank, a division of FirstRand Bank Limited. The trustee/custodian can be contacted at RMB Custody and Trustee Services: Tel: +27 (0)11 301 6335 or www.rmb.co.za.

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. Movements in exchange rates may also cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down. 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 dividend withholding tax.

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.

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. For more information about our annual management fees, refer to the frequently asked questions, available via the Allan Gray website.

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).

FTSE/JSE indices

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FTSE Russell Index

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MSCI Index

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Important information for investors

Need more information?
You can obtain additional information about your proposed investment from Allan Gray free of charge either via our website **www.allangray.co.za** or via our Client Service Centre on **0860 000 654**

ALLAN GRAY

Fund manager: Sean Munsie
Inception date: 1 October 2002

Allan Gray Optimal Fund

31 October 2026

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests mainly in selected shares and it uses exchange-traded derivative contracts on stock market indices to substantially reduce its net equity exposure to within a range of 0-20%. As a result, the Fund's return depends on the level of short-term interest rates (implicit in the pricing of the sold futures contracts) and the performance of the Fund's selected shares relative to the stock market index. The Fund's return is therefore unlikely to be correlated with equity market returns. In addition, a portion of the Fund is typically invested in cash and margin deposits.

ASISA unit trust category: South African – Multi Asset – Low Equity

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to provide investors with long-term positive returns higher than those available in the money market sector, irrespective of stock market returns. The Fund's benchmark is the daily interest rate as supplied by FirstRand Bank Limited.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests in selected shares and seeks to substantially reduce stock market risk by selling exchange-traded equity index derivatives. The selected share portfolio is derived from our thorough research process, but the selection of equities in this Fund may differ from that in the other Allan Gray funds. The deviation of the Fund's selected share portfolio from the composition of the underlying benchmark indices (on which the derivative contracts are based) is restricted and closely monitored. This does not eliminate the risk of capital loss should the selected equities underperform.

Suitable for those investors who

- Seek absolute (i.e. positive) returns regardless of stock market trends
- Require a high degree of capital stability over a 3-year time horizon
- Wish to invest in a product that offers uncorrelated returns relative to shares or bonds as a 'building block' in a diversified multi-asset class portfolio

Meeting the Fund objective

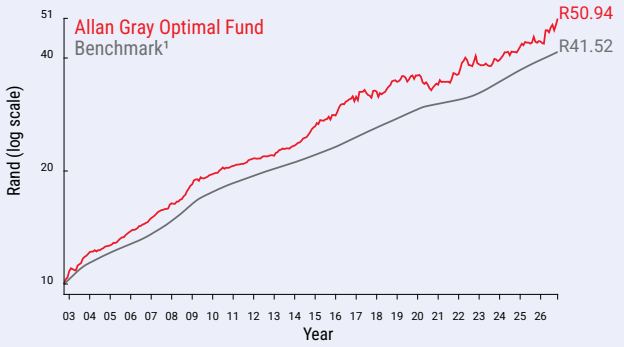
Since inception and over the latest five-year period, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark. Over the latest 10-year period, the Fund has underperformed its benchmark. The Fund aims to deliver long-term positive returns, irrespective of stock market returns.

Fund information on 31 October 2026

Fund size	R0.9bn
Number of units	21 416 371
Price (net asset value per unit)	R26.86
Class	A

Performance net of all fees and expenses

Value of R10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



1. The Fund's benchmark is the daily interest rate, as supplied by FirstRand Bank, 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 6 February 2020 to 15 September 2020. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund (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 30 September 2003 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 30 September 2003. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 August 2020 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 30 November 2021. 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 2002)	409.4	315.2	231.6
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 October 2002)	7.0	6.1	5.1
Latest 10 years	4.9	5.5	4.7
Latest 5 years	7.0	6.1	4.9
Latest 3 years	8.7	6.7	3.9
Latest 2 years	11.0	6.3	4.0
Latest 1 year	16.0	6.1	4.5
Year-to-date (not annualised)	15.1	5.0	4.5
Risk measures (since inception)			
Maximum drawdown[3]	-10.2	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months[4]	71.3	100.0	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[5]	4.9	0.6	n/a
Highest annual return[6]	18.1	11.9	n/a
Lowest annual return[6]	-8.2	2.5	n/a

Income distributions for the last 12 months

To the extent that income earned in the form of dividends and interest exceeds expenses in the Fund, the Fund will distribute any surplus biannually.	31 Dec 2025	30 Jun 2026
Cents per unit	**37.0558**	**33.1604**

Annual management fee

The fee rate is calculated daily by comparing the Fund's total performance to that of the benchmark.

Fee for performance equal to the Fund's benchmark: 1.00% p.a. excl. VAT

The Fund is first required to recover any underperformance before a fee higher than the fee for performance equal to the benchmark can be charged. This is known as a high watermark. If the Fund's performance is above its previous high watermark, we add 0.20% to the fee for each percentage of performance above the high watermark. The fee is uncapped.

We are making changes to our fees

On 1 February 2027, we will be making changes to some of our fees. Learn more about how these changes may affect your investment.

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.

Top 10 share holdings on 30 September 2026 (updated quarterly)

Company	% of portfolio
Naspers & Prosus	8.7
Shoprite	5.7
Premier Group	5.2
Sasol	4.8
FirstRand	4.7
Aspen	3.9
AngloGold Ashanti	3.8
Mondi	3.7
Sanlam	3.3
Standard Bank	3.3
Total (%)	**47.0**

Asset allocation on 31 October 2026

Asset class	Total
Net equities	7.7
Hedged equities	71.3
Money market and cash	21.1
Total (%)	**100.0**

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	**1.19**	**1.18**
Fee for benchmark performance	1.15	1.15
Performance fees	0.00	0.00
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.04	0.03
Transaction costs	**0.10**	**0.11**
Total investment charge	**1.28**	**1.29**

Note: All TER components and transaction costs include VAT.

Since inception, the Fund's month-end net equity exposure has varied as follows:

Minimum	-3.6% (September 2016)[7]
Average	4.5%
Maximum	15.4% (November 2018)

7. The negative net equity exposure as at 30 September 2016 is due to the cash acquisition of SABMiller by Anheuser-Busch InBev. This was corrected and the Fund had a positive net equity exposure by 4 October 2016.

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

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 September 2026

The FTSE/JSE All Share Index (ALSI) has delivered a disappointing year-to-date return of -3.2%. This performance stands in stark contrast to what local equity investors have experienced in recent years, particularly when set against the stellar returns delivered in 2025. At a sector level, Financials and Resources have performed best, returning 3.8% and 1.2% respectively, year to date. Industrials have lagged significantly, returning -13.6% year to date.

While the Resources sector drove the market rally last year, performance so far this year has been more mixed, ranging from Sasol at the top end (+116%) to Sibanye-Stillwater (-25%). Energy-related companies and diversified miners, particularly those with copper exposure, have generally performed well, while precious metal miners have struggled. The hawkish shift in global central bank interest rate expectations, driven by resurgent inflation, has created a near-term headwind for the gold price. The longer the conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine persist, the greater the risk that higher crude oil and refined product prices feed through into a broad basket of goods, services and, ultimately, wages. The sharp rise in developed market government bond yields reflects these fears, along with concerns regarding the debt issuance needed to fund future borrowing requirements amid greater competition for investor capital.

In previous commentaries, we have highlighted the volatile return profile and chequered capital allocation track record of precious metal miners and the risk this poses to overall market returns, given the concentration of these counters in the ALSI. An example of this played out in the final week of the quarter when Gold Fields, the largest share in the index, fell by 12% in a single day after announcing a bid for Australian gold producer Northern Star.

Naspers and Prosus rank among the worst-performing shares in the Industrials sector year to date. The market is questioning Tencent's position in the artificial intelligence (AI) race relative to Alibaba and ByteDance, while near-term profitability has been weighed down by heavy AI investment.

Within the local economy, the effects of muted growth and pressure on consumers have not been felt uniformly across listed companies. The earnings of local banks and insurers, operating in a more regulated and perhaps less contested market, have generally grown in line with, or above, market expectations – although market expectations were not overly ambitious at the outset. Conversely, retailers across both Consumer staples and Consumer discretionary categories, many of which have historically traded at premium earnings multiples, face heightened competition for an increasingly strained consumer wallet. In some instances, the market appears to be factoring the adverse scenario into company valuations in perpetuity, creating an opportunity for longer-term, contrarian investors.

The Fund returned 10.6% year to date, 6.1% ahead of its cash benchmark. Performance was aided by underweight exposure to precious metal miners, and Naspers and Prosus. Overweight holdings in Sasol, Aspen Pharmacare, Premier Group, AB InBev and Shoprite have also been notable contributors.

During the quarter, the Fund initiated new positions in African Rainbow Minerals and Raubex, added to its holdings in Naspers and Prosus following share price weakness, and exited its positions in Investec and Oceana.

Commentary contributed by Sean Munsie

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Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) (Pty) Ltd (the "Management Company") is registered as a management company under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act 45 of 2002, in terms of which it operates unit trust portfolios under the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme, and is supervised by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA). The Management Company is incorporated under the laws of South Africa and has been approved by the regulatory authority of Botswana to market its unit trusts in Botswana, however, it is not supervised or licensed in Botswana. Allan Gray (Pty) Ltd (the "Investment Manager"), an authorised financial services provider, is the appointed investment manager of the Management Company and is a member of the Association for Savings & Investment South Africa (ASISA). The trustee/custodian of the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme is Rand Merchant Bank, a division of FirstRand Bank Limited. The trustee/custodian can be contacted at RMB Custody and Trustee Services: Tel: +27 (0)11 301 6335 or www.rmb.co.za.

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.

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. For more information about our annual management fees, refer to the frequently asked questions, available via the Allan Gray website.

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).

FTSE/JSE indices

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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

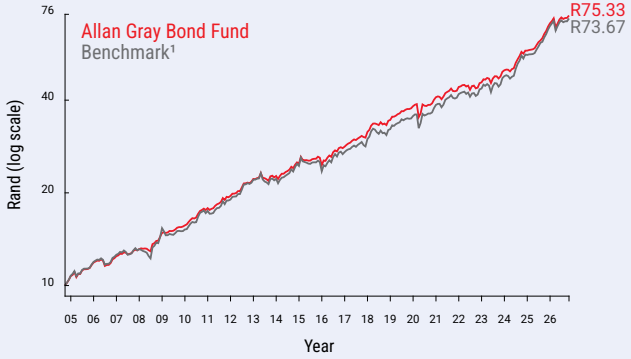
Since inception the Fund has outperformed its benchmark. Over the latest 10- and five-year periods, the Fund has underperformed its benchmark. The Fund has provided returns in excess of CPI inflation for all three periods. The Fund aims to take no greater risk than its benchmark. The maximum drawdown 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

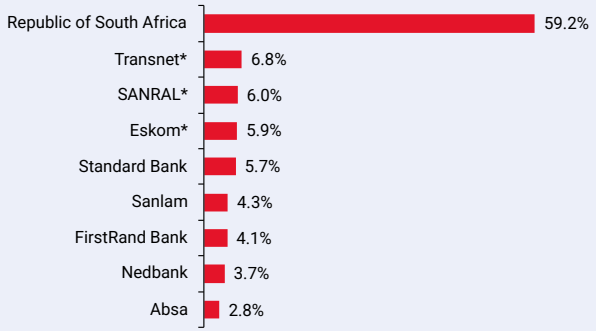
The annual management fee is included in the TER. The TER is a measure of the actual expenses incurred by the Fund over a one and three-year period (annualised). Since Fund returns are quoted after deduction of these expenses, the TER should not be deducted from the published returns (refer to page 4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

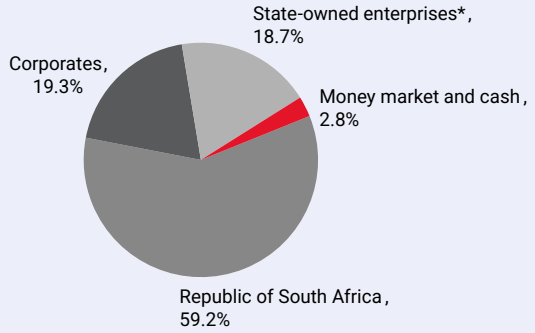
Note: All TER components and transaction costs include VAT.

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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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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ALLAN GRAY

Fund managers: Sean Munsie, Thalia Petousis
Inception date: 1 May 2024

Allan Gray Income Fund

31 October 2026

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests primarily in a mix of South African interest-bearing securities, with limited exposure to offshore interest-bearing securities. Returns are likely to be less volatile than those of a bond-only fund. The Fund is managed to comply with the investment limits governing retirement funds.

ASISA unit trust category: South African – Multi Asset – Income

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to generate income and produce returns that are superior to traditional money market funds, while preserving capital and minimising the risk of loss over any one- to two-year period. The Fund's benchmark is the Alexforbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite Index.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests in a broad range of South African interest-bearing securities, such as floating-rate notes, inflation-linked bonds, fixed-rate instruments and money market securities, with limited exposure to offshore interest-bearing securities. It provides investors with income and a high degree of capital stability. We formulate an interest rate outlook, which is influenced by our inflation outlook and expectations of the resulting Reserve Bank policy response. Based on this analysis, we select securities for the Fund. While the Fund can have limited exposure to equities and property, we expect this to occur infrequently and to typically coincide with unusual or extreme points in the valuation cycle. We take a conservative approach to managing the Fund, balancing credit risk, duration risk and liquidity risk when selecting securities.

Suitable for those investors who

- Are risk-averse and require capital preservation over any one- to two-year period
- Seek returns higher than traditional money market funds
- Seek a unit trust that provides an income
- Seek a prudently managed income 'building block'
- Wish to invest in a unit trust that complies with retirement fund investment limits

Meeting the Fund objective

Since inception the Fund has outperformed its benchmark and provided returns in excess of CPI inflation. The Fund aims to minimise risk of loss over any one- to two-year period.

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	**21.9092**	**20.8736**	**20.9751**	**21.4033**

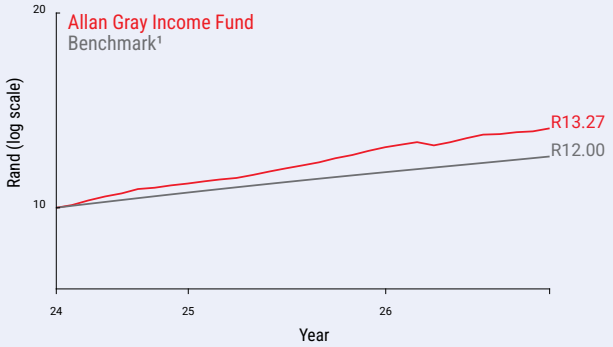
Fund information on 31 October 2026

Fund size	R4.4bn
Number of units	283 494 997
Price (net asset value per unit)	R10.84
Modified duration	2.0
Gross yield (i.e. before fees)	8.8
Net yield (i.e. after fees)	7.9
Fund weighted average maturity (years)	4.5
Class	A

1. The Fund's benchmark is the Alexforbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite Index. Performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 October 2026. Source: Bloomberg.
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 2 March 2026 to 23 March 2026. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund (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 30 April 2025. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 October 2026 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 October 2026. All rolling 12-month figures for the Fund and the benchmark are available from our Client Service Centre on request.

Performance net of all fees and expenses

Value of R10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



% Returns	Fund	Benchmark[1]	CPI inflation[2]
Cumulative:			
Since inception (1 May 2024)	32.7	20.0	9.1
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 May 2024)	12.0	7.6	3.7
Latest 2 years	11.2	7.3	4.0
Latest 1 year	10.0	7.0	4.5
Year-to-date (not annualised)	6.9	5.7	4.5
Risk measures (since inception)			
Maximum drawdown[3]	-1.6	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months[4]	96.7	100.0	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[5]	1.9	0.2	n/a
Highest annual return[6]	14.2	8.2	n/a
Lowest annual return[6]	10.0	7.0	n/a

Annual management fee

A fixed fee of 0.75% p.a. excl. VAT

We are making changes to our fees

On 1 February 2027, we will be making changes to some of our fees. Learn more about how these changes may affect your investment.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

The annual management fee is included in the TER. The TER is the percentage of the value of the Fund that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Fund, annualised over the relevant periods. 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 and are the percentage of the value of the Fund that was incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Fund. The TER and transaction costs are based on actual data, where available, and best estimates. The total investment charge (TIC) is the sum of the TER and transaction costs.

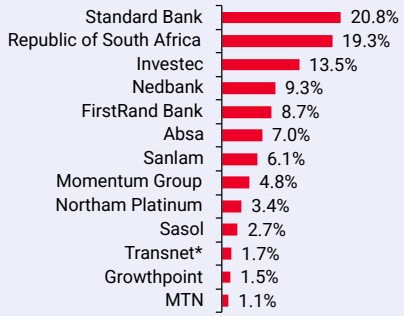
Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs for periods ending 30 September 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %[7]
Total expense ratio	**0.87**	**0.87**
Annual management fee	0.86	0.86
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.01	0.01
Transaction costs	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total investment charge	**0.87**	**0.87**

Note: All TER components and transaction costs include VAT.

7. Based on since-inception data, as the Fund does not yet have a 3-year history.

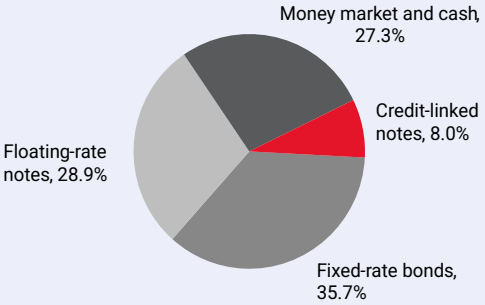
Top credit exposures on 31 October 2026[8]



*RSA government guaranteed

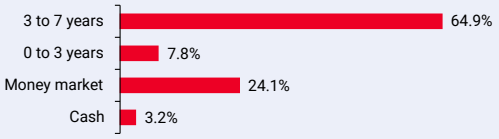
8. Exposures representing 1% or more of the portfolio.

Asset allocation on 31 October 2026[9]



9. Foreign exposure on 31 October 2026: 4.5% is invested in foreign investments

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 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 is 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 categories like clothing, footwear and automotive prices 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 lowering 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 fixed rate debt positions as inflationary fears subsided and re-added to duration late in the quarter as opportunities arose to buy a mix of government, corporate, and bank fixed rate bonds at yields greater than 9%, which is a good base rate for the Fund in light of the SARB's longer-term steady-state repo target of 5.5%. The Fund also entered an offshore RSA government credit-linked note (hedged back to rands) at yields closer to 10%, although in small position size, given the riskier nature of these structures – which the Fund has historically recycled opportunistically.

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 dividend withholding tax.

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 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. The one-year TER is deducted from the gross yield to derive a yield net of fund expenses. 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).

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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).

Foreign securities

The Fund may invest in foreign securities. Depending on their markets, trading in those securities may carry risks relating to, among others, macroeconomic and political circumstances, constraints on liquidity or the repatriation of funds, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, taxation and trade settlement.

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ALLAN GRAY

Fund manager: Thalia Petousis
Inception date: 1 July 2001

Allan Gray Money Market Fund

31 October 2026

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests in South African money market instruments with a term shorter than 13 months. These instruments can be issued by government, parastatals, corporates and banks. The Fund is managed to comply with regulations governing retirement funds.

While capital losses are unlikely, they can occur if, for example, one of the issuers of an instrument held by the Fund defaults. In this event losses will be borne by the Fund and its investors.

ASISA unit trust category: South African – Interest Bearing – SA Money Market

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to preserve capital, maintain liquidity and generate a sound level of income. The Fund's benchmark is the Alexforbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) 3-month Index.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests in selected money market instruments providing an income yield and a high degree of capital stability. We formulate an interest rate outlook, which is influenced by our inflation outlook and expectations of the resulting Reserve Bank policy response. Based on this analysis, we select investments for the Fund. These assets are typically held to maturity. We take a conservative approach to credit risk.

Suitable for those investors who

- Require monthly income distributions
- Are highly risk-averse but seek returns higher than bank deposits
- Need a short-term investment account

Meeting the Fund objective

The Fund has preserved capital, maintained liquidity and generated a sound level of income.

Fund information on 31 October 2026

Fund size	R28.7bn
Number of units	24 670 331 733
Price (net asset value per unit)	R1.00
Monthly yield at month end	0.61
Fund weighted average duration (days)	85.35
Fund weighted average maturity (days)	110.34
Class	A

Income distributions for the last 12 months

Actual payout (cents per unit), the Fund distributes monthly

30 Nov 2025	31 Dec 2025	31 Jan 2026	28 Feb 2026
0.60	0.60	0.60	0.53
31 Mar 2026	**30 Apr 2026**	**31 May 2026**	**30 Jun 2026**
0.59	0.57	0.59	0.57
31 Jul 2026	**31 Aug 2026**	**30 Sep 2026**	**31 Oct 2026**
0.59	0.60	0.58	0.61

1. The current benchmark is the Alexforbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) 3-month Index. From inception to 31 March 2003, the benchmark was the Alexforbes 3-Month Deposit Index. From 1 April 2003 to 31 October 2011, the benchmark was the Domestic Fixed Interest Money Market Collective Investment Scheme sector excluding the Allan Gray Money Market Fund. From 1 November 2011 to 19 August 2024, the benchmark was the Alexforbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite Index. Performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 October 2026. Source: Bloomberg.
2. This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers as at 30 September 2026 (source: Iress).
3. The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception.
4. 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.
5. 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 31 July 2003 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 July 2003. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 October 2021 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 October 2021. All rolling 12-month figures for the Fund and the benchmark are available from our Client Service Centre on request.

Performance net of all fees and expenses

% Returns	Fund	Benchmark[1]	CPI inflation[2]
Cumulative:			
Since inception (1 July 2001)	554.6	519.0	268.9
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 July 2001)	7.7	7.5	5.3
Latest 10 years	7.2	6.7	4.7
Latest 5 years	7.5	7.0	4.9
Latest 3 years	8.1	7.6	3.9
Latest 2 years	7.7	7.1	4.0
Latest 1 year	7.3	6.8	4.5
Year-to-date (not annualised)	6.0	5.6	4.5
Risk measures (since inception)			
Percentage positive months[3]	100.0	100.0	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[4]	0.6	0.6	n/a
Highest annual return[5]	12.8	13.3	n/a
Lowest annual return[5]	4.3	3.8	n/a

Annual management fee

A fixed fee of 0.25% p.a. excl. 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	**0.29**	**0.29**
Annual management fee	0.29	0.29
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total investment charge	**0.29**	**0.29**

Note: All TER components and transaction costs include VAT.

Credit exposures as at 31 October 2026

	% of portfolio
Governments	**44.0**
Republic of South Africa	44.0
Banks[6]	**54.9**
Nedbank	16.5
Standard Bank	10.7
FirstRand	9.5
Investec	9.3
Absa	8.8
Corporates	**1.1**
Sanlam	1.1
Shoprite Holdings	0.0
Total (%)	**100.0**

6. Banks include negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs), floating-rate notes, fixed-rate notes, and call deposits.

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

Asset allocation on 31 October 2026

Asset class	Total
Bonds	0.5
Money market and cash	99.5
Total (%)	**100.0**

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 September 2026

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) kept interest rates on hold at its Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting in July and subsequently raised them by 25 basis points to 7.25% in September. The decision to pause in July surprised many investors and economists, who had almost unanimously expected a rate hike, particularly following the release of South Africa's 5% inflation print for June. While this precipitated some discussion in the market about whether the so-called credibility of the MPC was at risk, such debate seems to have subsided. When evaluating the MPC's perceived hawkishness, or how aggressively it may raise rates to contain inflation, it is useful to consider that this is not necessarily the MPC that we have become accustomed to over the last decade. Roughly 60% of the committee, or four of the seven MPC members, are relatively new appointees. Their views on the trade-off between growth and inflation may differ from those of the legacy committee members.

South Africa's latest inflation print for August came in at 4.4% year-on-year, but the MPC's model engine forecasts inflation to average more than 5% in the fourth quarter as the effect of higher oil and fuel prices persists. While the model forecasts inflation to subsequently subside to 3% next year, and for the repo rate to decline to roughly 6.25%, the market seems less convinced. Instead, market forward rate agreements price in the repo rate to rise to roughly 8% next year as aggressive inflation spillovers persist. The extent to which food prices may rise during the coming El Niño cycle remains an unresolved risk factor that separates opinions about the future path of inflation. Steep increases in consumers' utility bills, such as Eskom's 13% tariff hike last year, also remain front of mind when the market prices in inflationary risks. Rental inflation trends are also concerning, although they vary dramatically between provinces. Statistics South Africa last recorded Western Cape rentals rising at almost 8% year-on-year, compared with 2.7% in Gauteng and just 1.8% in the Northern Cape.

The disinflationary forces in the local inflation basket are also worth considering, with 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.

During the quarter, the Fund took advantage of elevated yields on offer in South African Treasury bill markets, adding to six-month paper above a 7.7% yield and marginally increasing the Fund's weighted average yield profile.

Commentary contributed by Thalia Petousis

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The Allan Gray Money Market Fund is not a bank deposit account

The Fund aims to maintain a constant price of 100 cents per unit. The total return an investor receives is made up of interest received and any gain or loss made on instruments held by the Fund. While capital losses are unlikely, they can occur if, for example, one of the issuers of an instrument defaults. In this event, investors may lose some of their capital. To maintain a constant price of 100 cents per unit, investors' unit holdings will be reduced to the extent of such losses. The yield is calculated according to applicable ASISA standards. Excessive withdrawals from the Fund may place it under liquidity pressure; if this happens, withdrawals may be ring-fenced and managed over a period of time.

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