

Orbis Global Balanced

A deadly pandemic sweeps the globe, halting commerce and international travel, with no end in sight. An unjust police killing of a black man in the United States sparks international protests about racism and discrimination, while corporations and politicians struggle to adequately respond. North America braces for what is predicted to be a severe hurricane season. North Korea blows up a liaison office used for talks with South Korea, setting off fears of nuclear war. Looking at the newspaper headlines each morning, you would be forgiven for thinking you'd woken up in a box office thriller. But turning to the financial section of the paper, you might think you're in a fairy tale. Despite widespread social unrest and economic uncertainty, stock prices and valuations are near historic highs, and corporate bond yields are at historic lows.

The disconnect between “real world” fear and uncertainty and financial asset price buoyancy is largely the result of central bank actions. As the Federal Reserve, Bank of England, Bank of Japan, and European Central Bank flood the world with money, bidding up asset prices and creating an artificial ceiling on yields, they are reducing the return potential of a good portion of financial assets without necessarily reducing their risk.

Corporate bonds are the clearest example. As the economic carnage from the pandemic became clear in March, investors demanded greater compensation to hold corporate debt, and credit spreads spiked. Then, on March 23, the Fed announced that it would buy corporate bonds and bond ETFs. Corporate borrowing spreads recovered immediately, even as the carnage continued. The risk was still there, but the compensation for that risk had vanished.

Meanwhile, investors have responded to the crisis by pouring assets into investments that *feel* safe—momentum stocks, government bonds, and investment-grade corporates—bidding up the prices of already-crowded trades. In this environment, it's hard to know where to turn to produce a moderate risk portfolio. Even if one is willing to give up potential returns to de-risk, the crowded “defensive” trades simply give up one type of risk while taking on another: a company's earnings may be steady or a bond's coupon payments secure, but high valuations introduce long-term price risk. If our goal is to avoid a permanent loss of capital, buying something at an unreasonably high price is even more dangerous than buying something with price volatility. A volatile asset may move up and down, but an overpriced one is most likely to move in one direction over the long term: down.

In an environment like that of today, where there is tension between volatility risk and valuation risk, what is a balanced fund manager to do? We set out to intelligently manage risk, considering the spectrum of potential economic environment and market shocks we may face: a company's valuation collapsing, its profits dwindling, or its assets eroding; countries or industries faltering; interest rates rising; input or labour costs increasing; geopolitical conflict; breakdowns in the supply of goods or commodities; and, perhaps most importantly, sentiment bubbles bursting.

The recent pandemic has tested portfolios' resilience against one specific type of risk. COVID-19 introduced a sudden, exogenous shock to demand and production that led investors to shift money into assets that had already been deemed “safe”: namely, those with predictable profits that had done well in the recent past. We believe that much of this shift in capital is likely to be temporary. But in the short term, it favoured the very assets we have been studiously avoiding for their price risk, and we have performed quite poorly as a result.

This is certainly a test of nerves, both for our clients and ourselves. But if we are to perform well in the long term, we must remain resolute in these times in doing what we have promised: investing sensibly in assets priced below our view of their intrinsic value, while at the same time attempting to mitigate against a wide variety of risks. The recent COVID-related shock to productivity and consumption, and the resultant widening of the divide between market winners and losers as investors shifted money into market darlings, does not mean that other risks have disappeared from the market. In fact, just the opposite may be true. Recent price moves have made expensive assets more expensive, and cheap assets even cheaper. At the same time, the central bank action that is fuelling high prices in “safe” assets has the potential to create another risk that could destroy those assets' values: inflation.

To see how inflation could arise, it's useful to follow the money. To prop up prices and keep credit flowing in the face of uncertainty, the Fed buys securities from banks and pays for them by crediting the banks' reserve accounts with newly-created money. If there is more money chasing the same quantity of goods and services, prices will have to go up, spurring inflation. Money printing is not a guarantee of inflation, however. The banks could stash the money in their reserve accounts, leaving it stuck and unable to stimulate the economy and prices. Or people could hoard cash rather than spending it. Coupled with tepid growth in wages and input costs, as we have seen recently, this consumer caution can put downward pressure on prices, counteracting

Orbis Global Balanced (*continued*)

the inflationary pressure of the Fed's actions. So far the deflationary pressure created by decreased consumer spending seems to have balanced the inflationary pressure caused by the increase in the money supply. But if spending returns to normal in the wake of the virus, that balance could shift and send inflation rising higher.

As importantly, the economic shock caused by the lockdowns forced an unprecedented fiscal response, with the US Treasury backing forgivable loans to employers, sending checks to individuals, and increasing unemployment pay-outs. Trillions in government spending can also spur inflation. Indeed, the enhanced unemployment benefits have already led to talk of labour shortages as workers refuse to come back to work for their old wages. It is not unreasonable to predict that this phenomenon may, over time, lead to upward pressure on wages, or even increased demands for some sort of universal basic income. Reduced immigration and increased barriers to trade, another probable result of the virus, could likewise increase the cost of goods and services. Finally, increased focus on corporate social responsibility to both workers and the community could lead to higher wages and more money in the hands of some of the nation's poorest individuals. This would be a welcome result for society, and it would also likely boost inflation, as lower-income workers tend to spend (rather than invest) a larger portion of their income.

Given the above dynamics, inflation seems to be a risk worth protecting our clients against. At the same time, because it is not currently viewed as the headline risk feared by most investors, protection against it is relatively cheap. In other words, we have the opportunity to be contrarian not only in our search for returns, but also in our search for risk protection. A happy by-product of this contrarian stance is that our risk reduction may actually represent an opportunity for reward as well, since assets that are viewed as inflation hedges are likely to increase in price if and when inflation fears become more common.

It is partially on this reasoning that we currently hold 11% of the portfolio in gold-related assets: gold provides a diversifying asset class that can also act as an effective inflation hedge.

This quarter, we supplemented our gold-related position with another asset that shares those qualities—US Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, or TIPS. TIPS are long-term government bonds, which we have warned against repeatedly over the last few years, and we continue to find most long-term government bonds uninvestable. But TIPS are different. They are as safe as normal government bonds in terms of repayment, but while normal government bonds are vulnerable to inflation, TIPS pay out more if inflation goes up, protecting the holder against a loss in purchasing power. That protection is relatively cheap today, as few investors are worried about higher inflation. In fact, in the past, buying TIPS at these levels has been very rewarding compared to owning standard Treasuries.

While the drivers of inflation and deflation are complex and hard to predict with certainty, we do not need certainty to make gold or other inflation hedges good investments in today's environment. We simply need to believe that they provide a bargain from a risk:reward standpoint, decreasing portfolio risk without being overpriced, and at the same time providing the possibility of attractive returns.

Commentary contributed by Ashley Lynn, 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 SICAV Global Balanced Fund

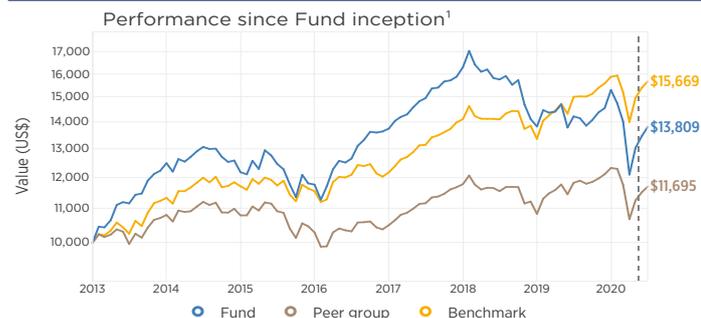
Shared Investor Refundable Reserve Fee Share Class (A) ("Shared Investor RRF Class (A)")

The Fund seeks to balance investment returns and risk of loss with a diversified global portfolio of equity, fixed income and commodity-linked instruments. It aims to earn higher long-term returns than its benchmark ("Benchmark"), which is comprised of 60% MSCI World Index with net dividends reinvested and 40% JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index ("60/40 Index"), each in US dollars.

Price	US\$13.73	Benchmark	60/40 Index
Pricing currency	US dollars	Peer group	Average Global Balanced Fund Index
Domicile	Luxembourg	Fund size	US\$3.2 billion
Type	SICAV	Fund inception	1 January 2013
Minimum investment	US\$50,000	Strategy size	US\$3.3 billion
Dealing	Weekly (Thursdays)	Strategy inception	1 January 2013
Entry/exit fees	None	Class inception	14 May 2020
ISIN	LU2122430783	UCITS compliant	Yes

For an initial period of time,* the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) is charging the fee of the Investor Share Class, reduced by 0.3% per annum.† Numerous investors have switched to the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) from the Investor Share Class. This temporary measure will ensure that the fees paid by investors account for underperformance experienced by the Investor Share Class before the inception date of the Shared Investor RRF Class (A).

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



Information for the period before the inception of the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) on 14 May 2020 (date indicated by dashed line above) relates to the Investor Share Class.

Returns¹ (%)

	Fund	Peer group	Benchmark
Annualised			
	Net		Gross
Since Fund inception	4.4	2.1	6.2
5 years	2.1	1.4	6.0
3 years	(2.6)	1.6	6.1
1 year	(2.8)	(1.0)	4.4
Not annualised			
Calendar year to date	(9.7)	(5.0)	(1.2)
3 months	14.2	9.5	12.0
	Class	Peer group	Benchmark
Since Class inception	7.4	5.1	6.6
1 month	2.6		1.8
	Year	Net %	
Best performing calendar year since Fund inception	2013	24.8	
Worst performing calendar year since Fund inception	2018	(15.2)	

Risk Measures¹, since Fund inception

	Fund	Peer group	Benchmark
Historic maximum drawdown (%)	29	13	12
Months to recovery	>29 ²	>6 ²	>5 ²
% recovered	35	62	87
Annualised monthly volatility (%)	10.9	7.6	8.0
Beta vs World Index	0.7	0.6	0.6
Tracking error vs Benchmark (%)	5.7	1.9	0.0

Fees & Expenses¹ (%), for last 12 months

Ongoing charges	1.56
Fixed management fee ³	1.46
Fund expenses	0.10
Performance related management fee ³	(0.60)
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.95

The average management fee* charged by the Investor Share Class is 0.64% per annum.

*The Shared Investor RRF Class (A) will continue to charge the fee of the Investor Share Class, reduced by 0.3% per annum,† until the earlier of the first dealing day (a) on or after 14 May 2023, or (b) on which the average management fee charged by the Investor Share Class equals or exceeds 1.5% per annum of the Investor Share Class' net assets for the period ending on that dealing day and beginning on the later of (i) 12 months prior to that dealing day, or (ii) 14 May 2020. Please refer to the Fund's prospectus for more details.

†This 0.3% per annum reduction is provided because investors in the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) are subject to an additional administrative fee, as they separately agree with Allan Gray Proprietary Limited (or one of its affiliates) from time to time.

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.

Asset Allocation (%)

	North America	Asia ex-Japan	UK	Europe ex-UK	Japan	Other	Total
Fund							
Gross Equity	25	18	14	12	9	4	82
Net Equity	14	16	13	8	8	3	62
Gross Fixed Income	8	0	0	1	0	2	11
Net Fixed Income	8	0	0	1	0	2	11
Commodity-Linked							6
Total	32	18	15	13	9	6	100
Benchmark							
Equity	41	1	3	9	5	1	60
Fixed Income	18	0	3	11	8	1	40
Total	59	1	5	20	13	2	100

Currency Allocation (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
US dollar	42	57
British pound	16	5
Euro	13	16
Japanese yen	12	13
Australian dollar	4	2
Korean won	3	0
Other	11	7
Total	100	100

Top 10 Holdings

	Sector	%
SPDR Gold Trust	Commodity-Linked	6.2
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	Information Technology	5.7
AbbVie	Health Care	5.5
NetEase	Communication Services	5.2
BP	Energy	3.9
Samsung Electronics	Information Technology	3.9
British American Tobacco	Consumer Staples	3.8
XPO Logistics	Industrials	3.0
Honda Motor	Consumer Discretionary	2.5
Royal Dutch Shell	Energy	2.3
Total		42.1

Portfolio Concentration & Characteristics

% of NAV in top 25 holdings	68		
Total number of holdings	90		
12 month portfolio turnover (%)	37		
12 month name turnover (%)	34		
	Portfolio	Equity	Fixed Income
Active Share (%)	94	92	95

¹ Fund data and Fees & Expenses for the period before 14 May 2020 relate to the Investor Share Class.

² Number of months since the start of the drawdown. This drawdown is not yet recovered.

³ Full management fee consists of 1.5% per annum ± up to 1%, based on 3 year rolling outperformance/(underperformance) vs Benchmark. Beginning 14 May 2020, for its application to the Shared Investor RRF Class (A), this fee is reduced by 0.3% per annum.†

Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund

Shared Investor Refundable Reserve Fee Share Class (A) (“Shared Investor RRF 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 (Luxembourg) S.A.
Investment Manager	Orbis Investment Management Limited
Fund Inception date	1 January 2013
Class Inception date (Shared Investor RRF Class (A))	14 May 2020
Number of shares (Shared Investor RRF Class (A))	15,818,511
Income distributions during the last 12 months	None

Fund Objective and Benchmark

The Fund seeks to balance investment returns and risk of loss with a diversified global portfolio of equities, fixed income instruments and commodity-linked instruments. It aims for higher long-term returns than its designated combined equity and bond performance benchmark, which is comprised of 60% MSCI World Index with net dividends reinvested and 40% JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index, each expressed in US\$ (the “60/40 Index” or “benchmark”).

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

The Fund is actively managed and invests in equities, fixed income instruments and commodity-linked instruments. Fund weightings among the different asset classes are determined based on their appreciation, income and risk of loss potential, with appropriate diversification.

Equities. The Investment Manager targets the Fund to hold 40-90% of its net asset value in a pool of global equities, including some which may provide exposure to real estate. The Fund invests in shares considered to offer fundamental value and dividend paying potential that is superior to its benchmark. The lower the price of a share as compared to its assessed intrinsic value, the more attractive Orbis considers the equity’s fundamental value. The Investment Manager believes the main risk of investing in equities is that their prices will decline if relevant stockmarkets fall significantly. To reduce this risk, when Orbis’ research suggests that stockmarkets are overvalued and vulnerable, the Investment Manager may reduce exposure to, or hedge, stockmarket risk. When Orbis’ research suggests that stockmarkets represent good value, the Investment Manager may increase exposure to stockmarket risk by decreasing the amount of that hedging. The Investment Manager intends to limit the Fund’s exposure to stockmarkets net of hedging to 75% of its net asset value. Furthermore, the Fund may buy and sell exchange-traded equity call and put options for investment efficiency purposes, but only to the extent the Fund is capable of meeting its payment or delivery obligations related to such options, for example, by holding the underlying security.

Fixed Income Instruments. The Investment Manager targets the Fund to hold 10-50% of its net asset value in fixed income instruments issued by corporate bodies, governments and other entities. These are selected – like equities – with the aim of increasing the Fund’s overall risk-adjusted return. Characteristics such as yield, liquidity and potential diversification benefits are viewed in the context of the risk and reward of the portfolio as a whole. When Orbis’ research suggests that bond markets are overvalued and vulnerable, the Investment Manager may reduce exposure to, or hedge, bond market risk. When Orbis’ research suggests that bond markets represent stronger value, the Investment Manager may increase exposure to bond market risk by decreasing the amount of that hedging. The Investment Manager intends to limit aggregate hedging of the Fund’s stockmarket and bond market exposure to no more than 30% of its net asset value. Importantly, the Investment Manager may cause the Fund to be over this hedging target, at times meaningfully so and/or for extended periods of time where it considers this to be in the best interest of the Fund. The Fund’s fixed income selections in aggregate may differ significantly from the benchmark in duration and credit quality and may include securities of issuers that are under bankruptcy or similar judicial reorganisation, notably distressed debt. In addition, the Fund may invest in money market instruments, cash, cash equivalents and high yield bonds.

Commodity-linked Instruments. The Investment Manager targets the Fund to hold 0-10% of its net asset value in commodity-linked instruments, which may provide the Fund with indirect exposure to commodities. The Fund will gain exposure to commodities if the Investment Manager’s investment research process identifies a commodity or class of commodities as being more attractive than overall equity and fixed income opportunities, taking into account any risk reduction benefits of diversification.

Exchange rate fluctuations significantly influence global investment returns. For this reason, part of Orbis’ research effort is devoted to forecasting currency trends. Taking into account these expected trends, the Investment Manager actively reviews the Fund’s currency exposure. In doing so, it places particular focus on managing the Fund’s exposure to those currencies less likely to hold their long-term value.

The Investment Manager may cause the Fund to be under or over the asset allocation and hedging targets and limits described above where it considers this to be in the best interest of the Fund. The Fund’s holdings may deviate meaningfully from the 60/40 Index.

The net returns of the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) from its inception on 14 May 2020, stitched with the net returns of the Investor Share Class from the Fund’s inception to 14 May 2020, have underperformed the Performance Fee Benchmark of the classes. The Fund will experience periods of underperformance in pursuit of its objective of creating long-term wealth for investors.

Management Fee

As is described in more detail in the Fund’s Prospectus, the Fund’s various share classes bear different management fees. The fees are designed to align the Manager’s and Investment Manager’s interests with those of investors in the Fund.

For an initial period of time, the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) is charging the fee of the Investor Share Class, reduced by 0.3% per annum. Numerous investors have switched to the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) from the Investor Share Class. This temporary measure will ensure that the fees paid by investors account for underperformance experienced by the Investor Share Class before the inception date of the Shared Investor RRF Class (A). The fee of the Investor Share Class that is currently being charged to the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) is calculated as follows:

The fee rate is calculated weekly by comparing the Class’ performance over three years against the 60/40 Index. For each percentage point of three year performance above or below that benchmark’s performance, 0.04 percentage points are added to or subtracted from 1.5%, subject to the following limits:

- Maximum fee: 2.5% per annum
- Minimum fee: 0.5% per annum

This fee is then reduced by 0.3% per annum. This 0.3% per annum reduction is provided because investors in the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) are subject to an additional administrative fee, as they separately agree with Allan Gray Proprietary Limited (or one of its affiliates) from time to time.

The Shared Investor RRF Class (A) will continue to charge the fee of the Investor Share Class, reduced by 0.3% per annum, until the earlier of the first dealing day (a) on or after 14 May 2023, or (b) on which the average management fee charged by the Investor Share Class equals or exceeds 1.5% per annum of the Investor Share Class’ net assets for the period ending on that dealing day and beginning on the later of (i) 12 months prior to that dealing day, or (ii) 14 May 2020. After this point, the Class’ management fee will instead be charged as follows:

- **Base Fee:** Calculated and accrued weekly at a rate of 0.8% per annum of the Class’ net asset value. Investors 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.
- **Refundable Performance Fee:** When the performance of the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) (after deducting the Base Fee and an additional 0.3% per annum, which is deemed to be representative of the aforementioned administrative fee) beats the Performance Fee Benchmark over the period from one dealing day to the next, 25% of the value of the outperformance is paid into a reserve and reinvested into the Fund. If the value of the reserve is positive on any dealing day, the Investment Manager is entitled to a performance fee in an amount capped at the lesser of an annualised rate of (a) one-third of the reserve’s net asset value and (b) 2.5% of the net asset value of the Shared Investor RRF Class (A). Fees paid from the reserve to the Investment Manager are not available to be refunded as described below.

When the performance of the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) (after deducting the Base Fee and the aforementioned additional 0.3% per annum) trails the Performance Fee Benchmark over the period from one dealing day to the next, 25% of the value of the underperformance is refunded from the reserve to the Shared Investor RRF Class (A). If at any time sufficient value does not exist in the reserve to provide the refund, a reserve recovery mark is set, and subsequent underperformance is tracked. Such relative losses must be recovered before any outperformance results in any payment to the reserve.

Please review the Fund’s prospectus for additional detail and for a description of the management fee borne by the Fund’s other share classes.

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, Investment Manager and additional services 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 assets. However, the Manager and the Investment Manager have agreed that in the current calendar year, except for specified exclusions, operating expenses attributable to the Fund's Shared Investor RRF Class (A) will be capped at 0.20%. Please refer to the Fund's Prospectus for a description of the fee cap applicable to its other share classes. Each cap will be automatically extended for further successive one year periods unless terminated by the Manager or the Investment 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 and Investment Managers' fees described above under "Management Fee," the cost of buying and selling assets, 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 fee of 0.40% 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. Expenses may vary, so the current TER is not a reliable indicator of future TERs.

Risk/Reward Profile

- The Investment Manager aims to contain the risk of monetary loss to a level that is below the risk of loss experienced by global equity funds but higher than that experienced by government bond funds and cash deposits over the long term. Investors should be aware that this expected reduction in risk of loss comes at the expense of long-term expected return.
- While the Investment Manager expects the Fund's investment approach to result in volatility below that of a typical global equity fund, the Fund's net asset value will fluctuate, and the Fund will experience periods of volatility and negative returns; investments in the Fund may suffer capital loss.
- Investors should understand that the Investment Manager generally assesses an investment's attractiveness over a three-to-five year time horizon.

Changes in the Fund's Top 10 Holdings

31 March 2020	%	30 June 2020	%
SPDR Gold Trust	6.3	SPDR Gold Trust	6.2
AbbVie	5.7	Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	5.7
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	5.4	AbbVie	5.5
BP	4.5	NetEase	5.2
NetEase	4.5	BP	3.9
Samsung Electronics	3.9	Samsung Electronics	3.9
Treasury Note 2.625% 15 Aug 2020	3.6	British American Tobacco	3.8
British American Tobacco	3.6	XPO Logistics	3.0
Royal Dutch Shell	2.8	Honda Motor	2.5
Honda Motor	2.5	Royal Dutch Shell	2.3
Total	42.8	Total	42.1

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 SICAV Global Balanced Fund

Orbis SICAV Semi-Annual Report

This report contains only some of the information included in the semi-annual report of the Orbis SICAV (the "Company") as at 30 June 2020. The semi-annual report will be available upon request and free of charge at the registered office of the Company within two months following 30 June.

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 Investment Manager can be contacted at +1 441 296 3000 or clientservice@orbis.com. The Fund's Depository is Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch, 31 Z.A. Bourmicht, L-8070 Bertrange, Luxembourg. 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 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. Neither the Manager nor the Investment Manager provides any 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 Investment 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 Information

The benchmark is a composite index consisting of the MSCI World Index with net dividends reinvested (60%) and the JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index (40%).

Net Equity is Gross Equity minus stockmarket hedging. Fixed Income refers to fixed income instruments issued by corporate bodies, governments and other entities, such as bonds, money market instruments and cash and cash equivalents. Fixed Income regional allocation is based on the currency denomination of the instrument. Net Fixed Income is Gross Fixed Income minus bond market hedging.

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

The 60/40 Index values are calculated by Orbis using end of day index level values licensed from MSCI ("MSCI Data"). For the avoidance of doubt, MSCI is not the benchmark "administrator" for, or a "contributor", "submitter" or "supervised contributor" to, the blended returns, and the MSCI Data is not considered a "contribution" or "submission" in relation to the blended returns, as those terms may be defined in any rules, laws, regulations, legislation or international standards. MSCI Data is provided "as is" without warranty or liability and no copying or distribution is permitted. MSCI does not make any representation regarding the advisability of any investment or strategy and does not sponsor, promote, issue, sell or otherwise recommend or endorse any investment or strategy, including any financial products or strategies based on, tracking or otherwise utilising any MSCI Data, models, analytics or other materials or information. JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index (the "GBI"): Information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable but J.P. Morgan does not warrant its completeness or accuracy. The GBI is used with permission. Copyright 2020, J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. All rights reserved. The 60/40 Index may not be copied, used, or distributed without prior written approval.

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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, currency and Emerging Market classification for securities follows that of third-party providers for comparability purposes. Emerging Markets includes Frontier Markets. 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. Short-term fixed income instruments 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. Short-term fixed income instruments 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.

The total expense ratio has been calculated using the expenses, excluding trading costs, for the 12 month period ending 30 June 2020.