

GLOBAL FUND OF FUNDS

FUND DETAILS AT 31 SEPTEMBER 2008

Sector: Foreign - Asset Allocation - Flexible
Inception date: 3 February 2004
Fund managers: Ian Liddle (The underlying Orbis funds have their own portfolio managers.)

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.

Price: R 12.78
Size: R 5 740 m
Minimum lump sum: R 25 000
Minimum monthly: R 500
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
 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 funds, however have their own fee structure.

COMMENTARY

The financial crisis worsened in the third quarter and in the process dragged all global markets into negative territory. World markets were down 15.7% in the third quarter, bringing the year-to-date fall to 24.3%. This has prompted governments to intervene in America and Europe with proposed bail-out packages for their banking sectors.

The Fund benefited from a lower equity exposure, a higher exposure to selected Japanese companies and the overweight yen position. The Fund remains conservatively positioned with a below benchmark equity exposure and an overweight position in selected Japanese companies. The primary exposure to Financials is to Japanese banks. These banks are in the envious position of having sufficient (and even excess) capital at their disposal. Orbis still sees opportunity for these banks to grow their earnings.

The portfolio remains overweight the yen and underweight the US dollar, pound and euro. The yen position has contributed positively for the year to date. Following the crises in world markets, investors have moved away from risky assets into perceived safety. This has resulted in a strengthening of the yen versus especially the euro, effectively a reverse of the carry trade which has been such a characteristic of the risk-seeking behaviour of the recent past.

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GEOGRAPHICAL EXPOSURE OF FUNDS

Region	Share country exposure %	Fund currency exposure %
USA	18	32
United Kingdom	3	0
Europe	10	18
Japan	58	43
Asia ex-Japan	9	7
South Africa & other	2	0
	100	100

TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO*

Total expense ratio	Included in TER			
	Trading costs	Performance component	Fee at benchmark	Other expenses
2.28%	0.23%	0.47%	1.23%	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 June 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, 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.

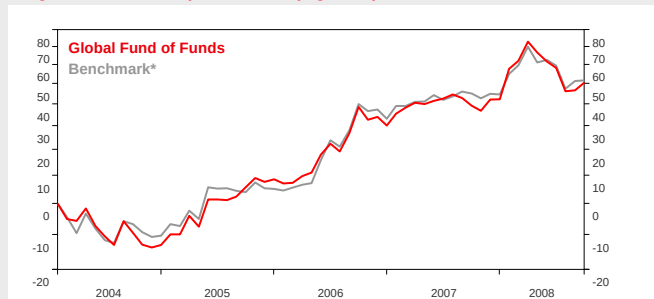
ALLOCATION OF OFFSHORE FUNDS

Foreign equity funds	%
Orbis Global Equity	25
Orbis Japan Equity (yen)	20
	45
Foreign absolute return funds	
Orbis Optimal SA (US\$)	34
Orbis Optimal SA (euro)	21
	55
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)	50.5	51.5
Latest 3 years (annualised)	12.5	13.4
Latest 1 year (annualised)	8.1	4.5

Percentage return in dollars	Fund	Benchmark*
Since inception (unannualised)	26.9	27.7
Latest 3 year (annualised)	2.8	3.7
Latest 1 year (annualised)	-10.8	-13.8

Risk measures (Since inception month end prices)	Fund	Benchmark*
Percentage positive months	58.9	53.6
Annualised monthly volatility	13.9	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 September 2008.

Portfolios of 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, STT, auditor's fees, bank charges, trustee fees and RSC levies. 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 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.