

### 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

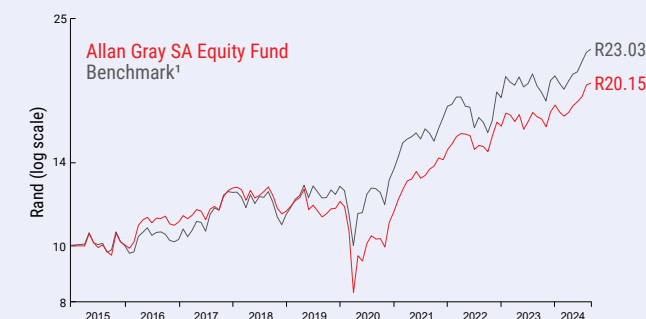
- Seek exposure to JSE-listed equities to provide long-term capital growth
- Are comfortable with stock market fluctuation, i.e. short- to medium-term volatility
- Are prepared to accept the risk of capital loss
- Typically have an investment horizon of more than five years
- Wish to use the Fund as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

### Fund information on 30 September 2024

Fund size	R4.1bn
Number of units	1 002 195
Price (net asset value per unit)	R498.39
Class	A

### Performance net of all fees and expenses

Value of R10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



1. FTSE/JSE All Share Index including income (source: IRESS), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 30 September 2024.
2. This is based on the latest available numbers published by IRESS as at 31 August 2024.
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 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 31 March 2021. 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.

% Returns	Fund	Benchmark <sup>1</sup>	CPI inflation <sup>2</sup>
<b>Cumulative:</b>			
Since inception (13 March 2015)	101.5	130.3	61.1
<b>Annualised:</b>			
Since inception (13 March 2015)	7.6	9.1	5.2
Latest 5 years	12.1	13.7	4.9
Latest 3 years	13.4	14.7	5.6
Latest 2 years	17.3	20.7	4.6
Latest 1 year	20.5	23.9	4.4
Year-to-date (not annualised)	13.9	15.9	2.9
<b>Risk measures (since inception)</b>			
Maximum drawdown <sup>3</sup>	-44.3	-35.2	n/a
Percentage positive months <sup>4</sup>	59.1	57.4	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility <sup>5</sup>	14.5	14.6	n/a
Highest annual return <sup>6</sup>	57.3	54.0	n/a
Lowest annual return <sup>6</sup>	-32.0	-18.4	n/a

**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 can be viewed [here](#).

**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 five-year period, the Fund has underperformed its benchmark.

**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.	<b>31 Dec 2023</b>	<b>30 Jun 2024</b>
<b>Cents per unit</b>	<b>949.678</b>	<b>1187.0242</b>

**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 0.2%. The maximum fee is uncapped and if the fee would have been negative, 0% 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.

**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 2024** (updated quarterly)

Company	% of portfolio
Naspers & Prosus	8.6
AB InBev	7.6
British American Tobacco	7.2
Standard Bank	5.2
Nedbank	4.3
Woolworths	4.2
Mondi	4.1
Glencore	4.0
FirstRand Bank	3.1
Remgro	2.8
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>51.2</b>

**Sector allocation on 30 September 2024** (updated quarterly)

Sector	% of equities <sup>7</sup>	% of ALSI <sup>8</sup>
Financials	26.8	30.6
Basic materials	21.1	19.3
Consumer staples	21.0	11.9
Consumer discretionary	10.2	7.9
Technology	8.9	14.7
Industrials	6.2	3.7
Telecommunications	1.8	4.1
Energy	1.7	0.9
Healthcare	1.2	1.9
Real estate	1.0	5.0
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs** (updated quarterly)

TER and transaction costs breakdown for the 1- and 3-year period ending 30 September 2024	1yr %	3yr %
<b>Total expense ratio</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.90</b>
Fee for benchmark performance	1.00	1.00
Performance fees	-0.30	-0.23
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.01	0.01
VAT	0.11	0.12
<b>Transaction costs (including VAT)</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<b>Total investment charge</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>1.00</b>

**Asset allocation on 30 September 2024**

Asset class	Total
Net equity	96.0
Hedged equity	0.0
Property	1.0
Commodity-linked	0.7
Bonds	0.0
Money market and cash	2.3
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Volatility was a key characteristic of equity returns this quarter. Despite the MSCI World Index recording new highs at quarter end, this performance did not come in a straight line. The US, which accounts for more than 70% of the MSCI World Index, was largely responsible for the rocky ride. The S&P 500 rose by 4% in the two weeks to mid-July, before falling by 8% over the next three weeks on weaker-than-expected July US employment data, which triggered fears of a looming recession. Thereafter, it rose by 9% over the next month on strong US GDP growth and weaker inflation versus expectations, before falling by 4% over the next week on another US employment data release. The US Federal Reserve (the Fed) cut interest rates by 50 basis points (bps) in late September (for the first time since the COVID-19 pandemic), serving as the quarter's defining gambit. Investors cheered the prospects of easing US inflation into a soft economic landing, resulting in the S&P 500 rising 6% overall for the quarter and bringing 2024 year-to-date gains to 22%.

The outsized moves above highlight an adage by the pioneer of value investing, Benjamin Graham, who said that the stock market is a voting machine over the short term. In a period of heightened uncertainty and low visibility, investors are severely punishing asset prices where outcomes miss expectations even slightly and, conversely, are excessively rewarding stocks that slightly beat consensus estimates. The current "vote" is that US inflation is structurally heading back to the 2% average it enjoyed in the 20 years to 2021, with a terminal interest rate 2% lower than current levels, and without the US falling into a deep recession. However, we take a more conservative view, acknowledging that we have little edge in predicting macroeconomic outcomes. If indeed the US consumer remains robust, which is likely given still-low unemployment and still-strong wage growth, then cutting interest rates prematurely should see another rise in inflation down the road and the need to tighten conditions once more. On the other hand, deep interest rate cuts may be a leading indicator of a weak US economy. Either scenario will be bad for global stock prices.

Benefiting from positive global sentiment, local stocks were further buoyed by improving investor confidence in South Africa following the formation of the government of national unity. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index returned 10% for the quarter and 16% year to date. Companies that predominantly face

the South African economy boosted performance: Over the quarter, local retailers rallied 23%, property 19%, life insurers 16%, food producers 14% and banks 13%. The rand also strengthened by 9% versus the US dollar from its post-election trough in early June to quarter end.

Short-term prospects for the South African consumer are looking better than a year ago. Following the Fed's lead, the South African Reserve Bank cut interest rates by 25 bps during the quarter, with more cuts likely. Lower oil prices and proceeds from the two-pot retirement reform will also put more money into the hands of consumers. A reprieve in loadshedding will reduce non-productive expenditure and improve revenue opportunities for local companies. However, we remain concerned about growth prospects beyond these temporary tailwinds. South African capital investment is contracting, policy reform is painfully slow and state-owned enterprise performance remains broadly woeful. South Africa's position as a resource economy is also precarious given a slowdown in China, which consumes more than 50% of most industrial commodities. The impact of the recently announced Chinese policy stimulus is still untested.

A useful rule of thumb is that good equity returns follow periods when expectations are low and outcomes are better than anticipated. Expectations, as represented by equity valuations, are currently elevated versus history, and we would contend that outcomes, represented by company earnings, could be worse for the reasons discussed earlier. As such, the Fund is positioned to minimise downside risk and protect absolute returns. The Fund is tilted towards rand-hedged local shares, particularly those with relatively defensive economics, such as British American Tobacco and Anheuser-Busch InBev (AB InBev). The Fund also has a healthy allocation to precious metal miners, which tend to outperform in times of global chaos. Lastly, the Fund's stock exposure is also skewed to those companies with self-help levers to grow their earnings, even if the South African economy is weaker than we would have hoped.

During the quarter, the Fund added to its positions in AB InBev and select miners, and reduced its holdings in several banking shares.

Commentary contributed by Jithen Pillay

### Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 September 2024

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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](http://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](http://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), VAT 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 and VAT thereon) are shown separately. 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 All Share Index, FTSE/JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted All Share Index and FTSE/JSE Mid Cap Index

The FTSE/JSE All Share Index, FTSE/JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted All Share Index and FTSE/JSE Mid Cap Index are calculated by FTSE International Limited ("FTSE") in conjunction with the JSE Limited ("JSE") in accordance with standard criteria. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index, FTSE/JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted All Share Index and FTSE/JSE Mid Cap Index are the proprietary information of FTSE and the JSE. All copyright subsisting in the values and constituent lists of the FTSE/JSE All Share Index, FTSE/JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted All Share Index and FTSE/JSE Mid Cap Index vests in FTSE and the JSE jointly. All their rights are reserved.

## MSCI Index

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## FTSE Russell Index

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