Fund manager: Londa Nxumalo **Inception date:** 1 October 2004

Allan Gray Bond Fund

31 October 2021

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests in South African interest bearing securities. Securities include national government, parastatal, municipal, corporate bonds and 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 get 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

Minimum investment amounts*

Initial lump sum per investor account	R50 000
Additional lump sum	R1 000
Debit order**	R1 000

*Lower minimum investment amounts apply for investments in the name of an investor younger than 18. Please refer to our website for more information.

**Only available to investors with a South African bank account.

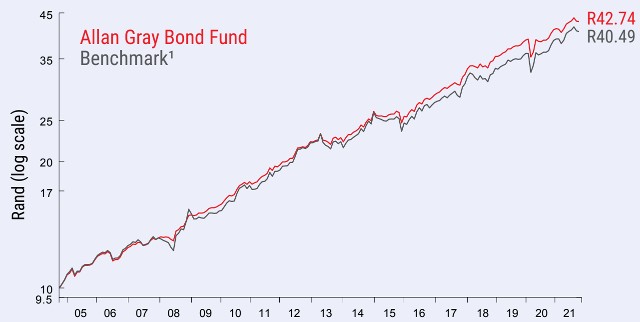
Fund information on 31 October 2021

Fund size	R5.9bn
Number of units	531 534 632
Price (net asset value per unit)	R10.82
Modified duration	5.8
Gross yield (before fees)	9.6
Class	A

1. FTSE/JSE All Bond Index (source: IRESS), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 October 2021.
2. This is based on the latest available numbers published by IRESS as at 30 September 2021.
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 31 January 2015 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 January 2015. 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.

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 October 2004)	327.4	304.9	148.2
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 October 2004)	8.9	8.5	5.5
Latest 10 years	8.2	7.9	5.0
Latest 5 years	8.7	8.3	4.4
Latest 3 years	8.8	9.5	4.0
Latest 2 years	6.9	7.9	4.0
Latest 1 year	9.5	10.9	5.0
Year-to-date (not annualised)	4.6	4.9	4.7
Risk measures (since inception)			
Maximum drawdown[3]	-18.9	-19.3	n/a
Percentage positive months[4]	71.7	68.3	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[5]	5.9	7.5	n/a
Highest annual return[6]	18.0	21.2	n/a
Lowest annual return[6]	-2.6	-5.6	n/a

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Meeting the Fund objective

Since inception and over the latest 10- and five-year periods, the Fund has outperformed 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.

Income distributions for the last 12 months

Actual payout, the Fund distributes quarterly	31 Dec 2020	31 Mar 2021	30 Jun 2021	30 Sep 2021
Cents per unit	**23.6527**	**22.5561**	**22.9999**	**23.8985**

Annual management fee

A fixed fee of 0.5% p.a. excl. VAT

From 1 December 2020 to 30 November 2021, we will calculate both the above fixed fee and the previous performance-based fee each day and charge whichever is lower on the day. From 1 December 2021, only the above fixed fee will apply.

The previous performance-based fee rate is calculated by comparing the Fund's total performance over the previous year to that of the benchmark, adjusted for Fund expenses and cash flows. The minimum fee is 0.25% p.a. excl. VAT and, for each percentage of performance above the benchmark, the fee is increased by 0.25%, up to a maximum fee of 0.75% p.a. excl. VAT.

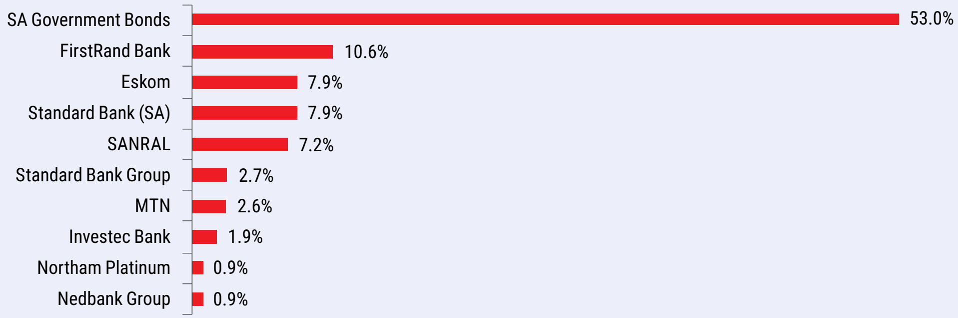
Total expense ratio (TER) and Transaction costs

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.

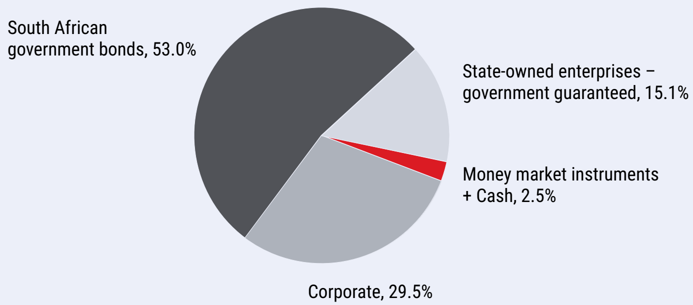
TER and Transaction costs breakdown for the 1- and 3-year period ending 30 September 2021	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	**0.30**	**0.52**
Fee for benchmark performance*	0.25	0.25
Performance fees*	0.00	0.19
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.01	0.01
VAT	0.04	0.07
Transaction costs (including VAT)	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total investment charge	**0.30**	**0.52**

*On 1 December 2020, the Fund's annual management fee started transitioning to a fixed fee of 0.5% p.a. excl. VAT. See the 'Annual management fee' section for more information.

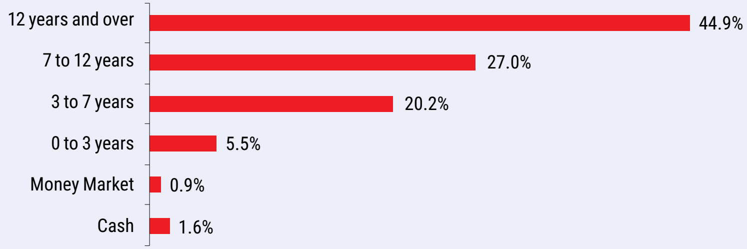
Top 10 credit exposures on 31 October 2021



Asset allocation on 31 October 2021



Maturity profile on 31 October 2021



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

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Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 September 2021

Global fixed income markets were all about tapering in the third quarter. Tapering refers to a central bank reducing the pace at which it buys assets under a quantitative easing programme – in other words, the beginning of the end of massive money printing. Most major central banks appear to be moving in this direction. The US Federal Reserve and the Bank of England have indicated that they may start tapering their asset purchases soon. The European Central Bank announced the gradual slowdown of its pandemic-era bond-buying programme from early next year, following a strong rebound in growth and inflation as Eurozone economies reopened after lockdowns. Meanwhile, central banks in Canada, New Zealand and Australia have already started tapering.

The great upcoming tapering experiment will be closely watched by emerging market policymakers, as less money printing by developed countries will likely result in reduced portfolio flows into emerging markets. When that day comes, countries with twin deficits may find themselves in trouble. South Africa's large fiscal deficit will also put us in a difficult position, should foreign investor flows reverse before the government has managed to reign it in. Luckily, the country has been running a current account surplus – but this is cyclical and likely to revert to a deficit as commodity prices normalise. The warning shots have been fired, and South Africa cannot afford to rest on its laurels.

Speaking of warning shots, one cannot help but revisit the July unrest that flared up in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. Protests that were initially triggered by the jailing of former president Jacob Zuma quickly escalated into widespread rioting and looting. It is undeniable that a major underlying reason for the destruction wrought was (and is) the high levels of poverty and disenchantment experienced by far too many in the country. South Africa is facing record unemployment of 44.4% under the expanded definition. As the saying goes, "idle hands are the devil's tools". If the vast majority of proverbial hands were engaged in gainful employment, it is difficult to envision a situation where so many would have felt that they had the need, let alone the *time*, to riot. Well-intentioned calls for a basic income grant are misplaced. The 15 million people who are employed are already outnumbered by 18 million grant recipients, or 25 million if one includes the individuals who are receiving the COVID-19 relief grant. Such a system is neither affordable nor sustainable. Removing structural bottlenecks to economic growth and job creation is the only durable solution.

The Allan Gray Bond Fund had an overweight position to the R186 part of the yield curve for most of the last three quarters. This position had resulted from profit-taking on long bonds towards the end of 2020, and a collapse in money market yields. Long bonds still screened as cheap – but cheap for a reason, given that South Africa's fiscal situation had deteriorated significantly amid heightened uncertainty. During the quarter, the value proposition of the five-year area diminished, while the fiscal outlook improved due to continued revenue overruns and a relatively contained wage agreement. This warranted a shift into the belly and the long end of the curve, increasing duration. The Fund now has a duration of 5.9 years versus the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index's 6.4 years.

Commentary contributed by Londa Nxumalo

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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)87 736 1732 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.

Yield

The Allan Gray Bond Fund yield is current, calculated as at month-end.

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), 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).

Compliance with Regulation 28

The Fund is managed to comply with Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act 24 of 1956. 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 a reasonable 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).

FTSE/JSE All Bond Index

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