Fund manager: Andrew Lapping. (The underlying Orbis funds are managed by Orbis.).
Inception date: 3 February 2004

Allan Gray-Orbis Global Fund of Funds

30 November 2017

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests in a mix of equity, absolute return and multi-asset class funds managed by Allan Gray's offshore investment partner, Orbis Investment Management Limited. The typical net equity exposure of the Fund is between 40% and 75%. The Orbis Optimal SA funds included in the Fund use exchange-traded derivative contracts on stock market indices to reduce net equity exposure. In these funds, the market exposure of equity portfolios is effectively replaced with cash-like exposure, plus or minus Orbis' skills in delivering returns above or below the market. Returns are likely to be less volatile than those of an international equity-only fund. 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 – Multi Asset – High Equity

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to create long-term wealth for investors without exceeding a maximum net equity exposure limit of 75%. It aims to outperform the average return of funds subject to similar constraints without taking on more than their average risk. The Fund's benchmark is a portfolio made up 60% by the FTSE World Index, including income, and 40% the JP Morgan Global Government Bond index.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests in equity, absolute return and multi-asset class funds managed by our offshore investment partner, Orbis Investment Management Limited. Within all of the underlying funds, 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 them 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. Depending on our assessment of the potential returns on global stock markets relative to their risk of capital loss, we actively manage the Fund's net exposure to equities by varying its exposure to the underlying Orbis funds. By varying the Fund's overall exposure to equities and also its geographic exposure, through selecting between the Orbis regional equity funds, we seek to enhance the Fund's long-term returns and to manage its risk. The Fund's currency exposure is actively managed both within the underlying Orbis funds and through our selection of Orbis funds.

Suitable for those investors who

- Seek long-term capital growth from a diversified international equity portfolio without being fully exposed to stock market risk
- Wish to invest in international assets without having to personally expatriate rands
- Are comfortable with taking on some risk of market and currency fluctuation and potential capital loss, but typically less than that of an equity fund
- Typically have an investment horizon of more than five years
- Wish to use the Fund as a foreign medium equity 'building block' in a diversified multi-asset class portfolio

Fund information on 30 November 2017

Fund size	R14.4bn
Number of units	355 365 637
Price (net asset value per unit)	R40.62
Class	A

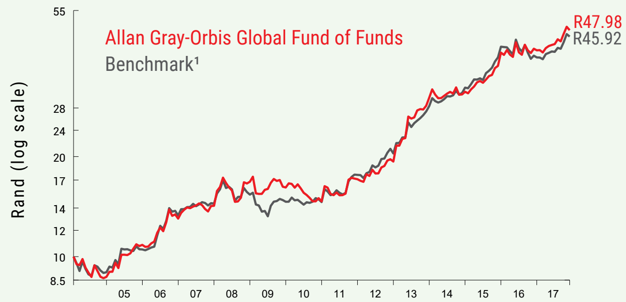
Minimum investment amounts

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.

Performance net of all fees and expenses

Value of R10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



% Returns	Fund		Benchmark[1]		CPI inflation[2]	
Cumulative:	ZAR	US$	ZAR	US$	ZAR	US$
Since inception (3 February 2004)	379.8	146.8	359.2	136.2	115.1	32.4
Annualised:						
Since inception (3 February 2004)	12.0	6.8	11.7	6.5	5.7	2.1
Latest 10 years	12.9	5.2	12.2	4.6	5.9	1.7
Latest 5 years	19.6	9.6	16.8	7.1	5.5	1.3
Latest 3 years	16.0	8.0	13.9	6.1	5.3	1.3
Latest 2 years	13.2	16.2	7.5	10.4	5.6	1.8
Latest 1 year	13.7	16.6	14.2	17.1	4.8	2.0
Year-to-date (not annualised)	15.0	15.1	15.6	15.7	4.5	1.8
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown[3]	-24.0	-34.1	-25.1	-37.5	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months[4]	58.4	61.4	57.2	63.9	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[5]	13.7	10.6	12.2	9.8	n/a	n/a
Highest annual return[6]	55.6	40.1	38.8	37.6	n/a	n/a
Lowest annual return[6]	-13.7	-27.3	-17.0	-31.7	n/a	n/a

1. 60% of the FTSE World Index including income and 40% of the JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 30 November 2017.
2. This is based on the latest numbers published by IRESS as at 31 October 2017.
3. Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum rand drawdown occurred from 23 October 2008 to 14 October 2010 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 23 October 2008 to 30 June 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. 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 December 2013 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 December 2013. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 October 2010 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 30 June 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 and five-year periods, the Fund has outperformed the benchmark and its returns have exceeded CPI inflation by a significant margin. 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 similar funds in the Global – Multi Asset – High Equity sector.

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 2016
Cents per unit	**0.1949**

Annual management fee

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

Orbis charges annual management fees within the underlying Orbis funds. Each fund's fee rate is calculated based on the fund's performance relative to its own benchmark. For more information please refer to the respective Orbis Funds' factsheets, which can be found at www.allangray.co.za

Total expense ratio (TER) and Transaction costs

The annual management fees charged by Orbis are included in the TER. The TER is a measure of the actual expenses incurred by the 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.

TER and Transaction costs breakdown for the 1 and 3-year period ending 30 September 2017	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	**2.01**	**1.84**
Fee for benchmark performance	1.43	1.37
Performance fees	0.50	0.39
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.08	0.08
VAT	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs (including VAT)	**0.13**	**0.13**
Total investment charge	**2.14**	**1.97**

Top 10 holdings on 30 November 2017

Company	% of portfolio
AbbVie	4.5
XPO Logistics	3.2
BP	2.5
Bristol-Myers Squibb	2.5
Royal Dutch Shell	2.4
Motorola Solutions	2.2
SPDR Gold Trust	2.2
NetEase	2.2
JD.com	2.0
Honda Motor	1.9
Total (%)	**25.7**

Fund allocation on 30 November 2017

Funds	%
Foreign multi-asset funds	**74.4**
Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund	74.4
Foreign equity funds	**14.4**
Orbis Global Equity Fund	11.0
Orbis SICAV Emerging Markets Equity Fund	3.3
Foreign absolute return funds	**11.3**
Orbis Optimal SA Fund (US$)	6.3
Orbis Optimal SA Fund (Euro)	5.0
Total (%)	**100.0**

Asset allocation on 30 November 2017

	Total	North America	Europe	Japan	Asia ex-Japan	Other
Net equity	63.7	19.0	19.6	7.4	14.9	2.8
Hedged equity	24.2	14.9	3.2	3.1	1.8	1.2
Fixed interest	8.7	7.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Commodity-linked	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Net current assets	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Total	**100.0**	**41.3**	**23.9**	**10.5**	**16.9**	**7.5**
Currency exposure of the Orbis Funds						
Funds	100.0	44.4	35.7	10.2	7.2	2.5
Index	100.0	54.3	29.1	13.2	1.1	2.3

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

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Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 September 2017

Bond investing is simple: when you buy a bond, you are lending money to a company or government. They pay you interest for the loan and then they pay you back. If you would rather not wait, you could sell the bond to someone else – though the price you get might vary. Despite this simplicity, the fixed income world is filled with more jargon than perhaps any other field of investment. The truth is that it isn't that complex, but it also isn't risk-free.

Calling bonds risky may sound strange. Over the past few decades, government bonds have produced impressively steady, positive returns – almost matching the returns of global stock markets, but with half the volatility and far fewer crashes. This doesn't mean that including these bonds in a portfolio will always reduce risk.

To see why, consider what has driven bonds' stable returns. The global government bond index achieved an annualised return of over 6% over the past 30 years. However, most of this return wasn't interest; it came from price increases from a stream of willing buyers.

This improvement in prices and consequent decline in yields has gone farther than almost anybody thought it would, but cannot go on forever. Yields have been pushed so low that in Switzerland, Germany or Japan, some are actually negative. At some point, logic dictates that there is simply nowhere for bond prices to go but down. Bonds today may be complementing these low prospective returns with higher levels of risk.

The weighted average time to get your cash flows from an asset (the 'Macaulay duration') is used to calculate a useful risk measure – 'modified duration'. This expresses the sensitivity of a bond's price to a 1% change in its yield.

As bond yields have fallen over the past three decades, their modified duration has increased. Thirty years ago, investors in the global government bond index expected a 4.7% price decline if yields rose by 1%. Today they expect a 7.8% decline – nearly double the interest rate risk.

This combination of low yields and high duration in government bonds doesn't offer a good balance of risk and reward – there is plenty of risk, but not much potential reward. As a result, Orbis doesn't hold government bonds. Even with bonds Orbis likes, it has attempted to protect against rising interest rates by keeping the overall duration of the portfolio lower than that of the benchmark.

But duration, like any respectable supervillain, can be both good and bad. Most people think of it as sensitivity to changes in interest rates. It actually captures sensitivity to changes in a bond's own required yield. For corporate bonds, this change in yield might have nothing to do with overall interest rates, because the yield on a corporate bond includes a credit spread – additional interest that is required to compensate investors for perceived risk.

If the required spread on a bond goes down because of an improved perception of creditworthiness, its individual required yield might fall, even if interest rates generally are rising. When that happens, you actually want higher duration as that translates to more of a price increase and a larger return.

An example in the portfolio is Sprint, a US wireless carrier. Global Balanced currently holds its 2032 bond. Sprint has a lot of debt, and is considered an underdog compared to larger competitors AT&T and Verizon. Sprint and T-Mobile, the next-largest players, have attempted to merge to improve their competitiveness, but have historically been thwarted. Although Sprint is an underdog, it has significant holdings in wireless spectrum, a scarce, valuable and highly-regulated resource, as well as backing from Masayoshi Son, the successful serial entrepreneur running Japanese communications powerhouse Softbank.

Orbis thinks Sprint is a long way from financial distress. Over the past year, its earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation covered its interest expense nearly four times over – some comfort that the company can pay its bills. In a distress situation, Orbis is confident that Sprint's assets could cover its debt. In addition, US regulators (who want to prevent a monopoly in the wireless industry) and Sprint's Japanese backers would be aligned in wanting a merger. This would allow Sprint's assets to continue competing and it would likely improve its perceived creditworthiness.

Since Orbis believes that sentiment around Sprint is overly negative, it chose to hold the Sprint bond with the longest possible duration, and thus the greatest leverage to a turnaround.

While the Fund's overall bond duration is lower than the benchmark, decreasing risk from interest rate hikes, Orbis does not treat bonds as homogeneous. Instead, each bond's duration is an active decision based on the risk and reward seen in each company and the potential consequences of leverage to a change in yield. Bond duration – like the rest of the portfolio – is based on an active decision, built from the bottom up.

Over the last quarter, there have been no material changes to the allocation of capital to the Orbis funds, nor to the equity, currency and or wider stockmarket exposures to different regions.

Adapted from Orbis commentaries contributed by Ashley Lynn

For the full commentary please see www.orbisfunds.com

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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.

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 11 unit trust portfolios under the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme, and is supervised by the Financial Services Board ('FSB'). The Management Company is incorporated under the laws of South Africa and 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 and is a member of the Association for Savings & Investment South Africa (ASISA). 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. Where annualised performance is mentioned, this refers to the average return per year over the period. 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) 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), VAT and other expenses like audit and trustee fees. Transaction costs (including brokerage, Securities Transfer Tax [STT], STRATE and FSB Investor Protection Levy and VAT thereon) are shown separately. Transaction costs are a necessary cost 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 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. 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.

FTSE World Index

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Fund of funds

A fund of funds is a unit trust that invests in other unit trusts, which charge their own fees. Allan Gray does not charge any additional fees in its funds of funds.

Foreign exposure

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

Important information for investors

Need more information?
You can obtain additional information about your proposed investment from Allan Gray free of charge either via our website **www.allangray.co.za** or via our Client Service Centre on **0860 000 654**.