

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.

This class of the Fund is only available in the Allan Gray Umbrella Retirement Fund.

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 Alexander Forbes 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

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

Fund information on 31 October 2025

Fund Size	R28.0bn
Number of Units	1 937 477 020
Price (net asset value per unit)	R1.00
Monthly yield at month end	0.63
Fund weighted average coupon (days)	77.32
Fund weighted average maturity (days)	115.71
Class	U

- The performance and risk measures prior to inception of the U Class of the Fund (2 July 2020) are calculated using the performance of the A Class of the Fund.
- The current benchmark is the Alexander Forbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) 3-month Index. From inception to 31 March 2003, the benchmark was the Alexander Forbes 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 Alexander Forbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite Index. Performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 October 2025. Source: Bloomberg.
- CPI inflation has been calculated based on the most recent rebased values from Stats SA, reflecting the data as at 30 September 2025 (source: Iress).
- The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception.
- 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.
- 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.

Income distribution for the last 12 months

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

Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025
0.69	0.69	0.68	0.62
Mar 2025	Apr 2025	May 2025	Jun 2025
0.67	0.65	0.67	0.64
Jul 2025	Aug 2025	Sep 2025	Oct 2025
0.65	0.63	0.61	0.63

Performance net of all fees and expenses

% Returns	Fund ¹	Benchmark ²	CPI Inflation ³
Cumulative:			
Since inception (1 July 2001)	512.0	479.8	252.9
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 July 2001)	7.7	7.5	5.3
Latest 10 years	7.2	6.7	4.8
Latest 5 years	7.0	6.4	5.0
Latest 3 years	8.5	7.9	4.2
Latest 2 years	8.6	8.0	3.6
Latest 1 year	8.1	7.5	3.4
Year-to-date (not annualised)	6.6	6.1	3.5
Risk measures (since inception)			
Percentage positive months ⁴	100.0	100.0	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁵	0.6	0.6	n/a
Highest annual return ⁶	12.8	13.3	n/a
Lowest annual return ⁶	4.3	3.8	n/a

Meeting the Fund objective

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

Annual management fee

A fixed fee of 0.20% p.a. excl. VAT

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

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 2025	1-yr	3-yr
Total expense ratio	0.23	0.23
Fee for benchmark performance	0.20	0.20
Performance fees	0.00	0.00
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.00	0.00
VAT	0.03	0.03
Transaction costs (Including VAT)	0.00	0.00
Total investment charge	0.23	0.23

Credit exposures as at 31 October 2025

	% of Portfolio
Governments	43.8
Republic of South Africa	43.8
Banks⁷	52.6
Nedbank	18.9
Investec Bank	11.2
Standard Bank	10.7
Absa	7.5
FirstRand	4.3
Corporates	3.6
Shoprite Holdings	2.6
Sanlam	0.6
Daimler Truck	0.4
Total (%)	100.0

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

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

Asset allocation on 31 October 2025

Asset class	Total
Money market and cash	97.4%
Bonds	2.6%
Total (%)	100.0%

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

It is proving to be a challenging year to decode the forces underlying US inflation and economic growth, which, in turn, has complicated the job of the US Federal Reserve (the Fed) when setting a so-called neutral policy rate of interest. Fed chair Jerome Powell summed this up quite succinctly in September with the comment: "It's not incredibly obvious what to do." After a hiatus through 2025, the Fed delivered a 25-basis point interest rate cut in September, taking the federal funds rate to 4%. While it cited a softer labour market in arriving at this decision, this comes with quite a few caveats. From a peak of more than 300 000 jobs being added in the US in a single month in 2024, only 22 000 were added in August of 2025. This is among the lowest numbers of monthly job additions seen in recent history outside of major US recessions. By contrast, the overall US unemployment rate remains near a healthy multidecade low of 4.3%, or more than 2% lower than that seen in the decade pre-COVID-19.

What is going on underneath the data? The answer to the US labour market conundrum may lie in what has been taking place at its borders. To say that they have simply closed understates the situation. A mix of border closures, visa restrictions, voluntary exits and deportations should see the US experience negative net migration this year, meaning that more people are departing the country than entering it. This is a phenomenon not seen in almost 70 years and is in sharp contrast to the approximately four million workers who migrated to the US from 2022 to 2024, when one needed to add over 100 000 jobs each month just to break even with the rate of migration. In a negative net migration environment, one's "breakeven" new job listings figure to maintain employment is naturally materially lower, accounting only for people entering the labour force for the first time. The market's mindset has arguably not adjusted to that economic reality and instead responds to lower monthly job creation figures as being indicative of a near-term recession and a steep lowering of interest rates. This thinking is hugely at odds with wage growth that is still running ahead of the Fed's consumer price index target, particularly among part-time workers, which could, in turn, be a harbinger of trouble for consumer prices.

US inflation has been creeping higher towards 3%, even with the full impact of tariffs still unrecorded. In such an environment, further rate cuts run the risk of stoking pricing pressures unless the Fed can be reasonably certain that a near-term recession will crush demand and prices. In some ways, such a recessionary forecast might be a dangerous bet against the near-term effects of the AI investment supercycle. Capital expenditure being laid out for new AI data centres this year is on track for US\$600bn of spend, or double the average pace of manufacturing investment that took place in the US in the prior decade. This spending, in fact, contributed more to real economic growth earlier this year than personal consumption.

While I can make a good case for why US interest rates are being cut at a time when wage and pricing pressures make it imprudent to do so, there is arguably no such case to be made in local interest rate markets. The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) has been making this case since May this year, when it had an about-turn in thinking and began speaking to the potential for a 5.5% to 6% steady state rate of interest to match an inflationary target of 3%. Since then, it has stuck to this rhetoric, although with a notable pause at its September meeting to lament the "serious dysfunction in administered prices" that has seen the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) revise Eskom's regulated tariff increase to roughly 9% from the previously agreed 5% to 6%.

When positioning a portfolio for the upcoming path of interest rates, one is sometimes not betting on the actual outcome of inflation but on the response of policymakers to their own expectations of inflation. The fact that South Africa's inflation has been languishing around 3% against the backdrop of a low oil price, a stable rand and low local investment is hugely important, but it may be more important that the SARB itself has acknowledged that cash rates of 7% to 8% are too high for such an environment.

During the last quarter, the Fund maintained a high weighting to government Treasury bills versus the Fund's longer history. Low economic growth in South Africa has been accompanied by tepid bank asset and loan growth, which, in turn, lowers bank appetite for funding via the money markets. Government appetite for debt, by contrast, has risen over the last several years.

Commentary contributed by Thalia Petousis

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 September 2025

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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. 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.

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.

Purchase and redemption requests must be received by the Management Company by 11:00 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.

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 (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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