

## Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund invests primarily in shares listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). The Fund can invest a maximum of 30% offshore, with an additional 10% allowed for investments in Africa outside of South Africa. The Fund invests the bulk of its foreign allowance in equity funds managed by Orbis Investment Management Limited, our offshore investment partner. The Fund is typically fully invested in shares. Returns are likely to be volatile, especially over short- and medium-term periods.

**ASISA unit trust category:** South African – Equity – General

## Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to create long-term wealth for investors. It aims to outperform the average return of South African General Equity Funds over the long term, without taking on greater risk of loss. To pursue its objective the Fund's portfolio may differ materially from those of its peers. This will result in the Fund underperforming its benchmark materially at times. The Fund aims to compensate for these periods of underperformance by delivering outperformance over the long term. The Fund's benchmark is the market value-weighted average return of funds in the South African – Equity – General category (excluding Allan Gray funds).

## How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

We seek to buy shares offering the best relative value while maintaining a diversified portfolio. We thoroughly research companies to assess their intrinsic value from a long-term perspective. This long-term perspective enables us to buy shares from sellers who over-react to short-term difficulties or undervalue long-term potential. We invest in a selection of shares across all sectors of the stock market, and across the range of large, mid and smaller cap shares.

## Suitable for those investors who

- Seek exposure to listed equities to provide long-term capital growth
- Are comfortable with stock market fluctuation, i.e. short- to medium-term volatility
- Are prepared to accept the risk of capital loss
- Typically have an investment horizon of more than five years
- Wish to use the Fund as an 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.

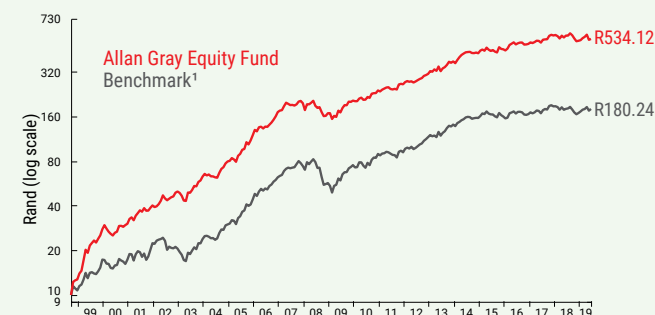
## Fund information on 30 June 2019

Fund size	R38.7bn
Number of units	56 250 668
Price (net asset value per unit)	R386.82
Class	A

- The market value-weighted average return of funds in the South African – Equity – General category (excluding Allan Gray funds). From inception to 28 February 2015 the benchmark was the FTSE/JSE All Share Index including income. Source: IRESS, performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 30 June 2019.
- This is based on the latest numbers published by IRESS as at 31 May 2019.
- Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum drawdown occurred from 20 May 2008 to 27 October 2008 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 22 May 2008 to 20 November 2008. 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 30 September 1999 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 30 April 2006. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 30 November 2008 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 28 February 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 <sup>1</sup>	CPI inflation <sup>2</sup>
<b>Cumulative:</b>			
Since inception (1 October 1998)	5241.2	1702.4	200.3
<b>Annualised:</b>			
Since inception (1 October 1998)	21.1	15.0	5.5
Latest 10 years	12.1	11.8	5.2
Latest 5 years	4.2	2.7	5.0
Latest 3 years	2.9	2.1	4.8
Latest 2 years	2.9	3.4	4.4
Latest 1 year	-5.0	-0.2	4.5
Year-to-date (not annualised)	2.9	6.5	2.2
<b>Risk measures (since inception)</b>			
Maximum drawdown <sup>3</sup>	-31.3	-45.4	n/a
Percentage positive months <sup>4</sup>	65.9	59.4	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility <sup>5</sup>	15.2	16.6	n/a
Highest annual return <sup>6</sup>	125.8	73.0	n/a
Lowest annual return <sup>6</sup>	-20.7	-37.6	n/a

## Meeting the Fund objective

The Fund has created wealth for its long-term investors. Since inception and over the latest 10 and five-year periods, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark. 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 average equity fund. 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 biannually.	31 Dec 2018	30 Jun 2019
<b>Cents per unit</b>	<b>328.6621</b>	<b>600.9645</b>

## Annual management fee

Allan Gray charges a fee based on the net asset value of the Fund excluding the portion invested in Orbis funds. The fee rate is calculated daily by comparing the Fund's total performance for the day to that of the benchmark.

**Fee for performance equal to the Fund's benchmark:** 1.00% p.a. excl. VAT

For each annualised percentage point above or below the benchmark we add or deduct 0.2%. The maximum fee is uncapped and if the fee would have been negative, 0% will be charged for the day and the negative fee will be carried forward to reduce the next day's fee (and all subsequent days until the underperformance is recovered).

This means that Allan Gray shares in approximately 20% of annualised performance relative to the benchmark.

A portion of the Fund may be invested in Orbis funds. Orbis charges performance-based fees within these funds that are calculated based on each Orbis fund's performance relative to its own benchmark. The Orbis equity funds charge 1.5% p.a. for performance equal to their benchmarks. The minimum Orbis equity fund fee is 0.5% p.a. and the maximum is 2.5% p.a. Orbis pays a marketing and distribution fee to Allan Gray.

## Total expense ratio (TER) and Transaction costs

The annual management fees charged by both Allan Gray and 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.

## Top 10 share holdings on 30 June 2019 (SA and Foreign) (updated quarterly)<sup>9</sup>

Company	% of portfolio
Naspers <sup>7</sup>	8.8
British American Tobacco	5.2
Sasol	4.7
Standard Bank	4.6
Remgro	3.9
Investec	3.5
Glencore	3.5
Old Mutual	2.6
NetEase	2.4
Woolworths	2.4
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>41.6</b>

7. Including stub certificates.

## Total expense ratio (TER) and Transaction costs

TER and Transaction costs breakdown for the 1 and 3-year period ending 30 June 2019	1yr %	3yr %
<b>Total expense ratio</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.65</b>
Fee for benchmark performance	1.14	1.12
Performance fees	-0.11	0.36
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.02	0.02
VAT	0.08	0.15
<b>Transaction costs (including VAT)</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>
<b>Total investment charge</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.73</b>

## Sector allocation on 30 June 2019 (updated quarterly)<sup>9</sup>

Sector	% of Fund	% of ALSI <sup>8</sup>
Oil and gas	2.3	0.0
Basic materials	15.8	27.0
Industrials	12.1	3.7
Consumer goods	10.2	11.9
Healthcare	6.1	1.6
Consumer services	8.9	8.1
Telecommunications	0.5	3.9
Utilities	0.5	0.0
Financials	26.7	24.2
Technology	12.5	19.5
Commodity-linked	0.8	0.0
Other	1.0	0.0
Money market and bank deposits	2.7	0.0
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

8. FTSE/JSE All Share Index.

## Asset allocation on 30 June 2019<sup>9</sup>

Asset Class	Total	South Africa	Africa ex-SA	Foreign ex-Africa
Net equity	95.3	64.7	2.0	28.6
Property	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.1
Commodity-linked	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Bonds	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Money market and bank deposits	2.5	1.5	0.1	1.0
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>

9. Underlying holdings of Orbis funds are included on a look-through basis.

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

The Equity Fund had a poor quarter, returning -3.2% while the benchmark returned 0.1%. On the local front, the major detractors have been our overweight positions in British American Tobacco and Sasol.

Sasol is currently trading on eight times earnings. The long-term average is 10.5 times. A simple multiple re-rating from eight to 10.5 would give a return of 31%. Then in 2022, if all goes to plan, earnings should grow by 45% when its large project in the US (the Lake Charles Chemicals Project or LCCP) is fully up and running. This is not the whole story. Investors in Sasol have to carefully consider all of the following:

- Much depends on the oil price, which is difficult to forecast. On the supply side, US production has grown rapidly over the past few years, and the US is now the world's largest producer. Demand growth has historically been very consistent but, in the long term, the impact of electric cars will be negative for oil.
- Sasol is a very large emitter of carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide.
- The company has incurred a huge amount of debt in order to build their ethane cracker in the US. The balance sheet is currently stretched.
- Capital allocation has been poor historically. One barrel of oil currently trades for about R1 000. For the same price, you can buy 2.7 Sasol shares. This ratio was similar 20 years ago: In 1999, you could buy 2.7 Sasol shares for the price of one barrel of oil. One would have expected Sasol to become more valuable relative to oil, given the billions of rands that have been spent on expansion projects in the past 20 years.
- Management has lost a lot of credibility in recent years. Shareholders were short-changed in the company's recent BEE deal. Costs have been disappointingly high. The ethane cracker has had multiple cost overruns.

These points seem (and are) alarming, but in fact, almost every company has a similar list. It is our job to worry about these things, to incorporate them into our valuations and, where we can, to encourage companies to pollute less and act in shareholders' best interests. We do not sell shares on bad news or buy them on good news. Rather, we buy when we think we are getting a bargain for our clients. Sometimes, negative sentiment can create a good buying opportunity.

It is interesting to compare the valuation of Sasol with that of Anglo American Platinum or Amplats (which we don't own). Everything has gone right for Amplats in recent years, and sentiment is extremely positive towards the company. Both companies have a similar market cap: around R220bn. Over the past 10 years, Amplats has made cumulative profits of R6.2bn. Sasol has made R210bn. One should see the issues at Sasol in the context of this very attractive valuation.

The foreign portion of the Fund also detracted from performance: It returned -0.2% in dollars, while the FTSE World Index returned 4%. Detractors here were biopharmaceutical company, AbbVie, and multinational tobacco company, Imperial Brands.

During the quarter, we increased our exposure to Glencore, and reduced our exposure to Richemont.

**Commentary contributed by Jacques Plaut**

**Fund manager quarterly  
commentary as at  
30 June 2019**

## 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](http://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](http://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/JSE All Share Index

The FTSE/JSE All Share Index is calculated by FTSE International Limited ('FTSE') in conjunction with the JSE Limited ('JSE') in accordance with standard criteria. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index is the proprietary information of FTSE and the JSE. All copyright subsisting in the FTSE/JSE All Share Index values and constituent lists vests in FTSE and the JSE jointly. All their rights are reserved.

## Foreign exposure

This fund may invest 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](http://www.allangray.co.za)** or via our Client Service Centre on **0860 000 654**.