

Fund description and summary of investment policy¹

The Fund is a feeder fund and invests only in the Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund ('Orbis Global Balanced'), managed by Allan Gray's offshore investment partner, Orbis Investment Management Limited. Orbis Global Balanced invests in a diversified global portfolio of equities, fixed income, and commodity-linked instruments. The typical net equity exposure of Orbis Global Balanced is between 40% and 75%. Orbis Global Balanced aims to balance investment returns and risk of loss. Returns are likely to be less volatile than those of a global equity-only fund. Although Orbis Global Balanced's investment universe is global, the units of the Fund are priced and traded daily in rands.

ASISA unit trust category: Global – Multi Asset – High Equity

Fund objective and benchmark¹

The Fund aims to create long-term wealth for investors and to outperform its designated combined equity and bond performance benchmark, which comprises 60% the MSCI World Index with net dividends reinvested and 40% the J.P. Morgan GBI Global Index.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests only in Orbis Global Balanced. Orbis Global Balanced is actively managed and invests in a diversified global portfolio of equities, fixed income, and commodity-linked instruments. Orbis Global Balanced targets an exposure of 40% to 90% of net asset value ('NAV') in equities, 10% to 50% in fixed income and 0% to 10% in commodity-linked instruments. The overall exposure to equities after hedging is intended to be limited to 75% of NAV. The weighting among the asset classes is driven by Orbis' bottom-up approach in selecting securities across asset classes and therefore may deviate substantially compared to the benchmark.

Like Allan Gray, Orbis uses in-house research to identify companies 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. A similar approach is applied in selecting fixed income instruments, which may consist of cash, cash equivalents, government bonds and investment-grade and high-yield corporate bonds and, at times, distressed corporate bonds. They are selected with the aim of increasing the overall risk-adjusted return.

When Orbis' research suggests that stock or bond markets are overvalued, Orbis may reduce exposure to those asset classes or hedge market risk using exchange-traded derivatives. Hedged equities may also be used as an alternative to holding fixed-income instruments and reduce overall portfolio risks. Commodity-linked instruments are included if Orbis' research identifies certain commodities as being more attractive on a risk-adjusted basis than overall equity or fixed-income opportunities. Currency exposure is actively managed to control exposure to currencies less likely to hold their long-term value in US dollars.

Suitable for those investors who

- Seek to balance investment returns and risk of loss, by investing in a diversified global multi-asset class portfolio
- Wish to invest in international assets without having to personally expatriate rands
- Are comfortable that the investment approach is likely to result in volatility and potential capital loss, but typically less volatility than that of a global equity-only fund
- Typically have an investment horizon of at least three to five years

Note: 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.

Minimum disclosure document and quarterly general investors' report **Issued:** 10 August 2023

Fund information on 31 July 2023

Fund size	R17.1bn
Number of units	261 897 602
Price (net asset value per unit)	R65.36
Class	A

Minimum investment amounts*

Initial lump sum per investor account	R50 000
Additional lump sum	R1 000
Debit order**	R1 000

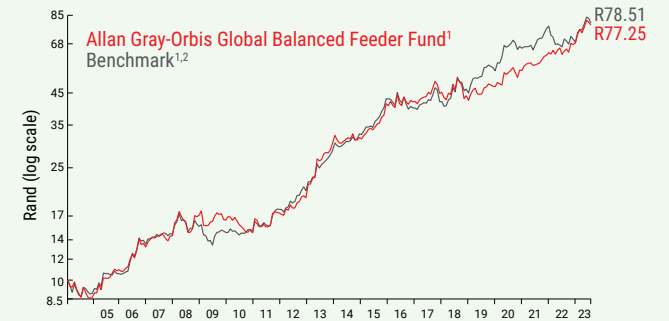
*Lower minimum investment amounts apply for investments in the name of an investor younger than 18. Please refer to our website for more information.

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

1. The Fund was converted from a fund of funds structure to a feeder fund structure and its name and benchmark were amended on 1 June 2021. For more information, please read ['Ballot under way for Allan Gray-Orbis Global Fund of Funds'](#), available via the Latest insights section of our website.
2. 60% of the MSCI World Index with net dividends reinvested and 40% of the J.P. Morgan GBI Global Index (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 July 2023. From inception to 31 May 2021, the benchmark was 60% of the FTSE World Index including income and 40% of the J.P. Morgan GBI Global Index.
3. This is based on the latest available numbers published by IRESS as at 30 June 2023.
4. 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).
5. The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception.
6. 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.
7. 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 ^{1,2}		CPI inflation ³	
Cumulative:	ZAR	US\$	ZAR	US\$	ZAR	US\$
Since inception (3 February 2004)	672.5	205.7	685.1	210.7	181.5	63.1
Annualised:						
Since inception (3 February 2004)	11.1	5.9	11.2	6.0	5.5	2.6
Latest 10 years	11.4	5.1	12.0	5.7	5.2	2.7
Latest 5 years	10.9	4.4	11.7	5.2	4.9	3.9
Latest 3 years	12.9	11.1	5.7	4.0	5.9	5.7
Latest 2 years	16.9	5.9	6.9	-3.2	6.4	6.0
Latest 1 year	23.3	15.1	13.7	6.2	5.4	3.1
Year-to-date (not annualised)	15.6	10.5	16.6	11.5	2.8	1.8
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown ⁴	-24.0	-37.0	-25.1	-37.5	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months ⁵	58.5	60.7	57.7	63.2	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁶	13.5	11.7	12.8	10.4	n/a	n/a
Highest annual return ⁷	55.6	43.8	38.8	37.6	n/a	n/a
Lowest annual return ⁷	-13.7	-27.3	-17.0	-31.7	n/a	n/a

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 rand returns in excess of South African 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 2022
Cents per unit	0.3579

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 SICAV Global Balanced 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 SICAV Global Balanced Fund factsheet and prospectus, which can be found at www.orbis.com.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs (updated quarterly)

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 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 June 2023	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	2.60	1.58
Fee for benchmark performance	1.17	1.38
Performance fees	1.37	0.14
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.06	0.06
VAT	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs (including VAT)	0.07	0.09
Total investment charge	2.67	1.67

Top 10 holdings on 31 July 2023

Company	% of portfolio
SPDR Gold Trust	5.5
Samsung Electronics	4.9
Kinder Morgan	3.5
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	2.9
US TIPS 5 - 7 Years	2.9
Burford Capital	2.1
Sumitomo Mitsui Fin.	2.0
FLEETCOR Technologies	2.0
Bayer	1.9
Drax Group	1.9
Total (%)	29.5

Asset allocation on 31 July 2023

This fund invests solely into the Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund

	Total	North America	Europe and UK	Japan	Asia ex-Japan	Other
Net equities	61.7	15.9	19.4	9.5	12.3	4.7
Hedged equities	18.5	9.8	5.4	0.7	1.4	1.1
Fixed interest	14.1	11.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
Commodity-linked	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
Net current assets	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	37.0	27.2	10.3	13.9	11.7

Currency exposure

	Fund	North America	Europe and UK	Japan	Asia ex-Japan	Other
Fund	100.0	30.7	34.0	17.7	9.9	7.7
Benchmark	100.0	63.9	22.5	11.0	0.7	2.0

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

AI will change the world. And, we expect, markets.

The opportunity is enormous. AI businesses have locked in big sources of long-term demand growth. Many of them have a sustainable edge over their competitors. They are solving some of the world's most important and intractable problems. Yet, they still sell for very attractive, we might even say neglected, valuations.

We're speaking, of course, about *Advantaged Industrials*, which we believe present a fantastic investment opportunity.

The other "AI", artificial intelligence, will also have a big long-term impact. But today it looks way too hyped and crowded, with profit paths too uncertain. (We'll use "AI" conventionally as "artificial intelligence" from here on.) A recent guest on CNBC openly admitted that they know AI is a bubble, but they're buying because they've learned from the past 10 years that the bubble can keep going. The posterchild is Nvidia. Though hardly an underfollowed name, Nvidia now expects revenue for this quarter to be some 55% higher than market analysts estimated just a few months ago. It now trades for more than 20 times sales – likely to grow rapidly, but then Cisco (the Nvidia of its time) grew rapidly after 2000, too, and that didn't make it a rewarding investment. We will need to cross a chasm from hype to actual results before the real opportunities emerge.

AI is already providing a very nice new demand growth wedge for some of our *Advantaged Industrials*. However, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC), Micron Technology and Samsung Electronics are big beneficiaries of the competitive frenzy that's just started. They are the weapons and ammo suppliers to all those striving to win in AI. While it is very unclear whether many of those screaming about their AI angle will ever produce profits or even revenues from it, they will need to buy a boatload of advanced processors that are surrounded by massive amounts of very fast and high-margin memory chips. With TSMC valued at a lower price-to-earnings ratio than the typical global stock, and Micron and Samsung trading at about 1.5 times book value, chip manufacturers provide a way to participate in the exciting growth of AI while remaining disciplined about valuation.

Separately, critical energy infrastructure woes have reached the point where trillions need to be spent to rebalance, upgrade and reorient many countries' energy systems, from generation to transmission to distribution. This means a massive demand wave for things like gas turbines, cables, wires and – should the war on carbon continue to hold sway – hydrogen electrolyzers and hydrogen capable gas turbines. Right now, there is an acute shortage of transformers – those lowly bits of old tech kit that investors have written off as buggy whips!

We've been loading up on *Advantaged Industrials* in energy infrastructure for a few years now, waiting for this moment. Surprisingly, many of these names still appear underappreciated by the market. Siemens Energy was spun out by Siemens because

they saw no future growth in gas turbines, electricity switches and transformers, or the project management activities related to major grid overhauls. They chucked in a leading hydrogen electrolyser and the Gamesa wind turbine businesses to sweeten the pot. It's now seeing bookings that blow away current billings and the pricing power that goes along with that. Yet, as cyclical strain and execution issues in the wind turbine business continue, Siemens Energy is trading well below its IPO price in 2020, back when Siemens wanted to get rid of the business so badly that they punted it out during the height of a pandemic. That has left Siemens Energy trading at a steep discount to what we believe is the long-term value of its parts.

Other *Advantaged Industrials* with exposure to energy infrastructure include construction and engineering players like MasTec, Balfour Beatty, Worley, cables and wires oligopolist Prysmian and reliable electricity generators like Drax, Constellation Energy and AES. The cable and wire companies are especially intuitive. Previously, electricity systems were built around compact power plants situated close to power demand. Now we have offshore wind farms, each of which requires hundreds of miles of cabling to join windmills together and transport electricity to where it's needed. Furthermore, governments and utilities have continually put off replacement of ageing electric transmission cables, to the point where now a good proportion of many grids are past their designed lifespans. They are increasingly failing, with disastrous results.

Of course, copper remains the beneficiary that everyone can agree on. Yet, our copper-related investments have not really done much from a share price standpoint. If demand for the metal grows as expected, we believe the shares are very attractively valued. Copper miners are obvious. Less obvious is Barrick Gold, which actually produces a third of its cash from copper. Metals recycling giant Sims has also flown under the radar in Australia despite providing a service that is both commercially competitive and good for the environment.

In summary, everyone is falling all over themselves to "catch the AI wave". While AI will no doubt change the world and drive heady growth for some businesses, the current craze is blinding investors to parts of the market that look increasingly attractive. *Advantaged Industrials* have great demand backdrops, backed by massive and unavoidable demand drivers – and valuations that appear to ignore it all.

During the quarter, we initiated a new position in Intel, a semiconductor manufacturer, adding to existing manufacturers owned in the Fund. We exited the position in Alphabet, Google's parent company, and reduced our exposure to US power producer AES, to reallocate capital to opportunities that we believed were trading at bigger discounts to our assessment of intrinsic value.

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

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 June 2023

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.

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Management Company

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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

Funds may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed according to their mandates. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. The funds may borrow up to 10% of their 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, 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, Share Transactions Totally Electronic (STRATE) and FSCA Investor Protection Levy and VAT thereon) are shown separately. Transaction costs are necessary costs 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).

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.

MSCI Index

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FTSE Russell Index

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J.P. Morgan Index

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