## **FUND DETAILS AT 30 APRIL 2008**

Foreign - Asset Allocation - Flexible Sector Inception date: 3 February 2004 Fund managers: Ian Liddle; William Gray is the Portfolio Manager of the underlying Orbis Funds

### Fund objective:

To earn a higher rate of return than the benchmark of 60% of the FTSE World Index and 40% of the JP Morgan Government Bond Global Index, at no greater than average risk of loss in its sector.

## Suitable for those investors who:

- Wish to hedge their investments against any Rand depreciation.
- Want to gain exposure to markets and industries that are not necessarily available locally
- Wish to invest in Rands but benefit from offshore exposure.
- Would like to invest in an offshore balanced fund.

R 14.15 Price: Size: R 6 049 m Minimum lump sum: R 25 000 R 500 Minimum monthly: Subsequent lump sums: R 2 500 Status of the fund: Currently open Income distribution: 01/01/06 - 31/12/07 (cents per unit) Total 1 06

Annual management fee:

No fee. The underlying funds, however have their own fee structure.

### **COMMENTARY**

The Fund has outperformed its benchmark year-to-date, returning 5.4% in US dollars vs. the 0.3% return of the benchmark. Outperformance has been driven largely by the Fund's significant exposure to Japanese listed shares, especially Financials, which have performed well this year.

In April, three of the Fund's positions, banks Mitsubishi UFJ and Sumitomo Mitsui and insurer T&D Holdings were up 33%, 34% and 27% respectively. Japanese investors have re-rated these counters through realisation that they had limited subprime exposure and increasing belief that the Japanese inflation outlook is stirring. The latter raises the prospect of higher lending rates and increasing banking profitability.

The Fund has 50% invested in the Orbis Optimal SA Funds, which hedge their exposure to stockmarkets. The Optimal Funds have outperformed their respective cash benchmarks year-to-date and have contributed to Fund's outperformance of the benchmark. We believe that due to the nature of these funds, they continue to represent an appropriate, uncorrelated option for a diversified investment portfolio.

The portfolio remains very overweight the yen at the expense of the US dollar, pound and euro. Despite the yen's strong appreciation against the US dollar year-to-date, Orbis continues to believe the yen and other Asian currencies will outperform the dollar and euro from current levels.

# **GLOBAL FUND OF FUNDS**

### **GEOGRAPHICAL EXPOSURE OF FUNDS**

| Region               | Share country exposure % | Fund currency exposure % |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| USA                  | 17                       | 31                       |
| Europe               | 13                       | 18                       |
| Japan                | 57                       | 44                       |
| Asia ex-Japan        | 11                       | 7                        |
| South Africa & other | 2                        | 0                        |
|                      | 100                      | 100                      |

### **TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO\***

|                     | Included in TER |                       |                     |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Total expense ratio | Trading costs   | Performance component | Fee at<br>benchmark | Other expenses |
| 2.20%               | 0.20%           | 0.43%                 | 1.22%               | 0.35%          |

\*A Total Expense Ratio (TER) is a measure of a portfolio's assets that are relinquished as operating expenses. It is expressed as a percentage of the average value of the portfolio, calculated for the year to the end of March 2008. Included in the TER is the proportion of costs that are incurred by the performance component, fee at benchmark, trading costs (including brokerage, VAT, UST, 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

#### ALLOCATION OF OFFSHORE FUNDS

| Foreign equity funds          | %   |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Orbis Global Equity           | 29  |
| Orbis Japan Equity (Yen)      | 21  |
| Other Orbis Equity Funds      | -   |
|                               | 50  |
| Foreign absolute return funds |     |
| Orbis Optimal SA (US\$)       | 30  |
| Orbis Optimal SA (Euro)       | 20  |
|                               | 50  |
| Total                         | 100 |

### **PERFORMANCE**

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



| Percentage return in Rands     | Fund | Benchmark* |
|--------------------------------|------|------------|
| Since inception (unannualised) | 66.6 | 60.9       |
| Latest 3 years (annualised)    | 21.7 | 19.2       |
| Latest 1 year (annualised)     | 19.1 | 14.1       |

| Percentage return in dollars   | Fund | Benchmark* |
|--------------------------------|------|------------|
| Since inception (unannualised) | 54.6 | 49.3       |
| Latest 3 year (annualised)     | 13.1 | 10.9       |
| Latest 1 year (annualised)     | 10.8 | 6.1        |

| Risk measures (Since inception month end prices) | Fund | Benchmark* |
|--|------|------------|
| Percentage positive months                       | 60.8 | 52.9       |
| Annualised monthly volatility                    | 13.7 | 13.6       |

Benchmark: 60% of the FTSE World Index and 40% of the JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index. Source: Bloomberg, performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 30

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Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (unit trusts) are generally medium- to long-term investments. The value of participatory interests (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 accrual and less any permissible deductions from the portfolio divided by the number of units in issue. Declaration of income accruals are annually. Fund valuations take place at approximately 16h00 each business day. Perforbase requests may be received by the manager by 14h00 each business day. Performance figures from Allan Gray United (GIPS) compliant) are for lump sum investments using net asset value prices with income distributions reinvested. Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, UST, auditor's fees, bank charges, trustee fees and RSC levies. The Fund may complaint) are for further some five transfer to the portfolio to bridge insufficient fluedity. As chedule of fees and charges and harges and maximum commissions is available on request from Allan Gray Unit Trust Management Limited. Commission and incentives may be paid and if so, would be included in the overall costs. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Forward pricing is used. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down. A Fund of Funds unit trust only invests in other unit trusts, which levy their own charges, which could result in a higher fee structure for these portfolios. This Fund may be capped at any time in order to be managed in accordance with the mandate. Member of the ACI. 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 TER is not a new cost.