

Allan Gray-Orbis Global Equity Feeder Fund

Fund managers: This Fund invests solely into the Orbis Global Equity Fund, managed by Orbis Investment Management Limited

Inception date: 1 April 2005

Class: A

Fund information on 28 February 2015

Fund size: R14.2bn

Fund price: R42.09

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. 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: Global - 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 short-term 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 investors with a South African bank account.

Annual management fee and total expense ratio (TER)

Allan Gray does not charge an annual management fee but is paid a marketing and distribution fee by Orbis.

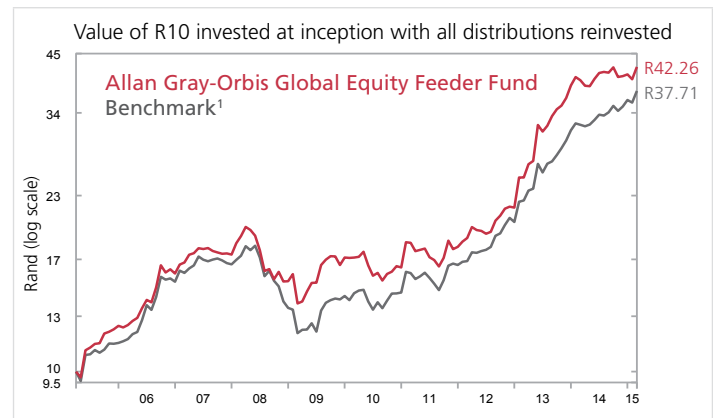
Orbis charges an annual management fee within the underlying Orbis Global Equity Fund. The fee rate is calculated based on the Orbis fund's performance relative to its benchmark. For more information please refer to the Orbis Global Equity Fund factsheet, which can be found at www.allangray.co.za.

The annual management fee charged by Orbis is included in the TER. The TER is a measure of the actual expenses incurred by the Fund over a 12 month period.

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 2014
Cents per unit	0.1763

Performance net of all fees and expenses



% Returns	Fund		Benchmark ¹		CPI inflation ²	
	ZAR	US\$	ZAR	US\$	ZAR	US\$
<i>Unannualised:</i> Since Inception	322.6	126.2	277.1	101.9	76.2	21.5
<i>Annualised:</i> Since Inception	15.6	8.5	14.3	7.3	5.9	2.0
Latest 5 Years	19.8	10.4	21.1	11.6	5.1	1.5
Latest 3 Years	31.0	12.8	30.8	12.7	5.2	1.0
Latest 2 Years	29.9	14.1	29.6	13.9	5.1	0.7
Latest 1 Year	6.5	-2.0	17.4	8.0	4.4	-0.2
Year-to-date (unannualised)	3.6	3.1	4.4	3.9	-0.2	-0.7
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum Drawdown ³	-34.1	-52.8	-38.0	-57.6	n/a	n/a
Percentage Positive Months ⁴	65.5	61.3	65.5	61.3	n/a	n/a
Annualised Monthly Volatility ⁵	15.1	17.3	13.2	16.5	n/a	n/a

1. FTSE World Index including income (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 28 February 2015.

2. This is based on the latest numbers published by INET BFA as at 31 January 2015.

3. 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).

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.

Since Fund returns are quoted after deduction of these expenses, the TER should not be deducted from the published returns (refer to page 2 for further information).

TER breakdown for the year ending 31 December 2014	%
Fee for benchmark performance	1.50
Performance fees	0.76
Other costs including trading costs	0.25
VAT	0.00
Total expense ratio	2.51

Allan Gray-Orbis Global Equity Feeder Fund

ALLAN GRAY

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 31 December 2014

After particularly strong relative and absolute performance in 2013, the Orbis Global Equity Fund's performance was poor in 2014. As frustrating as this may be, it is important to recognise that periods of underperformance are not unprecedented at Orbis and Allan Gray – they are an inevitable part of our shared long-term, contrarian investment approach.

In investing there are some things you can control and others you can't; some of both were to blame for the weak performance in 2014. A key mistake was in allocating too much weight to shares that are highly sensitive to the price of oil. This includes both energy sector shares as well as shares in markets where oil exerts a significant influence (e.g. in Russia).

The Fund's energy positions, such as Weatherford International and Apache, were established on a bottom-up basis at a time when oil was trading above what Orbis considered to be normal levels. With hindsight, had Orbis built the Fund's exposure more slowly, it could have accumulated shares at an even greater discount to their assessment of intrinsic value as oil prices fell in the second half of the year.

Although the price of oil remains notoriously difficult to predict, Orbis' assessment of the industry's long-term fundamentals and the intrinsic value of the Fund's holdings has not changed meaningfully. Orbis continues to find the Fund's oil-related holdings attractive. Indeed, valuations in the energy sector are now approaching depressed levels following the sell-off. Our shared history has shown that such declines can provide attractive buying opportunities, and Orbis has done just that by adding to selected oil-related underperformers.

In Russia, the situation is more complex. While Orbis continues to be enthusiastic about Sberbank and Gazprom, it did not add substantially to these positions when the plummeting oil price hit Russia's economy, currency, and stock market. The shares' valuations are now extreme: Sberbank, for example, trades at less than five times normalised earnings, despite its dominant position and long-term growth prospects. But the range of outcomes has also widened. Earnings can withstand significant economic stress, but there is a small risk that a deep and protracted recession could trigger a capital raise. Orbis continues to carefully manage the Fund's overall weight in these shares.

Additional sources of weakness in 2014 were an underweight position in the US, where a bull market has continued to run, and meaningful overweight exposure to Korea, where Orbis has found shares trading at significant discounts. However, Orbis remains confident that the market will come to see the value in its Korean investments, and that these remain more attractive than the many US equities, which appear fully valued.

Of course, it can be difficult to draw the line between being wrong and being 'early'. While Orbis made mistakes in 2014 in building positions too aggressively, it views many of this year's underperformers as offering even deeper discounts to intrinsic value today. Orbis remains confident that sticking to our shared philosophy will serve clients well over the long term.

Adapted from commentary contributed by Graeme Forster

Top 10 share holdings on 28 February 2015

Company	% of portfolio
NetEase	5.4
Motorola Solutions	5.2
Samsung Electronics	4.8
QUALCOMM	3.7
eBay	3.3
Microsoft	2.7
Apache	2.7
KB Financial Group	2.2
Liberty Global	2.1
Gazprom	2.1
Total	34.3

Geographical exposure on 28 February 2015

This Fund invests solely into the Orbis Global Equity Fund

Region	Fund's % exposure to:		% of World Index
	Equities	Currencies	
United States	44	54	53
Canada	2	2	3
Other	0	0	1
North America	46	57	57
Korea	12	4	2
Greater China	9	1	3
Other	4	4	1
Asia ex-Japan	24	9	5
Continental Europe	10	16	17
United Kingdom	8	8	8
Europe	18	24	24
Japan	8	6	9
Other	3	3	5
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. All rights in the FTSE World Index vest in FTSE International Limited ("FTSE"). FTSE is a trademark of the London Stock Exchange Group of Companies. The FTSE World Index is calculated by FTSE in accordance with standard criteria and is the proprietary information of FTSE. All copyright subsisting in the FTSE World Index values and constituent lists vest in FTSE. All its rights are reserved. Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) Proprietary 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

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.