

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund is a feeder fund and invests only in the Orbis Global Equity Fund, managed by Allan Gray's offshore investment partner, Orbis Investment Management Limited. The Orbis Global Equity Fund is designed to be exposed to all of the risks and rewards of selected global shares. Returns are likely to be volatile, especially over short- and medium-term periods. Although the Fund's investment universe is global, the units in the Fund are priced and traded daily in rands.

The Fund is managed in the same way as the Allan Gray - Orbis Global Equity Feeder Fund. The since-inception track record of the Allan Gray - Orbis Global Equity Feeder Fund is available on the [Allan Gray website](#).

ASISA unit trust category: Global – Equity – General

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to outperform global stock markets over the long term, without taking on greater risk. Its benchmark is the MSCI World Index, including income, after withholding taxes.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests only in the Orbis Global Equity Fund. The Orbis Global Equity Fund is designed to be exposed to all of the risks and rewards of selected global shares. 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 Orbis 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.

Suitable for those investors who

- Seek exposure to diversified international equities to provide long-term capital growth
- Wish to invest in international assets through a rand-denominated fund
- Are comfortable with global stock market and currency fluctuation and risk of capital loss
- Typically have an investment horizon of more than five years
- Wish to use the Fund as a global equity 'building block' in a diversified multi-asset class portfolio

Meeting the Fund objective

Since inception, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark and provided returns in excess of CPI inflation. The Fund may experience periods of underperformance in pursuit of its objective of creating long-term wealth for investors, without taking on greater risk of loss than the global stock market.

The portfolio has adhered to its policy objective.

Fund information on 31 August 2026

Fund size	R9.1bn
Number of units	753 747 644
Price (net asset value per unit)	R12.09
Class	A

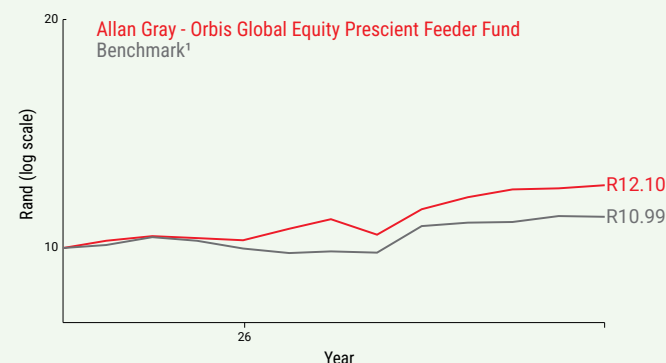
Fund availability

The Fund may be closed to new investors in certain circumstances, such as where regulatory constraints are placed on the Management Company or the Fund, or where the Orbis Global Equity Fund is closed to new investments. This will be done to manage the Fund according to its mandate.

1. MSCI World Index, including income, after withholding taxes (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 August 2026.
2. This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers for South Africa and the United States of America, as at 31 July 2026 (Source: Iress).
3. Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum rand drawdown occurred from 10 October 2025 to 21 November 2025 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 28 October 2025 to 29 January 2026. 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 rand 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 rand return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 August 2026 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 August 2026. The Fund's lowest annual rand return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 August 2026 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 August 2026. 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 (1 September 2025)	21.0	32.5	9.9	20.4	4.4	2.9
Annualised:						
Since inception (1 September 2025)	21.0	32.5	9.9	20.4	4.4	2.9
Latest 1 year	21.0	32.5	9.9	20.4	4.3	3.3
Year-to-date (not annualised)	18.2	21.4	10.1	13.1	4.2	2.4
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown ³	-5.7	-12.5	-6.1	-8.9	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months ⁴	75.0	83.3	58.3	83.3	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁵	10.6	17.5	9.5	12.8	n/a	n/a
Highest annual return ⁶	21.0	32.5	9.9	20.4	n/a	n/a
Lowest annual return ⁶	21.0	32.5	9.9	20.4	n/a	n/a

Income distributions

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 Mar 2026
Cents per unit	0.1700

Annual investment management fee

The Management Company does not charge an annual management fee, but Allan Gray is paid a marketing and distribution fee by Orbis. Orbis charges a unique refundable performance-based fee in the Orbis Global Equity Fund which is designed to align Orbis' interest with investor outcomes. The fee consists of a base fee and a refundable performance fee. In traditional fee structures, the total fee is paid to the manager immediately. When the Orbis fund outperforms, the performance fee is paid into a fee reserve and enables Orbis to refund investors if the Orbis fund subsequently underperforms. The table below summarises the fee parameters.

Initial, exit and switching fees	0.00%
Base fee	1.10% per annum
Performance fee sharing rate	25% for out- and underperformance relative to the benchmark.
Performance fee benchmark	MSCI World Index, including income, after withholding taxes.
Fee reserve	Performance fees available for refund are shown below the TER table. ¹⁰

The fee is calculated daily. After deducting the base fee, the fund's performance is compared to its benchmark. Orbis then shares in 25% of the value added or lost relative to the benchmark. This means the fee adjusts by 0.25% for every 1% of outperformance or underperformance.

The fee is uncapped when the Orbis fund outperforms. However, during periods of underperformance, the total fee can be negative, as performance fees can be refunded from the fee reserve. If the reserve is empty and underperformance continues, a high watermark ensures that fees are only charged once previous losses are recovered. The fee experience table illustrates what investors can expect during periods of out- and underperformance. When the fee reserve is positive, Orbis may earn one-third of the available performance fees, subject to a cap of 2.50% per year. For more information, please refer to the [fees resources](#) section of the Orbis website.

Fee experience

Out- and underperformance scenarios	+8%	+4%	0%	-4%	-8%
Base fee	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Performance fee or refund*	1.7%	0.7%	-0.3%	-1.3%	-2.3%
Total annual management fee	2.8%	1.8%	0.8%	-0.2%	-1.2%

*Illustrative only. If there is no refund available, the base fee is still charged.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

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.

Asset allocation on 31 August 2026⁷

Asset class	Total	United States	UK	Europe ex-UK ⁸	Japan	Other ⁸	Emerging markets
Net equities	96.6	49.1	14.6	7.1	2.1	5.9	17.8
Property	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.0
Money market and cash	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (%)	100.0	50.2	14.7	7.1	3.7	6.5	17.8
Currency exposure	100.0	49.1	8.5	8.0	7.8	11.0	15.5
Benchmark	100.0	72.1	3.5	12.2	5.8	6.3	0.0

7. Refers to the asset allocation of the underlying Orbis Global Equity Fund.

8. Refers to developed markets only.

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

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs for periods ending 30 June 2026 (updated quarterly)⁹

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	4.52	3.06
Fee for benchmark performance	1.10	1.10
Performance fees ¹⁰	3.35	1.90
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.07	0.07
VAT	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs (including VAT)	0.16	0.13
Total investment charge	4.68	3.19

9. The total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs shown are estimates based on the past performance of the Allan Gray - Orbis Global Equity Feeder Fund. This fund shares the same investment policy, objective and benchmark. Actual TER data will be used from 30 November 2026.

10. As at 30 June 2026, performance fees of 4.0% were available for refund in the event of subsequent underperformance.

Top 10 share holdings on 31 August 2026

Company	% of portfolio
Corpay	5.3
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg	3.8
QXO	3.3
Booking Holdings	3.3
Samsung Electronics	3.1
Motorola Solutions	3.0
Experian	2.5
EQT	2.4
Alphabet	2.4
Shell	2.4
Total (%)	31.4

In the first half of 2026, market breadth was among the narrowest on record: In April and May, only one in four stocks in the MSCI All Country World Index outperformed it. When three out of four stocks in the market are hay, finding the needles is harder and more valuable. Every position must earn its keep.

The biggest winners have been concentrated in artificial intelligence (AI). But not all AI exposure is equal. We frame ours in four groups. The first is the "Core": direct exposure through companies like Samsung Electronics, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company and SK Square. The second is "Enablers": the businesses providing the power, materials and real estate that hyperscalers need to operate. The third is AI "Powered": companies where AI accelerates an already compelling model, like Alphabet. The fourth is the "Overlooked": resilient businesses the market has mispriced as AI casualties. The first three are widely understood. The fourth is where we believe the market is most wrong, and where we are hunting.

Take insurance brokerage. Brown & Brown and Ryan Specialty are brokers: They sit between companies and insurers, matching clients to the right coverage and placing it for a fee, without carrying the risk themselves. Both are priced as AI casualties. Two fears weigh on the stocks: a softening pricing cycle and AI disintermediation. The pricing cycle is already in the price. On AI, we disagree.

AI may automate commodity cover like personal auto, but that is under 5% of Brown & Brown's book. The rest is commercial and speciality insurance, where the broker exercises judgement and answers for a denied claim. It is a people business, and Brown & Brown has spent more than 80 years serving mid-sized companies that lack in-house insurance expertise.

Ryan Specialty makes the case from the other end of the market: a leading specialist in excess and surplus, the part of insurance built for complex, hard-to-place and emerging risk. That market is structurally expanding, and we view Ryan as its most capable navigator.

The pattern holds across the Overlooked. We are not buying businesses AI leaves alone. We are buying businesses that put AI to work. Scaled brokers with proprietary data are sharpened by it, not replaced.

The same logic reaches well beyond insurance. In any industry, the dividing line is rarely whether a company adopts new technology. It is how. We have seen this before.

When electric motors arrived in factories at the turn of the last century, most owners did the obvious thing: They ripped out the central steam engine and dropped in an electric motor. Productivity improved modestly. Nothing fundamental changed.

The real gains came later. Manufacturers realised they no longer needed to organise the factory around the power source. Smaller motors could be distributed to individual machines, and the floor redesigned around workflow rather than around the engine room. That redesign was where the value was created, not the motor itself.

We think about AI through the same lens. Most early corporate AI adoption is a motor swap: existing workflows, existing structures, existing assumptions, with AI bolted on. The companies that compound the most value are those willing to redesign the floor. This is a question I ask of every management team I invest behind. QXO is doing exactly that. As it consolidates the prosaic, low-tech business of building-products distribution, it is rebuilding the operating model itself, from pricing and procurement to inventory and branch data, rather than bolting technology onto the old way of working.

We apply the same standard to ourselves. We have wired over two decades of internal research into AI, making the firm's accumulated knowledge searchable for every analyst. It's valuable, but a motor swap. The deeper ambition is improving our decision-making. We are turning years of analyst decisions and investment reasoning into a dataset we can learn from, identifying where our research engine adds the most value and where our reasoning has led us astray. The goal is not to replace our stockpickers' judgement. It is to raise the ceiling on what they can do. We are in the early stages. We are adapting how we work, not our principles. In time, we believe it can make us better stewards of your capital.

Our founder, Allan W B Gray, had a phrase many of us still live by: "Strong convictions, loosely held." It means conviction grounded in evidence over emotion, and adapting your view when the facts change.

The owners who won the electrical age were not those who believed most strongly in electricity, but those who held their old assumptions loosely enough to rebuild around a new reality. The same holds true today. Geopolitical realignment, shifting trade and generational technology are all in motion at once. And we do not pretend to know how they resolve. The job is not to predict. It is to build a portfolio that benefits more from being right than it suffers from being wrong.

The environment will keep testing us. What I cannot know is what markets will do; they rarely co-operate with forecasts. What I do know: Our own money is invested alongside yours.

We will continue to act with discipline, independence and patience. Strong convictions, loosely held.

In the last quarter, we initiated a position in Booking Holdings, a US-based online travel and accommodation booking company, and reduced our positions in SK Square and Samsung Electronics into relative share price strength.

Adapted from a commentary by Adam R. Karr, president and portfolio manager at Orbis

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 June 2026

Information and content

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Investment Manager

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Management Company

Prescient Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd (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 unit trust portfolios under the Prescient Unit Trust Scheme, and is supervised by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA). The Management Company is incorporated under the laws of South Africa. The Management Company retains full legal responsibility for any third-party-named portfolio. The content and information may not be reproduced or distributed without the prior written consent of the Management Company and the Investment Manager. The Management Company's registration number is 2002/022560/07. Its physical address is Prescient House, Westlake Business Park, Otto Close, Westlake, 7945 and its postal address is PO Box 31142, Tokai, 7966. It can be contacted at: Tel: 0800 111 899, info@prescient.co.za or www.prescient.co.za.

The trustee/custodian of the Prescient Unit Trust Scheme is Nedbank Investor Services. The trustee/custodian's physical address is 2nd floor, 16 Constantia Boulevard, Constantia Kloof, Roodepoort, 1709. It can be contacted at: Tel: +27 (0)11 534 6557 or www.nedbank.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. 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 17:00 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.prescient.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 the Management Company.

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. The Management Company does not charge any additional fees in the Fund.

Foreign securities

The Orbis Global Equity Fund invests in foreign securities. Depending on their markets, trading in those securities may carry risks relating to, among others, macroeconomic and political circumstances, constraints on liquidity or the repatriation of funds, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, taxation and trade settlement.

MSCI Index

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Important information for investors

Need more information?

For any additional information, such as fund prices and brochures, please go to www.prescient.co.za.

Fund description and summary of investment policy

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

The Fund is managed in the same way as the Allan Gray - Orbis Global Balanced Feeder Fund. The since-inception track record of the Allan Gray - Orbis Global Balanced Feeder Fund is available on the [Allan Gray website](#).

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

Fund objective and benchmark

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 Global Government Bond Index.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests solely in Orbis Global Balanced, which is actively managed and diversified across global equities, fixed income and commodity-linked instruments. Equity exposure typically ranges from 40% to 90%, but is intended to be limited at 75% after hedging. Fixed income ranges from 10% to 50%, and commodities from 0% to 10%. Asset allocation is driven by Orbis' bottom-up approach, focusing on individual security selection rather than benchmark weights. 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. This same approach applies to fixed income, which typically includes cash, government bonds, and corporate bonds, to enhance risk-adjusted returns. Orbis may use hedged equities as a substitute for fixed income or alternatively to manage overall portfolio risk. Currency exposure is actively managed to avoid currencies unlikely to retain long-term value against the US dollar.

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 through a rand-denominated fund
- 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

Meeting the Fund objective

Since inception, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark and provided returns in excess of CPI inflation. The Fund may experience 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.

The portfolio has adhered to its policy objective.

Minimum disclosure document and quarterly general investors' report **Issued:** 10 September 2026

Fund information on 31 August 2026

Fund size	R6.9bn
Number of units	608 237 811
Price (net asset value per unit)	R11.34
Class	A

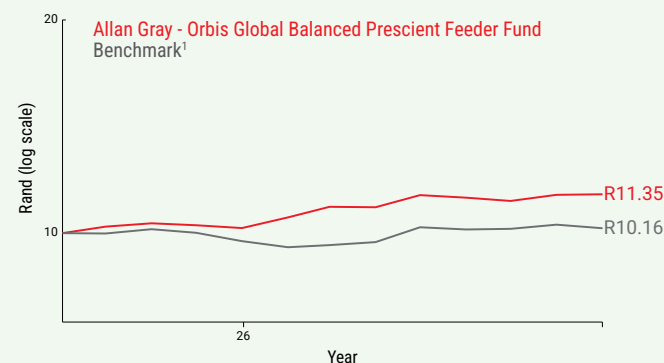
Fund availability

The Fund may be closed to new investors in certain circumstances, such as where regulatory constraints are placed on the Management Company or the Fund, or where the Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund is closed to new investments. This will be done to manage the Fund according to its mandate.

- 60% of the MSCI World Index with net dividends reinvested and 40% of the J.P. Morgan Global Government Bond Index (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 August 2026.
- This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers for South Africa and the United States of America, as at 31 July 2026 (Source: Iress).
- Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum rand drawdown occurred from 4 May 2026 to 13 July 2026 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 21 October 2025 to 29 January 2026. 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 rand 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 rand return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 August 2026 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 August 2026. The Fund's lowest annual rand return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 August 2026 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 August 2026. 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



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Since inception (1 September 2025)	13.5	24.2	1.6	11.3	4.4	2.9
Latest 1 year	13.5	24.2	1.6	11.3	4.3	3.3
Year-to-date (not annualised)	11.6	14.6	4.3	7.1	4.2	2.4
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown ³	-3.9	-7.4	-7.1	-6.6	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months ⁴	58.3	83.3	50.0	83.3	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁵	6.6	12.2	6.9	8.9	n/a	n/a
Highest annual return ⁶	13.5	24.2	1.6	11.3	n/a	n/a
Lowest annual return ⁶	13.5	24.2	1.6	11.3	n/a	n/a

Income distributions

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 Mar 2026
Cents per unit	0.1800

Annual investment management fee

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Fee reserve	Performance fees available for refund will be shown below the TER table. ¹⁰

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Fee experience

Out- and underperformance scenarios	+8%	+4%	0%	-4%	-8%
Base fee	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Performance fee or refund*	1.7%	0.7%	-0.3%	-1.3%	-2.3%
Total annual management fee	2.8%	1.8%	0.8%	-0.2%	-1.2%

*Illustrative only. If there is no refund available, the base fee is still charged.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

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.

Asset allocation on 31 August 2026⁷

Asset class	Total	United States	UK	Europe ex-UK ⁸	Japan	Other ⁸	Emerging markets
Net equities	57.8	16.9	13.0	0.9	2.7	4.7	19.6
Hedged equities	17.5	10.5	0.8	4.4	0.3	0.0	1.4
Property	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Commodity-linked	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonds	18.7	7.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	3.3	6.7
Money market and cash	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total (%)	100.0	38.5	14.1	7.3	3.8	8.0	28.4
Currency exposure	100.0	27.4	9.8	16.6	8.9	14.6	22.6
Benchmark	100.0	63.9	4.6	17.1	9.1	5.3	0.0

7. Refers to the asset allocation of the underlying Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund.

8. Refers to developed markets only.

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

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs for periods ending 30 June 2026 (updated quarterly)⁹

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	4.16	4.03
Fee for benchmark performance	1.10	1.10
Performance fees ¹⁰	2.99	2.86
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.07	0.07
VAT	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs (including VAT)	0.10	0.09
Total investment charge	4.27	4.11

9. The total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs shown are estimates based on the past performance of the Allan Gray - Orbis Global Balanced Feeder Fund. This fund shares the same investment policy, objective and benchmark. Actual TER data will be used from 30 November 2026.

10. As at 30 June 2026, performance fees of 7.0% were available for refund in the event of subsequent underperformance.

Top 10 holdings on 31 August 2026

Company	% of portfolio
Samsung Electronics	4.7
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg	4.4
US TIPS >10 Years	3.2
Kinder Morgan	3.1
Newmont	2.8
Barrick Mining	2.6
SPDR® Gold Trust	2.5
Icelandic Gov. Bonds < 1 Year	2.0
Prysmian Group	1.9
Nintendo	1.8
Total (%)	28.9

When news is buzzy, it is tempting to follow every last headline. As analysts, however, we spend most of our time on narrower, longer-term things. Our decade-long experience with the Irish banks is an excellent example of how we work.

In the early 2000s, the Irish banking sector boomed. Real estate was thriving, and lenders eagerly fuelled development and buy-to-let activity.

That ended in tears during the global financial crisis (GFC). Housing prices tanked, defaults ballooned, and the Irish government bailed out the two local "pillar" banks, Bank of Ireland (BoI) and AIB Group (AIB), nationalising the latter in 2010. This made the banks deeply unpopular in Ireland. They had crashed the economy, caused people to lose their jobs and homes, and then been bailed out at taxpayer expense. Politicians, regulators and the public all treated the banks as villains.

Counterintuitively, this sowed the seeds of the banks' eventual recovery. When we analysed BoI and AIB in 2016, competition had dried up as foreign banks exited the market and smaller local ones suffered from mistrust without implicit state backing. By mid-2016, BoI and AIB together controlled over half of Ireland's retail deposits and mortgage lending.

For a bank, retail deposits are usually the cheapest source of funding, allowing banks to lend at the same rate as peers or at lower rates to grow market share. In happy times, this leads to rising valuations from approving equity investors.

These were not yet happy times, however. The Euro crisis was still playing out, the government still owned stakes in the banks, and regulators forced banks to hold more capital, tighten lending standards and bar payment of dividends.

That hardly sounds like a bullish investment case. But we have written before that tight regulation is like altitude training. It limits performance during the training but forces discipline and efficiency that allow better performance down the line.

At the time of our initial research, BoI traded below tangible book value, the key valuation metric for any bank. If a company can earn adequate returns on equity, it should trade for 1.0 times book value. So, with BoI trading at a discount, the market was effectively saying that it could not earn acceptable returns. We disagreed.

Ireland was becoming a concentrated market, where a few dominant banks could generate strong returns on equity and enjoy higher valuations. The GFC and Euro crisis had killed most competition, while regulatory pressure pushed the banks towards better efficiency and risk management. In the Fund, we first built a position in BoI in 2016, keeping an eye on AIB as the government started to offload its shares.

Purchasing the shares did not end our research process. Over the past decade, three Orbis analysts have researched BoI and AIB in depth, covering them throughout our holding period, and we formally reviewed our thesis in 2019 and again in 2024. This deep understanding served us well during the COVID-19 crash of 2020, an especially scary time for banks, which depend on confidence. We retained confidence in the Irish banks: They held more capital than required, underwrote conservatively, and with only two major industry players, depositors had limited alternatives. As the banks' valuations cratered to well below 0.5 times book value, we built a position in AIB and nearly doubled our BoI holdings.

Profits and valuations recovered as lockdowns receded, and the banks received permission to resume dividends. We trimmed our positions in early 2023, with valuations near book value, to fund more attractive ideas elsewhere.

Banks were tested again a few months later, a result of the global rise in interest rates and bond yields. Government bonds are a big chunk of most banks' balance sheets, and when bond yields rise, their prices fall. That impairs balance sheets, weakens confidence and threatens bank runs and insolvency. While this pressure claimed a number of banks in the United States and Europe, the Irish banks ploughed through unscathed, reaping the rewards of their prior altitude training.

Since 2023, BoI and AIB have thrived – growing profits and dividends. From lows of €2-3 per share, the share prices of BoI and AIB rose to €10-15. As the discount to our estimate of intrinsic value narrowed, we sold down the Fund's positions over the past year.

The Irish banks illustrate a few aspects of our approach especially well. Firstly, don't get sucked into the day-to-day noise; throughout the past decade, there have been countless scary headlines about banks, most of which ultimately didn't matter to BoI and AIB's fundamentals.

Secondly, good news doesn't always sound like good news. For the Irish banks, the post-GFC regulatory clampdown was no fun at the time, but that altitude training sowed the seeds of the good times that followed.

Thirdly, focusing on individual companies is fruitful. Global banks have some fundamental drivers in common, but idiosyncrasies matter. It mattered that BoI and AIB essentially emerged into a duopoly, with high market share and low funding costs far more important to their fundamentals than most of the noise in news headlines.

Finally, risk management is essential. Our ideas do not always play out this well. Long-term, nearly half of our picks end up underperforming, so taking our lumps in losers is as important as taking our profits in winners. With the Irish banks, we didn't try to time the bottom, but accumulated and trimmed over time.

Today is an exciting time for markets and the world economy, and exciting times make for exciting headlines. As analysts, we prefer to focus more patiently and more narrowly on the fundamentals of individual companies. Bottom-up security selection has driven the bulk of the Fund's relative returns to date, and we work hard to ensure those relative returns are good ones.

In the last quarter, we added to the position in Motorola Solutions, a US-based telecommunications equipment company, and trimmed the position in Samsung Electronics into relative share price strength.

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

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 30 June 2026

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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 17:00 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.prescient.co.za.

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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 the Management Company.

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. The Management Company does not charge any additional fees in the Fund.

Foreign securities

The Orbis Global Balanced Fund invests in foreign securities. Depending on their markets, trading in those securities may carry risks relating to, among others, macroeconomic and political circumstances, constraints on liquidity or the repatriation of funds, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, taxation and trade settlement.

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