

Orbis Global Balanced

We've written a lot in recent quarters about the large and growing market popularity and valuation gaps between companies perceived as higher quality and faster growing and those generalised as cyclical and value. This runs the risk of giving the impression that we don't like fast growth or higher quality attributes. We love investing in companies with these attributes. We just don't like paying too much for the privilege.

There is a lot to like about the US tech giants, for instance. They are dominant businesses with deep moats, high returns on capital, piles of cash, and appealing long-term growth potential. But in all that, they are not alone. By casting a broader net, we can find similarly excellent businesses trading at much more attractive valuations.

The best example in the Orbis Global Balanced portfolio is also its biggest equity holding—Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC). Like the US tech leaders, TSMC is a dominant business with a deep moat, high returns on capital, a pile of cash, and appealing long-term growth potential. Unlike the US goliaths, it trades just a touch above 20 times forward earnings, with a healthy dividend yield to boot.

We wrote about TSMC in September 2018. It is the world's dominant manufacturer of logic semiconductors—the brains of a computer. As a foundry, TSMC makes chips designed by others, including chip designers like Nvidia, AMD, and Qualcomm, device companies like Apple, and data-crunching giants like Amazon and Google. As those businesses grow, so does their demand for chips.

And not just any chips. In small applications like phones or high-performance applications like artificial intelligence (AI), customers need the best chips possible. In semiconductors, that means chips that are built using the leading-edge manufacturing process. Generations of chip manufacturing technology are referred to as “nodes”, measured in nanometres, referring to the lines of circuitry used to build the semiconductor. Leading-edge processes—smaller nodes—can produce chips that are faster, smaller, and more power-efficient.

Making semiconductors is like a contest to see who can draw the most lines on a sheet of paper. If I have a fat-tipped marker and you have a fine-tipped pen, you will win every time. Being on the leading edge is like having that fine-tipped pen. TSMC's is 5 nanometres thick—about 20 atoms. Leading-edge chip manufacturing isn't rocket science; it's harder.

A single leading-edge fabrication plant can cost \$15 billion, but money alone doesn't do any good if you can't get on the order book for the key equipment. And even if you can pay for a factory and secure the equipment to put in it, it still doesn't do any good without the technical expertise to make it work. A badly run factory with the best equipment in the world will mainly produce trash in the shape of thin silicon disks.

Over time, competitors have struggled to keep up with TSMC. Ten generations ago, there were 28 companies with at least one leading-edge logic factory. Today there are only three: TSMC, Samsung, and Intel—though Intel is falling behind and seems destined to become a happy customer of TSMC and Samsung. Compare this decline in competitors to the evolution of other technology businesses, like streaming video. In 2007, Netflix had the streaming video market all to itself. Today it faces eight major competitors, including Amazon and Apple. In 2006, Amazon had cloud computing all to itself. Now it too counts two of its mega-cap peers as competitors. Rising competitive intensity is anathema to pricing power and shareholder returns, but falling competitive intensity, as TSMC is seeing, can be incredibly rewarding for shareholders.

Despite this attractive setup, TSMC trades at a steep discount to both Apple, its largest customer, and ASML, its key equipment supplier. Those companies trade at 30 times forward earnings—a nearly 40% premium to TSMC. Their valuations are arguably fair, but TSMC's discount seems unwarranted. The three firms have delivered similar levels of long-term growth, TSMC is as dominant in its field as Apple and ASML are in theirs, and TSMC's products are more pervasive and essential to the global economy. We believe TSMC can continue to grow its earnings at around 15% per annum while maintaining its very high returns on equity.

The comparison to Apple is also apt for another top holding in Global Balanced—Samsung Electronics. Best known for its phones and TVs, most of Samsung's cross-cycle profits come from semiconductors. It is the world's market share and technology leader in memory chips—the short-term (DRAM) and long-term (NAND or flash) memory of a computer. It even supplies these chips to Apple for the iPhone.

Unlike logic chips, where Nvidia and AMD differentiate themselves through their chip designs, memory is perceived as a cyclical commodity business. Until recently, it was. Essentially all of the costs are fixed—those multi-billion dollar factories—so producers tend to keep the factories running even if there is an oversupply of chips. Worse, the industry suffered from repeated waves of “strategic” new entrants who overbuilt capacity and crushed prices. Extraordinary profits in good years were offset by sharp losses in the down cycle.

That has changed. The memory industry has consolidated, with just three players, led by Samsung, dominating the DRAM market. Post-consolidation, each of the three has been rational about adding capacity, which should

Orbis Global Balanced (*continued*)

lead to structurally higher and less cyclical margins in the memory business. As the leader, Samsung is best poised to benefit.

Yet Samsung, which has generated double-digit earnings growth and a 17% return on equity over the long term, today trades in the value stock realm—11 times earnings and 1.5 times book value even without adjusting for the \$80bn of net cash on its balance sheet. Memory is not the crummy old commodity it used to be, and Samsung is not the crummy old memory company it's being valued as.

In part, that is because Samsung's vertical and horizontal integration give it a unique edge. Making both devices and components guarantees a supply of the best chips and displays for its device businesses, while guaranteeing an anchor customer to help maintain high capacity utilisation in its components businesses. And as the only company globally with both a leading-edge memory business and a leading-edge logic foundry business, Samsung's overall chip production volumes are significantly higher, giving it an edge over its competitors. Costs borne and lessons learned when adopting a new generation of logic technology often spill over to benefit memory, giving Samsung a head start in the race to perfect and ramp up the next generation of memory manufacturing technology.

Today, Samsung's foundry business is small compared to its memory unit, but this could change. As the only leading edge competitor to TSMC in the globally important foundry industry, many customers—and even governments—have a stake in seeing Samsung succeed. Though TSMC wisely supports its customers' growth rather than using its dominance to crank up margins, customers absolutely do not want TSMC to become a monopoly. If, through internal prioritisation and customer demand, Samsung's foundry unit grows faster than the rest of the business, this could improve the company's returns on capital over the long term, while reducing its cyclicity. Higher returns and lower cyclicity are a recipe for a higher valuation.

Of course, owning TSMC and Samsung shares comes with risks. Both are susceptible to global recessions, can be hit over short periods by customer supply chain issues, and as critical suppliers to the global economy, both are subject to geopolitical risk. TSMC is noteworthy in this regard. As the name implies, the vast majority of its research and production resides in Taiwan, making it susceptible to the tail risk that increasing US-Chinese tensions lead to issues on the island. TSMC's high importance to all and its concerted and long-lived efforts to be fair to all mitigate this risk somewhat. We have further mitigated this risk by hedging the Taiwan Dollar.

While TSMC and Samsung have risks to the downside, the world could also change in ways that would create further upside for both companies.

We have acknowledged one already—the growth of high performance computing such as cloud and AI services. Four years ago, the overwhelming bulk of TSMC's revenues came from chips for smartphones, which made for fairly lumpy demand, driven by industry technology leaps like 4G or 5G. Owing to the rapid growth in semiconductor-intensive cloud computing and AI applications, chip demand from high-performance computing should grow to match that of smartphones within a few years, making the logic foundry business less dependent on the smartphone product cycle.

The second source of upside comes from 5G wireless broadband technology, which will enable the long-discussed “internet of things” to emerge in earnest. The importance of leading-edge chips is already accelerating in things that have been around a long time (servers, cars, refrigerators, watches) and services that have been around a long time (weather, healthcare, education, transportation). When wireless data connections are faster than some fibre optic connections are today, all sorts of applications that are currently impossible will become widespread. Overall demand growth for chips has been robust for many years, and should remain so, but we believe demand from “internet of things” applications could grow even faster—perhaps at 30% per annum for logic chips, with a similar tailwind for memory.

Put simply, the future of society and technology (that is the basis for the US tech giants' lofty valuations) requires ever-increasing connectivity, data speeds, and computational power, and those improvements depend on ever more powerful, efficient, and compact semiconductors. Semiconductorification is our future, and with TSMC and Samsung, we can invest in that future without having to overpay for the privilege.

Commentary contributed by Alec Cutler, 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.

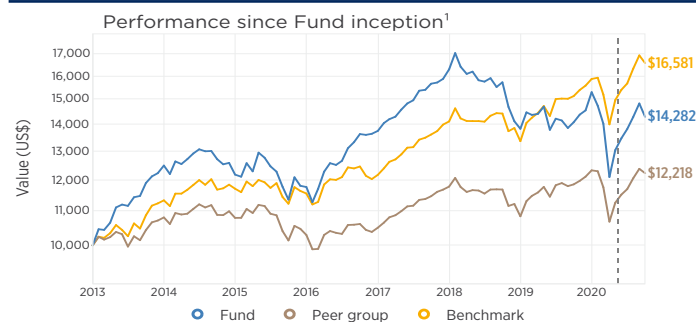
Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund

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.

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			
Since Fund inception	4.7	2.6	6.7
5 years	4.7	3.8	8.1
3 years	(3.0)	2.2	6.8
1 year	1.5	3.2	9.6
Not annualised			
Calendar year to date	(6.6)	(0.8)	4.5
	Class	Peer group	Benchmark
Since Class inception	11.1	9.7	12.8
3 months	3.4	4.5	5.8
1 month	(3.7)		(2.1)

	Year	Net %
Best performing calendar year since Fund inception	2013	24.8
Worst performing calendar year since Fund inception	2018	(15.2)

Risk Measures,¹ since Fund inception

	Fund	Peer group	Benchmark
Historic maximum drawdown (%)	29	13	12
Months to recovery	>32 ²	8	6
% recovered	44	100	100
Annualised monthly volatility (%)	11.0	7.6	8.2
Beta vs World Index	0.7	0.6	0.6
Tracking error vs Benchmark (%)	5.6	2.0	0.0

Fees & Expenses¹ (%), for last 12 months

Ongoing charges	1.49
Fixed management fee ³	1.39
Fund expenses	0.10
Performance related management fee ³	(0.76)
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.73

The average management fee³ charged by the Investor Share Class is 0.58% 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.

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

Price	US\$14.20	Benchmark	60/40 Index
Pricing currency	US dollars	Peer group	Average Global Balanced Fund Index
Domicile	Luxembourg	Fund size	US\$3.1 billion
Type	SICAV	Fund inception	1 January 2013
Minimum investment	US\$50,000	Strategy size	US\$3.1 billion
Dealing	Weekly (Thursdays)	Strategy inception	1 January 2013
Entry/exit fees	None	Class inception	14 May 2020
ISIN	LU2122430783	UCITS compliant	Yes

Asset Allocation⁴ (%)

	United States	UK	Europe ex-UK	Japan	Other	Emerging Markets	Total
Fund							
Gross Equity	20	13	11	9	5	22	80
Net Equity	10	12	7	9	2	21	61
Gross Fixed Income	8	0	1	0	1	2	13
Net Fixed Income	8	0	1	0	1	2	13
Commodity-Linked							7
Total	28	13	12	9	6	24	100
Benchmark							
Equity	40	2	9	5	4	0	60
Fixed Income	17	3	11	8	1	0	40
Total	57	5	20	12	5	0	100

Currency Allocation (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
US dollar	45	57
Japanese yen	13	12
Euro	12	16
British pound	11	5
Korean won	5	0
Australian dollar	3	2
Other	11	7
Total	100	100

Top 10 Holdings

	Sector	%
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	Information Technology	7.5
SPDR Gold Trust	Commodity-Linked	6.7
Samsung Electronics	Information Technology	4.3
AbbVie	Health Care	4.1
British American Tobacco	Consumer Staples	3.7
NetEase	Communication Services	3.7
BP	Energy	3.0
XPO Logistics	Industrials	2.8
TIPS 0.125% 15 Jan 2030	Inflation-Linked Government Bond	2.4
Comcast	Communication Services	2.3
Total		40.6

Portfolio Concentration & Characteristics

% of NAV in top 25 holdings	67		
Total number of holdings	91		
12 month portfolio turnover (%)	33		
12 month name turnover (%)	33		
	Portfolio	Equity	Fixed Income
Active Share (%)	94	92	96

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.†

⁴ Regions other than Emerging Markets include only Developed countries.

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))	15,503,803
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 long-term objective.

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.

Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund

Shared Investor Refundable Reserve Fee Share Class (A) (“Shared Investor RRF Class (A)”)

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, and certain taxes.

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

30 June 2020	%	30 September 2020	%
SPDR Gold Trust	6.2	Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	7.5
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	5.7	SPDR Gold Trust	6.7
AbbVie	5.5	Samsung Electronics	4.3
NetEase	5.2	AbbVie	4.1
BP	3.9	British American Tobacco	3.7
Samsung Electronics	3.9	NetEase	3.7
British American Tobacco	3.8	BP	3.0
XPO Logistics	3.0	XPO Logistics	2.8
Honda Motor	2.5	TIPS 0.125% 15 Jan 2030	2.4
Royal Dutch Shell	2.3	Comcast	2.3
Total	42.1	Total	40.6

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 SICAV Global Balanced 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 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. 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. Cash and cash equivalents 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 September 2020.