Meeting the Fund objective

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

Income distributions for the last 12 months

To the extent that income earned in the form of dividends and interest exceeds expenses in the Fund, the Fund will distribute any surplus annually.	31 Dec 2021
Cents per unit	**0.1143**

Annual management fee

Allan Gray does not charge an annual management fee but is paid a marketing and distribution fee by Orbis.

Orbis charges an annual management fee within the underlying Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund. The fee rate is calculated based on the Orbis fund's performance relative to its benchmark. For more information please refer to the Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund factsheet and prospectus, which can be found at www.orbis.com.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

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

TER and transaction costs breakdown for the 1- and 3-year period ending 31 March 2022	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	**1.05**	**0.98**
Fee for benchmark performance	1.49	1.46
Performance fees	-0.50	-0.54
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.06	0.06
VAT	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs (including VAT)	**0.11**	**0.08**
Total investment charge	**1.16**	**1.06**

Top 10 holdings on 30 April 2022

Company	% of portfolio
SPDR Gold Trust	6.3
Samsung Electronics	5.0
Shell	3.4
Schlumberger	3.0
Kinder Morgan	3.0
US Treasuries 1-3 Years	3.0
Drax Group	2.7
Bayer	2.6
Barrick Gold	2.3
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	2.0
Total (%)	**32.3**

Asset allocation on 30 April 2022

This fund invests solely into the Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund

	Total	North America	Europe and UK	Japan	Asia ex-Japan	Other
Net equities	61.0	15.9	22.3	7.9	9.0	5.9
Hedged equities	19.5	10.0	5.5	1.0	1.6	1.4
Fixed interest	13.1	9.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.7
Commodity-linked	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
Net current assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**35.3**	**28.4**	**9.3**	**10.8**	**16.3**
Currency exposure of the Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund						
Funds	100.0	37.2	32.1	13.9	9.3	7.5
Index	100.0	63.5	22.5	11.0	0.7	2.2

Note: There may be slight discrepancies in the totals due to rounding.

Tel 0860 000 654 or +27 (0)21 415 2301 **Fax** 0860 000 655 or +27 (0)21 415 2492 **Email** info@allangray.co.za **www.allangray.co.za**

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

Allan Gray-Orbis Global Balanced Feeder Fund

30 April 2022

Fund description and summary of investment policy[1]

The Fund is a feeder fund and invests only in the Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund ('Orbis Global Balanced'), managed by Allan Gray's offshore investment partner, Orbis Investment Management Limited. Orbis Global Balanced invests in a diversified global portfolio of equities, fixed income, and commodity-linked instruments. The typical net equity exposure of Orbis Global Balanced is between 40% and 75%. Orbis Global Balanced aims to balance investment returns and risk of loss. Returns are likely to be less volatile than those of a global equity-only fund. Although Orbis Global Balanced's investment universe is global, the units of the Fund are priced and traded daily in rands.

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

Fund objective and benchmark[1]

The Fund aims to create long-term wealth for investors and to outperform its designated combined equity and bond performance benchmark, which comprises 60% the MSCI World Index with net dividends reinvested and 40% the J.P. Morgan GBI Global Index.

How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

The Fund invests only in Orbis Global Balanced. Orbis Global Balanced is actively managed and invests in a diversified global portfolio of equities, fixed income, and commodity-linked instruments. Orbis Global Balanced targets an exposure of 40% to 90% of net asset value ('NAV') in equities, 10% to 50% in fixed income and 0% to 10% in commodity-linked instruments. The overall exposure to equities after hedging is intended to be limited to 75% of NAV. The weighting among the asset classes is driven by Orbis' bottom-up approach in selecting securities across asset classes and therefore may deviate substantially compared to the benchmark.

Like Allan Gray, Orbis uses in-house research to identify companies whose shares can be purchased for less than Orbis' assessment of their long-term intrinsic value. This long-term perspective enables them to buy shares which are shunned by the stock market because of their unexciting or poor short-term prospects, but which are relatively attractively priced if one looks to the long term. A similar approach is applied in selecting fixed income instruments, which may consist of cash, cash equivalents, government bonds and investment-grade and high-yield corporate bonds and, at times, distressed corporate bonds. They are selected with the aim of increasing the overall risk-adjusted return.

When Orbis' research suggests that stock or bond markets are overvalued, Orbis may reduce exposure to those asset classes or hedge market risk using exchange-traded derivatives. Hedged equities may also be used as an alternative to holding fixed-income instruments and reduce overall portfolio risks. Commodity-linked instruments are included if Orbis' research identifies certain commodities as being more attractive on a risk-adjusted basis than overall equity or fixed-income opportunities. Currency exposure is actively managed to control exposure to currencies less likely to hold their long-term value in US dollars.

Suitable for those investors who

- Seek to balance investment returns and risk of loss, by investing in a diversified global multi-asset class portfolio
- Wish to invest in international assets without having to personally expatriate rands
- Are comfortable that the investment approach is likely to result in volatility and potential capital loss, but typically less volatility than that of a global equity-only fund
- Typically have an investment horizon of at least three to five years

Fund information on 30 April 2022

Fund size	R15.5bn
Number of units	289 905 795
Price (net asset value per unit)	R53.51
Class	A

Minimum investment amounts*

Initial lump sum per investor account	R50 000
Additional lump sum	R1 000
Debit order**	R1 000

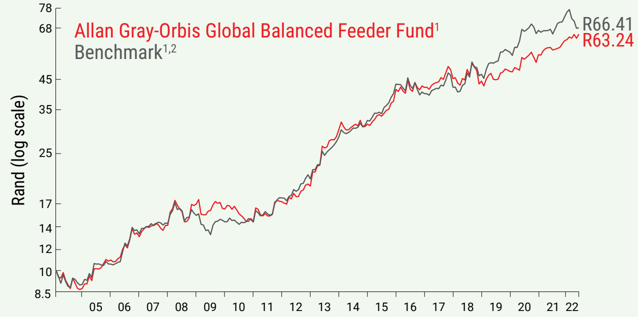
*Lower minimum investment amounts apply for investments in the name of an investor younger than 18. Please refer to our website for more information.

**Only available to investors with a South African bank account.

1. The Fund was converted from a fund of funds structure to a feeder fund structure and its name and benchmark were amended on 1 June 2021. For more information, please read 'Ballot underway for Allan Gray-Orbis Global Fund of Funds', available via the Latest insights section of our website.
2. 60% of the MSCI World Index with net dividends reinvested and 40% of the J.P. Morgan GBI Global Index (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 30 April 2022. From inception to 31 May 2021, the benchmark was 60% of the FTSE World Index including income and 40% of the J.P. Morgan GBI Global Index.
3. This is based on the latest available numbers published by IRESS as at 31 March 2022.
4. Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum rand drawdown occurred from 23 October 2008 to 14 October 2010 and maximum benchmark drawdown ccurred from 23 October 2008 to 30 June 2009. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund/benchmark (i.e. including income).
5. The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception.
6. The standard deviation of the Fund's monthly return. This is a measure of how much an investment's return varies from its average over time.
7. These are the highest or lowest consecutive 12-month returns since inception. This is a measure of how much the Fund and the benchmark returns have varied per rolling 12-month period. The Fund's highest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 December 2013 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 31 December 2013. The Fund's lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 October 2010 and the benchmark's occurred during the 12 months ended 30 June 2009. All rolling 12-month figures for the Fund and the benchmark are available from our Client Service Centre on request.

Performance net of all fees and expenses

Value of R10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



% Returns	Fund		Benchmark[1,2]		CPI inflation[3]	
Cumulative:	ZAR	US$	ZAR	US$	ZAR	US$
Since inception (3 February 2004)	532.4	182.1	564.1	196.2	161.0	54.4
Annualised:						
Since inception (3 February 2004)	10.6	5.8	10.9	6.1	5.4	2.4
Latest 10 years	13.7	5.9	14.0	6.1	5.0	2.3
Latest 5 years	8.0	4.3	10.1	6.4	4.3	3.4
Latest 3 years	10.7	7.3	9.5	6.1	4.4	4.2
Latest 2 years	9.5	18.0	0.6	8.4	4.6	5.6
Latest 1 year	10.9	1.6	1.1	-7.3	5.9	8.1
Year-to-date (not annualised)	2.2	3.3	-13.2	-12.2	2.4	3.3
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown[4]	-24.0	-37.0	-25.1	-37.5	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months[5]	58.4	60.3	58.9	63.5	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility[6]	13.5	11.4	12.8	10.0	n/a	n/a
Highest annual return[7]	55.6	43.8	38.8	37.6	n/a	n/a
Lowest annual return[7]	-13.7	-27.3	-17.0	-31.7	n/a	n/a

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Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 31 March 2022

Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a painful reminder that there is more to life than markets, and our concern goes out to the people suffering. As investors, our job is to assess the impact on our clients' portfolios. Coming into this year, the Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund (the Fund) held no Russian positions, and we sold Russia-exposed BP between late January and early February.

The Fund has fared much better than its 60/40 benchmark amid the conflict-related volatility. As inflation has eclipsed 7% in the US, interest rates have begun to rise. That has punished global government bonds, which have lost 6.2%, and the richly priced growth stocks. While global value shares are roughly flat this year, the Nasdaq is down 9%.

Those moves feel huge if you're reading the headlines every day, but have barely made a dent in the trends of recent decades. Bond yields remain near 120-year lows in the US and 260-year lows in the UK. And over the past 15 years, the Nasdaq has only once been more richly priced relative to global value shares – during the COVID-19 lockdowns.

Despite the assurances of central bankers, inflation expectations continue to rise. That is dangerous, because inflation is unlike most financial risks. With most financial risks, the more you worry about them, the less likely they are to happen. With inflation, it is the opposite.

Three boomerangs

As well as rising inflation, Russia's invasion has exacerbated several trends that were already underway. We have found opportunities aligned with three of these trends: a global energy crisis, a global food shortage, and a resumption of the Cold War. Each of these represents a reversal of the prevailing trends in recent decades and could shape the world for decades to come.

Global energy crisis

We have expected a supply crunch in energy for some time. Over the past seven years, oil producers underinvested by hundreds of billions of dollars, and petroleum inventories are now at their lowest levels since 2014. Then Russia invaded Ukraine, rendering 10% of world oil production and over 30% of Europe's gas supply insecure and toxic. As the world divides, it is becoming obvious that the US must lead the way in providing Europe with energy security – Europe and the US have already signed an agreement to increase transatlantic liquefied natural gas (LNG) shipments.

The most obvious beneficiaries are responsible Western companies that can contribute to the energy security effort. Much of that LNG will be handled by Shell, one of the world's largest LNG producers and traders. Forty percent of gas consumed in the US flows through the pipelines of Kinder Morgan, which also owns stakes in LNG export terminals. As European LNG demand boosts prices in Asia, gas producers in Australia such as Woodside will benefit. And companies like Schlumberger and Hunting, which provide the technology and equipment to increase oil and gas production, stand to benefit as countries and companies finally attempt to increase supply.

As obvious as all that seems, this is not reflected in valuations, which remain attractive across many parts of the energy space. Over the past few months, we have rotated the Fund's energy holdings from politically vulnerable producers towards the more neglected services firms.

Longer term, the energy shortage may hasten Europe's desire to increase energy efficiency and transition to renewable power. One of the easiest efficiency wins is to use LED lightbulbs, which should provide a tailwind to Signify, maker of Philips-branded LED bulbs.

And investment in renewable energy should support both the wind turbine and electrical grid equipment businesses of Siemens Energy.

Global food shortage

Russia is by far the world's largest wheat exporter, and in normal times Russia and Ukraine together account for a quarter of the world's wheat exports. As that supply is threatened, food prices have spiked globally. That will make it essential for producers in other regions to maximise crop yields. Top holding Bayer, with its portfolio of yield-enhancing seeds, fertilisers, and pesticides, may be due a reappraisal. Once loathed for genetically modified seeds and Roundup (glyphosate), Bayer now seems utterly forgotten, even as its Roundup legal fortunes improve.

The Fund also gains some protection against rising food prices through its Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. The principal value of those bonds adjusts according to changes in consumer prices, and food and energy account for roughly a quarter of the consumer price basket.

The Cold War resumes

With Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the era of predictable European and Asian peace that started in the early 1990s is eliminated – with all the economic blessings that came with it. With the peace dividend gone, countries and alliances need to make up for a decades-long investment deficit in defence. That need is being felt most acutely in Europe and Japan, where defence contractors have performed poorly for 20 years, exacerbated recently by investor unease about the social responsibility of investing in those firms. Now, we appear on the cusp of a boomerang-like turn in both fundamentals and sentiment.

On the fundamental side, European powers are already ramping up defence spending and favouring local contractors such as BAE Systems, Saab, Rheinmetall, Rolls-Royce, Leonardo, and Thales. Most of these contractors offer high dividend yields that are well covered by cash flows on current contracts, with additional upside should defence spending increase. On the sentiment side, investors are reassessing the importance of defence companies in protecting liberal democracies. While we did not buy these companies because we foresaw events in Ukraine, we were able to build modest positions in them over the past several months.

A yawning gap

Amid the volatility of recent months, we resisted the urge to trim positions that performed well in favour of shares that recently started to lag. In our view, the boomerang in markets has only started to turn, and the much-discussed "value rotation" is mainly a sell-off in shares that looked absurdly expensive before and still look extreme. After a good quarter for relative returns, the equities in the Fund still trade at a 30% discount to the MSCI World Index on price-to-earnings. We remain enthusiastic about the Fund's long-term relative return potential.

We exited a position in BP in mid-February amid increasing concerns over its exposure to Russia. We recycled much of that cash into more attractive energy ideas, including Kinder Morgan, an energy infrastructure company. We also sold out of the Fund's position in Comcast, a US-based cable and media company, due to concerns about rising competitive intensity.

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

The availability of the Fund is subject to offshore capacity constraints. Please contact our Client Service Centre for further information about any constraints that may apply.

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Management Company

Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) (Pty) Ltd (the "Management Company") is registered as a management company under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act 45 of 2002, in terms of which it operates unit trust portfolios under the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme, and is supervised by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA). The Management Company is incorporated under the laws of South Africa and has been approved by the regulatory authority of Botswana to market its unit trusts in Botswana, however, it is not supervised or licensed in Botswana. Allan Gray (Pty) Ltd (the "Investment Manager"), an authorised financial services provider, is the appointed investment manager of the Management Company and is a member of the Association for Savings & Investment South Africa (ASISA). The trustee/custodian of the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme is Rand Merchant Bank, a division of FirstRand Bank Limited. The trustee/custodian can be contacted at RMB Custody and Trustee Services: Tel: +27 (0)11 301 6335 or www.rmb.co.za.

Performance

Collective investment schemes in securities (unit trusts or funds) are generally medium- to long-term investments. The value of units may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Movements in exchange rates may also cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down. The Management Company does not provide any guarantee regarding the capital or the performance of the Fund. Performance figures are provided by the Investment Manager and are for lump sum investments with income distributions reinvested. Actual investor performance may differ as a result of the investment date, the date of reinvestment and dividend withholding tax.

Fund mandate

Funds may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed according to their mandates. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. The funds may borrow up to 10% of their market value to bridge insufficient liquidity.

Unit price

Unit trust prices are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the Fund, including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions from the Fund, divided by the number of units in issue. Forward pricing is used and fund valuations take place at approximately 16:00 each business day. Purchase and redemption requests must be received by the Management Company by 14:00 each business day to receive that day's price. Unit trust prices are available daily on www.allangray.co.za.

Fees

Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, securities transfer tax, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from Allan Gray.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

The total expense ratio (TER) is the annualised percentage of the Fund's average assets under management that has been used to pay the Fund's actual expenses over the past one- and three-year periods. The TER includes the annual management fees that have been charged (both the fee at benchmark and any performance component charged), VAT and other expenses like audit and trustee fees. Transaction costs (including brokerage, securities transfer tax, Share Transactions Totally Electronic (STRATE) and FSCA Investor Protection Levy and VAT thereon) are shown separately. Transaction costs are necessary costs in administering the Fund and impact Fund returns. They should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time, including market returns, the type of financial product, the investment decisions of the investment manager, and the TER. Since Fund returns are quoted after the deduction of these expenses, the TER and transaction costs should not be deducted again from published returns. As unit trust expenses vary, the current TER cannot be used as an indication of future TERs. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. Instead, when investing, the investment objective of the Fund should be aligned with the investor's objective and compared against the performance of the Fund. The TER and other funds' TERs should then be used to evaluate whether the Fund performance offers value for money. The sum of the TER and transaction costs is shown as the total investment charge (TIC).

Feeder fund

A feeder fund is a unit trust that invests in another single unit trust, which charges its own fees. Allan Gray does not charge any additional fees in its feeder funds.

Foreign exposure

This fund invests in a foreign fund managed by Orbis Investment Management Limited, our offshore investment partner.

MSCI Index

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FTSE Russell Index

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J.P. Morgan Index

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