

Orbis Japan Equity

Historically, Japan Inc. has not focused on shareholders.

For evidence, we need only glance at the pay-out, debt, and capital efficiency ratios of Japanese companies compared to those in other markets. For much of the past three decades, Japanese businesses employed as much debt as their foreign counterparts, but earned pitiful returns, with companies elsewhere earning almost triple the returns on equity of Japanese firms. What Japanese firms did earn, they mostly kept, often paying out only 20% of profits, compared to over 30% in other markets. Keeping lots of capital and generating low returns on it is a recipe for stockmarket underperformance, and this poor capital allocation played no small part in Japan's "lost decades" of meagre growth and returns.

Yet things are changing in Japan. Start with balance sheets. Far from the days of heavy debt loads, the typical Japanese company now has net cash on its books, while US and European firms have about \$6 of net debt for every \$10 of equity. Despite using less debt, returns on equity in Japan have improved from an awful 5% to a more adequate 8%. And while US companies remain more aggressive with share buybacks, dividend pay-out ratios are now the same 30% on both sides of the Pacific.

The path here has been slow. For years, policymakers in Japan tried to revive its dormant stockmarket. But it wasn't until 2013, when Shinzo Abe's government laid out the structural reform "arrow" of its economic strategy, that corporate attitudes started to shift. Key to these reforms was the introduction of Japan's Stewardship Code in 2014 and its Corporate Governance Code in 2015.

The former encourages investment managers to act in the interests of their clients and to engage more robustly with investee companies. We support the initiative and have been signatories to the Stewardship Code since 2015. The Corporate Governance Code, revised in 2018 and 2021, aims to improve company performance by disrupting cosy ownership structures, making boards more independent, ensuring fair treatment of shareholders, and increasing transparency. Recently announced changes to Japan's stock exchanges strengthen the Code by tying compliance to listing criteria.

These policies have vastly improved the quality of Japan Inc.'s investor engagement. In the past, it was common to meet executives who did not even know their company's return on equity, and who had never thought about their cost of capital in making business decisions. Now, returns on equity are enshrined as targets in medium term plans, often appearing alongside commitments to dividend growth and minimum pay-outs.

The twin Codes have also laid the ground for investors with an activist tilt. Here, the change in attitudes is hard to overstate. Such investors were once regarded as complete rogues in Japan, and in past years companies, regulators, and politicians would circle the wagons to fend off activist campaigns. In the 1990s, 95% of Japanese companies held their annual general meetings on the same day, making it impossible for investors to even attend. Investors took the hint, and as recently as 2012, activists initiated just five campaigns against Japanese companies.

We are now seeing a softening in attitudes and an increase in activity. In 2021, activists initiated nearly 90 campaigns in Japan, and shareholders have sponsored nearly 300 resolutions. While few resolutions pass, both local and foreign activists have had some success in improving capital allocation policies and breaking up inefficient ownership structures.

Pervasive inefficient structures are a legacy of Japan's *keiretsu*, post-war clans of companies entwined by webs of cross-shareholdings. Cross-shareholdings make for cosy executives, as unaligned investors struggle to amass large enough stakes to force takeovers or changes to strategy. But too often, these structures have led to inadequate oversight, complacent management teams, and poor company performance.

Fortunately, Japan's webs of cross-shareholdings are beginning to unwind. For us, an encouraging indicator here has been Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings (SMTH), a 3.6% holding in the Orbis Japan Strategy. SMTH is one of the largest banking groups in Japan, with a history stretching back to 1924. Over this long history, SMTH has been part of both the Sumitomo and Mitsui *keiretsu*, and years of involvement in mergers and acquisitions have left the company with a mammoth pile of cross-shareholdings. Today those holdings account for close to half of the company's entire tangible net asset value.

That will soon change. Unique among Japan's major financial institutions, SMTH has committed to selling *all* of its cross-shareholdings. We support the initiative, which should improve the company's return on equity and free up idle cash for shareholder returns.

Orbis Japan Equity (*continued*)

As companies sell the shares of other businesses, they are increasingly buying back their own. Last year was a record for share buybacks in Japan, and announcements so far this year are running well ahead of that record pace. That is a 180 degree turn from past behaviour. Japanese companies have historically been cash-hoarders, forever stockpiling for a rainy day. One such company is the steelmaker Yamato Kogyo, which we discussed in March 2021. Today, Yamato Kogyo's cash pile sits at around 50% of its market value. We believe that cash is unlikely to sit idle—over the past two years, the company has bought back roughly 5% of its shares and more than doubled its dividend. If it continues to buy back shares at their current 25% discount to book value, Yamato Kogyo could substantially improve both its returns on equity and its book value per share.

Oil and gas companies Inpex and Japan Petroleum Exploration, which we have discussed in past quarterly reports, have similarly shown a new appetite for their own stock. In late 2021, each company announced the first share buyback in their history, taking in around 5% of their shares each. In August this year, Inpex hiked its dividend, announced a further buyback of around 6% of its market value, and committed to returning at least 40% of earnings to shareholders going forward. With commodity prices high, both companies' earnings are elevated, but in our view their share prices remain excessively cheap. This means that share buybacks at current prices should be an attractive use of capital.

It is not just companies in typical “deep value” sectors that are focused on shareholder returns—we have also seen notable improvements among our drugstore holdings.

Historically, Japan's leading drugstore operators were high-quality businesses that grew organically by investing in store roll-outs. In recent years, they have continued to grow by acquiring smaller chains. As some regions become saturated with stores and fewer mom-and-pop chains remain for acquisition, we have wondered how the companies would respond to slowing growth prospects.

We are encouraged by their answer—improving shareholder returns. Tsuruha, the dominant chain in northern Japan, has paid modest dividends for over 15 years, typically distributing 25-40% of profits. In June, Tsuruha introduced a new dividend policy, and will now pay out 50-70% of its earnings. A 70% pay-out applied to pre-Covid earnings levels would put the stock on an annual yield of about 4.5%—exceptionally high in Japan. Tsuruha's announcement was followed days later with one from Sugi, an operator strong in dispensing pharmacies. For the first time in four years, Sugi announced that it would buy back over 2% of its shares. The news clearly came as a positive surprise—the stock rose almost 10% the following day. Not to be left out, peer Sundrug hiked its dividend in August and committed to a 50% minimum pay-out ratio on top of its previous guidance.

We are pleased to see our portfolio companies, and Japan Inc. more broadly, getting better at capital allocation. But the really exciting thing is that so much potential improvement remains. That stands in stark contrast to the US, where balance sheets are lean, financial engineering is rife, and dividend “aristocrats” like Clorox and IBM crank up debt to pay out over 100% of their earnings. Practice in Japan remains far more conservative, leaving companies there more resilient to a rainy day—or a sharp increase in borrowing costs. There will be laggards, but over time, capital allocation should continue to improve.

Yet the shares are not priced that way. Today Orbis Japan's companies, in aggregate, offer an average dividend yield of 3.4%—more than the Topix, more than the World Index, more than expected inflation in Japan, and a full three percentage points higher than the yield on 10-year Japanese Government Bonds. And the portfolio's forward earnings yield is far higher, at 13%, suggesting ample scope for higher pay-outs. With Japan Inc. putting its “value trap” tendencies in the past, the pessimism reflected in the valuations of Orbis Japan's holdings looks increasingly undeserved. While the environment for real returns looks challenging, we believe companies trading on low earnings multiples and offering real dividend yields should prove relatively resilient.

Commentary contributed by Brett Moshal, Orbis Portfolio Management (Europe) LLP, London

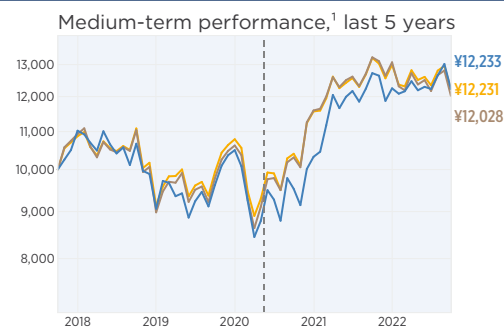
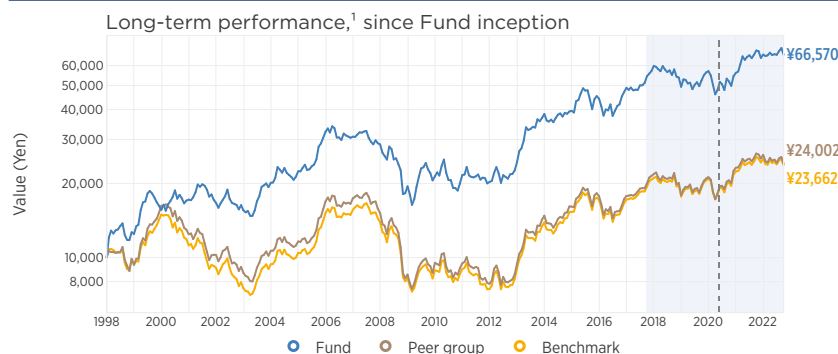
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Orbis SICAV Japan Equity (Yen) Fund

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

The Fund is actively managed and designed to be exposed to all of the risks and rewards of selected Japanese equities and seeks higher returns than the Japanese stockmarket, without greater risk of loss. It is predominantly exposed to the Japanese yen. The performance fee benchmark ("Benchmark") of the Class is the Tokyo Stock Price Index, including income, net of withholding taxes ("TOPIX (net)").

Growth of ¥10,000 investment, net of fees, dividends reinvested



The Shared Investor RRF Class (A) inception on 14 May 2020 (date indicated by dashed line above). Information for the period before the inception of the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) relates to the Investor Share Class and its relevant benchmark, the Tokyo Stock Price Index, including income, gross of withholding taxes ("TOPIX (gross)").

Returns¹ (%)

	Fund	Peer group	Benchmark
Annualised	<i>Net</i>		<i>Gross</i>
Since Fund inception	8.0	3.6	3.5
20 years	7.3	4.8	5.5
10 years	11.8	11.6	11.9
5 years	4.1	3.8	4.1
3 years	8.3	7.1	7.2
	Class	Peer group	Benchmark
Since Class inception	15.6	13.0	12.8
1 year	(3.9)	(9.2)	(7.5)
Not annualised			
Calendar year to date	(0.2)	(8.0)	(5.9)
3 months	0.0	(1.2)	(1.0)
1 month	(6.1)		(5.6)

	Year	Net %
Best performing calendar year since Fund inception	2013	57.0
Worst performing calendar year since Fund inception	2008	(32.4)

Risk Measures,¹ since Fund inception

	Fund	Peer group	Benchmark
Historic maximum drawdown (%)	52	59	56
Months to recovery	90	95	93
Annualised monthly volatility (%)	18.0	18.0	17.3
Beta vs Benchmark	0.9	1.0	1.0
Tracking error vs Benchmark (%)	9.0	2.5	0.0

Fees & Expenses (%), for last 12 months

Ongoing charges	0.90
<i>Fixed management fee</i>	<i>0.80</i>
<i>Fund expenses</i>	<i>0.10</i>
Performance related management fee	1.12
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	2.02

Price	¥6,657	Benchmark	TOPIX (net)
Pricing currency	Japanese yen	Peer group	Average Japan Equity Fund Index
Domicile	Luxembourg	Fund size	¥172 billion
Type	SICAV	Fund inception	1 January 1998
Minimum investment	US\$50,000	Strategy size	¥301 billion
Dealing	Weekly (Thursdays)	Strategy inception	1 January 1998
Entry/exit fees	None	Class inception	14 May 2020
ISIN	LU2122431245	UCITS compliant	Yes

Sector Allocation (%)

Sector	Fund	Benchmark
Cyclicals	51	35
Consumer Non-Durables	28	25
Financials	13	9
Technology	3	19
Information and Communications	3	9
Utilities	0	1
<i>Net Current Assets</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
Total	100	100

Top 10 Holdings

	Sector	%
INPEX	Cyclicals	9.6
Sumitomo Mitsui Fin.	Financials	6.4
Asahi Kasei	Cyclicals	5.6
Daiwa House Industry	Cyclicals	5.1
Toyo Tire	Cyclicals	4.6
Yamato Kogyo	Cyclicals	4.6
Sumitomo Electric Industries	Cyclicals	4.4
Asahi Group Holdings	Consumer Non-Durables	4.4
Japan Petroleum Exploration	Cyclicals	4.3
Sumitomo	Consumer Non-Durables	4.2
Total		53.3

Portfolio Concentration & Characteristics

% of NAV in top 25 holdings	86
Total number of holdings	42
12 month portfolio turnover (%)	44
12 month name turnover (%)	19
Active share (%)	92

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 Data for the period before 14 May 2020 relates to the Investor Share Class and its relevant benchmark, the TOPIX (gross).

Orbis SICAV Japan Equity (Yen) 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 1998
Class Inception date (Shared Investor RRF Class (A))	14 May 2020
Number of shares (Shared Investor RRF Class (A))	216,259
Income distributions during the last 12 months	None

Fund Objective and Benchmark

The Yen Classes of the Fund seek higher returns in yen than the Japanese stockmarket, without greater risk of loss. A benchmark is used by the Fund for two purposes: performance comparison (the “Fund Benchmark”) and performance fee calculation (the “Performance Fee Benchmark”). The Fund Benchmark is the Tokyo Stock Price Index, including income, gross of withholding taxes (“TOPIX (gross)”). The Performance Fee Benchmark of the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) is the Tokyo Stock Price Index, including income, net of withholding taxes (“TOPIX (net)”).

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

The Fund is actively managed and is designed to be exposed to all the risks and rewards of selected Japanese equities. The Fund identifies as Japanese equities those equities of companies which are domiciled in Japan, whose securities trade on a Japanese stockmarket or whose business is primarily located in or linked to Japan. These equities are selected using extensive proprietary investment research undertaken by the Investment Manager and its investment advisors. Orbis devotes a substantial proportion of its business efforts to detailed “bottom up” investment research conducted with a long-term perspective, believing that such research makes superior long-term performance attainable. 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 that over the long term, equity investing based on this approach offers superior returns and reduces the risk of loss.

All share classes invest in a portfolio of Japanese equities selected by the Investment Manager. The currency exposure of the Shared Investor RRF Class (A) remains as fully exposed to the yen as practicable. In addition, the Fund may, to the extent permitted by its investment restrictions, also periodically hold cash and cash equivalents when Orbis believes this to be consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

The Fund does not seek to mirror the TOPIX (gross)/(net) and may deviate meaningfully from them in pursuit of superior long-term capital appreciation.

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 outperformed the stitched Performance Fee Benchmarks of the respective classes. The Fund will experience periods of underperformance in pursuit of its long-term objective.

Risk/Reward Profile

- The Fund is aimed at investors who are seeking a portfolio the objective of which is to invest in, and be exposed to, Japanese equities.
- Investments in the Fund may suffer capital loss.
- Investors should understand that the Investment Manager generally assesses an equity investment’s attractiveness using a three-to-five year time horizon.

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.

The Shared Investor RRF Class (A)’s management fee is 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 related 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 Japan Equity (Yen) 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 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 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 0.25% 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.

Changes in the Fund’s Top 10 Holdings

30 June 2022	%	30 September 2022	%
INPEX	9.9	INPEX	9.6
Daiwa House Industry	5.5	Sumitomo Mitsui Fin.	6.4
Sumitomo Mitsui Fin.	5.3	Asahi Kasei	5.6
Yamato Kogyo	4.9	Daiwa House Industry	5.1
Toyo Tire	4.9	Toyo Tire	4.6
Sumitomo Electric Industries	4.6	Yamato Kogyo	4.6
ZOZO	4.4	Sumitomo Electric Industries	4.4
Sumitomo	4.3	Asahi Group Holdings	4.4
Asahi Kasei	4.2	Japan Petroleum Exploration	4.3
Sugi Holdings	4.1	Sumitomo	4.2
Total	52.1	Total	53.3

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 Japan Equity 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 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. Neither the Manager nor the Investment Manager provides any guarantee with respect to capital or the Fund's returns. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down. 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 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

Prior to 29 November 2002 the Investor Share Class of the Orbis SICAV Japan Equity (Yen) Fund was a British Virgin Islands investment company, Orbis Japan Equity (Yen) Fund Limited.

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

Tokyo Stock Price Index, including income ("TOPIX"): Tokyo Stock Exchange. TOPIX hedged into euro is calculated by Orbis using an industry-standard methodology using the TOPIX which is in yen. No further distribution of the TOPIX data is permitted.

Average Fund data source and peer group ranking data source: © 2022 Morningstar. All Rights Reserved. Such information (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. The latest average fund indices provided by Morningstar are for 22 September 2022. To allow comparison of returns to a common date we have extended the average equity and multi-asset class fund indices to reflect the subsequent movement of the applicable benchmark indices. Average fund returns are not shown for periods of a month or less as high price volatility and late fund reporting regularly cause them to be significantly restated by Morningstar.

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. Short-term fixed income instruments and net current assets 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.

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, and average net assets for the 12 month period ending 30 September 2022.

Orbis SICAV Funds: The Fund expenses exclude portfolio transaction costs. The performance related management fee becomes payable to Orbis on each Dealing Day as defined in the Funds' Prospectus.

Additional Notices for Orbis SICAV Funds

This is a marketing communication as defined by the ESMA guidelines on marketing materials. You should consider the relevant offering documents including the Fund Prospectus and Key Investor Information document before making any final investment decisions. These offering documents are available in English on our website (www.orbis.com). Please refer to the respective Fund's Prospectus for full information on the risks associated with investing.

Investors in a SICAV Fund can obtain a summary of their investor rights in English on our website (www.orbis.com). When investing in the Orbis Funds an investor acquires shares within the Fund and not in the underlying assets held within the Fund. The return of your investment may change as a result of currency fluctuations if the return is calculated in a currency different from the currency shown in this Report.