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

Allan Gray-Orbis Global Fund of Funds

31 May 2020

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's investment universe is global, 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 J.P. Morgan GBI Global 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 31 May 2020

Fund size	R13.5bn
Number of units	306 251 703
Price (net asset value per unit)	R43.98
Class	A

Minimum investment amounts

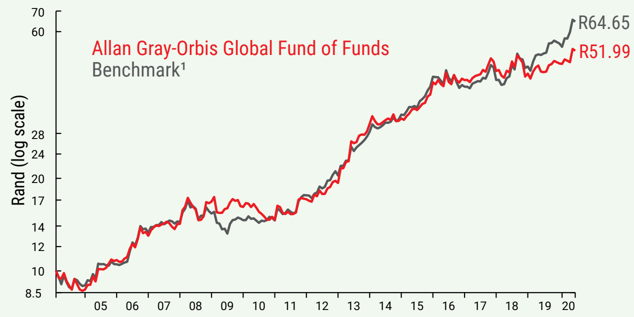
Minimum lump sum per investor account	R20 000
Additional lump sum	R500
Minimum debit order*	R500

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

1. 60% of the FTSE World Index including income and 40% of the J.P. Morgan GBI Global Index (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 May 2020.
2. This is based on the latest numbers published by IRESS as at 31 March 2020.
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.

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)	419.9	108.7	546.5	159.5	139.7	37.4
Annualised:						
Since inception (3 February 2004)	10.6	4.5	12.1	6.0	5.5	2.0
Latest 10 years	12.5	3.6	16.1	6.9	5.1	1.6
Latest 5 years	9.0	1.3	13.5	5.5	4.9	1.6
Latest 3 years	6.3	-3.4	16.0	5.5	4.2	1.6
Latest 2 years	8.4	-7.9	22.7	4.2	4.1	1.2
Latest 1 year	16.9	-2.3	28.3	7.3	3.9	0.4
Year-to-date (not annualised)	10.3	-11.7	20.7	-3.4	2.2	-0.7
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown[3]	-24.0	-37.0	-25.1	-37.5	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months[4]	56.6	59.2	57.7	63.3	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[5]	14.0	11.3	13.0	9.9	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

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Meeting the Fund objective

Since inception and over the latest 10 and five-year periods, the Fund has underperformed its benchmark. The Fund has provided returns in excess of CPI inflation for all three periods. 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 2019
Cents per unit	**0.5148**

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 31 March 2020	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	**1.16**	**1.71**
Fee for benchmark performance	1.45	1.44
Performance fees	-0.35	0.21
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.06	0.06
VAT	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs (including VAT)	**0.07**	**0.11**
Total investment charge	**1.23**	**1.82**

Top 10 holdings on 31 May 2020

Company	% of portfolio
NetEase	5.2
AbbVie	4.8
SPDR Gold Trust	4.6
British American Tobacco	4.6
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	4.3
XPO Logistics	3.5
BP	2.9
Honda Motor	2.9
Samsung Electronics	2.7
Newcrest Mining	2.4
Total (%)	**38.0**

Fund allocation on 31 May 2020

Funds	%
Foreign multi-asset funds	**74.5**
Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund	74.5
Foreign equity funds	**14.9**
Orbis Global Equity Fund	11.6
Orbis SICAV Emerging Markets Equity Fund	3.3
Foreign absolute return funds	**10.6**
Orbis Optimal SA Fund (US$)	6.2
Orbis Optimal SA Fund (Euro)	4.3
Total (%)	**100.0**

Asset allocation on 31 May 2020

	Total	North America	Europe and UK	Japan	Asia ex-Japan	Other
Net equity	61.6	14.7	19.0	8.5	15.4	4.0
Hedged equity	23.6	11.1	6.8	1.4	3.0	1.3
Fixed interest	8.0	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2
Commodity-linked	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Net current assets	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Total	**100.0**	**32.8**	**26.3**	**9.9**	**18.7**	**12.3**
Currency exposure of the Orbis funds						
Funds	100.0	46.6	33.1	10.3	4.6	5.4
Index	100.0	59.5	24.8	12.8	0.8	2.0

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

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Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 31 March 2020

Driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, world stock markets have dropped 24% from their February peaks. In times like these, our job is to remain calm, to stay focused on the relationship between stock prices and company fundamentals, and to maintain a long-term perspective. That is what we are doing, and the value we are seeing is truly remarkable.

The Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund's performance has been disappointing, and I am frustrated too. But while the price declines have been stressful, almost all of the holdings in the Fund look much more attractive today than they did two months ago.

Our focus now is the outlook, and many things today merit serious concern. In a moment where being thoughtful and calm is unusually difficult, our fundamental, long-term and contrarian investment philosophy helps us distil an incredibly complicated situation into just three questions that really matter:

1. Will this company survive the current crisis?
2. What will the business be worth over the long term?
3. How does that compare to the current market price?

1. Will this company survive the current crisis?

A company having great prospects over the next 10 years doesn't matter if it can't survive the next 10 months, so this is the first question we have focused on answering. Setting aside stock market hedging of about 20%, the Fund's holdings can be broken into the following groups:

- Cash, government bonds and gold (14%).
- Net cash businesses (25%) – companies with net cash on their balance sheets, many of which are industry leaders, such as Taiwan Semiconductor and Alphabet. These companies should, if anything, come out of this crisis stronger than they came into it.
- Defensive businesses (27%) – companies that have some debt, but cash flows that should be largely unaffected by the pandemic, which include the tobacco companies and pharmaceuticals like AbbVie.
- Resilient cyclicals (24%) – businesses with some debt and some cyclicality. These are the companies our global investment teams have stress-tested most intensely, and we are satisfied that their balance sheets will be able to weather the storm. Companies such as Honda and BMW are in this category, and we have added to them.
- Banks (5%) – banks have distinct risks, but the largest bank holdings in the Fund are much safer and better capitalised businesses than they were 10 years ago.
- Potentially stressed businesses (5%) – companies, all of which trade at deeply depressed valuations, that we believe might come under stress if the current crisis deepens or persists for a long time, and we monitor these holdings closely.

In short, we believe 95% of the Fund is not at risk of financial stress.

2. What will the business be worth over the long term?

Having bolstered our confidence in the survivors, we can move to the more exciting analysis of what these businesses will be worth over the long term. A few examples:

- Clear beneficiaries – such as online game operators NetEase and Tencent and ecommerce giant Alibaba, which should benefit from long-term shifts in behaviour spurred by the lockdown.
- Counterintuitive beneficiaries – such as the oil majors BP and Royal Dutch Shell, who by and large have the strongest balance sheets in an industry rife with small leveraged producers. A period of low oil prices should wipe out weaker players, leaving a more attractive industry landscape for companies that can survive to reap the rewards.
- Babies thrown out with the bathwater – such as Walt Disney and Comcast, which have profitable theme parks that are currently closed. But the parks will reopen, and their other businesses, including streaming video for Disney and broadband internet for Comcast, should benefit over the long term from recent events.

3. How does that compare to the current market price?

This is where things start to look truly incredible. Most of the companies in the Fund today were ones we found attractive two months ago. We believed each traded at a discount to its long-term intrinsic value then, and in most cases our long-term assessment is little changed, yet the market is offering us these same businesses at dramatically lower prices. So what have we done?

Having stress-tested the businesses, analysed their long-term prospects, and stacked up their valuations, we have acted to take advantage of some extraordinary opportunities. We have added to some of the value stocks we own using some of the cash produced by our stock market crash protection. But our biggest actions have been to buy world-class businesses like Alibaba and Comcast at once-in-a-decade discounts. As a result, the fundamental quality of the shares in the Fund is higher than it was two months ago – and the Fund is also much, much cheaper.

We know that recent performance has tested your patience, and that the current environment is a scary one. But that same fear is creating the most exceptional discounts we have seen since the bottom of the global financial crisis. The turmoil could still get worse, perhaps much worse – even in the names we like. But from a long-term perspective, the investment opportunities have rarely looked better.

Adapted from a commentary contributed by Alec Cutler, Orbis Investment Management Limited, Bermuda

For the full commentary please see www.orbis.com

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 Sector Conduct Authority ('FSCA'). 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 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 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 ('TIC').

FTSE Russell Indices

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J.P. Morgan GBI Global 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**