

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund is managed in broadly the same way as the Allan Gray Balanced Fund. It was created specifically for use in tax-free accounts and can only be accessed through these products. The Fund invests in a mix of shares, bonds, property, commodities and cash. The Fund can invest a maximum of 45% offshore. The Fund typically invests the bulk of its foreign allowance in a mix of funds managed by Orbis Investment Management Limited, our offshore investment partner. The maximum net equity exposure of the Fund is 75% and we may use exchange-traded derivative contracts on stock market indices to reduce net equity exposure from time to time. The Fund is managed to comply with the investment limits governing retirement funds. Returns are likely to be less volatile than those of an equity-only fund.

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

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to create long-term wealth for investors within the constraints governing retirement funds. It aims to outperform the average return of similar funds without assuming any more risk. The Fund’s benchmark is the market value-weighted average return of funds in the South African – Multi Asset – High Equity category (excluding Allan Gray funds).

How we aim to achieve the Fund’s objective

We seek to buy shares at a discount to their intrinsic value. 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. If the stock market offers few attractive shares we may increase the Fund’s weighting to alternative assets such as bonds, property, commodities and cash, or we may partially hedge the Fund’s stock market exposure. By varying the Fund’s exposure to these different asset classes over time, we seek to enhance the Fund’s long-term returns and to manage its risk. The Fund’s bond and money market investments are actively managed.

Suitable for those investors who

- Seek steady long-term capital growth
- Are comfortable with taking on some risk of market fluctuation and potential capital loss, but typically less than that of an equity fund
- Wish to invest in a tax-free investment account
- Typically have an investment horizon of at least three years

Maximum investment amounts

Maximum lump sum per investor account	R46 000
Lifetime maximum	R500 000
Maximum debit order*	R 3 833.33

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

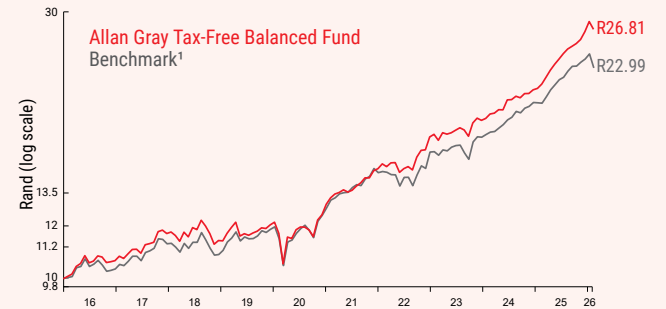
Fund information on 31 March 2026

Fund size	R5.4bn
Number of units	223 298 227
Price (net asset value per unit)	R21.19
Class	A

1. The market value-weighted average return of funds in the South African – Multi Asset – High Equity category (excluding Allan Gray funds). Source: Morningstar, performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 March 2026.
2. This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers as at 28 February 2026 (source: Iress).
3. Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum drawdown occurred from 20 January 2020 to 23 March 2020 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 20 January 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 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.

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 February 2016)	168.1	129.9	59.1
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 February 2016)	10.2	8.5	4.7
Latest 10 years	9.8	8.2	4.6
Latest 5 years	13.9	10.8	4.9
Latest 3 years	15.7	12.2	3.9
Latest 2 years	18.2	13.5	3.1
Latest 1 year	24.2	15.0	3.0
Year-to-date (not annualised)	4.1	-2.2	0.8
Risk measures (since inception)			
Maximum drawdown ³	-24.6	-23.3	n/a
Percentage positive months ⁴	70.5	68.0	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁵	8.8	8.8	n/a
Highest annual return ⁶	31.7	30.7	n/a
Lowest annual return ⁶	-13.4	-10.3	n/a

Fund history

This Fund is managed in broadly the same way as the Allan Gray Balanced Fund. It was created specifically for use in tax-free accounts. Refer to the Allan Gray Balanced Fund factsheet for a history of the Allan Gray Balanced Fund since its inception on 1 October 1999.

Meeting the Fund objective

The Fund aims to create long-term wealth for investors within the constraints governing retirement funds. It aims to outperform the average return of similar funds without assuming any more 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 outperformed 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.	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2025
Cents per unit	21.6692	20.9421

Annual management fee

A fixed fee of 1.25% p.a. excl. VAT.

Allan Gray charges this fee based on the net asset value of the Fund excluding the portion invested in Orbis funds. Orbis charges fixed fees within the Orbis funds that the Fund invests in. Orbis pays a marketing and distribution fee to Allan Gray.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

The annual management fees charged by both Allan Gray and Orbis are 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 31 March 2026 (SA and Foreign) (updated quarterly)⁷

Company	% of portfolio
AB InBev	4.2
Glencore	3.5
Naspers & Prosus	3.1
AngloGold Ashanti	3.0
British American Tobacco	2.5
Standard Bank	2.2
Nedbank	1.7
Sasol	1.7
Woolworths	1.5
Remgro	1.5
Total (%)	24.9

7. Underlying holdings of foreign funds are included on a look-through basis.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs for periods ending 31 March 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	1.49	1.48
Fee for benchmark performance	1.32	1.31
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.03	0.04
VAT	0.14	0.14
Transaction costs (including VAT)	0.08	0.07
Total investment charge	1.57	1.55

Asset allocation on 31 March 2026⁷

Asset class	Total	South Africa	Foreign
Net equities	66.5	39.6	26.9
Hedged equities	7.7	1.8	5.9
Property	1.0	0.1	1.0
Commodity-linked	2.6	2.2	0.4
Bonds	15.9	10.5	5.3
Money market and cash ⁸	6.3	4.1	2.2
Total (%)	100.0	58.3	41.7⁹

8. Includes the impact of any currency hedging.

9. The Fund can invest a maximum of 45% offshore. Market movements may periodically cause the Fund to move beyond these limits. This must be corrected within 12 months.

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

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

Minimum	57.5% (February 2016)
Average	64.4%
Maximum	72.5% (May 2021)

With the US and Israel launching a joint military operation against Iran on 28 February, the first quarter of 2026 was characterised by heightened geopolitical risk, sharp moves in commodity and equity markets, and continued divergence across asset classes. Against this backdrop, the Fund delivered a pleasing return of 4.1% for the quarter, outperforming its benchmark by 6.3%. Commodity-linked equity exposure and asset allocation decisions played a key role in this relative performance.

Commodity prices and related equity market volatility were key drivers of returns during the quarter, with performance diverging meaningfully across sectors:

- **Gold:** The precious metal was highly volatile. It started the year at around US\$4 300 per ounce, rallied to a record high above US\$5 400 per ounce in late January, and then declined sharply in March as rising real yields and a stronger US dollar offset its safe-haven appeal. From peak to quarter end, the price of gold fell approximately 16% to US\$4 554 per ounce, ending the quarter slightly above where it began. JSE-listed gold shares showed similar price movements.
- **Platinum:** Similar to gold, at the beginning of the year, platinum continued the strength seen in much of 2025, rising from US\$2 226 per ounce to over US\$2 800 per ounce in late January. It then fell sharply to US\$1 908 per ounce, ending the quarter lower than it began.
- **Oil:** In sharp contrast to the precious metals sector, oil staged a substantial rally in March as the escalation of the US-Israeli war with Iran disrupted supply. This raised concerns around the risks of a prolonged closure of the Strait of Hormuz and the implications for energy markets and related commodities. Having begun the year trading at US\$61 per barrel, Brent crude oil ended the quarter at over US\$100 per barrel.

Throughout much of last year and the early part of this year, we trimmed our gold and platinum group metals equity exposure into strength. As such, while we build the portfolio from the bottom up and remain benchmark agnostic, our underweight positioning in precious metal equities benefited our domestic equity returns, particularly in March. Similarly, our overweight positions in Glencore, Thungela and Sasol benefited from the rally in oil and energy-related commodity prices. After being out of favour with the market for much of the last decade, Sasol was particularly strong, rallying over 100% during the quarter.

Given the importance of oil to the global economy, disruptions to energy supply have widespread implications for global growth, inflation and interest rates. Financial markets have broadly reacted negatively, with global equities declining

and volatility intensifying. Rising inflation and interest rate expectations have also seen bond markets sell off.

For example, the South African 10-year government bond fell sharply, with the yield moving from just over 8% at the start of March to 9.6% at the end of the quarter. This is equivalent to a price decline of roughly 8.8%. Recent volatility masks what has, however, been a favourable market for bond investors in South Africa. Over one year, on the back of improving domestic sentiment, declining inflation and South Africa's removal from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) grey list, the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index has returned 19.2%. Thus, despite the March sell-off, owning South African bonds has been a good investment.

A notable divergence has, however, arisen between the performance of domestic bonds and domestically focused "SA Inc." equities. In contrast to domestic bonds, sentiment towards SA Inc. equities, particularly consumer-facing names, turned negative in 2025. This negativity has carried through into 2026, as constrained household income growth and weak consumer confidence have weighed on sales and earnings growth. Since the start of 2025, the share prices of Mr Price, Truworths, TFG and Spar are all down by over 45%. Even historic market darling Clicks has come under pressure, falling 22% over this period. After being materially underweight these shares for some time, we have been selectively buying them over the past few months, as we believe the share prices are now discounting a rather dire future.

Offshore, the Fund's meaningful allocation to Orbis funds has continued to drive positive relative performance. In particular, we have benefited from being underweight an expensive US market and holding a basket of idiosyncratic, diversified equities and bonds that look very different to the average manager. The common thread across these assets is their individual attractiveness. Over time, this exposure remains a key driver of long-term returns and risk management.

The first quarter of 2026 highlighted the importance of diversification in an environment marked by geopolitical shocks and commodity volatility. The Fund remains focused on long-term value creation through disciplined asset allocation and security selection. We continue to position the portfolio to withstand a range of outcomes, recognising that periods of uncertainty often present the best opportunities for the patient investor.

During the quarter, the Fund added to its positions in Truworths and Dis-Chem and reduced its holdings in Sasol and Gold Fields.

Commentary contributed by Rory Kutisker-Jacobson

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 31 March 2026

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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.

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).

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).

Information for investors in the tax-free investment account

The Allan Gray Tax-Free Investment Account is administered by Allan Gray Investment Services (Pty) Ltd, an authorised administrative financial services provider, and underwritten by Allan Gray Life Ltd, an insurer licensed to conduct investment-linked life insurance business as defined in the Insurance Act 18 of 2017. The underlying investment options of the Allan Gray individual products are portfolios of collective investment schemes in securities (unit trusts or funds).

Foreign securities

The Fund invests 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.

FTSE/JSE indices

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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**

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests in a mix of South African interest-bearing securities. These securities can be issued by government, parastatals, corporates and banks. The Fund's weighted average modified duration is limited to a maximum of two. Returns are likely to be less volatile than those of traditional income and bond funds, but more volatile than those of money market funds. The Fund is managed to comply with the investment limits governing retirement funds.

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

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to generate returns higher than bank deposits and traditional money market funds, while maintaining capital stability and low volatility. 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 select South African interest-bearing securities 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 securities for the Fund. These will primarily be floating-rate notes, money market instruments and fixed interest paper with a low duration. We take a conservative approach to credit risk, liquidity risk and duration risk.

Suitable for those investors who

- Are risk-averse but seek returns higher than bank deposits and traditional money market funds
- Need a short-term investment account
- Seek a domestic-only interest-bearing 'building block'
- Require monthly income distributions

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 by maintaining capital stability and low volatility.

Fund information on 31 March 2026

Fund size	R3.4bn
Number of units	173 730 766
Price (net asset value per unit)	R10.42
Modified duration	0.9
Gross yield (i.e. before fees)	8.1
Net yield (i.e. after fees)	7.3
Fund weighted average maturity (years)	4.6
Class	A

- The Fund's benchmark is the Alexforbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite Index. Performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 March 2026. Source: Bloomberg.
- This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers as at 28 February 2026 (source: Iress).
- Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum drawdown occurred from 7 October 2024 to 8 October 2024. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund (i.e. including income).
- 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 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 30 April 2025 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 2026. All rolling 12-month figures for the Fund and the benchmark are available from our Client Service Centre on request

Income distributions for the last 12 months

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

30 Apr 2025	31 May 2025	30 Jun 2025	31 Jul 2025
6.90	6.93	7.07	7.00
31 Aug 2025	30 Sep 2025	31 Oct 2025	30 Nov 2025
6.49	7.12	6.83	6.15
31 Dec 2025	31 Jan 2026	28 Feb 2026	31 Mar 2026
7.18	6.47	5.90	6.69

Performance net of all fees and expenses

% Returns	Fund	Benchmark ¹	CPI inflation ²
Cumulative:			
Since inception (1 May 2024)	21.1	15.4	5.1
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 May 2024)	10.5	7.8	2.8
Latest 1 year	10.6	7.3	3.0
Year-to-date (not annualised)	1.2	1.7	0.8
Risk measures (since inception)			
Maximum drawdown ³	-1.2	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months ⁴	95.7	100.0	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁵	1.1	0.2	n/a
Highest annual return ⁶	11.7	8.2	n/a
Lowest annual return ⁶	10.5	7.3	n/a

Annual management fee

A fixed fee of 0.65% p.a. excl. VAT

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

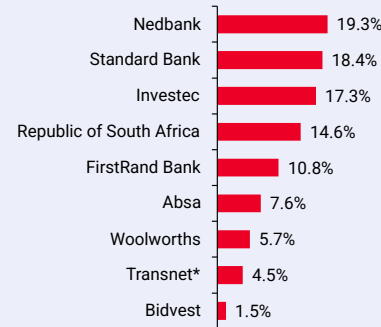
The annual management fee is included in the TER. The TER is the percentage of the value of the Fund that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Fund, annualised over the relevant periods. Since Fund returns are quoted after deduction of these expenses, the TER should not be deducted 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 31 March 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr % ⁷
Total expense ratio	0.76	0.75
Fee for benchmark performance	0.65	0.65
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.01	0.01
VAT	0.10	0.10
Transaction costs (including VAT)	0.00	0.00
Total investment charge	0.76	0.75

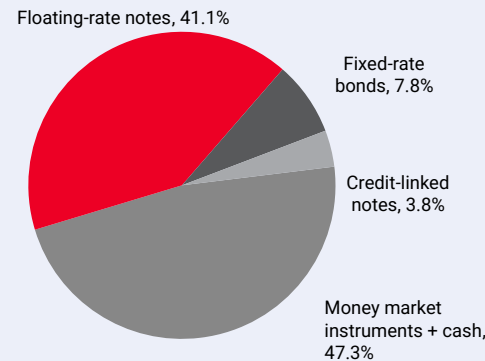
7. Based on since-inception data, as the Fund does not yet have a 3-year history.

Top credit exposures on 31 March 2026

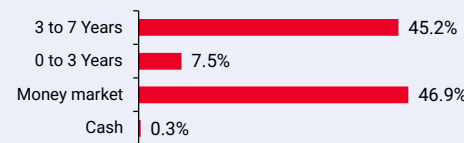


*RSA government guaranteed

Asset allocation on 31 March 2026



Maturity profile on 31 March 2026



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

There are months where nothing happens in the markets, and there are weeks where decades happen. In the last month, it has felt decisively like the latter. Since the US-Israeli war with Iran broke out, we have seen the market move violently on a single headline as traders try to make sense of where energy prices and asset valuations are headed. It is times like these when the adage "cash is king" reminds us why investors like money market funds.

The war-related damage to the Gulf's oil and gas facilities is expected to disrupt global supply chains for several years. Dislocations are already emerging across supply chains. While the so-called paper market for oil, which involves the forward settlement of financial contracts, has seen Brent crude futures surge by more than 60% since the start of the war, oil prices have increased by more than 100% in some Middle Eastern physical markets. In turn, the impact on refined fuel prices (petrol and diesel) is being further amplified by refining and transportation costs, which have soared as key Middle Eastern refining capacity goes offline. Fuel rationing is being implemented in parts of Asia that rely heavily on the Middle East for refined fuel imports.

As a large importer of oil and owing to its reliance on the Gulf for more than 60% of its refined petrol and diesel imports, South Africa is in an increasingly vulnerable position the longer the war drags on. Unsurprisingly, the onset of the war has led to sharp drawdowns in South African assets, with the FTSE/JSE All Share Index down 10.5%, the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index down 6.8%, and the rand weakening by 6.3% against the US dollar. Over the past two years, South African assets have delivered double-digit returns. However, this war is eroding those tailwinds on multiple fronts. While higher gold and platinum group metal prices underpinned much of the equity market's returns in 2025 and early 2026, these prices have since fallen significantly from their late-January peaks. As an industrial metal used in automotive parts, platinum prices tend to fall during recessions as industrial activity decreases.

Gold has historically provided an excellent hedge against war and inflation, but this time around, it is behaving very differently. In part, this reflects the fact that emerging market central banks, among the large buyers of gold that underpinned its rally, are seeing their reserves weaken materially due to higher oil import bills. In some instances, there are even early signs of gold-selling among

these parties. The great irony of this behavioural change is that emerging market central banks initially began altering their reserve mix to hold more gold precisely because US Treasuries failed to provide an adequate hedge against oil and inflation at the start of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022. On the contrary, US Treasuries suffered steep losses in market value throughout 2022, which heightened the oil-induced erosion of reserves.

This move in commodities not only detracts from South African mining shares but also erodes the government's ability to collect corporate income tax going forward, which, in turn, is negative for South Africa's bond pricing. Local bonds have also derated alongside a sharp spike in inflationary expectations. The market now prices for 100 basis points (bps) worth of rate hikes for the remainder of the year, sitting in stark contrast to the 50 to 75 bps worth of rate cuts that were being pencilled in before the US-Israeli war with Iran began, and as the South African Reserve Bank executed on its rates recalibration exercise under the revised 3% inflation target.

How and when this war ends, or whether the ceasefire holds, is unclear, but it remains a critical question for energy markets and the global economy in order to limit the inflationary and recessionary fallout that is already looming.

Early in the quarter, the Fund took profit on its credit-linked note positions and reduced fixed rate bond exposure, as it sought to lock in some of the strong capital gains generated over the past year. From a modified duration high of 1.3 last year, the Fund lowered its modified duration to an intra-month low of 0.8. Post the breakout of the US-Israeli war with Iran, the Fund has marginally added to short-dated fixed rate bonds at yields as high as 8.5%. This accounts for an aggressive rate-hiking cycle but maintains the Fund's conservative positioning. While the Fund's returns for the quarter fell, its future prospects for returns are also higher due to the elevated yields that it has added to risk at.

Commentary contributed by Thalia Petousis

**Fund manager quarterly
commentary as at
31 March 2026**

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Management Company

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Performance

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

Fund mandate

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

Unit price

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

Yield

The 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), 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).

FTSE/JSE indices

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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**.

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 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.

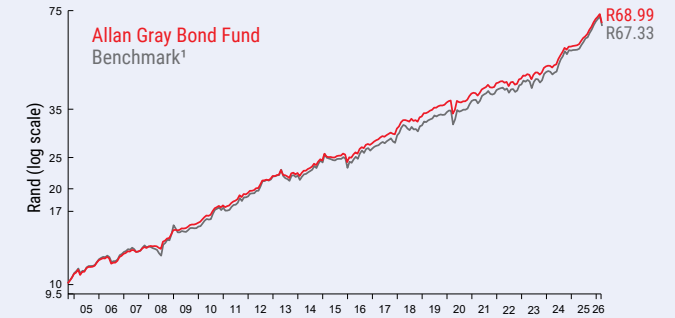
Fund information on 31 March 2026

Fund size	R10.4bn
Number of units	606 579 843
Price (net asset value per unit)	R11.57
Modified duration	5.8
Gross yield (i.e. before fees)	9.4
Class	A

- FTSE/JSE All Bond Index (source: Iress), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 March 2026.
- This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers as at 28 February 2026 (source: Iress).
- 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).
- 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 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.

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)	589.9	573.3	203.8
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 October 2004)	9.4	9.3	5.3
Latest 10 years	10.2	10.4	4.6
Latest 5 years	11.4	12.2	4.9
Latest 3 years	13.5	14.3	3.9
Latest 2 years	17.9	19.7	3.1
Latest 1 year	17.9	19.2	3.0
Year-to-date (not annualised)	-3.0	-3.4	0.8
Risk measures (since inception)			
Maximum drawdown ³	-18.9	-19.3	n/a
Percentage positive months ⁴	72.9	69.8	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁵	6.1	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	30 Jun 2025	30 Sep 2025	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026
Cents per unit	26.1703	26.1388	25.9725	25.3473

Annual management fee

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

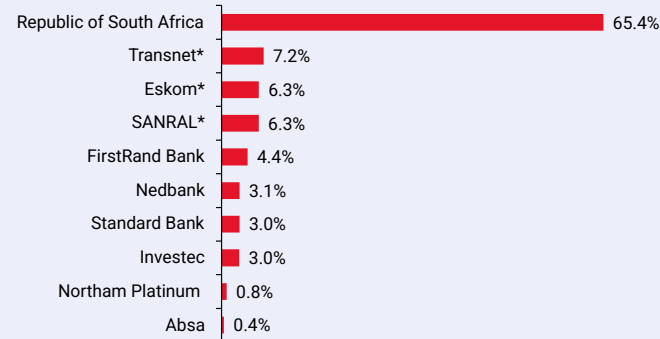
Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

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.

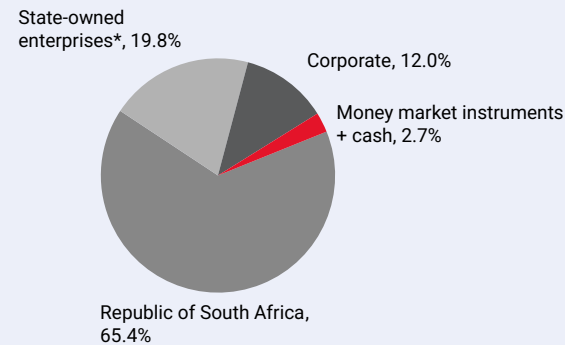
Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs for periods ending 31 March 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	0.58	0.58
Fee for benchmark performance	0.50	0.50
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.01	0.01
VAT	0.08	0.08
Transaction costs (including VAT)	0.00	0.00
Total investment charge	0.58	0.58

Top credit exposures on 31 March 2026

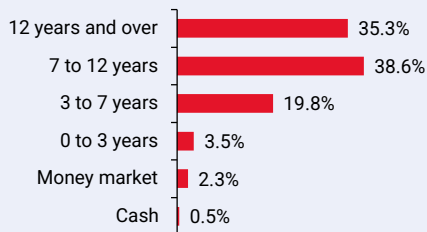


Asset allocation on 31 March 2026



*RSA government guaranteed

Maturity profile on 31 March 2026



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

There are months where nothing happens in the markets, and there are weeks where decades happen. In the last month, it has felt decisively like the latter. Since the US-Israeli war with Iran broke out, we have seen the market move violently on a single headline as traders try to make sense of where energy prices and asset valuations are headed. It is times like these when the adage “cash is king” reminds us why investors like money market funds.

The war-related damage to the Gulf’s oil and gas facilities is expected to disrupt global supply chains for several years. Dislocations are already emerging across supply chains. While the so-called paper market for oil, which involves the forward settlement of financial contracts, has seen Brent crude futures surge by more than 60% since the start of the war, oil prices have increased by more than 100% in some Middle Eastern physical markets. In turn, the impact on refined fuel prices (petrol and diesel) is being further amplified by refining and transportation costs, which have soared as key Middle Eastern refining capacity goes offline. Fuel rationing is being implemented in parts of Asia that rely heavily on the Middle East for refined fuel imports.

As a large importer of oil and owing to its reliance on the Gulf for more than 60% of its refined petrol and diesel imports, South Africa is in an increasingly vulnerable position the longer the war drags on. Unsurprisingly, the onset of the war has led to sharp drawdowns in South African assets, with the FTSE/JSE All Share Index down 10.5%, the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index down 6.8%, and the rand weakening by 6.3% against the US dollar. Over the past two years, South African assets have delivered double-digit returns. However, this war is eroding those tailwinds on multiple fronts. While higher gold and platinum group metal prices underpinned much of the equity market’s returns in 2025 and early 2026, these prices have since fallen significantly from their late-January peaks. As an industrial metal used in automotive parts, platinum prices tend to fall during recessions as industrial activity decreases.

Gold has historically provided an excellent hedge against war and inflation, but this time around, it is behaving very differently. In part, this reflects the fact that emerging market central banks, among the large buyers of gold that

underpinned its rally, are seeing their reserves weaken materially due to higher oil import bills. In some instances, there are even early signs of gold-selling among these parties. The great irony of this behavioural change is that emerging market central banks initially began altering their reserve mix to hold more gold precisely because US Treasuries failed to provide an adequate hedge against oil and inflation at the start of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022. On the contrary, US Treasuries suffered steep losses in market value throughout 2022, which heightened the oil-induced erosion of reserves.

This move in commodities not only detracts from South African mining shares but also erodes the government’s ability to collect corporate income tax going forward, which, in turn, is negative for South Africa’s bond pricing. Local bonds have also derated alongside a sharp spike in inflationary expectations. The market now prices for 100 basis points (bps) worth of rate hikes for the remainder of the year, sitting in stark contrast to the 50 to 75 bps worth of rate cuts that were being pencilled in before the US-Israeli war with Iran began, and as the South African Reserve Bank executed on its rates recalibration exercise under the revised 3% inflation target.

How and when this war ends, or whether the ceasefire holds, is unclear, but it remains a critical question for energy markets and the global economy in order to limit the inflationary and recessionary fallout that is already looming.

Early in the quarter, the Fund took profit on fixed rate bond exposure as valuations surpassed our estimates of fair value. Post the breakout of the US-Israeli war with Iran, the Fund re-added fixed rate exposure and cut some of its money market and floating-rate exposure. It also switched out of the ultra-long part of the curve into the belly, which was hardest hit by foreigner selling and aggressive rate hike expectations.

Commentary contributed by Thalia Petousis

**Fund manager quarterly
commentary as at
31 March 2026**

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Performance

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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), 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

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Important information for investors

Need more information?

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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	30 Jun 2025	30 Sep 2025	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026
Cents per unit	22.1425	22.1094	21.9092	20.8736

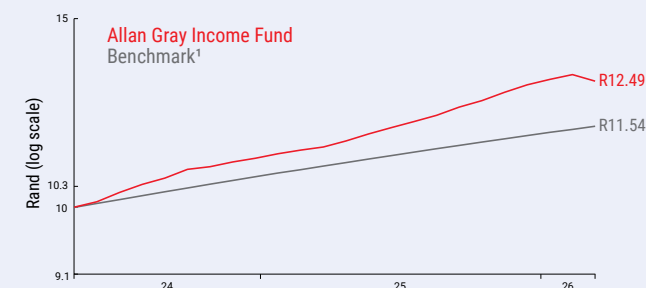
Fund information on 31 March 2026

Fund size	R3.2bn
Number of units	188 962 492
Price (net asset value per unit)	R10.82
Modified duration	1.9
Gross yield (i.e. before fees)	8.8
Net yield (i.e. after fees)	7.8
Fund weighted average maturity (years)	4.5
Class	A

- The Fund's benchmark is the Alexforbes Short Term Fixed Interest (STeFI) Composite Index. Performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 March 2026. Source: Bloomberg.
- This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers as at 28 February 2026 (source: Iress).
- 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).
- 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 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 30 September 2025 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 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)	24.9	15.4	5.1
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 May 2024)	12.3	7.8	2.8
Latest 1 year	12.3	7.3	3.0
Year-to-date (not annualised)	0.7	1.7	0.8
Risk measures (since inception)			
Maximum drawdown ³	-1.6	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months ⁴	95.7	100.0	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁵	2.0	0.2	n/a
Highest annual return ⁶	14.2	8.2	n/a
Lowest annual return ⁶	11.6	7.3	n/a

Annual management fee

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

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

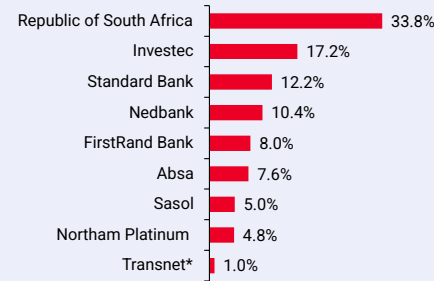
The annual management fee is included in the TER. The TER is the percentage of the value of the Fund that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Fund, annualised over the relevant periods. Since Fund returns are quoted after deduction of these expenses, the TER should not be deducted 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 31 March 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr % ⁷
Total expense ratio	0.88	0.87
Fee for benchmark performance	0.75	0.75
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.01	0.01
VAT	0.11	0.11
Transaction costs (including VAT)	0.00	0.00
Total investment charge	0.88	0.87

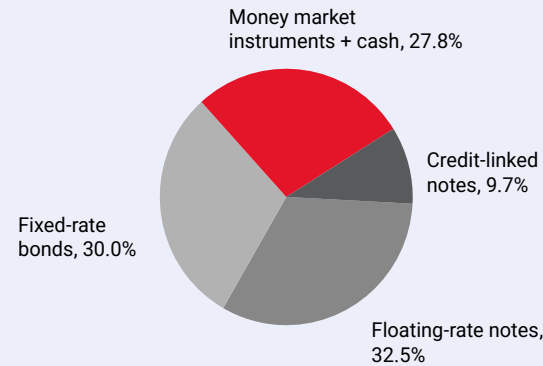
7. Based on since-inception data, as the Fund does not yet have a 3-year history.

Top credit exposures on 31 March 2026



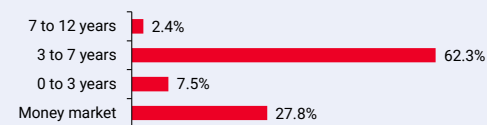
*RSA government guaranteed

Asset allocation on 31 March 2026⁸



8. Foreign exposure on 31 March 2026: 5.0% is invested in foreign investments.

Maturity profile on 31 March 2026



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

There are months where nothing happens in the markets, and there are weeks where decades happen. In the last month, it has felt decisively like the latter. Since the US-Israeli war with Iran broke out, we have seen the market move violently on a single headline as traders try to make sense of where energy prices and asset valuations are headed. It is times like these when the adage "cash is king" reminds us why investors like money market funds.

The war-related damage to the Gulf's oil and gas facilities is expected to disrupt global supply chains for several years. Dislocations are already emerging across supply chains. While the so-called paper market for oil, which involves the forward settlement of financial contracts, has seen Brent crude futures surge by more than 60% since the start of the war, oil prices have increased by more than 100% in some Middle Eastern physical markets. In turn, the impact on refined fuel prices (petrol and diesel) is being further amplified by refining and transportation costs, which have soared as key Middle Eastern refining capacity goes offline. Fuel rationing is being implemented in parts of Asia that rely heavily on the Middle East for refined fuel imports.

As a large importer of oil and owing to its reliance on the Gulf for more than 60% of its refined petrol and diesel imports, South Africa is in an increasingly vulnerable position the longer the war drags on. Unsurprisingly, the onset of the war has seen sharp drawdowns in South African assets, with the FTSE/JSE All Share Index down 10.5%, the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index down 6.8%, and the rand weakening by 6.3% against the US dollar. Over the past two years, South African assets have delivered double-digit returns. However, this war is eroding those tailwinds on multiple fronts. While higher gold and platinum group metal prices underpinned much of the equity market's returns in 2025 and early 2026, these prices have since fallen significantly from their late-January peaks. As an industrial metal used in automotive parts, platinum prices tend to fall during recessions as industrial activity decreases.

Gold has historically provided an excellent hedge against war and inflation, but this time around, it is behaving very differently. In part, this reflects the fact that emerging market central banks, among the large buyers of gold that underpinned its rally, are seeing their reserves weaken materially due

to higher oil import bills. In some instances, there are even early signs of gold-selling among these parties. The great irony of this behavioural change is that emerging market central banks initially began altering their reserve mix to hold more gold precisely because US Treasuries failed to provide an adequate hedge against oil and inflation at the start of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022. On the contrary, US Treasuries suffered steep losses in market value throughout 2022, which heightened the oil-induced erosion of reserves.

This move in commodities not only detracts from South African mining shares but also erodes the government's ability to collect corporate income tax going forward, which, in turn, is negative for South Africa's bond pricing. Local bonds have also derated alongside a sharp spike in inflationary expectations. The market now prices for 100 basis points (bps) worth of rate hikes for the remainder of the year, sitting in stark contrast to the 50 to 75 bps worth of rate cuts that were being pencilled in before the US-Israeli war with Iran began, and as the South African Reserve Bank executed on its rates recalibration exercise under the revised 3% inflation target.

How and when this war ends, or whether the ceasefire holds, is unclear, but it remains a critical question for energy markets and the global economy in order to limit the inflationary and recessionary fallout that is already looming.

Early in the quarter, the Fund took profit on its credit-linked note positions and reduced fixed rate bond exposure, as it sought to lock in some of the strong capital gains generated over the past year. Post the breakout of the US-Israeli war with Iran, the Fund raised its modified duration from an intra-quarter low of 1.2 up to the current 1.9 as good buying opportunities emerged. This included locking in six-year fixed rate paper at a yield close to 9%, which incorporates an aggressive rate-hiking cycle. While the Fund's returns for the quarter fell, its future prospects for returns are also higher due to the elevated yields that it has added to risk at.

Commentary contributed by Thalia Petousis

**Fund manager quarterly
commentary as at
31 March 2026**

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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 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), 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).

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.

FTSE/JSE indices

The FTSE/JSE indices referenced herein are calculated by FTSE International Limited ("FTSE") in conjunction with the JSE Limited ("JSE") in accordance with standard criteria. The FTSE/JSE indices are the proprietary information of FTSE and the JSE. All copyright subsisting in the FTSE/JSE indices' values and constituent lists vests in FTSE and the JSE jointly. All their rights are reserved.

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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**.

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 March 2026

Fund size	R27.4bn
Number of units	24 038 241 145
Price (net asset value per unit)	R1.00
Monthly yield at month end	0.59
Fund weighted average coupon (days)	84.18
Fund weighted average maturity (days)	117.35
Class	A

- 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 March 2026. Source: Bloomberg.
- This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers as at 28 February 2026 (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 distributions for the last 12 months

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

30 Apr 2025	31 May 2025	30 Jun 2025	31 Jul 2025
0.64	0.66	0.63	0.65
31 Aug 2025	30 Sep 2025	31 Oct 2025	30 Nov 2025
0.63	0.60	0.62	0.60
31 Dec 2025	31 Jan 2026	28 Feb 2026	31 Mar 2026
0.60	0.60	0.53	0.59

Performance net of all fees and expenses

% Returns	Fund	Benchmark ¹	CPI Inflation ²
Cumulative:			
Since inception (1 July 2001)	528.2	495.6	255.6
Annualised:			
Since inception (1 July 2001)	7.7	7.5	5.3
Latest 10 years	7.2	6.7	4.6
Latest 5 years	7.2	6.7	4.9
Latest 3 years	8.4	7.8	3.9
Latest 2 years	8.2	7.6	3.1
Latest 1 year	7.6	7.0	3.0
Year-to-date (not annualised)	1.7	1.6	0.8
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

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 31 March 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	0.29	0.29
Fee for benchmark performance	0.25	0.25
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.00	0.00
VAT	0.04	0.04
Transaction costs (including VAT)	0.00	0.00
Total investment charge	0.29	0.29

Credit exposures as at 31 March 2026

	% of portfolio
Governments	39.3
Republic of South Africa	39.3
Banks⁶	58.7
Nedbank	20.5
Standard Bank	15.1
Investec	11.5
Absa	6.6
FirstRand	5.1
Corporates	2.0
Sanlam	1.6
Daimler Truck	0.4
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 March 2026

Asset class	Total
Bonds	5.8
Money market and cash	94.2
Total (%)	100.0

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The war-related damage to the Gulf’s oil and gas facilities is expected to disrupt global supply chains for several years. Dislocations are already emerging across supply chains. While the so-called paper market for oil, which involves the forward settlement of financial contracts, has seen Brent crude futures surge by more than 60% since the start of the war, oil prices have increased by more than 100% in some Middle Eastern physical markets. In turn, the impact on refined fuel prices (petrol and diesel) is being further amplified by refining and transportation costs, which have soared as key Middle Eastern refining capacity goes offline. Fuel rationing is being implemented in parts of Asia that rely heavily on the Middle East for refined fuel imports.

As a large importer of oil and owing to its reliance on the Gulf for more than 60% of its refined petrol and diesel imports, South Africa is in an increasingly vulnerable position the longer the war drags on. Unsurprisingly, the onset of the war has led to sharp drawdowns in South African assets, with the FTSE/JSE All Share Index down 10.5%, the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index down 6.8%, and the rand weakening by 6.3% against the US dollar. While the last two years have seen double-digit returns from South African assets, this war is eroding those tailwinds on multiple fronts. While higher gold and platinum group metal prices underpinned much of the equity market’s returns in 2025 and early 2026, these prices have since fallen significantly from their late-January peaks. As an industrial metal used in automotive parts, platinum prices tend to fall during recessions as industrial activity decreases.

Gold has historically provided an excellent hedge against war and inflation, but this time around, it is behaving very differently. In part, this reflects the fact that emerging market central banks, among the large buyers of gold

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This move in commodities not only detracts from South African mining shares but also erodes the government’s ability to collect corporate income tax going forward, which, in turn, is negative for South Africa’s bond pricing. Local bonds have also derated alongside a sharp spike in inflationary expectations. The market now prices for 100 basis points (bps) worth of rate hikes for the remainder of the year, sitting in stark contrast to the 50 to 75 bps worth of rate cuts that were being pencilled in before the US-Israeli war with Iran began, and as the South African Reserve Bank executed on its rates recalibration exercise under the revised 3% inflation target.

How and when this war ends, or whether the ceasefire holds, is unclear, but it remains a critical question for energy markets and the global economy in order to limit the inflationary and recessionary fallout that is already looming.

In the last quarter, the Fund’s annual effective yield (gross of fees) declined marginally from 7.59% to 7.49% (or 7.25% on a nominal yield basis, if one is looking to compare the yield with that of the Allan Gray Interest Fund). Prior to the war, the Fund was reinvesting cash at 7%, but the pricing of rate hikes saw opportunities to begin reinvesting cash at yields as high as 7.8%. That being said, the degree of any inflationary shock may nonetheless reduce the Fund’s returns *relative to inflation*, depending on the size of the shock.

Commentary contributed by Thalia Petousis

**Fund manager quarterly
commentary as at
31 March 2026**

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Fund mandate

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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.

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.

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Compliance with Regulation 28

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