Fund managers: This Fund invests solely into the Orbis Global Equity Fund, managed by Orbis Investment Management Limited
Inception date: 1 April 2005

Allan Gray - Orbis Global Equity Feeder Fund

31 March 2026

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.

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

Fund availability: Subject to offshore capacity constraints. Please visit our website or contact our Client Service Centre for further information about any constraints that may apply.

Meeting the Fund objective

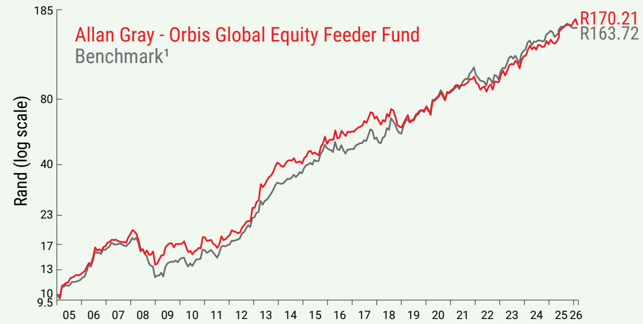
Since inception and over the latest five-year period, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark. Over the latest 10-year period, the Fund has underperformed its benchmark. The Fund has provided returns in excess of CPI inflation for all three periods. The Fund experiences periods of underperformance in pursuit of its objective of creating long-term wealth for investors, without taking on greater risk of loss than the global stock market. 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.

Fund information on 31 March 2026

Fund size	R31.1bn
Number of units	183 911 508
Price (net asset value per unit)	R169.28
Class	A

1. MSCI World Index, including income, after withholding taxes (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 March 2026. From inception to 15 May 2023, the benchmark was the FTSE World Index, including income.
2. This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers for South Africa and the United States of America, as at 28 February 2026 (Source: Iress).
3. Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum rand drawdown occurred from 6 June 2008 to 10 March 2009 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 5 June 2008 to 6 March 2009. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund/benchmark (i.e. including income).
4. The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception.
5. The standard deviation of the Fund's monthly return. This is a measure of how much an investment's return varies from its average over time.
6. These are the highest or lowest consecutive 12-month returns since inception. This is a measure of how much the Fund and the benchmark returns have varied per rolling 12-month period. The Fund's highest annual rand 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 rand return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 2009 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 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



% Returns	Fund		Benchmark[1]		CPI inflation[2]	
Cumulative:	ZAR	US$	ZAR	US$	ZAR	US$
Since inception (1 April 2005)	1602.1	523.4	1537.2	499.6	197.7	69.6
Annualised:						
Since inception (1 April 2005)	14.5	9.1	14.2	8.9	5.4	2.6
Latest 10 years	12.8	11.1	13.7	12.0	4.6	3.3
Latest 5 years	13.5	10.3	13.4	10.3	4.9	4.4
Latest 3 years	19.3	20.9	15.2	16.8	3.9	2.8
Latest 2 years	11.3	17.6	6.8	12.8	3.1	2.6
Latest 1 year	21.4	31.6	9.7	18.9	3.0	2.4
Year-to-date (not annualised)	0.5	-1.9	-1.2	-3.6	0.8	0.7
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown[3]	-34.1	-52.8	-38.0	-57.6	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months[4]	63.1	59.9	61.1	64.7	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[5]	14.9	17.1	13.9	15.5	n/a	n/a
Highest annual return[6]	78.2	64.1	54.2	58.4	n/a	n/a
Lowest annual return[6]	-29.7	-44.8	-32.7	-47.3	n/a	n/a

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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 2025
Cents per unit	**3.5042**

Annual investment management fee

Allan Gray does not charge an annual management fee but 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%
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.[9]

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 March 2026[7]

Asset class	Total	United States	UK	Europe ex-UK[8]	Japan	Other[8]	Emerging Markets
Net equities	94.6	42.3	12.9	7.5	2.3	6.5	23.2
Property	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.0
Money market and cash	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total (%)	**100.0**	**43.8**	**12.9**	**7.7**	**4.8**	**7.3**	**23.5**
Currency exposure	100.0	41.8	9.2	10.1	9.5	12.2	17.2
Benchmark	100.0	71.3	3.8	12.7	5.7	6.5	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 31 March 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	**4.64**	**2.54**
Fee for benchmark performance	1.10	1.11
Performance fees[9]	3.47	1.36
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.07	0.06
VAT	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs (including VAT)	**0.13**	**0.12**
Total investment charge	**4.77**	**2.66**

9. As at 31 March 2026, performance fees of 2.9% were available for refund in the event of subsequent underperformance.

Top 10 share holdings on 31 March 2026

Company	% of portfolio
QXO	5.1
Corpay	4.6
Samsung Electronics	4.3
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg	4.0
SK Square	3.6
Alphabet	2.7
Mitsubishi Estate	2.5
EQT	2.4
Motorola Solutions	2.4
Praxis Precision Medicines	2.2
Total (%)	**33.8**

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 31 March 2026

The first quarter of 2026 was eventful. It was marked by further significant developments in artificial intelligence (AI), a sharp sell-off in software-related shares, waning confidence in private credit funds and, tragically, the outbreak of another war in the Middle East.

Navigating a dynamically shifting investment environment requires adaptability, but that doesn't mean shortening our investment horizon. Rather, it means being responsive to new information that can change a company's share price or our assessment of its intrinsic value, and therefore, the gap between the two. It should therefore come as no surprise that our recent portfolio turnover has been higher than usual, which we believe is healthy and consistent with a disciplined, long-term investment philosophy.

As well as adaptability, a changing market environment also tends to reward humility. In last quarter's commentary, we highlighted a powerful dynamic: We don't have to be right all the time, as long as our winners win more than our losers lose. This attractive feature – the positive "skew" – means identifying shares with vastly more upside than downside. It is one of the key benefits of a contrarian investment approach that emphasises margin of safety.

Three of our top winners this quarter were semiconductor manufacturers – "picks and shovels" to the AI boom – while seven of our top losers were healthcare-related companies. Positive skew meant that the outperformance from the semiconductors more than offset the losses on healthcare.

Healthcare

The biggest detractor was ICON, a clinical trial company whose shares fell heavily after reporting financial irregularities. With the benefit of hindsight, we would place greater weight on earlier public signals around class actions and management culture. Consistent with our mindset of continuous improvement, we are working on our process for identifying cultural red flags. ICON was sold during the quarter.

We also sold US-managed care organisations UnitedHealth and Elevance, after they detracted from performance. Dependent on government-funded programmes, they received the disappointing news that the proposed 2027 Medicare Advantage reimbursement rates will fall short of rising care costs. At best, this delays the earnings recovery we expected; at worst, it threatens it altogether. The US government seems intent on squeezing healthcare expenditure, and managed care companies are an easy target.

While painful to lock in losses by selling underperforming shares, it is often the right thing to do. If the share price no longer stacks up well against the value on offer, we can best serve clients by dispassionately rotating the capital into more attractive ideas.

Semiconductors

Notwithstanding a recent sell-off in Korean equities, given the country's reliance on imported energy, our semiconductor holdings have been strong performers, especially since purchase. While we have recently taken profits on SK Square, it remains a large holding, reflecting what we see as the value on offer.

Aside from the here-and-now of the US-Israeli war with Iran, the bigger long-term theme that will shape the future of the semiconductor sector is AI. While extraordinary levels of capital expenditure fuel valid debate about whether AI is a bubble, it is clear that real intrinsic value is being created. ChatGPT has already amassed almost a billion regular users worldwide, while Anthropic has over 500 corporate customers spending at least US$1 million per year, and nine spending over US$100 million. Companies do not spend such sums lightly.

This demand requires vast amounts of computing power supplied by only a few key players. The Fund owns Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Samsung Electronics and SK Hynix (held via the deeply discounted holding company SK Square). Insatiable demand for more compute has driven earnings to unprecedented cyclical highs, making all three stocks exceptionally rewarding.

Whether these record earnings hold or fall back as the cycle fades is a key question, but considering both possibilities convinces us that the upside/downside skew remains in our favour. With the shares priced at very reasonable earnings multiples, the stock market is treating the AI boom as a normal semiconductor cycle, which signals that earnings are widely expected to revert to lower levels. If earnings moderate, the shares will likely not be disastrous because that bearish outcome is already priced in.

But a far more bullish scenario is also possible: a self-perpetuating feedback loop where more computing power improves AI capabilities, creating more user demand. That dynamic has no natural upper limit and would benefit only the small number of companies that have the scale and technical know-how to provide this revolutionary technology.

Rest of the Fund

When software shares sold off, we asked: Will there be fundamental disruption to these businesses or not? That guided our focus towards companies with defensive network effects and proprietary data sets, including a new position in the software-enabled credit bureau Experian. At the same time, while looking for opportunities to strengthen the Fund's resilience, we added to the Fund's energy exposure through EQT Corporation, a natural gas producer that we believe will benefit from AI-fuelled data centre demand for reliable power, and Shell, a diversified energy business and liquefied natural gas producer.

As our focus is on long-term returns, clients should not expect positive relative returns each quarter or each year. Historically, we have outperformed the MSCI World Index in 57% of quarters, 61% of calendar years, 75% of 10-year periods, and 100% of 20-year periods since inception*. We remain confident of the power of our investment philosophy to generate superior returns over time.

In the last quarter, in addition to increasing the Fund's position in EQT Corporation, we exited the position in UnitedHealth on reduced conviction and reduced our holding in SK Square into relative share price strength.

Adapted from a commentary contributed by Ben Preston, Orbis Portfolio Management (Europe) LLP, London

*This is the asset-weighted net-of-fee return of all share classes in the Fund. This return may differ from the return of any individual share class. The Orbis Global Equity Fund inception date is 1 January 1990.

Information and content

The information in and content of this publication are provided by Allan Gray as general information about the company and its products and services. Allan Gray does not guarantee the suitability or potential value of any information or particular investment source. The information provided is not intended to, nor does it constitute financial, tax, legal, investment or other advice. Before making any decision or taking any action regarding your finances, you should consult a qualified financial adviser. Nothing contained in this publication constitutes a solicitation, recommendation, endorsement or offer by Allan Gray; it is merely an invitation to do business. Allan Gray has taken and will continue to take care that all information provided, in so far as this is under its control, is true and correct. However, Allan Gray shall not be responsible for and therefore disclaims any liability for any loss, liability, damage (whether direct or consequential) or expense of any nature whatsoever which may be suffered as a result of or which may be attributable, directly or indirectly, to the use of or reliance on any information provided.

Management Company

Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (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 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 (Pty) Ltd (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)11 301 6335 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. 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. For more information about our annual management fees, refer to the frequently asked questions, available via the Allan Gray website.

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.

Foreign securities

The 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.

FTSE Russell Index

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MSCI Index

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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**

Fund managers: This Fund invests solely into the Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund, managed by Orbis Investment Management Limited.
Inception date: 3 February 2004

Allan Gray – Orbis Global Balanced Feeder Fund

31 March 2026

Fund description and summary of investment policy[1]

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 benchmark[1]

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

Fund availability: Subject to offshore capacity constraints. Please visit our website or contact our Client Service Centre for further information about any constraints that may apply.

Meeting the Fund objective

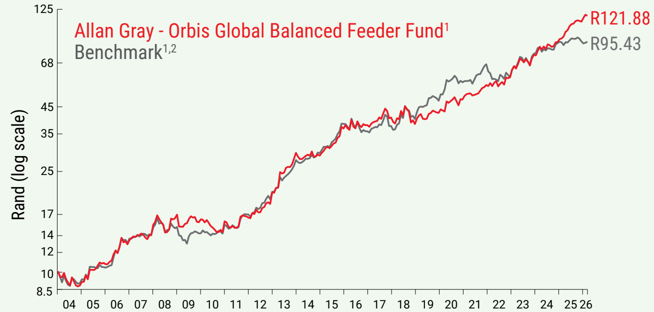
Since inception and over the latest 10- and five-year periods, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark. The Fund has provided returns in excess of CPI inflation for all three periods. The Fund experiences periods of underperformance in pursuit of its objective of creating long-term wealth for investors, without taking on greater risk of loss than similar funds in the Global – Multi Asset – High Equity sector.

Fund information on 31 March 2026

Fund size	R17.4bn
Number of units	168 698 241
Price (net asset value per unit)	R103.07
Class	A

Performance net of all fees and expenses

Value of R10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



% Returns	Fund[1]		Benchmark[1,2]		CPI inflation[3]	
Cumulative:	ZAR	US$	ZAR	US$	ZAR	US$
Since inception (3 February 2004)	1118.8	404.2	854.3	294.8	210.1	75.8
Annualised:						
Since inception (3 February 2004)	11.9	7.6	10.7	6.4	5.3	2.6
Latest 10 years	11.6	10.0	8.7	7.1	4.6	3.3
Latest 5 years	16.5	13.2	8.0	5.0	4.9	4.4
Latest 3 years	18.8	20.5	8.7	10.2	3.9	2.8
Latest 2 years	16.4	23.0	2.7	8.5	3.1	2.6
Latest 1 year	22.5	32.8	3.4	12.0	3.0	2.4
Year-to-date (not annualised)	6.0	3.4	-0.3	-2.7	0.8	0.7
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown[4]	-24.0	-37.0	-25.1	-37.5	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months[5]	59.8	62.4	57.1	64.3	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[6]	13.1	11.8	12.4	10.2	n/a	n/a
Highest annual return[7]	55.6	45.9	38.8	37.6	n/a	n/a
Lowest annual return[7]	-13.7	-27.3	-17.0	-31.7	n/a	n/a

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 underway 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 Global Government Bond Index (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 March 2026. From inception to 31 May 2021, the benchmark was 60% of the FTSE World Index including income and 40% of the J.P. Morgan Global Government Bond Index.
3. This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers for South Africa and the United States of America, as at 28 February 2026 (Source: Iress).
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 rand 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 rand 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.

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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 2025
Cents per unit	**1.7447**

Annual investment management fee

Allan Gray does not charge an annual management fee but is paid a marketing and distribution fee by Orbis. Orbis charges a unique refundable performance-based fee in Orbis Global Balanced 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%
Performance fee sharing rate	25% for out- and underperformance relative to the benchmark.
Performance fee benchmark	60% MSCI World Index with net dividends reinvested and 40% J.P. Morgan Global Government Bond Index.
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 March 2026[8]

Asset class	Total	United States	UK	Europe ex-UK[9]	Japan	Other[9]	Emerging Markets
Net equities	56.1	14.7	12.2	3.8	2.4	4.8	18.1
Hedged equities	17.3	10.5	0.7	4.2	0.2	0.3	1.4
Property	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4
Commodity-linked	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonds	19.6	9.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	2.4	6.8
Money market and cash	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Total (%)	**100.0**	**39.3**	**13.2**	**9.4**	**3.5**	**7.5**	**27.1**
Currency exposure	100.0	22.8	12.3	22.5	10.5	13.5	18.2
Benchmark	100.0	63.5	4.8	17.3	9.1	5.3	0.0

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

9. 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 31 March 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	**7.01**	**4.33**
Fee for benchmark performance	1.10	1.10
Performance fees[10]	5.83	3.16
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.07	0.07
VAT	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs (including VAT)	**0.10**	**0.08**
Total investment charge	**7.11**	**4.41**

10. As at 31 March 2026, performance fees of 8.4% were available for refund in the event of subsequent underperformance.

Top 10 holdings on 31 March 2026

Company	% of portfolio
Samsung Electronics	5.4
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg	3.8
US TIPS >10 Years	3.8
Kinder Morgan	3.6
SPDR® Gold Trust	2.7
Newmont	2.5
Barrick Mining	2.3
Prysmian Group	2.0
Balfour Beatty	1.7
Drax Group	1.6
Total (%)	**29.4**

Allan Gray - Orbis Global Balanced Feeder Fund

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 31 March 2026

The Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund has delivered moderate positive returns year-to-date, outpacing its benchmark, but that year-to-date performance obscures month-to-month differences. In March, the Fund participated in broader market declines. While we care deeply about relative performance, the absolute decline this month is real and is not pleasing.

It is hard to delineate the start of well-anticipated events such as this one. When did the US-Israeli war with Iran actually start? Was it the day missiles first flew, or was it weeks before, when the marshalling of US military equipment started? As the US military presence grew, oil- and gas-related securities outperformed, including the currencies of major exporters such as Norway, Australia and Brazil. The Fund participated more than fully in that outperformance, but, frustratingly, did not outperform in March.

It would be wonderful if we could predict both world events and their timing. Armed with that dual prescience, we could design the perfect fear portfolio for specific risks. Sadly, we lack that prescience, so targeting a specific scenario would mean carrying holdings that are poorly suited to much more likely environments. Investors who do this wind up providing clients with a "stopped clock" portfolio that is wrong the vast majority of the time, but occasionally very right. This typically comes at the expense of clients' long-term returns.

Of course, we also avoid greed portfolios, which are filled with investments that are highly levered to some popular theme.

What we can do is work hard to create moderate and lower risk portfolios. While we don't know which scenarios will come to pass, or when, we can incorporate our analysis of those scenarios into our assessment of individual securities. For example, we started buying oil and gas producers in the British North Sea last summer. We did so because they were undervalued and on the basis that there is increasing pressure on the UK government to repeal its counterproductive windfall profits tax. A secondary benefit of holding the North Sea producers was their contribution to the resilience of the Fund amid growing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

While it is exciting to think about "fat tail" scenarios, our day job is to find securities trading for far less than they are worth under a broad spectrum of environments, and then constantly adjust them to maintain a Fund that we believe is likely to produce superior long-term returns with no greater risk than our benchmark.

Whether our portfolios outperform over the specific dates for some bearish event is out of our hands. As value investors, the pattern we see often unfolds in three stages. First, our portfolios outperform as anticipation of an event builds. They then underperform when the event actually hits, as "risk-off" investors seek whatever assets feel most comfortable. Then, finally, the dust settles and the portfolios resume outperformance. It doesn't always happen that way, but that's the devil we know.

As we are never sure of the timing, we are constantly looking for investments that can display relative strength in times of turmoil owing to their inherent and fundamental merits. We do not seek investments for their past behaviour based on "factors" or correlations. This sometimes sets up a frustrating performance profile during "risk-off" events. The events currently unfolding in this war serve as a good and timely example.

We have recently been building material positions in the Australian dollar, Norwegian krone and Brazilian real. That is owing to them being materially undervalued and because of the superior yields on offer via their sovereign bonds. But the third attraction is their resource wealth. These attributes should have held these bonds and currencies in very good stead when the war broke out, and all had been strong in the lead-up to hostilities. But when fighting broke out, all three sets of bonds and currencies sold off materially against the US dollar.

Why?! Well, Mr Market shifted into "factor mode". In times of stress, when events on the ground are most complex, the market ironically seeks simplification. It tends to do this by leaning heavily on heuristics and factors. The primary heuristic employed in this case was THIS IS SCARY + AVOID ENERGY IMPORTERS = HIDE IN US DOLLARS. Once this die is cast, the factors kick in, enforced by big quantitative investing models and amplified by momentum. In this case, factors dictated: US DOLLAR UP = ALL OTHER CURRENCIES DOWN. As leaning on heuristics is much easier than assessing the relative merits of things, the indiscriminate nature of the moves is the market's equivalent of shooting first and asking questions later.

Gold was caught in the same game. Despite having as strong a heuristic case as the US dollar of being the safe haven asset to hold, with bond yields rising and the US dollar strengthening, the factors part of the process dictated reflexively selling gold. DOLLAR STRONG + YIELDS UP = SELL GOLD. It did not help that gold had been a strongly favoured asset in the months preceding the war, and became the thing that held up and could be liquidated to make margin calls. While it remains to be seen, when the market shifts to "ask questions", we should not be surprised if gold's safe-haven credentials reappear in prices.

Times of crisis and their induced market sell-offs are inherently unstable and unpredictable. This is especially true for wars. As the turmoil continues, financial markets may well flip between "shoot first" and "ask questions" multiple times. Each time, the list of perceived safe havens may change. Rather than predicting which assets heuristics will favour, we will continue to focus on challenging the fundamentals and valuations of what's holding up best in the Fund, and taking advantage of overshooting market reactions. Our focus is on maintaining portfolios that we believe are most likely to outperform their benchmarks with no greater risk of loss.

In the last quarter, we initiated a position in Australian government bonds and exited positions in healthcare companies UnitedHealth and ICON.

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

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Management Company
Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (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 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 (Pty) Ltd (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)11 301 6335 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. 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. For more information about our annual management fees, refer to the frequently asked questions, available via the Allan Gray website.

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.

Foreign securities
The 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.

FTSE Russell Index
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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**

Allan Gray – Orbis Global Optimal Fund of Funds

31 March 2026

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund may invest in a mix of absolute return funds managed by Allan Gray's offshore investment partner, Orbis Investment Management Limited, and currently invests in the Orbis Optimal SA Fund (US dollar and euro classes). The Orbis Optimal SA Fund invests in a portfolio of global shares and uses exchange-traded derivative contracts on stock market indices to reduce net equity exposure, which typically varies between 0% and 20%. The Fund's returns, when measured in US dollars or euros, are driven mainly by Orbis' stock selection and not by the overall direction of equity markets. Returns are likely to be less volatile than those of a global equity or global balanced fund, but more volatile than those of a global fixed income fund. Although the Fund's investment universe is global, the units in the Fund are priced and traded daily in rands. Given the Fund's global investment universe, rand returns are likely to be more volatile than those of local funds with similar equity constraints.

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

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to provide investors with long-term positive returns (when measured in US dollars or euros) from a low-risk global investment portfolio. The Fund's returns are intended to be largely independent of the major asset classes such as cash, bonds or equities. The Fund's benchmark is the simple average of the benchmarks of the underlying Orbis Optimal SA Fund classes, namely US dollar and euro bank deposits.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests in the Orbis Optimal SA Fund (US dollar and euro classes). The Orbis Optimal SA Fund is actively managed, invests in a global portfolio of shares and uses hedging to reduce overall exposure to global stock markets. 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. The main risk of investing in shares is that prices will decline if stock markets fall significantly. The Orbis Optimal SA Fund therefore maintains a substantial level of hedging to reduce this risk. The net equity exposure of the Fund typically varies between 0% and 20%. The Fund can therefore retain limited exposure to global stock markets, depending on Orbis' assessment of global stock market valuations. Currency exposure is actively managed, both within the underlying Orbis Optimal SA Fund and through the allocation to the US dollar and euro classes of the Orbis Optimal SA Fund. The Fund's returns are driven mainly by Orbis' ability to select shares which outperform. A portion of the returns are also derived from the low exposure to stock markets and foreign currency cash-equivalent returns earned from hedging. The Fund is therefore able to aim for positive returns (when measured in foreign currency), irrespective of the direction of global stock markets.

Suitable for those investors who

- Seek positive long-term returns, when measured in foreign currency
- Wish to invest in international assets through a rand-denominated fund
- Have a long-term investment horizon and are comfortable with periods of underperformance which may result in capital loss
- Wish to use the Fund as a 'building block' in a diversified multi-asset class portfolio
- Understand that the Fund's returns are largely independent of cash, bonds and equities

Fund availability: Subject to offshore capacity constraints. Please visit our website or contact our Client Service Centre for further information about any constraints that may apply.

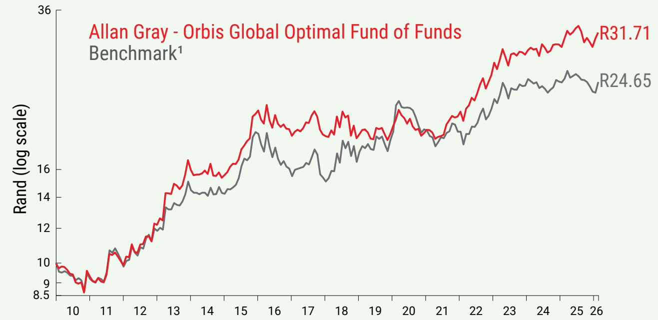
Fund information on 31 March 2026

Fund size	R1.1bn
Number of units	35 099 505
Price (net asset value per unit)	R31.65
Class	A

1. The simple average of the benchmarks of the underlying funds, performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 March 2026.
2. This data reflects the latest available headline CPI inflation numbers for South Africa and the United States of America, as at 28 February 2026 (Source: Iress).
3. 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 23 February 2018. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund/benchmark (i.e. including income).
4. The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception.
5. The standard deviation of the Fund's monthly return. This is a measure of how much an investment's return varies from its average over time.
6. These are the highest or lowest consecutive 12-month returns since inception. This is a measure of how much the Fund and the benchmark returns have varied per rolling 12-month period. The Fund's highest annual rand 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 rand 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]	
Cumulative:	ZAR	US$	ZAR	US$	ZAR	US$
Since inception (2 March 2010)	217.1	43.4	146.5	11.5	115.3	50.7
Annualised:						
Since inception (2 March 2010)	7.4	2.3	5.8	0.7	4.9	2.6
Latest 10 years	4.4	3.0	3.2	1.7	4.6	3.3
Latest 5 years	10.3	7.2	5.5	2.6	4.9	4.4
Latest 3 years	6.3	7.8	3.6	5.1	3.9	2.8
Latest 2 years	3.8	9.7	-0.2	5.5	3.1	2.6
Latest 1 year	3.2	11.8	-1.6	6.6	3.0	2.4
Year-to-date (not annualised)	4.9	2.4	2.2	-0.2	0.8	0.7
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown[3]	-18.9	-31.3	-26.6	-16.1	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months[4]	52.8	57.0	47.2	50.8	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[5]	12.9	7.5	13.1	4.3	n/a	n/a
Highest annual return[6]	39.6	20.6	35.6	10.7	n/a	n/a
Lowest annual return[6]	-12.4	-15.3	-19.1	-11.6	n/a	n/a

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Allan Gray – Orbis Global Optimal Fund of Funds

31 March 2026

Meeting the Fund objective

Since inception and over the latest 10- and five-year periods, the Fund has outperformed its benchmark. There has been some volatility in the Fund's returns. The underlying funds' maximum drawdowns to date, in their reporting currencies, are 23% for the Orbis Optimal SA Dollar class and 28% 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 2025
Cents per unit	**0.3188**

Annual management fee

Allan Gray does not charge an annual management fee but is paid a marketing and distribution fee by Orbis. Orbis charges a performance-based fee in the underlying Orbis Optimal SA Fund (US dollar and euro classes), which is designed to align Orbis' interests with investor outcomes. The fee consists of a base fee and a performance fee, as summarised by the fee parameters below.

Initial, exit and switching fees	0.00%
Base fee	1.00%
Performance fee sharing rate	20% for outperformance relative to the benchmark.
Performance fee benchmark	US dollar bank deposits and euro bank deposits for the respective classes.

The fee is calculated daily. After deducting the base fee, the Fund's performance is compared to its benchmark. Orbis then shares in 20% of the value added relative to the benchmark. The performance fee is uncapped and subject to a high watermark mechanism, ensuring that performance fees are only earned once any prior underperformance has been fully recovered.

For more information, please refer to the Orbis Optimal SA Fund factsheets and prospectus, which can be found at www.orbis.com.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

The annual management fees charged by Orbis are included in the TER. The TER is a measure of the actual expenses incurred by the Fund over a one and three-year period (annualised). Since Fund returns are quoted after deduction of these expenses, the TER should not be deducted from the published returns (refer to page 4 for further information). Transaction costs are disclosed separately.

Asset allocation on 31 March 2026

Asset class	Total	United States	UK	Europe ex-UK[7]	Japan	Other[7]	Emerging Markets
Net equities	0.7	-8.1	0.7	4.0	2.2	-3.2	5.0
Hedged equities	81.0	44.8	5.7	4.0	15.3	7.2	4.0
Property	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.7	0.0
Money market and cash	12.8	9.6	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.0
Total (%)	**100.0**	**46.3**	**6.6**	**8.9**	**20.9**	**8.3**	**9.0**
Currency exposure	100.0	56.5	0.0	39.0	0.2	3.1	1.2

7. 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 31 March 2026 (updated quarterly)

1- and 3-year TER and transaction costs breakdown	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	**1.56**	**1.25**
Fee for benchmark performance	1.00	1.00
Performance fees	0.48	0.17
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.08	0.08
VAT	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs (including VAT)	**0.14**	**0.12**
Total investment charge	**1.70**	**1.37**

Fund allocation on 31 March 2026

Fund	%
Orbis Optimal SA (US$)	62.1
Orbis Optimal SA (Euro)	37.9
Total (%)	**100.0**

Top 10 share holdings on 31 March 2026

Company	% of portfolio
Corpay	3.7
FirstService	3.6
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg	3.1
Experian	2.9
Nebius Group	2.4
Genmab	2.3
Motorola Solutions	2.3
Smurfit WestRock	2.2
Praxis Precision Medicines	2.2
CarGurus	2.0
Total (%)	**26.7**

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 31 March 2026

The first quarter was defined less by index movements and more by uncertainty. Investors are navigating complexities ranging from the implications of artificial intelligence (AI) to the risk of further escalation in the Middle East conflict. These are unusually complex issues, with no obvious resolution in sight. All we can say with confidence is that the range of possible outcomes has widened significantly.

In this type of environment, the Orbis Optimal SA Fund (the Fund) can really earn its keep. The Fund's hedging framework means we are not making a directional bet on market performance. Instead, we can own undervalued businesses wherever we find them, giving us the freedom to build a truly global, opportunity-driven fund without being forced to match a benchmark's country weights or take on market-level risk.

The United States stands out as the largest regional concentration in the Fund's long equity exposure. But this broad exposure to the US market is hedged out, leaving the Fund exposed to relative rather than absolute value within the United States. This is a critical distinction because when you buy the S&P 500 today, you are not buying a diversified US equity portfolio. You are essentially making two very different bets: around 40% of your money goes into 10 mega-cap companies that continue to trade at 26 times earnings, even with mega-cap growth and tech stocks recently derating, and 60% of your money goes into the other 490 companies trading at 19 times earnings. That first bet is a concentrated, expensive wager. In an environment already complicated by geopolitical uncertainty, the consequences of paying too much, or of being caught on the wrong side of a sentiment shift, are meaningfully asymmetric.

This backdrop informs how we think about finding opportunity. Our experience is that the most enduring investment insights are grounded in first principles. Identifying a business that is genuinely misunderstood and where the market's lens is distorted by legacy perceptions or short-term noise requires a level of patience and discipline that few investors are willing to commit to. When geopolitical shocks compress time horizons and push investors towards the predictable consensus, compelling risk-reward opportunities can be found through differentiation.

Corpay, the Fund's largest holding, is a good example. The company has built a collection of niche payment networks serving mid-sized businesses, mainly in labour-intensive service industries such as transport and construction. Broader corporate payments, including accounts payable automation and cross-border payments, have become an increasingly important part of the business over time.

What stands out most about Corpay is its CEO, Ron Clarke. An exceptional operator and capital allocator, Ron has led the company for roughly 25 years and owns a 5% stake, making him particularly well-aligned with shareholders. In our view, Ron has shown a unique ability to identify attractive niches and build durable businesses with a repeatable playbook to improve unit economics.

Despite Corpay's attractive fundamentals, its shares have lagged the market in recent years as investors have focused on a number of concerns. At various times, these concerns have included lower fuel prices, a stronger US dollar, higher short-term interest rates, and the forced sale of its profitable Russian business, while fears of an economic slowdown have reinforced the view that the company is cyclical. Concerns about disruption have ranged from the implications of electric vehicles on its fuel card business to the use of stablecoins in corporate payments.

In our view, many of the concerns weighing on Corpay reflect the market's misunderstanding of the business. Investors tend to view the company through the lens of its legacy fuel-card operations, when the more important point is that Corpay is becoming a very different business over time. In particular, what excites us is the continued shift towards corporate payments, especially cross-border payments. These businesses offer faster growth, the opportunity for deeper customer relationships and a much larger addressable market.

For example, in cross-border payments, Corpay serves mid-sized companies that are big enough to have complex international payment and foreign-exchange needs, but without the scale or internal capabilities to manage them efficiently. These customers are often too small to be well-served by traditional banks, yet too complex for more retail-oriented fintech platforms. Corpay's scale, infrastructure and service model allow it to fill this unmet need in a way that we believe is both valuable to customers and difficult to replicate.

Therefore, we think the market is underestimating both the durability of Corpay's growth and the scale of its opportunity. As the business mix shifts further towards cross-border and other corporate payment services, we would expect Corpay's overall growth rate to improve rather than slow. Over the long term, we believe the company can deliver earnings per share growth of more than 20% per annum, driven by a combination of organic revenue growth, operating leverage, accretive acquisitions and share repurchases. Yet, Corpay shares trade at just 11 times 2026 earnings, a valuation that we believe is well below intrinsic value. Even if our growth assumptions prove too optimistic, Corpay's already depressed valuation should help limit the potential for further derating.

At a time when the macro backdrop is uncertain, we are encouraged by continuing to find opportunities like Corpay, where we believe the range of outcomes is skewed in our favour. The Fund owns a portfolio of such opportunities, each driven by bottom-up research, and each offering value relative to the market index that we use to hedge them. We expect this portfolio of opportunities to deliver reasonable absolute returns on your behalf, independently of market conditions and uncertainty.

The Fund's overall net equity exposure fell over the quarter. Among individual positions, we initiated a position in a US-based credit bureau. We exited the position in Olin, a US-based chemicals producer, to allocate capital to higher conviction ideas.

Adapted from a commentary contributed by Mark Dunley-Owen, Orbis Investment Management Limited, Bermuda, and John Christy, Orbis Investments (Canada) Limited, Vancouver

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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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. For more information about our annual management fees, refer to the frequently asked questions, available via the Allan Gray website.

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).

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 securities

The 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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