## **FUND DETAILS AT 30 JUNE 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 13.43 Price: Size: R 5 971 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: 01/01/07 - 31/12/07 (cents per unit) Total 1 06

Annual management fee:

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

### **COMMENTARY**

Orbis's relative performance suffered in the second quarter of 2008 due to its underweight position in the Oil & Energy sector, and due to the weakening of the yen versus the US\$ and the euro. Although Orbis has correctly avoided many of the US Financial stocks, the Japanese banks held in the Global Equity Fund have also declined with other global Financials. These banks now trade at significant discounts to Orbis' estimate of their fair value. Orbis believes these companies' earnings are below normal and sees many possible catalysts for earnings growth.

The Fund remains conservatively positioned with approximately 47% exposure to equities. The Orbis Optimal SA funds have underperformed their cash benchmarks for the year-to-date. This underperformance is disappointing given the fact that the Optimal SA funds are hedged against world stockmarkets. It is mainly due to Orbis' negative equity alpha that the Optimal SA funds have underperformed and while this short-term underperformance is very disappointing, Orbis believes the underlying equities are well positioned for long-term outperformance.

# **GLOBAL FUND OF FUNDS**

### **GEOGRAPHICAL EXPOSURE OF FUNDS**

Region	Share country exposure %	Fund currency exposure %	
USA	18	31	
Europe	13	19	
Japan	57	43	
Asia ex-Japan	9	7	
South Africa & other	3	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%

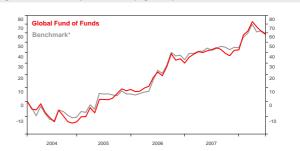
\*A Total Expense Ratio (TER) is a measure of a portfolio's assets that are relinquished as operating expenses. It is expressed as a percentage of the average value of the portfolio, calculated for the year to the end of March 2008. Included in the TER is the proportion of costs that are incurred by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

Foreign equity funds	%
Orbis Global Equity	27
Orbis Japan Equity (Yen)	20
Other Orbis Equity Funds	-
	47
Foreign absolute return funds	
Orbis Optimal SA (US\$)	32
Orbis Optimal SA (Euro)	21
	53
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)	58.1	59.3
Latest 3 years (annualised)	16.0	14.9
Latest 1 year (annualised)	10.9	12.3

Percentage return in dollars	Fund	Benchmark*
Since inception (unannualised)	41.7	42.7
Latest 3 year (annualised)	10.0	8.9
Latest 1 year (annualised)	-0.4	0.9

Risk measures (Since inception month end prices)	Fund	Benchmark*
Percentage positive months	58.5	52.8
Annualised monthly volatility	13.7	13.4

<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 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.