Allan Gray-Orbis Global Equity Feeder Fund



Fund managers:	lan Liddle (The underlying Orbis Global Equity Fund is managed by Orbis)
Inception date: Class:	1 April 2005 A
Fund description	

The Fund is a feeder fund and invests only in the Orbis Global Equity Fund, managed by Allan Gray's offshore investment partner, Orbis Investment Management Limited. The Orbis Global Equity Fund invests in shares listed on stock markets around the world and aims to be fully invested at all times. Returns are likely to be volatile, especially over short- and medium-term periods. Although the Fund is fully invested outside South Africa, the units in the Fund are priced and traded daily in rands.

ASISA unit trust category:

Foreign - Equity - General

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to outperform global stock markets over the long term, without taking on greater risk. Its benchmark is the FTSE World Index, including income.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests only in the Orbis Global Equity Fund. The Orbis Global Equity Fund is managed to remain fully invested in selected global equities. Orbis uses in-house research to identify companies around the world whose shares can be purchased for less than Orbis' assessment of their long-term intrinsic value. This long-term perspective enables Orbis to buy shares which are shunned by the stock market because of their unexciting or poor shortterm prospects, but which are relatively attractively priced if one looks to the long term. This is the same approach as that used by Allan Gray to invest in South African equities, except that Orbis is able to choose from many more shares, listed internationally.

Suitable for those investors who

- · Seek exposure to diversified international equities to provide long-term capital growth
- Wish to invest in international assets without having to personally expatriate rands
- Are comfortable with global stock market and currency fluctuation and risk of capital loss
- Typically have an investment horizon of more than five years
- Wish to use the Fund as a fully invested global equity 'building block' in a diversified multi-asset class portfolio

Minimum investment amounts

Minimum lump sum per investor account:	R20 000
Additional lump sum:	R500
Minimum debit order*:	R500
*Only available to South African residents.	

Annual management fee

Allan Gray is paid a marketing and distribution fee by Orbis and charges no further fees. The underlying Orbis funds have their own fee structures.

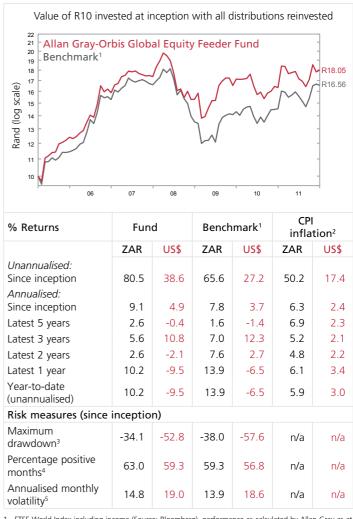
Fund information on 31 December 2011

Fund size:	R5 082m
Fund price:	R17.98

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 annually.	31 Dec 2011
Cents per unit	0.2114

Performance net of all fees and expenses



1. FTSE World Index including income (Source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 December 2011.

This is based on the latest numbers published by I-Net Bridge as at 30 November 2011. Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum rand drawdown occurred from 6 June

2008 to 10 March 2009 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 5 June 2008 to 6 March 2009. 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 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.

Total expense ratio (TER)

The TER for the year ending 30 September 2011 is 2.22% and included in this is performance fee of 0.55% and trading costs of 0.13%. The annual management fee rate charged by Orbis in the underlying fund for the three months ending 31 December 2011 was 1.94% (annualised). These figures are inclusive of VAT, where applicable. Fund returns are quoted after deduction of costs incurred within the Fund so the TER should not be deducted from Fund returns (refer to page 2 for further information).



Fund manager commentary for the month ended 31 December 2011

Globally, the big picture has been tough to ignore as of late. Whether it is Europe's sovereign debt crisis, political gridlock in Japan, or government intervention in the US, there is plenty to worry about. This has made markets volatile and highly correlated – but does it make stock picking harder?

The consensus view is 'yes', and it has even become fashionable to argue that stock picking is dead. Unsurprisingly, Orbis has a different view. When correlations are unusually high, investors are effectively tarring all companies with the same brush. This creates significant mispricings and can present attractive opportunities to patient investors.

Nowhere is this more apparent than in the technology sector. In the 'lost decade' since the technology, media, and telecom bust, there has been a prolonged consolidation in which undisciplined and moneylosing companies have been eliminated. What has emerged is a roster of companies that have built world-class franchises with unmatched scale and distribution, particularly in emerging markets.

Just look at Apple. Its success in the US needs no introduction. But Apple also has substantial exposure to emerging markets, many of which remain relatively untapped. In China, the potential is staggering: only one in 10 of China's 960+ million mobile subscribers use a 3G smartphone, and Apple's smartphone market share there is just 10%.

The story is similar globally: despite the high profile of the iPhone, Apple accounted for just 17% of smartphones shipped worldwide last quarter, and a mere 5% of all mobile phones sold. As consumers continue to ditch traditional mobile phones for smartphones, Orbis believes Apple's iOS and Google's Android will become the dominant smartphone platforms.

At its recent US\$405 share price, Orbis estimates that Apple offers a 14% free cash flow yield after adjusting for net cash and investments of US\$87 per share. This valuation implies that Apple is worth about seven and a half times its current annual cash flow. We view this scenario as unlikely given Apple's strong product pipeline, disciplined culture, and favourable exposure to long-term trends. At its current valuation, investors effectively pay nothing for a 'call option' on Apple's future product innovations.

When macroeconomic concerns drag on good and bad companies alike, there are often opportunities to buy exceptional companies at a substantial discount to intrinsic value. Waiting for the market to recognise that value can be frustrating, but contrarian investors have historically been rewarded for their patience.

Top 10 share holdings on 31 December 2011

Company	% of portfolio		
Cisco Systems	4.4		
WellPoint	3.8		
NetEase.com	3.8		
Samsung Electronics	3.5		
Rakuten	3.1		
Google	2.4		
Micron Technology	2.4		
QUALCOMM	2.3		
Corning	2.1		
Weatherford International	1.9		
Total	29.7		

Geographical deployment on 31 December 2011 This Fund invests solely into the Orbis Global Equity Fund

Region	Fund's % exposure to:		% of World
	Equities	Currencies	Index
United States	47	50	47
Canada	2	2	4
North America	49	52	51
United Kingdom	9	13	9
Continental Europe	7	14	17
Europe	16	27	26
Japan	17	2	8
Greater China	10	12	4
Korea	5	5	2
Other	0	0	1
Asia ex-Japan	15	17	7
Other	2	2	8
Current assets	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100

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

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The availability of the Fund is subject to offshore capacity constraints. Please contact our Client Service Centre for further information about any constraints that may apply.

Disclaimer

A feeder fund is a unit trust fund that, apart from assets in liquid form, consists solely of units in a single portfolio of a collective investment scheme. The Fund may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed in accordance with its mandate. Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, STT, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. The Fund may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. Allan Gray Unit Trust Management Limited ("the Company") is a member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA (ASISA). Allan Gray Proprietary Limited, an authorised financial services provider, is the appointed investment manager of the Company. The Company is incorporated and registered under the laws of South Africa and is supervised by the Financial Services Board. The Company 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.

Unit price

Unit trust prices are calculated 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. 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 manager by 14:00 each business day to receive that day's price. Fluctuations and movements in exchange rates may also cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down.

Fees

A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the manager. Commission and incentives may be paid and if so, would be included in the overall costs.

TER

*TERs are shown for class A units only

The Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage of the fund's average assets under management that has been used to pay the fund's operating expenses over the past year. The TER includes the annual management fees that have been charged (both the fee at benchmark and any performance component charged), trading costs (including brokerage, STT, STRATE and insider trading levy), VAT and other expenses. Since unit trust expenses vary, the current TER cannot be used as an indication of future TERs. All Allan Gray performance figures are quoted after the deduction of costs incurred within the Fund so the TER is not a new cost. A higher TER ratio 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. TERs should then be used to evaluate whether the Fund performance offers value for money.

Performance

Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (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 the future. Performance figures are from Allan Gray Proprietary Limited and are for lump sum investments with income distributions reinvested.