

FUND DETAILS AT 31 MARCH 2010

Sector: Foreign - Equity - General Inception date: 1 April 2005
Fund manager: Ian Liddle

(The underlying Orbis Global Equity Fund is managed by Orbis)

Fund objective:

The Fund remains fully invested in global equities.

The objective of the Fund is to outperform the FTSE World Index at no greater-than-average risk of loss in its sector.

Suitable for those investors who:

- Would like to invest in global shares and benefit from offshore exposure
- Want to gain exposure to markets and industries that are not necessarily available locally

Price:R 17.16Size:R 3 924 mMinimum lump sum per investor account:R20 000Minimum lump sum per fund:R5 000Minimum debit order per fund:R 500Additional lump sum per fund:R 500

Income distribution: 01/01/09 - 31/12/09 (cents per unit)

Total 0.65

Distributes annually. To the extent that the total expenses exceed the income earned in the form of dividends and interest, the Fund will not make a distribution.

Annual management fee:

No fee. The underlying fund, the Orbis Global Equity Fund, has its own fee structure. Allan Gray is paid a marketing and distribution fee by Orbis on the underlying Orbis fund.

COMMENTARY

Although Orbis' investment philosophy is inherently 'bottom-up', from time-to-time certain themes do appear within their portfolios. An example of this was their overweight position in memory semi-conductors over the course of 2009 and the current overweight position to US healthcare stocks. Orbis believe that, whilst a bullish view for a certain stock can and does provide research leads on industry peers, any themes that do appear within their portfolios are driven solely by intensive, fundamental stock-by-stock research.

The Fund's return for the past 12 months to March 2010 was 59.8% in US dollars versus the return of 55.8% for the benchmark.

GLOBAL EQUITY FEEDER FUND

GEOGRAPHICAL DEPLOYMENT AT 31 MARCH 2010 This Fund invests solely into the Orbis Global Equity Fund

Region	Fund's %	exposure to:	% of World Index	
	Equities	Currencies		
United States	39	36	44	
Canada	4	4	4	
North America	43	40	48	
United Kingdom	7	9	9	
Continental Europe	11	12	20	
Europe	18	21	29	
Japan	18	18	9	
Korea	5	5	2	
Greater China	13	13	3	
Other	1	1	1	
Asia ex-Japan	19	19	6	
South Africa and other	2	2	8	
Total	100	100	100	

TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009 1

	Included in TER			
Total expense ratio	Trading costs	Performance component	Fee at benchmark	Other expenses
2.48%	0.16%	0.78%	1.49%	0.05%

¹ A Total Expense Ratio (TER) is a measure of a portfolio's assets that are relinquished as operating expenses. The total operating expenses are expressed as a percentage of the average value of the portfolio, calculated for the year to the end of December 2009. Included in the TER is the proportion of costs that are incurred by the performance component, fee at benchmark, trading costs (including brokerage, VAT, STT, STRATE and insider trading levy) and other expenses. These are disclosed separately as percentages of the net asset value. A higher TER ratio does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication of future TERs. The information provided is applicable to class A units.

PERFORMANCE IN RANDS

Fund performance shown net of all fees and expenses as per the TER disclosure. Long-term cumulative performance (log scale)



PERFORMANCE

Fund performance shown net of all fees and expenses as per the TER disclosure.

Percentage return in rands	Fund	Benchmark ²
Since inception (unannualised)	72.1	46.7
Latest 3 years (annualised)	-0.3	-3.4
Latest 1 year (annualised)	23.5	20.4

Percentage return in dollars	Fund	Benchmark ²
Since inception (unannualised)	45.7	24.2
Latest 3 years (annualised)	-0.7	-3.8
Latest 1 year (annualised)	59.8	55.8

Risk measures (Since inception month end prices)	Fund	Benchmark ²
Percentage positive months	66.7	60.0
Annualised monthly volatility	14.5	14.2

² FTSE World Index. Source: Bloomberg, performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 March 2010.

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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.

Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (unit trusts) 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 the future. Unit trust prices are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions from the portfolio divided by the number of units in issue. Declarations of income accruals are made annually. Purchase and redemption requests must be received by the manager by 14:00 each business day and fund valuations take place at approximately 16:00 each business day. Forward pricing is therefore used. Performance figures are from Allan Gray Limited (GIPS compliant) and are for lump sum investments with income distributions reinvested. A fund of funds unit trust may only invest in other unit trusts, which levy their own charges, that could result in a higher fee structure for these portfolios. Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, STT, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. Fluctuations and movements in exchange rates may also cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down. The Fund may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the manager. No commissions or incentives are paid. The fund may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed in accordance with its mandate. Total Expense Ratio (TER): When investing, costs are only a part of an investment decision. The investment objective of the Fund should be compared with the investor's objective and then the performance of the investment and whether it represents value for money should be evaluated as part of the financial planning process. All Allan Gray performance figures and values are quoted after the deduction of costs incurred within the Fund so the T