AllanGray

FUND DETAILS AT 31 OCTOBER 2010

Sector:	Foreign - Asset Allocation - Flexible
Inception date:	3 February 2004
Fund manager:	lan Liddle
	(The underlying Orbis funds are managed by Orbis)
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 Global Government Bond 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
- Wish to invest in rands but benefit from offshore exposi Would like to invest in an offshore balanced fund

Price:	R 12.43
Size:	R 6 228 m
Minimum lump sum per investor account:	R20 000
Minimum lump sum per fund:	R5 000
Minimum debit order per fund:	R 500
Additional lump sum per fund:	R 500

Income distribution: 01/10/09 - 30/09/10 (cents per unit) Total 1.55 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. Allan Gray is paid a marketing and distribution fee by Orbis on the underlying Orbis funds.

COMMENTARY

In the portion of the Fund invested in the Orbis Global Equity Fund, country and sector exposures may not seem particularly contrarian. But a closer look shows that this is not the case. Although the Orbis Global Equity Fund is overweight technology stocks and Greater China, these exposures come from names that many investors would barely recognise.

The holdings in the Orbis Japan Equity Fund have fluctuated as a strong yen and political turmoil continue to sway Japanese markets. While macro factors may seem to overwhelm stock-specific developments in Japan, Orbis remains focused on its historical strength - stock selection. By harnessing the individual insights of regional experts and global sector analysts, Orbis can look at opportunities in Japan from multiple perspectives.

In the portion of the Fund invested in the Orbis Asia ex-Japan Fund, stock selections in Greater China have detracted from performance. Markets there have been driven by the energy, financial services and telecom sectors but stocks in these sectors do not afford an adequate margin of safety. Instead, the Fund has positions in many currently unloved stocks, including Mindray Medical International. Mindray is not a constituent of the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, but Orbis believes the company has strong management and attractive growth prospects.

The Orbis Optimal SA funds - which account for 49% of the Fund's assets - captures the long-term stock-picking alpha of the Orbis Equity funds while minimising correlation with traditional asset classes. Stock-picking alpha has been the primary driver of the Optimal SA funds since inception, but with a truly contrarian approach, history shows that there are also periods of disappointing returns along the way. Being different can come at a cost to short-term performance, but Orbis believes this cost is outweighed by the long-term rewards of the Optimal SA funds' approach.

At 31 October, the currency exposure of the Fund was overweight the US dollar and Asia ex-Japan currencies and underweight the euro.

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ALLAN GRAY-ORBIS GLOBAL FUND OF FUNDS

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPOSURE OF FUNDS AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2010

Region	Share country exposure %	Fund currency exposure %
Japan	46	15
USA	22	46
United Kingdom	4	2
Europe	6	17
Asia ex-Japan	19	17
South Africa and other	3	3
	100	100

TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2010¹

	Included in TER			
Total expense ratio	Trading costs	Performance component	Fee at benchmark	Other expenses
1.91%	0.18%	0.38%	1.28%	0.07%
1.4 Total European Datis (TED) is a measure of a contralicity space that are called up an environment				

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 September 2010. Included in the TER is the proportion of costs that are incurred by the performance component, fee at benchmark, trading costs (including brokerage, VAT, STR,ATE 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 AT 31 OCTOBER 2010

Foreign equity funds	%
Orbis Global Equity	28
Orbis Japan Equity (yen)	13
Orbis Asia ex-Japan	5
Other Orbis Equity funds	6
	52
Foreign absolute return funds	
Orbis Optimal SA (US\$)	32
Orbis Optimal SA (euro)	16
	48
Total	100

PERFORMANCE IN RANDS

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 ²
Since inception (unannualised)	46.7	49.9
Latest 5 years (annualised)	6.1	6.9
Latest 3 years (annualised)	2.4	1.7
Latest 1 year (annualised)	-13.7	0.6
Percentage return in dollars	Fund	Benchmark ²
Since inception (unannualised)	47.7	51.0
Latest 5 years (annualised)	5.3	6.1
Latest 3 year (annualised)	0.4	-0.3
Latest 1 year (annualised)	-4.0	11.9
Risk measures (Since inception month end prices)	Fund	Benchmark ²
Percentage positive months	54.3	53.1
Annualised monthly volatility	13.8	12.9
² 60% of the FTSE World Index and 40% of the JP Morgan Glo Bloomberg, performance as calculated by Allan Gray as a		

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 Unit Trust Management fees, block ranges and trust value only invest in other unit trusts, which ley 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 truste lees. Fluctuations and movements in exchange rates may also cause the value of underlying international investments to 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 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 incurved within the Fund os the Fund and Gray Unit Trust Management Limited is a member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA (ASISA). Allan Gray Unit Trust Management Limited is a member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA (ASISA). Allan Gray Unit Trust Management Limited is a me