Orbis Optimal

In November, a luxury yacht was sold for $650,000. This would be unremarkable if not for the fact that the Metaflower Super Mega Yacht exists only in code. It may be useful for navigating the metaverse, but won't help you get around the Mediterranean.

While paying $650K for a digital boat feels bubbly, you can at least make an argument for some of the underlying concepts and technologies. Yet when one considers additional evidence from more mundane "old world" areas like Barbie dolls, Star Wars toys and Pokémon cards, it becomes more obvious that the investment environment can be safely characterised as speculative. In a recent poll, US investors reported expectations of more than 17% per annum for future returns, well above the US market's 10% per annum return for the past 120 years. And these weren't just a few novices on Robinhood; the survey was based on 8000+ investors with at least $100K in investible assets.

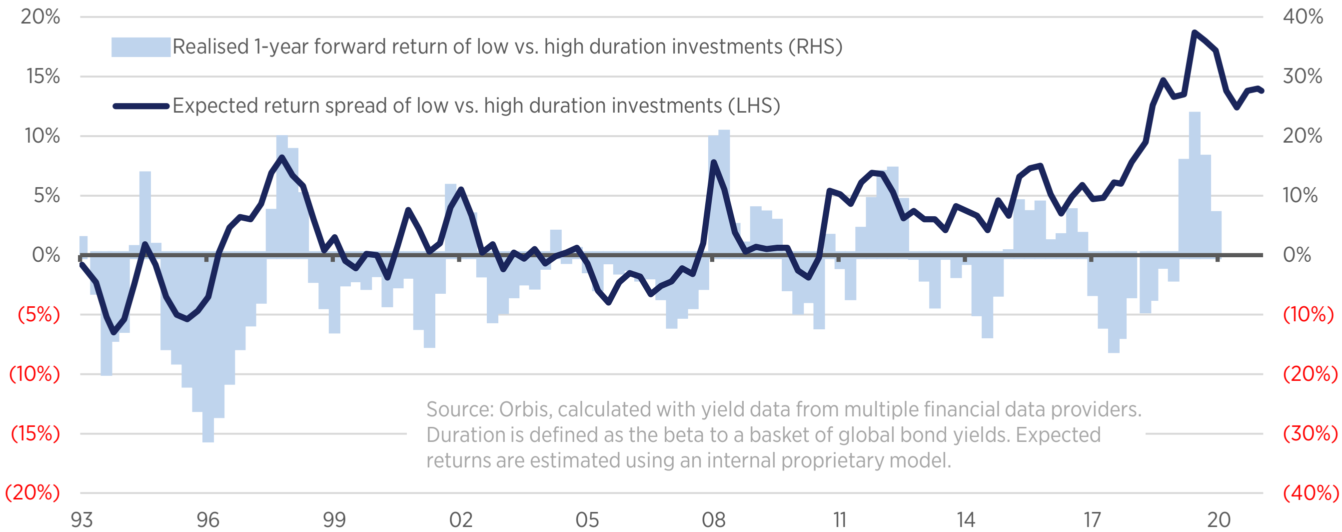
It's easy to say "this can't end well", but much harder to say how, when or why it will unwind. One trigger for a reversal could be inflation. After a long period of benign inflation, a modest uptick would not be the end of the world. Indeed, it might be healthy if driven by robust underlying economic activity. The problem is that inflation tends to be reflexive. This means that a sustained price expansion—even if moderate—raises the likelihood of higher and more corrosive inflation down the road. In turn, this increases the chances that central banks will act more aggressively, putting the brakes on speculative activity.

Some degree of pain has already been felt in bond markets. Investors in 10-year US Treasury bonds have lost more than 3% of their money this year in nominal terms and about 10% when adjusted for inflation. Equities seem to have mostly taken it in stride—with the FTSE World up 21% in 2021—although returns have become increasingly narrow with just a few mega caps propping up the benchmarks. We believe this type of environment is an ideal set up for the Optimal Strategy, which is designed to provide protection against broad stockmarket declines and is generally uncorrelated to other asset classes such as bonds.

The burning question is how much of the current uptick in inflation is "transitory", to use the US Federal Reserve's term, or "hump"-shaped as the European Central Bank described it. Our view on this: who knows? What we do know, however, is that the market seems to be pricing in the "transitory" scenario with some certainty. This can be seen in the historically wide valuation gap between longer duration equities—meaning those generating little free cash flow today but with the potential to generate substantial excess cash in the distant future—and their shorter duration counterparts.

Short duration businesses offer much higher relative return potential than is typical

Expected and realised 1-year forward returns of the top and bottom halves of the FTSE World Index by duration



Source: Orbis, calculated with yield data from multiple financial data providers. Duration is defined as the beta to a basket of global bond yields. Expected returns are estimated using an internal proprietary model.

Optimal seeks to own the most undervalued shares we can find, while taking short positions in stockmarket indices. The return of Optimal is therefore mainly comprised of the relative performance between these two. Dislocations such as the above are therefore extremely valuable to Optimal, as they signal wide divergence between the prospective returns of our favoured shares – many of which currently fall into the short-duration, high yielding bucket – and the broader indices. Indeed, the bulk of the speculative activity we see in markets

Orbis Optimal *(continued)*

today can be found in zero-yielding longer duration assets, with Pokémon cards et al being the ultimate example. As longer duration stocks have appreciated in price, they have come to dominate the indices, driving index duration ever higher. This is what makes broader asset prices so vulnerable today, and why Optimal currently offers an unusually attractive way to diversify.

To bring this to life with an example, the valuation gap can be observed in the electricity generation sector. Longer duration businesses such as those involved in the renewables space are trading at particularly elevated valuations, while more traditional and shorter-duration companies languish at unusually depressed levels.

The simplistic explanation is that renewables represent the future while the incumbents are facing extinction. But the reality is a great deal more complicated. As a society, we are asking an awful lot: we want to move away from carbon-based energy sources; we want to consume more energy through the electric grid; we want to complicate the grid by adding distributed generation such as solar panels on homes; and we want to extend the grid by moving renewable power plants away from cities to areas where they will catch the most sun or wind. There's simply no way to achieve all of this without relying on both existing energy infrastructure as well as new alternatives.

As an illustration, the International Energy Agency's path to net zero carbon emissions includes solar and wind reaching roughly 50% of total electricity generation by 2050. Assuming you need around six hours of storage capacity to facilitate the smooth and efficient delivery of otherwise intermittent wind and solar energy, and assuming energy demand does not grow between now and 2050 (a heroic assumption), this translates to roughly 100TWh of required battery storage globally. Assuming today's battery chemistry, this would require on the order of 10m tonnes of lithium, or over a century of current run-rate production. While the world has plenty of lithium, the cost of extraction is likely to become a major hurdle. Indeed, lithium prices are already feeling the strain, along with several other raw materials critical to the growth of the storage industry.

This is a crude calculation, but it highlights a few things. First, soaring ambitions in key renewables are unlikely to be supported solely by large-scale battery storage. A more likely scenario is that the transition will need to be facilitated by a mixture of clean base generation, such as existing natural gas infrastructure combined with carbon capture, as well as the development of more scalable ways to store energy such as hydrogen. It also suggests that investments in battery storage may not be as appealing as they first seem. The growth opportunity is substantial, but not without challenges. Competition is intensifying and persistent cost inflation is a real risk. We believe that investing at today's lofty equity valuations comes with considerable room for disappointment.

Compare this to a more traditional, short-duration business such as natural gas production. The world still produces about 40% of its electricity from oil and coal, and many investors have assumed that a lot of this will ultimately get replaced by "green" solutions rather than gas. There has also been increasing reluctance to produce gas. This is coming on the one hand from management teams reacting to their company's own low share prices which leave little incentive to spend on growth capex, and on the other hand from governments and regulators wanting to signal their commitments to a net zero world.

Yet even some climate-focused policy makers recognise that dependence on gas power generation is expected to increase out to 2050. We believe most countries will have to balance intermittent green solutions with reliable baseload generation as electric vehicles and homes draw more power. This is becoming ever more apparent given rising instances of grid instability in areas where renewables have ballooned beyond any reasonable ability to store excess energy. Gas is likely the cheapest and cleanest solution, especially when paired with new technologies that can further reduce carbon emissions.

As it stands today however, we risk wide scale shortages in one of the cleanest facilitators of the global energy transition. Layer on cost increases from the necessary reduction in methane leakages and development of carbon capture technologies, and you end up with a market that will require structurally higher gas prices to incentivise necessary supply. A number of holdings in Optimal have exposure to natural gas and stand to benefit from this tailwind. These include established positions such as Woodside Petroleum, INPEX, and Golar LNG as well as a basket of more recent holdings such as Tourmaline Oil and Siemens Energy.

Consider Tourmaline Oil, Canada's largest natural gas producer with long-life assets and an aligned owner-operator management team. As with the other commodity producers we discussed last quarter, Tourmaline

Orbis Optimal *(continued)*

sits at the bottom of the externalities cost curve, having already invested in reduction of their methane and carbon emissions. Coupled with assets at the bottom of capex and operational cost curves, Tourmaline enjoys sector-leading margins and returns. Using conservative long term commodity price assumptions, Tourmaline should be able to both grow production by mid-single-digits and generate substantial cash flow. We believe Tourmaline should earn $5 per share of normalised free cash flow, which is substantial relative to its current $40 share price.

Optimal's current positioning provides an element of protection against inflation, which we see as a central risk to asset prices today. While we have no idea whether the current consumer price environment will endure, energy prices could play a key role. It's important to recognise that our existing global energy system has historically been optimised for one task—to provide energy as cheaply and efficiently as possible. As we go about the critical task of removing the carbon externality, we start optimising for something else. This is necessary, but extremely expensive. These costs will naturally flow through into energy prices.

While energy is only a small explicit component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), it is a significant implicit component. Take food prices, which are highly impacted by energy inflation via the cost of fertiliser (produced using natural gas), the cost of the fuel that powers farming equipment, and the cost of transporting product to market. The same arguments could be made for other significant CPI components like shelter, transport and even services. Energy is at the very core of our economy.

This is all to say that despite what appears to be a highly speculative environment, there are still ways that one can protect capital while seeking attractive returns. In Optimal, this means identifying cash generative businesses that are attractive on their own idiosyncratic merits and all the more so when compared to their respective local stockmarkets. When coupled with Optimal's hedging strategy, this should produce a differentiated stream of returns that is uncorrelated with that of Pokémon cards, digital yachts, Treasury bonds and the stock market alike.

Commentary contributed by Graeme Forster, Orbis Investment Management Limited, Bermuda

This report does not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any interests, shares or other securities in the companies mentioned in it nor does it constitute financial advice.

Orbis Optimal SA Fund

US$ Standard Class (A)

The Fund seeks capital appreciation on a low risk global portfolio. It invests principally in a focused portfolio of selected global equities believed to offer superior relative value and employs stockmarket hedging to reduce risk of loss.

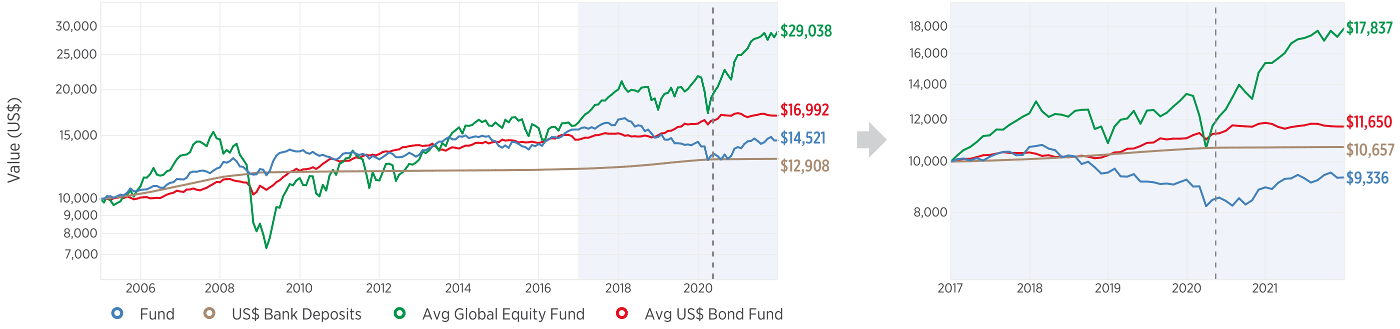
Price	US$14.48
Pricing currency	US dollars
Domicile	Bermuda
Type	Open-ended mutual fund
Minimum investment	US$50,000
Dealing	Weekly *(Thursdays)*
Entry/exit fees	None
ISIN	BMG6768M1459

Comparators	US$ Bank Deposits Average Global Equity Fund Index Average US$ Bond Fund Index
Class size	US$50.9 million
Class inception	14 May 2020
Fund inception	1 January 2005
Strategy size	US$2.6 billion
Strategy inception	1 January 1990

Growth of US$10,000 investment, net of fees, dividends reinvested

Long-term performance,[1] since Fund inception

Medium-term performance,[1] last 5 years



The US$ Standard Class (A) incepted on 14 May 2020 (date indicated by dashed line above). Information for the Fund for the period before the inception of the US$ Standard Class (A) relates to the US$ Standard Class.

Returns[1] (%)

	Fund	US$ Bank Deposits	Avg Global Equity Fund	Avg US$ Bond Fund
Annualised	*Net*		*Net*	
Since Fund inception	2.2	1.5	6.5	3.2
15 years	1.7	1.1	5.4	3.3
10 years	1.2	0.8	10.0	2.5
5 years	(1.4)	1.3	12.3	3.1
3 years	(0.7)	1.1	18.1	4.2
	Class	**US$ Bank Deposits**	**Avg Global Equity Fund**	**Avg US$ Bond Fund**
Since Class inception	7.5	0.2	32.0	2.0
1 year	4.4	0.2	16.2	(1.6)
Not annualised				
3 months	(1.0)	0.0	5.4	(0.4)
1 month	0.1	0.0		

	Year	Net %
Best performing calendar year since Fund inception	2013	12.5
Worst performing calendar year since Fund inception	2018	(10.5)

Risk Measures,[1] since Fund inception

	Fund	US$ Bank Deposits	Avg Global Equity Fund	Avg US$ Bond Fund
Historic maximum drawdown (%)	23	0	52	9
Months to recovery	>46[2]	n/a	73	16
% recovered	44	n/a	100	100
Annualised monthly volatility (%)	5.9	0.5	15.4	3.4
Correlation vs FTSE World Index	0.5	(0.1)	1.0	0.4
Correlation vs Orbis Global Equity Fund relative return	0.7	0.1	0.1	(0.1)

Stockmarket Exposure (%)

Region	Equity Exposure	Portfolio Hedging	Accounting Exposure	Beta Adjusted Exposure
Developed Markets	**72**	**(72)**	**1**	**2**
United States	23	(25)	(2)	(1)
Japan	17	(15)	2	1
United Kingdom	15	(13)	2	3
Continental Europe	7	(9)	(2)	0
Other	9	(9)	0	0
Emerging Markets	**17**	**(12)**	**5**	**5**
Total	**89**	**(84)**	**6**	**7**

Top 10 Holdings[3]

	FTSE Sector	%
British American Tobacco	Consumer Staples	4.4
UnitedHealth Group	Health Care	4.2
Drax Group	Utilities	3.6
Mitsubishi	Industrials	3.0
Woodside Petroleum	Energy	2.9
NetEase	Consumer Discretionary	2.5
Korea Investment Holdings	Financials	2.1
Olam International	Consumer Staples	2.0
Sberbank of Russia	Financials	2.0
KB Financial Group	Financials	2.0
Total		**28.6**

Currency Allocation (%)

US dollar	90
Greater China currencies	4
Other	7
Total	**100**

Fees & Expenses (%), for last 12 months

Base fee	0.70
Performance fee	0.00
Fund expenses	0.07
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	**0.77**

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Orbis Fund share prices fluctuate and are not guaranteed. Returns may decrease or increase as a result of currency fluctuations. When making an investment in the Funds, an investor's capital is at risk. See Notices for important information about this Fact Sheet.

[1] Fund data for the period before 14 May 2020 relates to the US$ Standard Class.
[2] Number of months since the start of the drawdown. This drawdown is not yet recovered.
[3] Includes equity positions held indirectly.

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Orbis Optimal SA Fund

US$ Standard Class (A) and Euro Standard Class (A)

This Fact Sheet is a Minimum Disclosure Document and a monthly General Investor Report as required by the South African Financial Sector Conduct Authority.

Manager				Orbis Investment Management Limited
Fund Inception date				1 January 2005
Class Inception date				14 May 2020
Number of shares	**US$ Standard Class (A):**	3,517,430	**Euro Standard Class (A):**	884,383
Income distributions during the last 12 months				None

Fund Objective and Performance Fee Benchmarks

The Fund is designed for investors seeking capital appreciation on a low risk global investment portfolio. The Fund's returns are intended to be largely independent of the returns of major asset classes such as cash, equities and bonds. The Fund's US$ Share Classes aim to outperform US$ Bank Deposits (compound total returns on one month US$ deposits, currently based on the Bloomberg USDRA rate), while its Euro Share Classes aim to outperform Euro Bank Deposits (compound total returns on one month Euro Deposits, currently based on the Bloomberg EUDRA rate).

How We Aim to Achieve the Fund's Objective/Adherence to Objective

The Fund is actively managed and augments a focused portfolio of selected global equities with hedging of the risk of monetary loss arising from a decline in stockmarkets. It invests in shares considered to offer superior fundamental value. The lower the price of a share as compared to its assessed intrinsic value, the more attractive Orbis considers the equity's fundamental value. Orbis believes that over the long term, equity invested based on this approach offers superior returns and reduces the risk of loss.

Orbis believes the main risk of investing in its selected equities is that their prices will decline if relevant stockmarkets fall significantly. To reduce this risk, the Fund maintains a substantial core level of hedging. When Orbis' research suggests that stockmarkets are overvalued and vulnerable, the Manager increases the hedging above this core level. Similarly, when Orbis' research suggests that stockmarkets represent good value, the Manager lowers the hedging below the core level. The Manager's actions in this regard are limited and the Fund therefore always maintains a significant level of hedging to protect investors from unexpected stockmarket declines. The result is that the Fund's returns are driven mainly by the Manager's ability to select equities that outperform their respective stockmarket indices and not by the overall direction of equity markets. The Fund is therefore able to aim for absolute (or positive) returns.

The net returns of both the US$ and Euro Standard Class (A) Classes from their inception on 14 May 2020, stitched with the net returns of the US$ and Euro Standard Classes respectively from the Fund's inception to 14 May 2020, have outperformed their respective performance fee benchmarks and delivered positive returns.

Risk/Reward Profile

- The Fund is designed for investors seeking capital appreciation on a low risk global investment portfolio.
- Investments in the Fund may suffer capital loss.
- Investors should understand that the Manager generally assesses an equity investment's attractiveness using a three-to-five year time horizon.

Management Fee

The Fund's share classes bear different management fees. The fees are designed to align the Investment Manager's interests with those of investors in the Fund.

There are two parts to the fee applicable to the Standard Share Class (A) Classes:

1. a base fee of 0.7% per annum, paid monthly, of the total net assets of each Standard Share Class (A); plus
2. a performance fee of 20% of the outperformance of each class of Standard Share Class (A)'s weekly rate of return relative to its performance fee benchmark (as described in the "Fund Objective and Performance Fee Benchmarks" section above), calculated and accrued on each dealing day and paid monthly. The performance fee incorporates a high water mark.

Investors in the Standard Share Class (A) Classes of the Fund separately pay an administrative fee directly to Allan Gray Proprietary Limited or one of its affiliates. The Investment Manager or one of its affiliates is entitled to receive a separate fee from Allan Gray Proprietary Limited or one of its affiliates in connection with this administrative fee, related to services the Investment Manager and its affiliates provide to Allan Gray Proprietary Limited or its affiliates. The amount of this fee may vary, but will not exceed 0.3% per annum. For purposes of determining the return on which the performance fee is calculated for the Standard Share Class (A) Classes, the administrative fee is deemed to be the maximum possible fee of 0.3% per annum, which then is deducted, along with the base fee, for purposes of calculating the gross return.

For a description of the management fee borne by the Fund's other share classes, please refer to the Fund's prospectus.

Fees, Expenses and Total Expense Ratio (TER)

The relevant class within the Fund bears all expenses payable by such class, which shall include but not be limited to fees payable to its Manager and additional service providers, fees and expenses involved in registering and maintaining governmental registrations, taxes, duties and all other operating expenses, including the cost of buying and selling investments. However, the Manager has agreed that in the current calendar year, except for specified exclusions, operating expenses attributable to each share class will be capped at 0.15% per annum. The cap will be automatically extended for further successive one year periods unless terminated by the Manager at least three months prior to the end of the then current term. The operating expenses that are capped are all expenses, excluding the Manager's fees described above under "Management Fee," the cost of buying and selling investments, interest and brokerage charges.

Where an investor subscribes or redeems an amount representing 5% or more of the net asset value of the Fund, the Manager may cause the Fund to levy a subscription or redemption fee of 0.50% of the net asset value of the Fund's shares being acquired or redeemed.

The annual management fees charged are included in the TER. The TER is a measure of the actual expenses incurred by the class over a 12 month period, excluding trading costs. Since Fund and Class returns are quoted after deduction of these expenses, the TER should not be deducted from the published returns.

Changes in the Fund's Top 10 Holdings

30 September 2021	%	31 December 2021	%
British American Tobacco	4.0	British American Tobacco	4.4
UnitedHealth Group	3.3	UnitedHealth Group	4.2
Mitsubishi	3.3	Drax Group	3.6
Woodside Petroleum	3.1	Mitsubishi	3.0
Drax Group	2.9	Woodside Petroleum	2.9
Sberbank of Russia	2.4	NetEase	2.5
NetEase	2.3	Korea Investment Holdings	2.1
Korea Investment Holdings	2.3	Olam International	2.0
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	2.1	Sberbank of Russia	2.0
Olam International	2.0	KB Financial Group	2.0
Total	**27.8**	**Total**	**28.6**

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Orbis Fund share prices fluctuate and are not guaranteed. Returns may decrease or increase as a result of currency fluctuations. When making an investment in the Funds, an investor's capital is at risk.

Orbis Optimal SA Fund

Additional Information

South African residents should contact Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) Proprietary Limited at 0860 000 654 (toll free from within South Africa) or offshore_direct@allangray.co.za to receive, free of charge, additional information about a proposed investment (including Prospectus, application forms, annual reports and a schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions). The Manager can be contacted at +1 441 296 3000 or clientservice@orbis.com. The Fund's Custodian is Citibank N.A., New York Offices, 388 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10013, U.S.A. All information provided herein is subject to the more detailed information provided in the Fund's Prospectus.

Share Price and Transaction Cut Off Times

Share prices are calculated for the (i) Investor Share Class(es), (ii) Shared Investor Refundable Reserve Fee Share Class(es), (iii) Shared Investor Refundable Reserve Fee Share Class(es) (A), (iv) Standard Share Class(es) and (v) Standard Share Class(es) (A) on a net asset value basis by share class, normally as of 5:30 pm (Bermuda time), (a) each Thursday (or, if a Thursday is not a business day, the preceding business day), (b) on the last business day of each month and/or (c) any other days in addition to (or substitution for) any of the days described in (a) or (b), as determined by the Investment Manager or Manager (as indicated in the Fund's prospectus) without notice.

Subscriptions are only valid if made on the basis of the Fund's current Prospectus. To be processed on a given dealing day: subscription requests into an Orbis Fund that is not an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 5:00 pm on that dealing day; subscription requests into an Orbis Fund that is an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 5:30 pm; redemption requests from an Orbis Fund that is not an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 12 noon; redemption requests from an Orbis Fund that is an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 5:30 pm; requests to switch from an Orbis Fund that is not an Orbis SICAV Fund to a different Orbis Fund that is also not an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 12 noon; requests to switch from an Orbis SICAV Fund into a different Orbis Fund that is not an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 5:00 pm; requests to switch from an Orbis Fund that is not an Orbis SICAV Fund to a different Orbis Fund that is an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 12 noon; and requests to switch from an Orbis Fund that is an Orbis SICAV Fund to a different Orbis Fund that is also an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 5:30 pm. All times given are Bermuda time, and all requests must be properly completed and accompanied by any required funds and/or information.

Share prices, updated weekly, are available:

- by e-mail, by registering with Orbis for this service at the Orbis website at www.orbis.com,
- for the Shared Investor RRF Share Class(es) (A) and Standard Share Class(es) (A), from the Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) Proprietary Limited's website at www.allangray.co.za, and
- for the Shared Investor RRF Share Class(es), Standard Share Class(es), and Investor Share Class(es), from the Orbis website at www.orbis.com.

Legal Notices

Returns are net of fees, include income and assume reinvestment of dividends. Figures quoted are for the periods indicated for a $10,000 or €10,000 investment (lump sum, for illustrative purposes only). Annualised returns show the average amount earned on an investment in the Fund/ share class each year over the given time period. This Report does not constitute advice nor a recommendation to buy, sell or hold, nor an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy interests or shares in the Orbis Funds or other securities in the companies mentioned in it.

Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) are generally medium to long-term investments. The value of an investment in the Fund may go down as well as up, and past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The Manager provides no guarantee with respect to capital or the Fund's returns. CIS are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Commission and incentives may be paid by investors to third parties and, if so, would be included in the overall costs. Individual investors' performance may differ as a result of investment date, reinvestment date and dividend withholding tax, as well as a levy that may apply in the case of transactions representing more than 5% of the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed in accordance with its mandate. 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.

The discussion topics for the commentaries were selected, and the commentaries were finalised and approved, by Orbis Investment Management Limited, the Fund's Manager. Information in this Report is based on sources believed to be accurate and reliable and provided "as is" and in good faith. The Orbis Group does not make any representation or warranty as to accuracy, reliability, timeliness or completeness of the information in this Report. The Orbis Group disclaims all liability (whether arising in contract, tort, negligence or otherwise) for any error, omission, loss or damage (whether direct, indirect, consequential or otherwise) in connection with the information in this Report.

Fund Minimum

Minimum investment amounts in the Fund are specified in the Fund's Prospectus, provided that a new investor in the Orbis Funds must open an investment account with Orbis, which may be subject to minimum investment restrictions, country restrictions and/or other terms and conditions. For more information on opening an Orbis investment account, please visit www.orbis.com.

Clients investing via Allan Gray, which includes the Allan Gray Investment Platform, an Allan Gray investment pool or otherwise through Allan Gray Nominees, remain subject to the investment minimums specified by the applicable terms and conditions.

Sources

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Total Rate of Return for Bank Deposits is the compound total return for one-month interbank deposits in the specified currency. Beta Adjusted Exposure is calculated as Equity Exposure multiplied by a Beta determined using Blume's technique, minus Portfolio Hedging.

Notes to Help You Understand This Report

Certain capitalised terms are defined in the Glossary section of the Orbis Funds' respective Prospectuses, copies of which are available upon request from Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) Proprietary Limited, a Member of the Association for Savings & Investments SA. The country and currency classification for securities follows that of third-party providers for comparability purposes. Emerging Markets follows MSCI classification when available and includes Frontier Markets. Emerging Markets currency exposure is based on currency denomination. Based on a number of factors including the location of the underlying business, Orbis may consider a security's classification to be different and manage the Funds' exposures accordingly. Totals presented in this Report may not sum due to rounding.

Risk measures are ex-post and calculated on a monthly return series. Months to recovery measures the number of months from the preceding peak in performance to recovery of that level of performance.

12 month portfolio turnover for the Orbis Equity and Multi-Asset Class Funds is calculated as the lesser of total security purchases or sales in the Fund over the period, divided by the average net asset value (NAV) of the Fund. Cash and cash equivalents are not included.

12 month name turnover for the Orbis Equity and Multi-Asset Class Funds is calculated as the number of positions held by the Fund at the start of the period but no longer held at the end of the period, divided by the total number of positions held by the Fund at the start of the period. Net current assets are not included.

Active share is a measure of the extent to which the holdings of the Orbis Equity and Multi-Asset Class Funds differ from their respective benchmark's holdings. It is calculated by summing the absolute value of the differences of the weight of each individual security in the specific Orbis Fund, versus the weight of each holding in the respective benchmark index, and dividing by two. For the Multi-Asset Class Funds, three calculations of active share are disclosed. The Portfolio active share incorporates the equity, fixed income, commodity-linked and other securities (as applicable) held by the Orbis Fund and compares those to the holdings of the composite benchmark. The Equity and Fixed Income active shares are calculated as if the equity and fixed income portions of the Orbis Funds are independent funds; each of those two sets of holdings is separately compared to the fully-weighted holdings in the appropriate component of the composite benchmark. Although the Multi-Asset Class Funds hedge stock and bond market exposure, the active share calculations are "gross" and not adjusted to reflect the hedging in place at any point in time.

For the Multi-Asset Class Funds, except where otherwise noted, government fixed income securities are aggregated by time to maturity and issuer. TIPS are not aggregated with ordinary treasuries.

Benchmark related information is as at the date of production based on data provided by the official benchmark and/or third party data providers. There may be timing differences between the date at which data is captured and reported.

The total expense ratio has been calculated using the expenses, excluding trading costs, for the 12 month period ending 31 December 2021.