

Fund description

The Fund invests in a mix of shares, bonds, property, commodities and cash. The Fund may buy assets outside the common monetary area (CMA) up to a maximum of 40% of the Fund. 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 40% 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 or a balanced fund.

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to provide a high degree of capital stability and to minimise the risk of loss over any two-year period, while producing long-term returns that are superior to bank deposits. The Fund's benchmark is the daily interest rate, as supplied by Standard Bank Namibia Limited, plus 2%.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

A major portion of the Fund is typically invested in money market instruments. We seek to deploy the Fund's cash by investing in shares when they can be bought at a significant 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 allocate a low weight to shares or partially hedge the Fund's stock market exposure in consideration of the Fund's capital preservation objectives. The Fund may also invest in bonds, property and commodities. The Fund's bond and money market investments are actively managed.

Suitable for those investors who

- Are risk-averse and require a high degree of capital stability
- Seek both above-inflation returns over the long term, and capital preservation over any two-year period
- Require some income but also some capital growth
- Wish to invest in a unit trust that complies with retirement fund investment limits

Minimum investment amounts

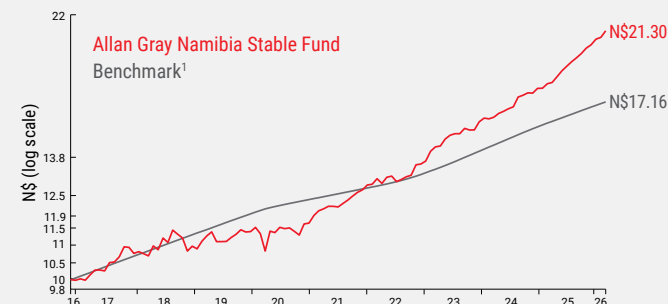
Minimum lump sum per investor account	N\$20 000
Additional lump sum	N\$500
Minimum debit order	N\$500

Fund information on 31 January 2026

Fund size	N\$545m
Price	N\$1 561.17
Number of share holdings	43
Class	A

Performance (N\$) net of all fees and expenses

Value of N\$10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



- The daily interest rate, as supplied by Standard Bank Namibia Limited, plus 2%. Performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 January 2026.
- Maximum percentage decline over any period calculated from monthly returns. The maximum drawdown occurred from 31 January 2020 to 31 March 2020. 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 31 January 2026 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 30 June 2024. 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 August 2021. All rolling 12-month figures for the Fund and the benchmark are available from our Client Service Centre on request.

% Returns	Fund	Benchmark ¹
Cumulative:		
Since inception (5 December 2016)	113.0	71.6
Annualised:		
Since inception (5 December 2016)	8.6	6.1
Latest 5 years	11.9	6.1
Latest 3 years	13.0	7.2
Latest 2 years	14.3	7.1
Latest 1 year	17.5	6.6
Year-to-date (not annualised)	2.0	0.5
Risk measures (since inception)		
Maximum drawdown ²	-6.9	n/a
Percentage positive months ³	74.5	100.0
Annualised monthly volatility ⁴	5.3	0.4
Highest annual return ⁵	17.5	7.8
Lowest annual return ⁵	-4.5	3.6

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 quarterly.	31 Mar 2025	30 Jun 2025	30 Sep 2025	31 Dec 2025
Cents per unit	1392.6535	1531.2045	1502.5599	1292.4928

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. If the Fund's return over two years is equal to or less than 0%, Allan Gray will not charge a fee.

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

For each percentage of two-year performance above or below the benchmark we add or deduct 0.10%, subject to the following limits:

Maximum fee: 1.50% p.a.*

Minimum fee: 0.50% p.a.*

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.

*Management fees charged for the management of unit trust portfolios do not attract VAT.

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 actual expenses incurred by a 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 as at 31 December 2025 (CMA and Foreign) (updated quarterly)

Company	% of portfolio
AngloGold Ashanti	2.5
AB InBev	2.3
British American Tobacco	1.8
Gold Fields	1.5
FirstRand Namibia	1.1
Standard Bank Group	1.1
Woolworths	1.0
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	1.0
Remgro	1.0
Richemont	0.9
Total (%)	14.1

Top credit exposures on 31 December 2025 (updated quarterly)⁶

Issuer	% of portfolio
Republic of Namibia	35.1
Standard Bank	3.9
FirstRand Namibia	2.3
United States Treasury	2.1
FirstRand	2.0
Standard Bank Namibia	2.0
Bank Windhoek	1.2
Total (%)	48.6

Asset allocation on 31 January 2026

Asset class	Total	Namibia ⁷	South Africa	Africa ex-SA and Namibia	Foreign ex-Africa
Net equities	28.0	5.3	9.4	0.4	12.9
Hedged equities	13.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	8.3
Property	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6
Commodity-linked	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Bonds	45.4	33.0	6.0	1.2	5.2
Money market and cash ⁸	9.0	6.3	0.7	0.2	1.7
Total (%)	100.0	47.3	21.4	1.9	29.3

6. All credit exposure 1% or more of portfolio.

7. 3.1% invested in companies incorporated outside Namibia but listed on the NSX. Including dual-listed commodity-linked ETFs, total exposure to dual-listed instruments is 5.5%

8. Includes the impact of any currency hedging.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs for periods ending 31 December 2025 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	1.76	1.74
Fee for benchmark performance	1.03	1.03
Performance fees	0.66	0.62
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.08	0.09
Transaction costs	0.06	0.05
Total investment charge	1.82	1.80

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

Faced with the prospect of “Liberation Day” tariffs, multiple armed conflicts around the world, burgeoning government debt burdens and continued middling growth among the major economies outside of the United States, investors may be forgiven for approaching the markets in 2025 with apprehension. All told, though, 2025 will go down as another respectable year in terms of investment returns. And in particular, for investors in South African assets, it will be remembered as being more than just respectable.

The FTSE/JSE All Share Index (ALSI) delivered a remarkable return of 42% in 2025, its highest annual return since the mid-2000s. This placed it among the best-performing stock markets globally in a year in which emerging markets dominated the leaderboard. To put this return into context, the ALSI has delivered an average annual return of 16% since 2019.

Central to this outperformance was the gold rally. The price of the metal surged 65% over the year to an all-time high, with 12% of that gain generated in the final quarter of the year alone. Heightened fiscal and inflation worries, geopolitical concerns and a White House advocating for ever-looser monetary policy form a heady mix for gold bugs. While buying from central banks remains an important underpin, more recently it has been investor demand, in the form of gold-backed exchange-traded funds, that has driven the price higher as the debasement trade gathers pace. The only time gold delivered stronger returns was in 1979, during a period marked by widespread inflation concerns.

The “lesser” precious metals in the basket were the major winners in 2025, with the prices of silver and platinum more than doubling, while palladium delivered an impressive gain of about 80%. On the back of these moves, precious metal producers listed on the JSE delivered returns ranging from 125% to 305% for the year. In previous commentaries, we have highlighted the increasingly concentrated nature of the South African index. Gold and platinum miners now account for 26% of its weight compared to 10% at the start of 2025. The return profile from this sector is highly erratic and poses a headwind to future gains at the index level if metal prices were to cool.

Similarly, the South African bond market continued its rally with the FTSE/JSE All Bond Index (ALBI) adding 9% in the last quarter of the year, bringing the annual return to 24%. This performance builds on strong 2024 returns, taking the two-year annualised return to an impressive 21%. While South African

government bonds have closely tracked emerging market credit spreads, which are near all-time lows, there are also local factors at play. Key measures outlined in November’s Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement found favour with investors. These include reducing the inflation target to 3%, utilising additional Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account (GFECRA) proceeds to bolster the fiscus and cutting weekly bond auction levels. In addition to these measures, interest rate cuts from the South African Reserve Bank provided further support. The yield on the benchmark 10-year bond has returned to levels last seen in the early 2010s, a period when the nation’s finances were far healthier, highlighting the market’s bullish outlook.

Our local assets also performed strongly in 2025 with the FTSE/NSX Local Index returning 28% and the IJG All Bond Index returning 17%. The strength in local bonds was primarily driven by the strong rally in South African bonds, which our local bonds benchmark off of. Despite the strong performance, Namibian bonds still underperformed South African bonds in 2025, as concerns around the uncertain fiscal trajectory and record high government borrowing requirement weighed on spreads. Local equity performance was mostly driven by companies reporting higher earnings and paying out healthy dividends as opposed to investors driving up valuations. Despite the strong run in local assets, valuations remain compelling for both equities and bonds. We believe the low valuation limits downside risks and offers material upside potential optionality in case any commercially viable oil projects emerge, or the economy improves materially. In our view, this presents a favourable risk-reward proposition.

At the end of 2025, 30% of the Fund was invested in direct offshore assets. While the stronger rand and Namibian dollar created a headwind during the year, the underlying Orbis funds delivered strong performance on both an absolute and relative basis.

The Fund returned 16.7% for the year, outperforming its benchmark by 10.0%. With many asset prices at or near multi-year highs in South Africa and abroad, the prospect of future market returns remaining elevated looks less clear. Given the Fund’s emphasis on capital stability, current valuation levels are an important factor in deciding the overall asset allocation.

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 31 December 2025

Commentary contributed by Sean Munsie and Tuyeni Akwenye

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Management Company

Allan Gray Namibia Unit Trust Management Company is an approved management company in terms of the Unit Trusts Control Act 54 of 1981 as amended, and is incorporated and registered under the laws of Namibia and supervised by the Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority (NAMFISA). The trustee and custodian is Standard Bank Namibia.

Performance

Unit trusts 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. Where annualised performance is mentioned, this refers to the average return per year over the period.

Unit price

Unit trust prices are calculated daily on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the portfolio, including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions from the portfolio, divided by the number of units in issue.

Redemptions

Allan Gray Namibia Unit Trust Management Company will repurchase any number of units offered to it on the basis of prices calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Unit Trusts Control Act 54 of 1981 as amended and on the terms and conditions set forth in the trust deed.

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) and other expenses like audit and trustee fees. Transaction costs (including brokerage, securities transfer tax, Share Transactions Totally Electronic (STRATE) and investor protection levies where applicable) 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 13

The Fund is managed to comply with Regulation 13 of the Pension Funds Act 24 of 1956. Exposures in excess of the limits prescribed in Regulation 13 shall be dealt with in accordance with Regulations. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the Fund does not hold Unlisted Investments in accordance with Regulation 13(5) and the Management Company does not monitor compliance by retirement funds with section 19(4) of the Pension Funds Act.

FTSE/JSE Indices

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MSCI Index

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