

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests in a mix of absolute return funds managed by Allan Gray's offshore investment partner, Orbis Investment Management Limited. The typical net equity exposure of the Fund is between 0% and 20%. 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 a foreign equity or balanced fund. Although the Fund is fully invested outside South Africa, the units in the Fund are priced and traded daily in rands. When considered in rands, returns of this foreign fund are likely to be more volatile than domestic funds with similar equity constraints.

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

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to provide a high degree of capital stability (when measured in the foreign currency denominations of the underlying Orbis Funds), while producing long-term returns that are superior to foreign currency bank deposits. The Fund's benchmark is the simple average of the benchmarks of the underlying Orbis funds.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests only in the Optimal SA absolute return funds managed by our offshore investment partner, Orbis Investment Management Limited. Within the Optimal 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. The Orbis Optimal SA funds reduce most of their stock market risk by the use of exchange-traded derivative futures contracts. The Orbis Optimal SA funds will typically retain a small portion of their exposure to equity markets, but the level of exposure may be varied depending on Orbis' assessment of the potential returns on global stock markets relative to their risk of capital loss. The underlying funds' returns are therefore derived partly from their relatively low exposure to stock markets, partly from Orbis' selected share returns relative to those markets, and partly from foreign currency cash-equivalent returns. 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 steady absolute returns ahead of those of cash measured in global currencies
- Wish to invest in international assets without having to personally expatriate rands
- Are comfortable with taking on the risk of currency fluctuation, but prefer little exposure to stock market risk
- Wish to use the Fund as a foreign absolute return 'building block' in a diversified multi-asset class portfolio

Fund information on 31 August 2017

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Fund size | R1.3bn |
| Number of units | 62 742 328 |
| Price (net asset value per unit) | R20.16 |
| Class | A |

Minimum investment amounts

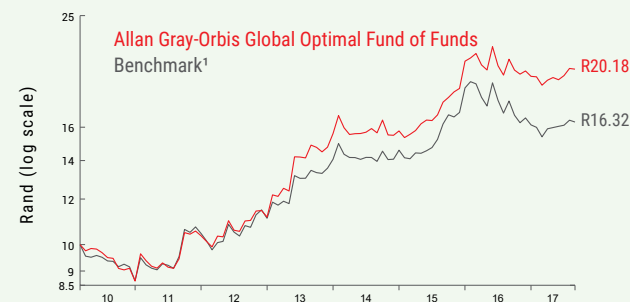
| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Minimum lump sum per investor account | R20 000 |
| Additional lump sum | R500 |
| Minimum debit order* | R500 |

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

- The simple average of the benchmarks of the underlying funds, performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 August 2017.
- This is based on the latest numbers published by INET BFA as at 31 July 2017.
- Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum rand drawdown occurred from 18 May 2016 to 24 March 2017 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 18 January 2016 to 24 March 2017. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund/benchmark (i.e. including income).
- The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception.
- 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.
- 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 January 2016. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 May 2017 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 28 February 2017. 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 | |
|--|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|------|
| | ZAR | US\$ | ZAR | US\$ | ZAR | US\$ |
| Cumulative: | | | | | | |
| Since inception (2 March 2010) | 101.8 | 19.2 | 63.2 | -3.6 | 47.9 | 12.3 |
| Annualised: | | | | | | |
| Since inception (2 March 2010) | 9.8 | 2.3 | 6.8 | -0.5 | 5.4 | 1.6 |
| Latest 5 years | 12.9 | 3.6 | 8.6 | -0.4 | 5.7 | 1.3 |
| Latest 3 years | 8.9 | 1.8 | 5.4 | -1.5 | 5.2 | 0.9 |
| Latest 2 years | 6.8 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| Latest 1 year | -3.9 | 8.2 | -8.1 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
| Year-to-date (not annualised) | 2.9 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 0.5 |
| Risk measures (since inception) | | | | | | |
| Maximum drawdown ³ | -18.9 | -14.1 | -26.0 | -15.1 | n/a | n/a |
| Percentage positive months ⁴ | 50.0 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 51.1 | n/a | n/a |
| Annualised monthly volatility ⁵ | 13.9 | 6.5 | 13.2 | 4.9 | n/a | n/a |
| Highest annual return ⁶ | 39.6 | 12.9 | 35.6 | 9.4 | n/a | n/a |
| Lowest annual return ⁶ | -12.4 | -11.8 | -19.1 | -11.6 | n/a | n/a |

Meeting the Fund objective

Since inception and over the latest five-year period, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark, although it should be noted that the returns on dollar and euro cash have been low over this period. There has been some volatility in the Fund's returns. The underlying funds' maximum drawdowns to date, in their reporting currencies, are 10% for the Orbis Optimal SA Dollar class and 7% for the Orbis Optimal SA Euro class.

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 | 0.0000 |

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 3-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 3-year period ending 30 June 2017 | % |
|---|-------------|
| Total expense ratio | 1.46 |
| Fee for benchmark performance | 1.00 |
| Performance fees | 0.37 |
| Other costs excluding transaction costs | 0.09 |
| VAT | 0.00 |
| Transaction costs (including VAT) | 0.15 |
| Total investment charge | 1.61 |

Top 10 share holdings on 31 August 2017

| Company | % of portfolio |
|------------------------|----------------|
| XPO Logistics | 3.7 |
| Mitsubishi | 3.0 |
| JD.com | 2.7 |
| Charter Communications | 2.6 |
| Sumitomo | 2.5 |
| Nissan Motor | 2.5 |
| NEXON | 2.3 |
| Honda Motor | 2.2 |
| KB Financial Group | 2.2 |
| Sumitomo Mitsui | 2.2 |
| Total (%) | 25.8 |

Fund allocation on 31 August 2017

| Foreign absolute return funds | % |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Orbis Optimal SA (US\$) | 62.6 |
| Orbis Optimal SA (Euro) | 37.4 |
| Total (%) | 100.0 |

Asset allocation on 31 August 2017

| | Total | North America | Europe | Japan | Asia ex-Japan | Other |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Net equity | 6.7 | -6.8 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 1.8 |
| Hedged equity | 82.2 | 40.8 | 10.8 | 19.1 | 8.9 | 2.5 |
| Fixed interest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Commodity-linked | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Net current assets | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 34.0 | 12.1 | 22.5 | 15.9 | 15.4 |

Currency exposure of the Orbis funds

| Funds | 100.0 | 57.4 | 39.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | |

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

When I joined Orbis in 2000, the tech-heavy Nasdaq Composite Index was trading near an all-time high. Today it stands about 20% higher than that previous peak, leaving those of us with first-hand memories of the dotcom boom-and-bust era feeling slightly nervous. But there is a big difference between price and value. Just because a stock has gone up a lot doesn't mean it's expensive – and vice versa.

Today's leading technology stocks are solidly profitable household names offering services that have become indispensable to many of us in our daily lives. It is also evident that today's leaders are very different businesses. Whereas the tech bubble favourites were known for selling technology – mainly to corporate customers – the likes of Alphabet, Amazon and Facebook, amongst others, are deploying technology to reshape the nature of commerce itself. This is no different from the impact that companies like Ford, Walmart and Visa once had.

As Orbis has written in previous commentaries, periods of change can often create enormous opportunities for investors. Not all of today's leading stocks will continue to thrive, but the few that manage to navigate the shifting landscape can produce extraordinary rewards for their shareholders. The retail sector provides a good illustration. Having analysed retailers myself for almost 17 years at Orbis, I've seen a continuous evolution in which the old is constantly being replaced by the new.

When I first started looking at the sector, Walmart was the dominant franchise and the retail innovation of its time. The range and location of its stores enabled the company to steal market share from weaker rivals, squeeze its suppliers and pass the savings along to its customers. A generation later and harnessing a new technology, Amazon's growth trajectory to date has traced a remarkably similar path.

Amazon's current US market share is roughly where Walmart's was 20 years ago. Just as remarkable is the similarity in their share price performance. Investors have often had the opportunity to buy Amazon shares at a price of around one times the total annual value of its customers' purchases. That is equivalent to the one times revenue that Walmart typically traded at – a price which proved extraordinarily attractive for investors with the benefit of hindsight. When adjusting for the value of Amazon's cloud computing business, a multiple of one times its customer's transaction value is exactly where Amazon's shares trades today.

But is it contrarian? What do we see here that others don't? Well, one common belief is that Amazon's retail business doesn't make money the way that Walmart's always did. A closer examination of each company's financial statements reveals this assumption is flawed.

Both businesses are actually rather similar apart from one key difference. To grow, Walmart needed to constantly build new stores, whereas Amazon's growth depends on marketing. While both forms of spending represent investment in future customers, they are recorded very differently in company financial statements. Compared one way, Walmart had higher accounting profits than Amazon as a percentage of revenue. But when measured in free cash flow, Amazon's profitability is actually greater than Walmart's was at a similar stage of growth.

We are well aware of the dangers of extrapolating promising growth paths indefinitely and, while we won't always get things right, we use an analytical approach that plays to the strengths of our 'matrix' of independent regional and sector research teams. Investors can be assured that we ignore the superficial noise, thinking independently and making a balanced assessment of each investment's true long-term value.

Orbis typically retains modest long exposure to the stockmarkets they consider to be the most attractive based on their bottom-up research, and likewise, uses hedging to eliminate exposure to those stockmarkets where they believe assets are overvalued. The Fund adopted a positive net beta-adjusted exposure to the Japanese stockmarket in the quarter, reflecting the belief that, after the market being richly valued for some time, valuations are beginning to broadly appear more reasonable. The Fund continues to retain a net long exposure to selected Asian stockmarkets, which Orbis believes are broadly undervalued. There have been no material changes to the Fund's currency exposures and changes to the top-ten holdings were minimal.

Adapted from Orbis commentaries contributed by Ben Preston, leader of Orbis' London-based Global Sector research team

For the full commentary please see www.orbisfunds.com

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 June 2017

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 three years. 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.

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**.