

## Orbis Global Balanced

The Orbis Global Balanced Strategy has delivered moderate positive returns year-to-date, outpacing its benchmark, but that year-to-date performance obscures month-to-month differences. In March, the Strategy participated in broader market declines. While we care deeply about relative performance, the absolute decline this month is real, and is not pleasing.

Parsing dates for performance raises a question, because it is hard to delineate the start of well-anticipated events such as this one. When did the Iran conflict actually start—was it the day missiles first flew, or was it weeks before, when the marshalling of US military equipment started? The USS Gerald Ford aircraft carrier set sail for the Middle East six weeks ago. As the US military presence grew, oil- and gas-related securities outperformed, including the currencies of major exporters such as Norway, Australia, and Brazil. Global Balanced participated more-than-fully in that outperformance, but, frustratingly, did not outperform in March.

It would be wonderful if we could predict both world events and their timing. Armed with that dual prescience, we could design the perfect fear portfolio for a specific risk—a short or long Iran War, an open or closed Strait of Hormuz, an invasion of Taiwan, a global recession, a credit crunch, a fiat currency collapse, you name it. We could hunt black swans.

Sadly, we lack that prescience, so targeting a specific scenario would mean carrying holdings that are poorly suited to much more likely environments, accumulating subpar returns while waiting around for The Big One. Investors who do this wind up providing clients with a “stopped clock” portfolio that’s very wrong the vast majority of the time, but occasionally very right. That pattern makes for great marketing materials when the feared thing hits, but typically at the expense of clients’ long-term returns.

Of course, this is the flip side of a greed portfolio filled with investments that are highly levered to some popular theme. Greed portfolios are far more common, and we also avoid those.

What we can do is work hard to create moderate and lower risk portfolios. We don’t know which scenarios will come to pass, or when. But we can consider those scenarios, analyse them, and incorporate this analysis into our assessment of individual securities and their portfolio weighting. For example, we started buying oil and gas producers in the British North Sea last summer. We did so chiefly because they were very undervalued, and also because we saw increasing pressure on the UK government to repeal its counterproductive windfall profits tax, in keeping with our pyramid of needs and energy security views. A secondary benefit of holding the North Sea producers was their likely positive response to an attack on Iran which was becoming increasingly likely.

While it is exciting to think about “fat tail” scenarios—and we do discuss them—our day job is to find securities trading for far less than they are worth under a broad spectrum of economic, geopolitical, and investing environments, and then constantly adjust them to maintain a portfolio that we believe is likely to produce superior long-term returns with no greater risk than our benchmark.

Whether or not our portfolios outperform over the specific dates for some bearish event is very much out of our hands. As value investors, the pattern we see often unfolds in three stages. First, our portfolios outperform as anticipation of an event builds. Then, deaf to our grumbles, they underperform when the event actually hits, as “risk off” investors seek whatever assets feel most comfortable. Then, finally, the dust settles and the portfolios resume outperformance. It doesn’t always happen that way, and each scary event is different, but that’s the devil we know.

As we’re never sure of the timing, we are constantly looking for investments that can display relative strength in times of turmoil owing to their inherent and fundamental strengths—those with low expectations, strong balance sheets, positive cash flows, and sound governance. We do not seek investments for their past behaviour based on “factors” or correlations, and sometimes this sets up an awkward and frustrating performance profile during “risk off” events. The events currently unfolding in Iran serve as a good and timely example.

As my fellow portfolio manager Mark describes in the Cautious commentary, we have been building material positions in the Australian dollar, Norwegian krone, and Brazilian real. That is firstly owing to them being materially undervalued, and secondly because of the superior yields on offer via their sovereign bonds. But the third attraction—and important to us given the state of the world and our conviction in national pendulums swinging toward self-reliance—is their resource wealth. These attributes should have held these bonds and currencies in very good stead when the Iran conflict broke out, and especially once the Strait of Hormuz

## Orbis Global Balanced (*continued*)

was closed. They had all been strong in the lead-up to hostilities, as the expectation for conflict ramped up with each US military asset moved into the theatre. But when fighting broke out, all three sets of bonds and currencies sold off materially against the US dollar.

Why?! Well, Mr Market shifted into “factor mode”. In times of stress, when events on the ground are most complex, the market ironically seeks simplification. It tends to do this by leaning heavily on heuristics and factors. The primary heuristic employed in this case was THIS IS SCARY + AVOID ENERGY IMPORTERS = HIDE IN US DOLLARS. Once this die is cast, the factors kick in, enforced by big quantitative investing models and amplified by momentum. In this case, factors dictated: US DOLLAR UP = ALL OTHER CURRENCIES DOWN. As leaning on heuristics is much easier than assessing the relative merits of things, the indiscriminate nature of the moves is the market’s equivalent of shooting first and asking questions later. Despite the fact that Australia, Norway, and Brazil are well positioned for this specific geopolitical event, their currencies sold off just as hard as the currencies, like those of Korea and Japan, that are poorly positioned.

Gold was caught in the same game. Perhaps more aggravating, gold has just as strong a heuristic case as the US dollar of being the safe haven asset to hold. But with bond yields rising and the dollar strengthening, the factors part of the process dictated reflexively selling gold. DOLLAR STRONG + YIELDS UP = SELL GOLD. It did not help that gold had been a strongly favoured asset in the months preceding the conflict, and became the thing that held up and could be liquidated to make margin calls. While it remains to be seen, when the market shifts to “ask questions”, we should not be surprised if gold’s safe haven credentials reappear in prices.

Times of crisis and their induced market sell-offs are inherently unstable and unpredictable, and this is especially true for wars, where many non-financial actors have a say in what happens next. As the Iran conflict continues to unfold, financial markets may well flip between “shoot first” and “ask questions” multiple times. Each time, the list of perceived safe havens may change. Predicting whether heuristics will continue to favour the US dollar above all else, or flip to gold, or bonds, or consumer staples, or utilities, is not the game we are good at. Instead of trying to nail the mercurial heuristics, we will continue to focus on “asking questions”, challenging the fundamentals and valuations of what’s holding up best in the portfolio, and taking advantage of overshooting market reactions to add where short-term prices move far below long-term intrinsic value. Our focus is on maintaining portfolios that we believe are most likely to outperform the Strategy’s benchmark with no greater risk of loss.

Commentary contributed by Alec Cutler, Orbis Investment Management Limited, Bermuda

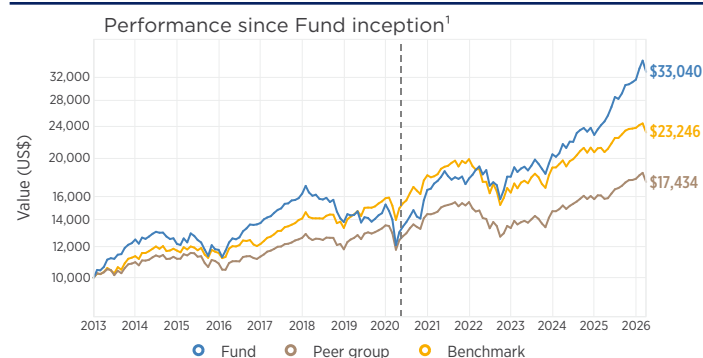
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# Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund

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

The Fund is actively managed and 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 ("JPM GBI"), (together, "60/40 Index") each in US dollars.

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



The Shared Investor RRF Class inceptioned on 14 May 2020 (date indicated by dashed line above), but the Class continued to charge the fee that the Investor Share Class would have charged from inception to 8 Sep 2022. Information for the Fund for the period before the inception of the Shared Investor RRF Class relates to the Investor Share Class.

### Returns<sup>1</sup> (%)

	Fund	Peer group	Benchmark
<b>Annualised</b>			
Since Fund inception	9.4	4.3	6.6
10 years	10.4	4.8	7.0
<b>Class</b>			
Since Class inception	17.4	6.2	8.1
5 years	13.5	3.5	5.0
3 years	20.6	8.1	10.2
1 year	33.3	10.2	12.0
<b>Not annualised</b>			
3 months	4.6	(1.9)	(2.7)
1 month	(6.3)		(5.1)
		<b>Year</b>	<b>Net %</b>
Best performing calendar year since Fund inception		2025	37.8
Worst performing calendar year since Fund inception		2018	(15.2)

### Risk Measures,<sup>1</sup> since Fund inception

	Fund	Peer group	Benchmark
Historic maximum drawdown (%)	29	18	23
Months to recovery	37	31	30
Annualised monthly volatility (%)	11.9	7.8	9.6
Beta vs World Index	0.7	0.5	0.7
Tracking error vs Benchmark (%)	6.5	2.8	0.0

Price	US\$32.85	<b>Benchmark</b>	60/40 Index
Pricing currency	US dollars	<b>Peer group</b>	Average Global Balanced Fund Index
Domicile	Luxembourg	<b>Fund size</b>	US\$6.9 billion
Type	SICAV	<b>Fund inception</b>	1 January 2013
Minimum investment	US\$50,000	<b>Strategy size</b>	US\$9.9 billion
Dealing	Daily	<b>Strategy inception</b>	1 January 2013
Entry/exit fees	None	<b>Class inception</b>	14 May 2020
ISIN	LU2122430866	<b>UCITS compliant</b>	Yes

### Asset and Currency Allocation<sup>2</sup> (%)

	United States	UK	Europe ex-UK	Japan	Other	Emerging Markets	Total
<i>Fund</i>							
Gross Equity	25	13	8	3	5	20	75
Net Equity	15	12	4	3	5	19	57
Gross Fixed Income	11	0	1	0	2	7	22
Net Fixed Income	11	0	1	0	2	7	22
Commodity-Linked							3
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Currency</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Benchmark</i>							
Equity	43	2	8	3	4	0	60
Fixed Income	21	2	10	6	1	0	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

### Top 10 Holdings

	Sector	%
Samsung Electronics	Information Technology	5.4
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	Information Technology	3.8
US TIPS > 10 Years	Inflation-Linked Government Bond	3.8
Kinder Morgan	Energy	3.6
SPDR® Gold Trust	Commodity-Linked	2.7
Newmont	Materials	2.5
Barrick Mining	Materials	2.3
Prismian Group	Industrials	2.0
Balfour Beatty	Industrials	1.7
Drax Group	Utilities	1.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>29.5</b>

### Portfolio Characteristics

Total number of holdings	148
12 month portfolio turnover (%)	67
12 month name turnover (%)	33

	Fund	Equity	Fixed Income
Active Share (%)	97	98	94

### Fixed Income Characteristics

	Fund	JPM GBI
Duration (years) <sup>3</sup>	5.0	6.3
Yield to Maturity (%) <sup>3</sup>	6.1	3.7

### Fees & Expenses (%), for last 12 months

Ongoing charges	1.21
Base fee	1.10
Fund expenses	0.11
Performance fee/(refund)	5.87
Paid to Orbis from the Reserve	1.55
Net change in Fee Reserve	4.32
<b>Total Expense Ratio (TER)</b>	<b>7.08</b>

27.6% underperformance net of base fee would reduce the fee reserve balance to zero.

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.

<sup>1</sup> Fund data for the period before 14 May 2020 relates to the Investor Share Class.

<sup>2</sup> Regions other than Emerging Markets include only Developed countries.

<sup>3</sup> Real effective duration and yield to maturity are used for inflation-linked bonds. Please refer to Notices for further details.

# Orbis SICAV Global Balanced Fund

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

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

<b>Manager</b>	Orbis Investment Management (Luxembourg) S.A.
<b>Investment Manager</b>	Orbis Investment Management Limited
<b>Fund Inception date</b>	1 January 2013
<b>Class Inception date (Shared Investor RRF Class)</b>	14 May 2020
<b>Number of shares (Shared Investor RRF Class)</b>	9,965,546
<b>Income distributions during the last 12 months</b>	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, Orbis 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 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 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.

The Shared Investor RRF Class’ management fee is charged as follows:

- **Base Fee:** Calculated and accrued daily at a rate of 1.1% per annum of the Class’ net asset value.
- **Refundable Performance Fee:** When the performance of the Shared Investor RRF Class (after deducting the Base 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. 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 (after deducting the Base Fee) 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. 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.

Prior to 8 Sep 2022, the Shared Investor RRF Class charged the fee that the Investor Share Class would have charged. Numerous investors switched to the Shared Investor RRF Class from the Investor Share Class. This temporary measure ensured that the fees paid by investors accounted for underperformance experienced by the Investor Share Class before the inception date of the Shared Investor RRF Class.

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 (“Shared Investor RRF Class”)

#### 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 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

31 December 2025	%	31 March 2026	%
Samsung Electronics	5.0	Samsung Electronics	5.4
US TIPS > 10 Years	4.6	Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	3.8
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg.	3.7	US TIPS > 10 Years	3.8
Kinder Morgan	3.3	Kinder Morgan	3.6
Barrick Mining	3.2	SPDR® Gold Trust	2.7
SPDR® Gold Trust	3.1	Newmont	2.5
Newmont	2.9	Barrick Mining	2.3
Balfour Beatty	2.1	Prysmian Group	2.0
Prysmian Group	2.0	Balfour Beatty	1.7
Genmab	2.0	Drax Group	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29.5</b>

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](mailto: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](mailto: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 Investor Share Class(es), 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. Share prices are calculated for the (i) Standard Share Class(es), (ii) Standard Share Class(es) (A), (iii) Shared Investor Refundable Reserve Fee Share Class(es) and (iv) Shared Investor Refundable Reserve Fee Share Class(es) (A) on a net asset value basis by share class, normally as of 5:30 pm (Bermuda time), (a) each business day and/or (b) any other days in addition to (or substitution for) any of the days described in (a), 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 every dealing day, are available:

- 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](http://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](http://www.orbis.com).

Weekly prices can be obtained via e-mail, by registering with Orbis for this service at the Orbis website at [www.orbis.com](http://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. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, 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. Net Fixed Income is Gross Fixed Income minus bond market hedging. Except where otherwise noted, government fixed income securities are aggregated by time to maturity and issuer. TIPS are not aggregated with ordinary treasuries. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in interest rates. Duration is calculated using the modified duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio, or the effective duration in the case of fixed income instruments with embedded options and real effective duration in the case of inflation-linked bonds. Yield to Maturity ("YTM") is the total expected return on a bond if it is held until it matures. YTM for the Fund and the JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index is the average of the portfolio's fixed income instruments' YTM's, weighted by their net asset value. Real YTM is used for inflation-linked bonds. The calculations are gross and exclude non-performing fixed income instruments.

## 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](http://www.orbis.com).

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

## Sources

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## 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. The Fund does not seek to mirror the investment universe of the Benchmark and is thus not constrained by the Benchmark's composition.

Risk measures are ex-post and calculated on a monthly return series. Drawdowns occur when the cumulative return of the Fund drops below its preceding peak. Months to recovery measures the number of months from the preceding peak in performance to recovery of that level of performance.

Beta compares the sensitivity of the periodic returns of a fund to those of an index. A beta of 1.0 implies that a percentage move in the index has been reflected by a similar percentage move in the fund, on average. A beta higher than 1.0 implies that a fund has proportionally more exposure to market volatility than the index.

Annualised Monthly Volatility measures the variability of monthly returns, adjusted to reflect an annual level. A higher value suggests greater volatility and risk, while a lower value indicates more stable returns.

Tracking error is a measure of the difference between a fund's return and the return of its benchmark. Low tracking error indicates that the fund is closely following its benchmark. High tracking error indicates the opposite.

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, cash equivalents and short-term government securities 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.

Active share is a measure of the extent to which the holdings of the Orbis Equity and Balanced 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 Balanced 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 Balanced 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 31 March 2026.

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

This is a marketing communication for the purposes of the Bermuda Monetary Authority's investment business rules and ESMA guidelines on marketing materials. You should consider the relevant offering documents including the Fund Prospectus and Key Information document (for a SICAV Fund) before making any final investment decisions. These offering documents are available in English on our website ([www.orbis.com](http://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](http://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.