Melville Douglas Focused Quarterly Commentary

/ Q3 2025

Resilient Growth Drives Financial Markets Higher

Bernard Drotschie
/ Chief Investment Officer

Global financial markets continued their upward trajectory in the third quarter of 2025, buoyed by resilient economic growth despite a backdrop of geopolitical tensions, policy uncertainty, and lingering trade disputes. This resilience has surprised many market participants and analysts, particularly given the complex interplay of macroeconomic headwinds and structural shifts in global trade and technology.

The strength of the global economy is increasingly underpinned by coordinated monetary and fiscal support across major economies. The United States, Germany, and China have all adopted more accommodative stances, with central banks easing financial conditions and governments deploying targeted fiscal measures to stimulate demand and investment. These actions have helped mitigate the impact of elevated tariffs and geopolitical friction, while also supporting consumer and business confidence.

A weaker US dollar, coupled with upward earnings revisions and attractive valuations, has driven strong performance across emerging markets this year, outpacing returns in developed markets

GLOBAL EQUITIES VS GLOBAL BONDS

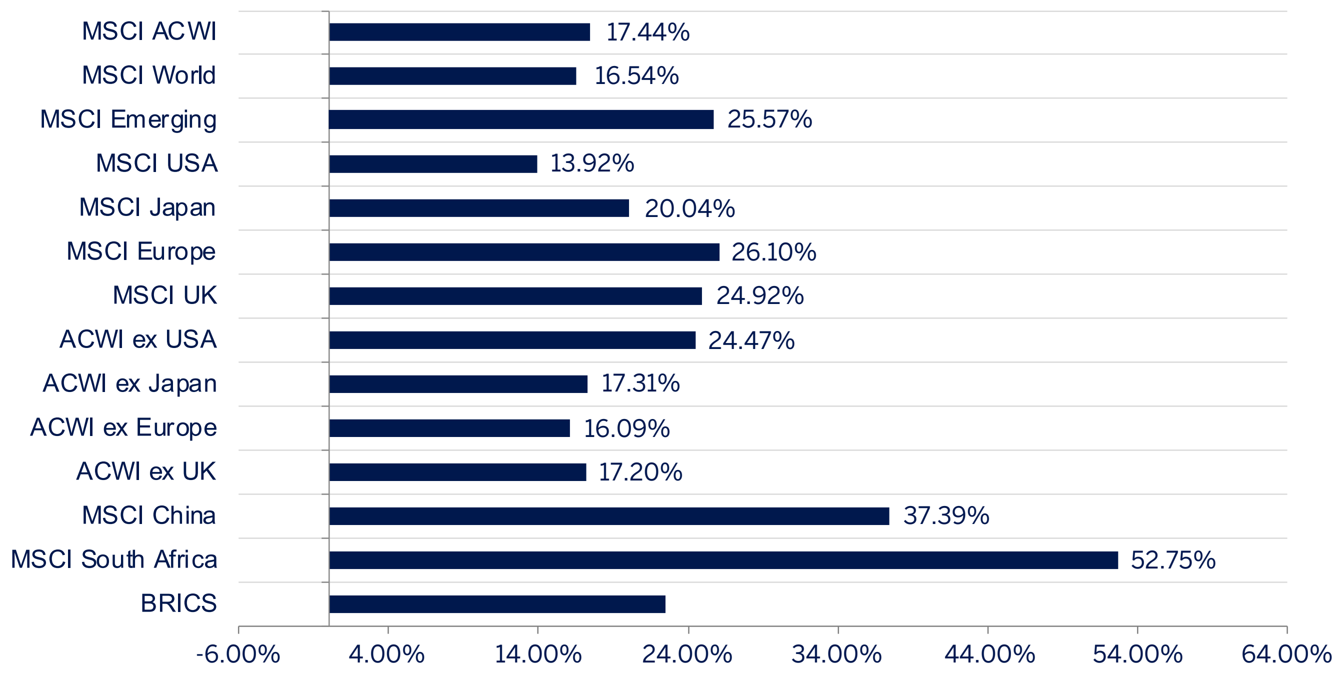
FTSE WGBI (USD) - Total return
Global Bonds

MSCI AC World (SR) (USD) - Total return
Global Equities

Source: FactSet

Equity markets have responded positively, with major indices reaching new highs. A weaker US dollar, coupled with upward earnings revisions and attractive valuations, has driven strong performance across emerging markets this year, outpacing returns in developed markets. Credit markets have also rallied, with spreads narrowing to levels not seen since the pre-pandemic era. This tightening reflects both improved investor sentiment and stronger corporate fundamentals. Household and corporate balance sheets remain robust, supported by rising asset prices, falling debt servicing costs, and improved liquidity conditions. These buffers have helped insulate the real economy from elevated levels of policy volatility.

MSCI REGIONS - YEAR TO DATE (USD)



Source: FactSet

While the full impact of elevated tariffs is still unfolding, recent developments have helped reduce downside risks. The US administration's willingness to re-engage in trade negotiations with China has opened the door to a potential reduction in effective import costs. This would be a welcome relief for US consumers and importers, who have faced rising prices and supply chain disruptions. For now, corporates are absorbing much of the cost pressure, which is compressing margins and dampening near-term inflation. However, a weaker dollar and lower corporate tax rates are providing partial offsets, helping to preserve profitability and competitiveness.

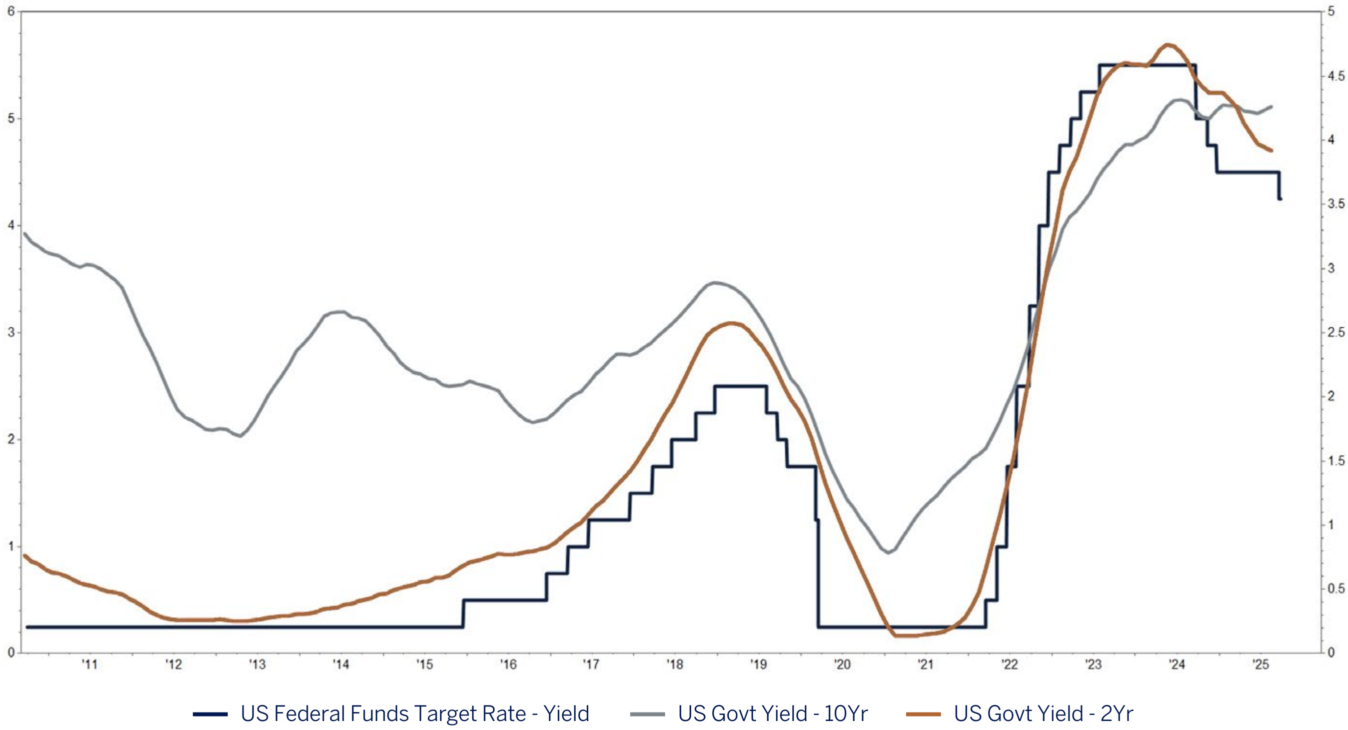
Looking ahead, we expect several key drivers to support a continued rebound in 2026. These include the broadening investment cycle in artificial intelligence (AI) and automation, solid capital expenditure activity across sectors, easier monetary policy, and strong household and corporate balance sheets. Together, these factors create a constructive environment for risk assets. As a result, we have adjusted our portfolio positioning by moving global equities to a neutral allocation, while fixed income in Sterling denominated portfolios has been increased to overweight. This reflects the attractive inflation-adjusted yields available.

The Fed's First Rate Cut in 2025 and the Implications for US Bond Yields

In a notable shift, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) implemented its first interest rate cut of the year in September, citing signs of labour market weakness and broader economic uncertainty. While some observers have speculated that political considerations may have influenced the timing of the cut, the Fed's official rationale remains focused on its dual mandate of price stability and maximum employment.

FED FUND RATE VS US 10YR AND 2YR T/B (moving average)

Cash and Fixed Income have become viable alternatives



Source: FactSet

The Fed's dot plot now suggests two additional rate cuts before year-end, implying a short-term easing cycle. However, expectations for further cuts taper off significantly beyond this point, with the terminal rate projected to settle around 3%. This suggests that the Fed is attempting to balance near-term support with longer-term prudence, particularly given the risks posed by elevated, albeit temporary, inflationary pressures from higher import tariffs.

Importantly, the current environment is not one in which medium-to-long-term US Treasury yields should be falling sharply. Inflation remains above target and could rise further due to tariff-related pressures and supply chain disruptions. Meanwhile, the economy shows no signs of recession, and fiscal deficits and debt levels continue to pose structural risks. In this context, the traditional relationship between interest rate cuts and falling bond yields may not hold.

Historically, interest rate movements have had a meaningful impact on bond yields primarily during periods of either excessive economic weakness or strength, accompanied by stable inflation. Today's environment is markedly different as inflation is elevated and potentially rising, growth remains solid, and fiscal imbalances are significant. Moreover, the Fed's credibility and independence are being tested, which could affect market expectations and risk premia.

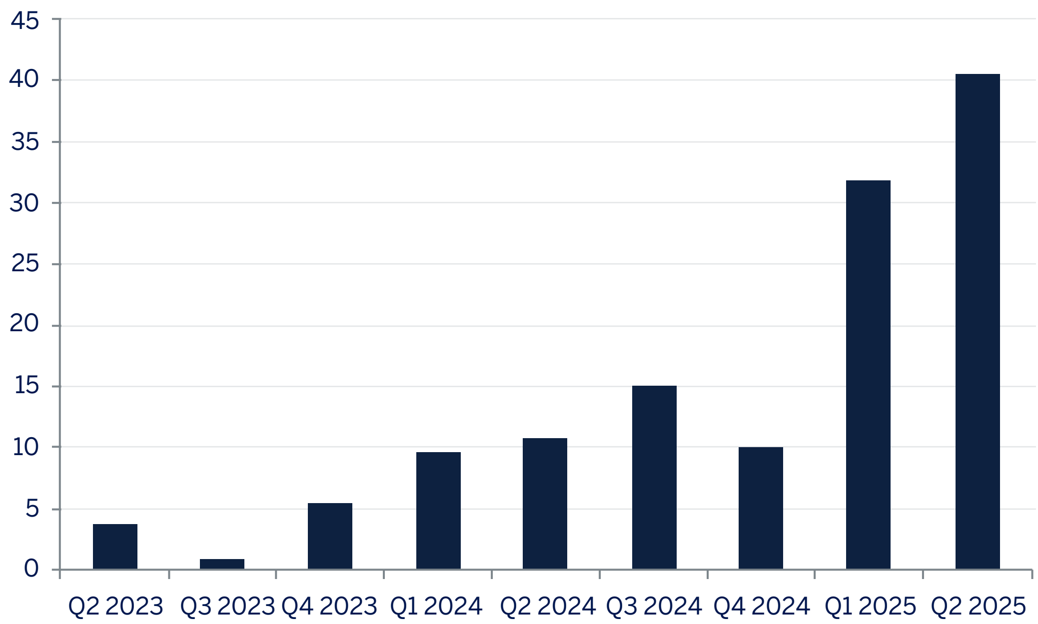
Therefore, we maintain a neutral stance on US Treasuries. While short-term yields may respond to Fed policy, we believe that medium to long-term yields will remain elevated due to inflationary pressures and fiscal concerns. We would reconsider this position only if inflation and hard economic data begin to show signs of material deterioration, such as a sharp decline in consumer spending, business investment, or employment.

One of the more interesting developments in 2025 has been the divergence between strong capital investment and weak labour market performance

Labour Market Weakness Amid Strong Investment

One of the more interesting developments in 2025 has been the divergence between strong capital investment and weak labour market performance. While businesses have ramped up spending on technology, infrastructure, and automation, job growth in developed markets has slowed to a crawl. This disconnect raises important questions about the sustainability of the current recovery and the evolving nature of economic growth.

AI INVESTMENT CONTRIBUTION TO ANNUAL US GDP GROWTH, %

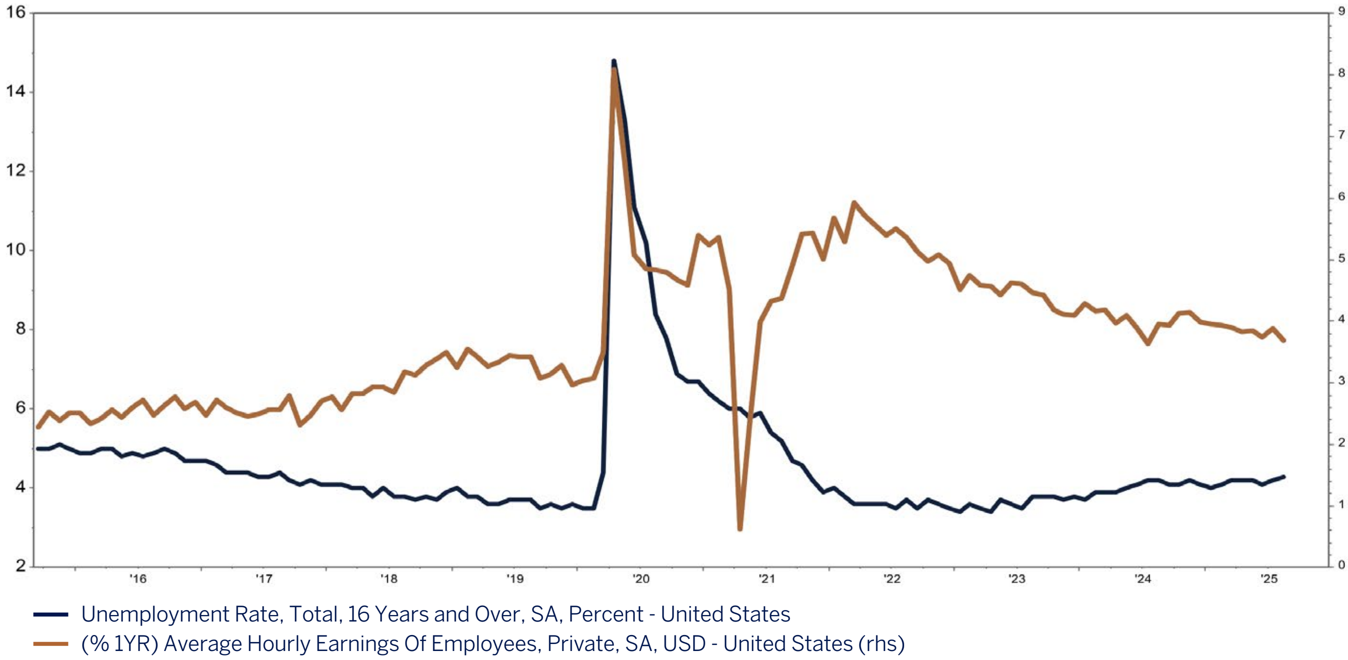


Source: DataStream, Rothschild and Co Redburn

We believe there are two plausible interpretations of recent business behaviour. The optimistic view suggests that strong investment and weak hiring reflect successful technological integration and a response to declining labour supply. In this scenario, businesses are leveraging automation and AI to boost productivity, reduce reliance on labour, and adapt to demographic shifts. Tight labour markets and rising wages are encouraging firms to invest in capital rather than expand headcount. If productivity gains are sustained, this could support a jobless recovery, with stable wage growth and healthy corporate margins.

Alternatively, the trend may reflect growing business conservatism amid policy uncertainty, particularly from the US administration, and experimentation with AI-driven productivity enhancements. This cautious stance, combined with stagnating real wage growth, could lead to further weakening in labour income. In such a scenario, reduced household earnings may trigger job shedding and a broader pullback in demand. A negative feedback loop could emerge, where business caution and declining consumer confidence reinforce each other, ultimately undermining economic momentum.

US UNEMPLOYMENT RATE & HOURLY EARNINGS (%)



Source: FactSet

While it remains too early to determine which path will prevail, the slowdown in job creation is a critical development that warrants close monitoring — both by market participants and policymakers, including the Federal Reserve. Although households have benefited from substantial wealth gains in recent years, driven by rising home and equity prices, these gains may not be sufficient to sustain current consumption levels in the absence of continued job growth. With savings rates already declining to support spending, future consumption will hinge on confidence in income prospects. Without renewed job creation, that confidence may erode, potentially triggering a broader slowdown in consumer demand and broader economic activity.

South Africa

South African Financial Markets Surge Amid Soaring Metal Prices

"It was the best of times; it was the worst of times." This paradox, from Charles Dickens's novel A Tale of Two Cities, aptly captures the growing disconnect between the year-to-date performance of the JSE and the underlying realities of the South African economy.

An increase in Gold and Precious Group Metal prices have been the key drivers behind a very strong return this year across both equities, fixed income and the Rand this year.

SA ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE TOTAL RETURN, YEAR-TO-DATE

Source: FactSet

The JSE All Share Index has delivered exceptional returns during the first 9 months of 2025, climbing 31.7%, outpacing the MSCI AC World, which recorded an increase of 8.3% in Rand terms, this despite external headwinds of the 30% tariff imposed by the United States on certain SA exports during the quarter. However, this market exuberance stands in stark contrast to the challenges facing SA Inc., where GDP growth remains subdued despite rising 0.8% quarter-on-quarter in the second half of the year. A closer examination of the JSE rally reveals that it has been largely driven by non-SA Inc factors. Firstly, the cyclical strength in commodities with notable gains in precious metals.

PLATINUM, PALLADIUM, RHODIUM AND GOLD

Source: FactSet

Gold surged by c.46%, fuelled by safe-haven demand, renewed investor inflows via ETFs amid a broader trend of diversification from US assets, a weaker US dollar, driven by expansive fiscal policy and monetary easing and heightened global policy uncertainty. Platinum reached an all-time high of $1,620/oz (c.80%), underpinned by expectations of a sustained market deficit for the third consecutive year; and secondly, robust performance in technology counters such as Naspers and Prosus. Meanwhile, the banking sector, often viewed as a bellwether for domestic sentiment, posted a modest gain of 0.9%, underscoring the disconnect between equity market performance and the real economy. The table below illustrates the concentration of returns in 2025, with SA Inc. stocks contributing just 3% of the 31% total return generated by South African listed equities — underscoring the dominance of offshore and resource-linked counters in driving market performance.

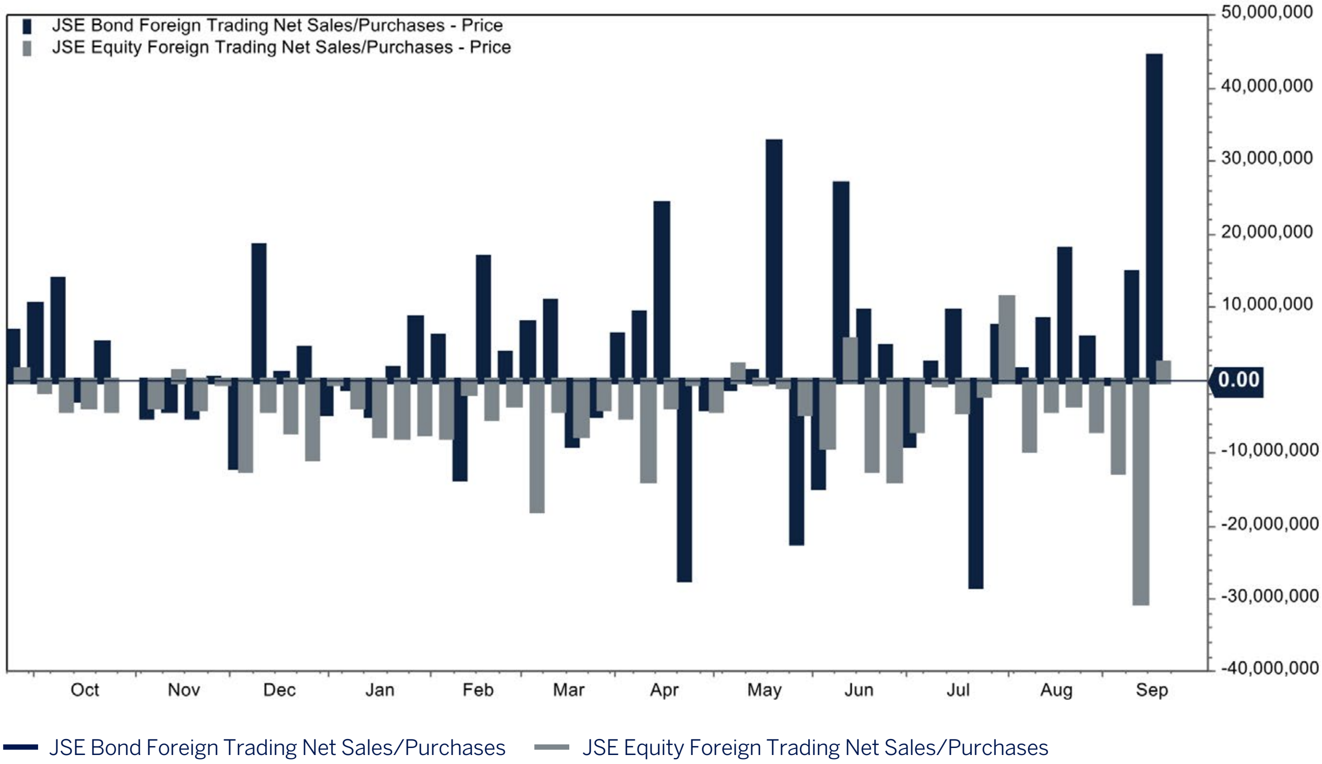
	Return Contribution	% Contribution
Gold	16%	51%
PGM	4%	14%
Naspers & Prosus	6%	18%
Telco's	3%	8%
SA Inc.	3%	9%
JSE All Share Index	**31%**	**100%**

The Rand demonstrated notable resilience reaching a 10-month high of 17.24 to the US Dollar in September, its strongest level since July 2024. This appreciation was largely driven by Dollar weakness and investors' increased appetite for risk assets. Oil steadied to $66 a barrel at quarter end. This was despite geopolitical tensions, including calls from US President Donald Trump for European nations to halt purchases of Russian oil and the possibility that OPEC+ may fast-track the next round of supply hikes.

South African government bonds have recorded impressive gains of 14.0% year-to-date, supported by attractive real yields and growing foreign interest. The Rand also demonstrated notable resilience, reaching a 10-month high of 17.24 against the US dollar in September — its strongest level since July 2024. This appreciation was largely driven by dollar weakness and a renewed appetite for risk assets globally.

Despite continued foreign selling in South African equities, the bond market has benefited from expectations of a lower inflation target and a favorable interest rate environment, drawing investors toward the country's sovereign debt.

JSE BOND FOREIGN TRADING NET SALES/PURCHASES WEEKLY



Source: FactSet

In this quarterly update, Kgosi Rahube (Senior Analyst) outlines why we remain constructive on South Africa's growth trajectory, which we believe will be anchored by a sustained recovery in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF). This investment-led growth is expected to lay the foundation for enhanced service delivery, a critical enabler of higher productive growth, lower inflation, and ultimately, reduced unemployment.

SA Infrastructure: From Hesitation to Action – A Call for Readiness

Kgosi Rahube
/ Industrials Analyst

Infrastructure investment in South Africa is no longer a question of if, but when. While the exact timing remains uncertain, the groundwork is being laid for a significant ramp-up. Key initiatives like the National Transmission Development Programme (NTDP), Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), and ongoing sector reforms are setting the stage for infrastructure to become a central pillar of economic recovery.

President Ramaphosa has announced that public infrastructure investment will exceed R1 trillion over the next three years, making it the fastest-growing item in the national budget. This signals a clear shift toward infrastructure-led growth.

A major driver behind this momentum is Operation Vulindlela, a joint initiative by the Presidency and National Treasury. With over 90% of its first-phase reforms completed or progressing well, the program is helping unlock bottlenecks in electricity, logistics, water infrastructure, and visa systems. The second phase introduces new priorities: building dynamic cities, harnessing digital infrastructure, and strengthening local government to improve service delivery.

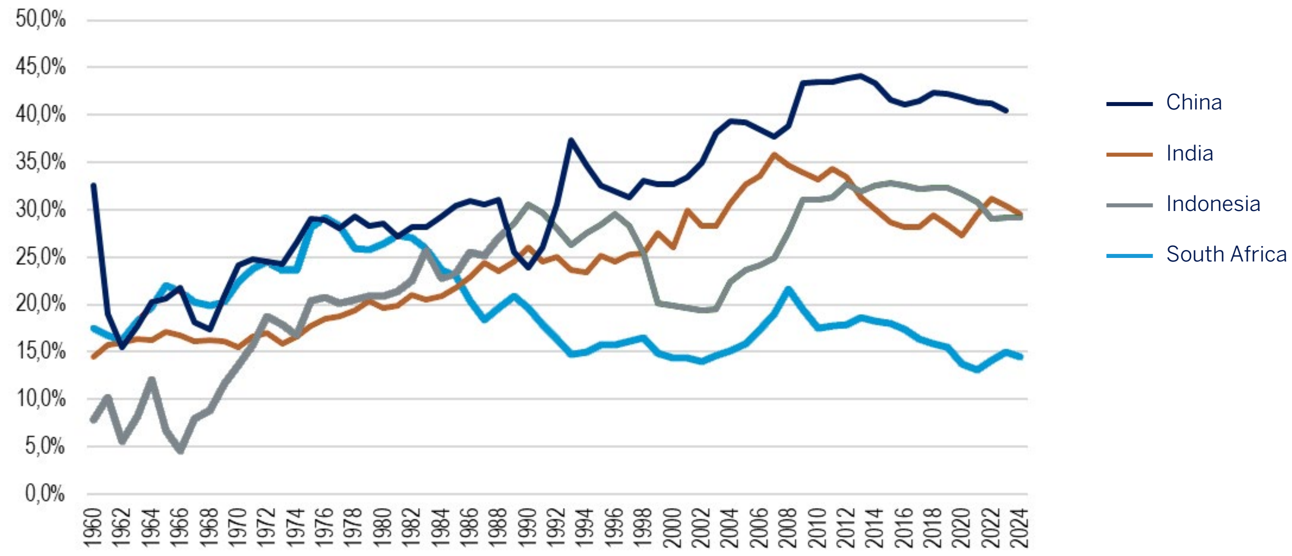
Source: National Treasury

According to the Bureau of Economic Research, full implementation of these reforms could lift South Africa's real GDP growth by 1.5 percentage points by 2029, taking it to 3.5% compared to a baseline of 2%.

Why Infrastructure Matters

A key metric to watch is Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), a measure of investment in physical assets like roads, railways, machinery, and buildings. GFCF is closely linked to long-term economic growth. Unfortunately, South Africa's GFCF as a percentage of GDP has been stuck around 14 – 15%, far below the 20 – 40% seen in peer countries. This decline from 30% in 1976 to 15% in 2024 reflects slower investment by both public and private sectors.

GFCF AS A % OF PDP (SA VS PEERS)



Source: FactSet

The South African government has reiterated its commitment to infrastructure-led growth. President Cyril Ramaphosa recently announced a R1 trillion infrastructure investment plan over the next three years. This signals a strategic shift to use infrastructure as a foundation for: 1) economic development, 2) job creation, and 3) improved service delivery.

The government's R1 trillion plan targets four key sectors:

- **Energy:** Expanding renewable capacity and upgrading the grid
- **Transport & Logistics:** Improving rail, road, and ports
- **Water & Sanitation:** Reducing backlogs and improving access
- **Digital Infrastructure:** Enhancing broadband and connectivity

Energy, Water & Sanitation, and Transport & Logistics are set to absorb 75% of the planned infrastructure spend, highlighting the strategic importance of these sectors. At the same time, South Africa is actively promoting Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), with successful projects like the REIPPPP and Gautrain demonstrating how collaboration can stimulate local economies and generate employment.

To further unlock private sector participation, regulatory reforms are underway, particularly in transmission, ports, railways, and water systems, aimed at creating a more attractive and enabling environment for investment.

Final Thoughts

South Africa has a real opportunity to boost its long-term growth if reforms are implemented and capital is mobilised effectively. Large-scale infrastructure projects in energy, water, and logistics could be game-changers.

In short, the infrastructure story is shifting from hesitation to action. The reforms are real. The investment is coming. And the opportunities are substantial.

SARB Signals Shift Toward Lower Inflation Target

In its July meeting, the monetary policy committee (MPC) of the central bank cut policy rates by a further 25 basis points to 7,0%. Whilst the interest rate market had priced the possibility of an interest rate cut, what came as a surprise was the announcement following the decision. The Governor of the central bank, Mr Lesetja Kganyago, announced that going forward the MPC will anchor its long-term inflation expectations at 3,0%, the floor of the current inflation target band (3,0% - 6,0%). This is a 150-basis point downward revision to, up until then, the existing 4,5% anchor. This was the clearest signal that the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) favours a low inflation target.

Mzimasi Mabece
/ Head of Fixed Income

Mr Godongwana, the minister of finance, was not particularly pleased by this announcement by the Governor, as it is the prerogative of the National Treasury to announce monetary policy shifts and the responsibility of the central bank to implement. To the SARB's defence, the Governor, did not announce a policy shift but rather expressed the central bank's preference on where to anchor long term inflation expectations within the current inflation target band. National Treasury is, in principle, not averse to lowering the inflation target but the minister is of the view that wide consultation and buy in from all stake holders is required before a policy shift announcement is made. It is therefore not a question of if but when the inflation target will be lowered in South Africa and given the SARB's preference that target will be 3,0%. Whether that target will be a point or range is not of particular significance.

SA INFLATION: HEADLINE AND CORE

Source: FactSet

The current benign and low inflation environment offers the central bank a perfect opportunity to lower its inflation target. Whilst inflation has rerated from the low of 2,8% y/y it printed in October 2024, at current levels of 3,3% y/y, it is still low and the outlook very much benign. In its September meeting, despite this benign inflation outlook and the US Fed having cut rates by 25 basis points for the first time this year, the MPC decided to keep rates on hold. After a cumulative 125 basis points cut, the SARB can afford to pause and allow the effects of these cuts to filter through the economy. Secondly and most importantly, with the intended lowering of the inflation target and to anchor inflation at the new target, interest rates will have to remain elevated for a little longer.

Conclusion

The global economic narrative has evolved meaningfully over the past quarter. While trade-related headwinds persist, they are no longer expected to generate sustained weakness. Economic growth has proven to be more resilient than anticipated, and policy support from central banks and governments is expected to provide the necessary impetus to sustain this momentum over the medium term.

We acknowledge that global equity valuations are elevated relative to historical norms. However, we do not view this as irrational. The structural premium associated with high-return technology stocks and the evolving composition of major indices justify a reassessment of traditional valuation metrics.

OUTPERFORMANCE OF MAGNIFICENT 7 UNDERPINNED BY STRONG EPS GROWTH

Source: Baird Securities

As of Q3 2025, the ten largest stocks globally account for 24% of the MSCI World Index—up from less than 10% in early 2018. Seven of these ten are technology firms, with the remainder comprising Tesla, JPMorgan Chase, and Berkshire Hathaway. These companies have delivered exceptional performance, contributing over 47 percentage points to the MSCI World Index's 125-point gain over the past 7 and a half years.

This growing concentration reflects both the dominance of technology in the modern economy and the increasing importance of scale, data, and network effects. While elevated valuations may signal fragility, we believe that mean reversion is more likely to be triggered by macroeconomic weakness than by valuations alone. As such, our investment strategy remains focused on identifying resilient sectors and companies with strong fundamentals, while maintaining flexibility to adjust positioning should economic conditions deteriorate.

South Africa's economy continues to be shaped by global dynamics, but recent developments offer a cautiously optimistic view of its domestic prospects. A resilient global backdrop, strong export commodity prices, and a supportive monetary environment are expected to provide medium-term support to the local economy.

While South Africa remains exposed to international trends, there are signs of a meaningful shift underway. Structural reforms, particularly those focused on infrastructure are gaining traction, and combined with increased private sector involvement and oversight from the Government of National Unity (GNU), the country is laying the foundation for a more sustainable growth path. At the heart of this shift is a renewed focus on structural reforms, particularly in infrastructure development. These reforms, supported by increased private sector participation and stronger oversight from the newly formed Government of National Unity (GNU), offer a real opportunity to reshape South Africa's economic path.

Infrastructure investment is especially promising, given its multiplier effect, stimulating job creation, boosting productivity, and attracting capital. The GNU's involvement adds credibility and may help ensure reforms are implemented with greater transparency and efficiency.

However, South Africa can no longer rely on external support mechanisms like preferential trade agreements or foreign aid to drive growth. The country must now focus on self-sustaining strategies, with structural reform playing a central role. While monetary policy remains important, it won't be enough on its own to shift the broader economic outlook. In the short term, challenges remain. Businesses may need to adjust to new tariff structures and explore alternative markets, especially in export-driven sectors. This transition could bring uncertainty—but there are positives too. Interest rates are trending lower, offering relief to consumers and businesses, and supporting financial markets.

From a market perspective, many risks appear priced in. Government bonds remain attractive with yields above 9%, significantly higher than inflation, and SA Inc. equities offer dividend yields above 5%. For long-term investors, current valuations continue to present attractive opportunities.

SA 10Y BOND YIELD AND JSE ALSI PRICE-TO-EARNINGS (NTM)

Source: FactSet

In summary, we remain cautiously optimistic. The global economy is navigating a complex transition, marked by technological disruption, policy shifts, and geopolitical realignment. While risks remain, the underlying fundamentals are supportive of continued growth and asset price appreciation. Our portfolios are positioned to capture these opportunities while remaining vigilant to emerging risks.

Investment performance

As mentioned in the mid-year review, our Offshore Focused equity and multi-asset portfolios have underperformed both benchmark and peers this year, and over the last 12 months. This underperformance is almost entirely down to our Global Equity allocation, where our distinct quality/large cap growth style has faced some tough headwinds – US underperforming, and more cyclical, value stocks being more in favour – and our stock selection has suffered, particularly within our healthcare allocation. Conversely, fixed income weightings have continued to perform well.

Periods of underperformance are not unusual as active portfolio management requires a portfolio to be different to the benchmark in order to outperform and when there are style shifts (e.g. growth to value) or when stock calls do not pan out as expected (i.e. the unexpected will happen) a bout of underperformance will prevail. The key to achieving long-term results is to stay true to the underlying investment philosophy whilst taking action where facts have changed. There have been more changes than usual to our global equity positions; we have increased exposure to AI-related stocks by increasing portfolio weightings to AI-chip designer Nvidia and by introducing Broadcom and Apple to client portfolios where appropriate. Recent corporate results have confirmed that businesses remain committed to AI-related capital expenditure to drive efficiencies. We have also increased exposure to Europe. The region has long had a valuation discount relative to the US, but previously there was no catalyst. What has changed is the increased scope and willingness for fiscal stimulus, particularly in Germany, alongside the European Central Bank cutting rates. We have lowered weightings to healthcare, as the sectors long held safe-haven status has eroded as a result of heightened policy and regulatory intervention from the Trump Administration.

Global Portfolios Asset Allocation

Global Equity – Neutral

- Earnings revisions have turned positive after the downward revisions earlier this year. Earnings growth is projected to regain momentum and broaden across sectors in 2026 and 2027.
- Earnings recovery is expected to be driven by favourable base effects, lower interest rates, and continued fiscal support.
- Monetary policy is set to become supportive, with interest rates likely to ease further during the rest of the year.
- Trade negotiations between the US and other global partners have taken a more constructive turn. While the full impact of tariffs has yet to materialise, we believe any disruptions will likely be temporary and partially offset by a weaker dollar.
- While valuations remain elevated, they may not fully reflect the structural premium justified by high-return technology stocks.
- Historically, valuations tend to contract during recessions rather than expansions.

Sector views

Consumer Discretionary	Underweight
Consumer Staples	Underweight
Energy	Underweight
Financials	Overweight
Healthcare	Underweight
Industrials	Underweight

Information Technology	Overweight
Materials	Underweight
Communications Services	Overweight
Utilities	Underweight
Real Estate	Underweight

Global Fixed Income / USD Mandates **– Neutral**

- The Fed implemented a 25-basis point cut in September for the first time this year, with more to follow.
- With inflation still above target and no signs of recession, we believe US Treasury yields will remain elevated.
- Fiscal deficits and rising debt levels add further pressure.
- We maintain a neutral stance on US fixed income and would only reconsider if inflation or economic data deteriorate materially.

Global Fixed Income / GBP Mandates **– Overweight**

- The Bank of England (BoE) sanctioned its third rate cut this year with a 25-basis point easing in August, a continuation of its "gradual and careful" approach to monetary easing given stubbornly high inflation.
- In the UK we are more confident that yields at current levels are over-extended and represent attractive medium to long term value.
- Long term borrowing costs in the UK are close to 30-year highs and hampering the government's ability to balance the books. In an effort to lower yields (and hence government costs) the BoE are slowing the pace at which it is reducing its bond holdings (QT) whilst looking to also reduce sales of longer-dated debt.
- The countdown to the government's autumn budget is underway and action must be taken to fill the fiscal hole/ shortfall which in some form has to encompass spending cuts or higher taxes, either or both should be positive for the sterling bond market.

Sector views

G7 Government	Underweight
Investment Grade - Supranational	Overweight
Investment Grade - Corporate	Neutral
High Yield - Corporate	Overweight

Cash Plus / USD Mandates **– Neutral**
/ GBP Mandates **– Overweight**

- Lower interest rates favour longer duration Fixed Income assets.
- A prudent split between **Enhanced Income, Liquidity and Absolute Return funds** is being deployed.
- Weightings are dependent on base currency of portfolio.

Domestic asset allocation

Domestic Equity – Neutral

- The Fed's dovish stance is likely to sustain portfolio inflows into emerging markets.
- While political risks remain, the GNU is expected to unlock value for shareholders over the medium term as the growth reforms are implemented.
- Local valuations remain supportive and EPS growth over the next two years is expected to be 12-15%.
- Earnings growth is expected to benefit from favorable base effects, higher precious metal prices and lower interest rates.

Sector views

Consumer Discretionary	Overweight
Consumer Staples	Overweight
Energy	Underweight
Financials	Overweight
Healthcare	Underweight

Industrials	Overweight
Information Technology	Neutral
Resources	Underweight
Real Estate	Overweight

Domestic Fixed Income – Neutral

- With yields above 9%, we expect this asset class to outperform cash over the next year.
- An enhanced medium term growth outlook for South Africa, coupled with prudent fiscal management, could eventually lead to an upgrade in the country's credit rating.
- South Africa's grey listing status is currently under review. A favorable outcome could provide meaningful support for both the rand and the local fixed income market.
- SA's inflation target could be lowered in the medium term and should drive interest rates and bond yields lower over time. In the medium term, a potential lowering of South Africa's inflation target may contribute to a gradual decline in interest rates and bond yields.

Sector views

Government	Neutral
Duration	Neutral

Global Equity – Underweight

GO TO PAGE

Global Fixed Income – Neutral

GO TO PAGE

SA Cash – Underweight

- An overweight position in cash will allow us to exploit potential opportunities that may arise in the coming quarters.

Market performance / as at 30 September 2025

EQUITIES	SEPTEMBER	QTR	12M
All Share Index	6.6	12.9	28.9
Capped SWIX Index	6.5	12.8	28.1
Resources	25.5	46.8	86.4
Financials	-1.8	0.3	5.0
Industrials	1.3	3.7	19.8
All Bond Index	3.3	6.9	14.5
MSCI US	1.1	4.9	17.9
MSCI UK	-1.1	1.9	16.6
MSCI Emerging	4.5	7.4	17.5
MSCI AC World	1.0	4.5	17.4

US DOLLAR RETURNS	SEPTEMBER	QTR	12M
MSCI US	3.6	8.0	17.7
MSCI UK	1.5	5.0	16.4
MSCI Japan	2.4	8.0	16.4
MSCI Emerging	7.2	10.6	17.3
MSCI AC World	3.6	7.6	17.3
Citigroup WGB Index	0.6	0.2	1.6

CURRENCY VS US DOLLAR	SEPTEMBER	QTR	12M
Rand	2.2	2.5	0.0
Euro	0.4	-0.4	5.4
Yen	-0.6	-2.6	-2.9
Sterling	-0.4	-2.1	0.5

It's Personal.

MelvilleDouglas
Standard Bank Group