

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

Fund description and summary of investment policy

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

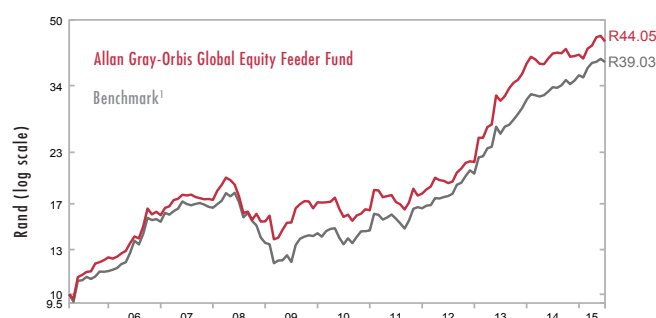
*Only available to investors with a South African bank account.

Fund information on 30 June 2015

Fund size	R14.2bn
Number of units	322 803 881
Price (net asset value per unit)	R43.88
Class	A

Performance net of all fees and expenses

Value of R10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



% Returns	Fund		Benchmark ¹		CPI inflation ²	
	ZAR	US\$	ZAR	US\$	ZAR	US\$
Unannualised:						
Since inception	340.5	125.4	290.3	99.7	81.9	22.8
Annualised:						
Since inception	15.6	8.2	14.2	6.9	6.1	2.0
Latest 10 years	14.7	8.0	13.7	7.1	6.1	2.0
Latest 5 years	22.9	12.0	23.8	12.9	5.4	1.8
Latest 3 years	31.9	15.7	30.0	14.0	5.6	1.2
Latest 2 years	19.0	8.0	23.4	12.0	5.6	1.1
Latest 1 year	7.3	-6.4	15.8	1.0	4.6	0.0
Year-to-date (unannualised)	8.0	2.8	8.0	2.8	3.1	0.3
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown ³	-34.1	-52.8	-38.0	-57.6	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months ⁴	65.9	60.2	65.9	61.0	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁵	14.9	17.2	13.0	16.3	n/a	n/a
Highest annual return ⁶	78.2	63.0	54.2	58.4	n/a	n/a
Lowest annual return ⁶	-29.7	-44.8	-32.7	-47.3	n/a	n/a

1. FTSE World Index including income (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 30 June 2015.

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

6. This is the highest or lowest consecutive 12-month returns the Fund has experienced since inception, along with the benchmark performance for the corresponding period. This is a measure of how much the Fund's returns have varied per rolling 12-month period. The highest annual rand return occurred from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 and the lowest annual rand return occurred from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009. All rolling 12-month figures for the Fund and the benchmark are available from our Client Service Centre on request.

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Meeting the Fund objective

Since inception and over the latest 10-year period, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark, and its returns have exceeded CPI inflation by a significant margin. Over the last five years, the Fund has provided returns significantly in excess of CPI inflation, but it has lagged its benchmark by just under 1% p.a. 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 global stock market. The maximum drawdown and lowest annual return numbers, in the 'Performance net of all fees and expenses' table, show that the Fund has successfully reduced downside risk in periods of negative market returns.

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

Annual management fee

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.

Total expense ratio (TER)

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. 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).

TER breakdown for the year ending 30 June 2015	%
Fee for benchmark performance	1.50
Performance fees	0.68
Other costs including trading costs	0.22
VAT	0.00
Total expense ratio	2.40

Top 10 share holdings on 30 June 2015

Company	% of portfolio
NetEase	6.2
eBay	4.8
Motorola Solutions	4.7
Apache	3.3
Samsung Electronics	3.0
Charter Communications	2.6
Liberty Global	2.4
Gazprom	2.3
Time Warner Cable	2.2
KB Financial Group	2.2
Total (%)	33.5

Geographical exposure on 30 June 2015

This fund invests solely into the Orbis Global Equity Fund

Region	Funds % exposure to:		% of World Index
	Equities	Currencies	
North America	45	58	57
Asia ex-Japan	24	7	6
Continental Europe	11	15	16
United Kingdom	9	8	8
Japan	8	9	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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Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 June 2015

It is popular these days to talk about how difficult the past several years have been for active managers, particularly valuation-conscious managers such as Orbis. In a sense, however, active management is always difficult because it is a zero-sum game. For one manager to outperform, another has to underperform. But the fact that active management cannot add value 'on average' does not mean that some skilled managers cannot do so over time. It will come as no surprise to longstanding investors with Allan Gray and Orbis that we firmly believe stock picking can add value.

When debating active versus passive it is important to consider the relationship between the level of dispersion of stock returns in the market and the ability to add value through stock-picking skill. If every stock moved exactly in unison, every active manager would – by definition – achieve the market return, and, after fees, would detract value. Where there is greater variability in returns, there is at least the possibility that a skilled active manager can add value by owning the winners and avoiding the losers.

Orbis' history is a testament to this, as its flagship Orbis Global Equity Fund has been about 50% more likely to outperform during quarters of above-average dispersion than in quarters of below-average dispersion.

In the past five years, the dispersion of market returns has been well-below the historical average. This low dispersion is not explained by the fact that the fundamental business performance of the underlying companies has become more homogenous. In fact, the gap in profitability between companies with the highest and lowest profit margins appears to be widening. The long-term data suggests that return dispersion in markets is cyclical and that the current stretch has been unusually long.

The primary culprit, in Orbis' view, is the massive quantitative easing across much of the developed market, which has pushed up the prices of all assets, irrespective of their intrinsic values. The chorus sounding the death of active management has consequently grown louder, accelerating the flood of money into passive strategies in recent years which, in turn, has also caused shares to move together to an increasing extent. This combination of low dispersion, low bond yields and a high level of trending create a particularly challenging environment for value-oriented managers like Orbis.

We don't know when the radical monetary policy in the developed market will end, or when flows into passive management will slow. However, we remain confident that neither will continue forever. When they do end, Orbis believes individual company fundamentals will reclaim a prominent role. Orbis and Allan Gray remain committed to finding shares priced at a discount to their assessment of intrinsic values, in the belief that this is ultimately the best way to create value for clients over the long term.

There have been no significant changes to the portfolio's geographical allocations or currency exposures in the last quarter. US semi-conductor company Qualcomm has dropped below the top-10 holdings, whereas the position in US cable telecommunications company Charter Communications has been increased post the shares underperforming in the last quarter. Russian gas company Gazprom re-entered the top-10 thanks to positive share price performance.

*Adapted from commentary contributed by Adam Karr and Matt Adams
For the full commentary please see www.orbis.com*

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Notes for consideration

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.

Management Company

Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) Proprietary Limited (the 'Management Company') is registered as a management company under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act 45 of 2002, in terms of which it operates 10 unit trust portfolios under the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme, and is supervised by the Financial Services Board (FSB). The Management Company is a member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA (ASISA) and is incorporated under the laws of South Africa. The Management 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. Allan Gray Proprietary Limited (the 'Investment Manager'), an authorised financial services provider, is the appointed Investment Manager of the Management Company. The trustee/custodian of the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme is Rand Merchant Bank, a division of FirstRand Bank Limited. The trustee/custodian can be contacted at RMB Custody and Trustee Services: Tel: +27 (0)87 736 1732 or www.rmb.co.za.

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

The Fund may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed according to its mandate. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. The Fund may borrow up to 10% of its 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 (STT), auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from Allan Gray.

Total expense ratio (TER)

The 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 FSB Investor Protection Levy), VAT and other expenses. Since unit trust expenses vary, the current TER cannot be used as an indication of future TERs. The Fund's 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.

FTSE World Index

FTSE is a trademark of the London Stock Exchange Group of Companies. The FTSE World Index is calculated by FTSE International Limited ('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 vests in FTSE. All its rights are reserved.

Feeder fund

A feeder fund is a unit trust that invests in another single unit trust which charges its own fees. Allan Gray does not charge any additional fees in its feeder funds.

Foreign exposure

The Fund invests in a foreign fund managed by Orbis Investment Management Limited, our offshore investment partner.