Allan Gray Balanced Fund

Allan Gray

Fund managers: Duncan Artus, Rory Kutisker–Jacobson, Tim Acker (Most foreign assets are invested in Orbis funds) **Inception date:** 1 October 1999

28 February 2025

Fund description and summary of investment policy

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 unit trust that complies with retirement fund investment limits
- Typically have an investment horizon of more than three years

Fund information on 28 February 2025

| Fund size | R203.6bn |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of units | 593 602 946 |
| Price (net asset value per unit) | R160.18 |
| Class | А |

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 28 February 2025. From inception to 31 January 2013 the benchmark was the market value-weighted average return of the funds in both the Domestic Asset Allocation Medium Equity and Domestic Asset Allocation Variable Equity sectors of the previous ASISA Fund Classification Standard, excluding the Allan Gray Balanced Fund. Source: Morningstar.

- CPI inflation has been calculated based on the most recent rebased values from Stats SA, reflecting the data as at 31 January 2025 (source: IRESS).
- 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.
- The standard deviation of the Fund's monthly return. This is a measure of how much an investment's return varies from its average over time.
- 6. These are the highest or lowest consecutive 12-month returns since inception. This is a measure of how much the Fund and the benchmark returns have varied per rolling 12-month period. The Fund's highest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 30 April 2006 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 30 April 2006. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 30 April 2006. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 30 April 2006. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 30 April 2006. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 30 April 2006. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 28 February 2009. 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 1999) | 3227.3 | 1463.4 | 282.8 |
| Annualised: | | | |
| Since inception (1 October 1999) | 14.8 | 11.4 | 5.4 |
| Latest 10 years | 8.5 | 7.3 | 5.0 |
| Latest 5 years | 12.2 | 11.4 | 4.8 |
| Latest 3 years | 10.3 | 9.5 | 5.1 |
| Latest 2 years | 9.4 | 10.1 | 4.3 |
| Latest 1 year | 12.8 | 13.4 | 3.2 |
| Year-to-date (not annualised) | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| Risk measures (since inception) | | | |
| Maximum drawdown ³ | -25.4 | -23.3 | n/a |
| Percentage positive months ⁴ | 70.2 | 67.9 | n/a |
| Annualised monthly volatility ⁵ | 9.3 | 9.2 | n/a |
| Highest annual return ⁶ | 46.1 | 41.9 | n/a |
| Lowest annual return ⁶ | -14.2 | -16.7 | n/a |

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Meeting the Fund objective

The Fund has created wealth for its long-term investors. Since inception and over the latest 10- and five-year periods, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark. The Fund experiences periods of underperformance in pursuit of its objective of creating long-term wealth for investors, without taking on greater risk of loss than the average balanced fund.

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 2024 | 31 Dec 2024 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Cents per unit | 219.4385 | 172.6912 |

Annual management fee

Allan Gray charges a fee based on the net asset value of the Fund excluding the portion invested in Orbis funds. The fee rate is calculated daily by comparing the Fund's total performance over the last two years, to that of the benchmark.

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

For each percentage of two-year performance above or below the benchmark we add or deduct 0.1%, subject to the following limits:

Maximum fee: 1.50% p.a. excl. VAT Minimum fee: 0.50% p.a. excl. VAT

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

A portion of the Fund may be invested in Orbis funds. Orbis charges performance-based fees within these funds that are calculated based on each Orbis fund's performance relative to its own benchmark. 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 December 2024 (SA and Foreign) (updated guarterly)⁷

| Company | % of portfolio |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| British American Tobacco | 4.0 |
| Naspers & Prosus | 3.9 |
| AB InBev | 3.5 |
| Nedbank | 2.1 |
| Woolworths | 2.0 |
| Standard Bank | 1.9 |
| The Walt Disney Company | 1.8 |
| Glencore | 1.7 |
| Remgro | 1.6 |
| Mondi | 1.4 |
| Total (%) | 23.9 |

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

| TER and transaction costs breakdown for the 1- and 3-year period ending 31 December 2024 | 1yr % | 3yr % |
|--|-------|-------|
| Total expense ratio | 1.54 | 1.68 |
| Fee for benchmark performance | 1.02 | 1.02 |
| Performance fees | 0.35 | 0.47 |
| Other costs excluding transaction costs | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| VAT | 0.13 | 0.15 |
| Transaction costs (including VAT) | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| Total investment charge | 1.59 | 1.74 |

Asset allocation on 28 February 20257

| Asset class | Total | South Africa | Foreign |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| Net equities | 63.7 | 37.1 | 26.6 |
| Hedged equities | 8.6 | 2.9 | 5.6 |
| Property | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Commodity-linked | 3.2 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| Bonds | 16.3 | 11.3 | 5.1 |
| Money market and cash ⁸ | 7.4 | 8.7 | -1.3 |
| Total (%) | 100.0 | 62.7 | 37.3° |

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

8. Including currency hedges.

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.

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

| Minimum | 49.3% (February 2000) |
|---------|-----------------------|
| Average | 63.3% |
| Maximum | 72.9% (May 2021) |

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

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Allan Gray Balanced Fund

Fund manager quarterly

commentary as at

31 December 2024

28 February 2025

The Fund had a decent 2024 in absolute terms, but a poor one relative to peers. The Fund returned 10.4% in rands, well ahead of inflation of 2.9%, but behind the peer group average of $12.8\%^{1}$.

Overall, South Africa was a good place to invest in 2024. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index (ALSI) generated a return of 13.4%, while the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index returned 17.2%.

Those figures look less impressive on a global basis, with the MSCI World Index generating a return of 18.7% in US dollars and 20.6% in rands. Once again, the strong performance of global markets was overwhelmingly driven by US stocks, with the S&P 500 up 24.5% in US dollars and 28.5% in rands².

This relative "underperformance" of the JSE masks how incredibly strong some individual names on the local bourse have been, in particular domestically focused stocks:

- The clothing retailers have seen substantial gains. Including dividends, Truworths returned 48%, Pepkor 51%, The Foschini Group 57%, and Mr Price an eye-popping 95%.
- The banks all saw double-digit returns, with the star performers being Nedbank (up 41%) and Capitec (up 58%).
- Other financial services also saw strong gains, with Momentum up 45%, Discovery up 38% and OUTsurance up 64%.
- Food producers AVI and Tiger Brands saw gains of 46% and 51%, respectively, while recently listed Premier Group was up over 100%.
- Even the beleaguered food retailers had a good year, with Spar up 24% and Pick n Pay up 55%. The latter was buoyed by the listing of subsidiary Boxer Retail in the final guarter.

It is the relative underperformance of many of the multinationals listed on the JSE, and the major mining companies, that has dragged down the market's overall performance.

With the benefit of hindsight, one might now say that it is clear that coming into 2024, with loadshedding still present and election uncertainty looming, sentiment on SA-focused stocks was overly negative, and any positive surprise would see a resurgence in sentiment and share prices.

With the formation of the government of national unity (GNU) and loadshedding now seemingly in the rearview mirror, that is what has transpired, but was it obvious at the start of 2024?

In our March 2024 commentary, we highlighted that 2024 had above-average political risk: In addition to the South African national elections, a record percentage of the world's population headed to the polls. We cautioned that given the heightened uncertainty, we had not bet the portfolio on one or two scenarios prevailing. Rather, we had deliberately constructed a diversified portfolio for a wide range of outcomes.

Indeed, we have seen many changes in governments across the world and many surprises. Not least in South Africa, where the market has reacted extremely positively towards the election outcome and the formation of the GNU.

In this environment, we have underperformed. We have owned, and continue to own, a number of the companies noted above. However, in many instances, we have either not owned these shares, not owned them in enough quantity or, arguably, sold too soon. We have also been overweight a number of the underperforming multinationals.

It is not unusual for us to underperform a rising market. As valuation-driven investors, we anchor to our estimate of fair value, preferring to own undervalued and out-of-favour stocks, selling appreciating stocks as soon as they exceed our estimate of fair value. This often means we will sell a share well before it peaks.

Market sentiment is like a pendulum – it tends to swing from bouts of excessive pessimism to excessive optimism, with the long-term real value somewhere in the middle. At the start of 2024, for many domestic businesses, it did appear that the market was being overly pessimistic, and so we owned a number of these shares. However, as we end 2024 and begin 2025, it seems to us that sentiment is beginning to price excessive optimism into the forward-looking expectations for many domestic counters, and so we continue to reduce our exposure.

South Africa continues to be plagued by many structural challenges, not least of which is widespread municipal failure, chronic underinvestment in infrastructure and pervasive unemployment. The GNU has yet to be properly tested with the difficult decisions and inevitable trade-offs that lie ahead. Our public debt continues to grow, currently debt-to-GDP sits at approximately 75%, and we continue to run a deficit, with debt service costs alone forecast to exceed 20% of government revenue in 2025. In a country with a population north of 62 million, less than 1.9 million people contribute more than 75% of personal income tax.

We are not overly negative about the long-term prospects for South Africa, but we are highlighting that domestic investments are not without risks. For many local investments, we now question whether these risks are being adequately discounted in the prices one pays.

During the quarter, we sold down Absa and The Foschini Group and added to our positions in AB InBev and BHP. Offshore, our sister company, Orbis, continues to find greater value outside of the US than within it. We continue to have more than 35% of the Fund directly offshore and, on a look-through basis, more than 50% of the portfolio's exposure remains outside South Africa.

Commentary contributed by Rory Kutisker-Jacobson

Minimum disclosure document and quarterly general investors' report Issued: 11 March 2025

^{1.} The market value-weighted average return of funds in the South African – Multi Asset – High Equity category (excluding Allan Gray funds) 2. Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices

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Allan Gray Balanced Fund

28 February 2025

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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. 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 <u>frequently</u> <u>asked questions</u>, 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).

FTSE/JSE All Share Index, FTSE/JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted All Share Index and FTSE/JSE All Bond Index

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