## **FUND DETAILS AT 31 MAY 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 13.73 Price: Size: R 6 172 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 over the last year, although May was a disappointing month in terms of relative performance. The weaker rand exchange rate has also helped returns in rand terms for the year to date. The Fund remains conservatively positioned with some 50% exposure to equities. Orbis' selection of equities is very different to the benchmark based on its fundamental analysis of individual companies. In particular, the Fund has an overweight exposure to Technology shares and Japanese Financial companies and an underweight exposure to stocks in the Oil & Gas sector.

The Optimal SA Funds have outperformed both global equities and bonds for the year to date and continue to provide diversification benefits in a global balanced portfolio

# **GLOBAL FUND OF FUNDS**

## **GEOGRAPHICAL EXPOSURE OF FUNDS**

Region	Share country exposure %	Fund currency exposure %
USA	17	30
Europe	13	18
Japan	57	45
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 benchmark	Other expenses
2.20%	0.20%	0.43%	1.22%	0.35%

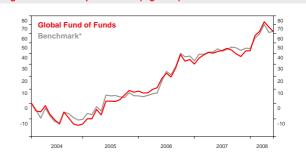
\*A Total Expense Ratio (TER) is a measure of a portfolio's assets that are relinquished as operating expenses. It is expressed as a percentage of the average value of the portfolio, calculated for the year to the end of March 2008. Included in the TER is the proportion of costs that are incurred by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

%
29
21
-
50
30
20
50
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)	61.7	62.2
Latest 3 years (annualised)	16.8	15.4
Latest 1 year (annualised)	14.3	12.6

Percentage return in dollars	Fund	Benchmark*
Since inception (unannualised)	49.4	49.9
Latest 3 year (annualised)	12.2	10.9
Latest 1 year (annualised)	7.0	5.4

Risk measures (Since inception month end prices)	Fund	Benchmark*
Percentage positive months	59.6	53.8
Annualised monthly volatility	13.7	13.5

<sup>\*</sup> 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 31

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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. Purchase and repurchase requests may be received by the manager by 14h00 each business day. Performance figures from Allan Gray Limited (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 transfer value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. A schedule of fees and charges and national 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.