# Allan Gray Balanced Fund



## Fund managers:

Inception date:

Ian Liddle, Duncan Artus, Delphine Govender, Andrew Lapping, Simon Raubenheimer (Most foreign assets are invested in Orbis funds) 1 October 1999 А

#### Class:

## **Fund description**

The Fund invests in a mix of shares, bonds, property, commodities and cash. The Fund may buy foreign assets up to a maximum of 25% of the Fund. The Fund typically invests the bulk of its foreign allowance in a mix of funds managed by Orbis Investment Management Limited, our offshore investment partner. The maximum net equity exposure of the Fund is 75% and we may use exchange-traded derivative contracts on stock market indices to reduce net equity exposure from time to time. The Fund is managed to comply with the investment limits governing retirement funds. Returns are likely to be less volatile than those of an equity-only fund.

ASISA unit trust category: Domestic Asset Allocation - Prudential - Variable Equity

## Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to create long-term wealth for investors within the constraints governing retirement funds. It aims to outperform the average return of similar funds without assuming any more risk. The Fund's benchmark is the market value-weighted average return of funds in both the Prudential Medium Equity category and the Prudential Variable Equity category (excluding the Allan Gray Balanced Fund).

# How we aim to achieve the Fund's objective

We seek to buy shares at a discount to their intrinsic value. We thoroughly research companies to assess their intrinsic value from a long-term perspective. This long-term perspective enables us to buy shares which are shunned by the stock market because of their unexciting or poor short-term prospects, but which are relatively attractively priced if one looks to the long term. If the stock market offers few attractive shares we may increase the Fund's weighting to alternative assets such as bonds, property, commodities and cash, or we may partially hedge the Fund's stock market exposure. By varying the Fund's exposure to these different asset classes over time, we seek to enhance the Fund's long-term returns and to manage its risk. The Fund's bond and money market investments are actively managed.

#### Suitable for those investors who

- Seek steady long-term capital growth
- · Are comfortable with taking on some risk of market fluctuation and potential capital loss, but typically less than that of an equity fund
- Wish to invest in a unit trust that complies with retirement fund investment limits
- Typically have an investment horizon of more than three years

#### Minimum investment amounts

Minimum lump sum per investor account:	R20 000
Additional lump sum:	R500
Minimum debit order*:	R500
*Only available to South African residents.	

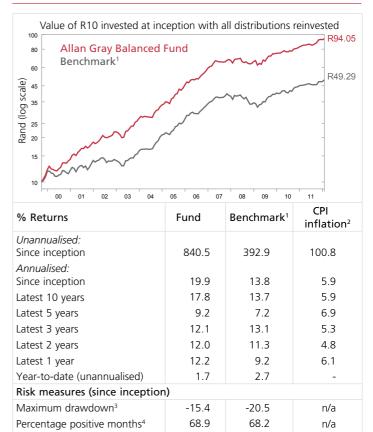
#### Fund information on 31 January 2012

Fund size:	R49 799m
Fund price:	R61.09
Number of share holdings:	86

## Income distributions for the last 12 months

To the extent that income earned in the form of dividends and interest exceeds expenses in the Fund, the Fund will distribute any surplus biannually.	30 Jun 2011	31 Dec 2011	
Cents per unit	73.1260	67.8871	

#### Performance net of all fees and expenses



1. The daily average return weighted by market value of funds in both the Domestic Asset Allocation Prudential Medium and Prudential Variable Equity categories excluding the Allan Gray Balanced Fund (Source: Morningstar), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 January 2012

9.8

10.1

n/a

2. This is based on the latest numbers published by I-Net Bridge as at 31 December 2011.

Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum drawdown occurred from 20 May 2008 3. to 27 October 2008 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 20 May 2008 to 10 March 2009. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund/benchmark (i.e. including income).

The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception. The standard deviation of the Fund's monthly return. This is a measure of how much an investment's return varies from its average over time.

Total expense ratio (TER)

Annualised monthly volatility<sup>5</sup>

The TER for the year ending 31 December 2011 is 1.24% and included in this is a performance fee of -0.02% and trading costs of 0.09%. The annual management fee rate for the three months ending 31 January 2012 was 1.50% (annualised). These figures are inclusive of VAT, where applicable. Fund returns are quoted after deduction of costs incurred within the Fund so the TER should not be deducted from Fund returns (refer to page 2 for further information).

## Annual management fee

The annual management fee rate is dependent on the return of the Fund relative to its benchmark, the daily average return weighted by market value of funds in both the Domestic Asset Allocation Prudential Medium and Prudential Variable Equity categories excluding the Allan Gray Balanced Fund, over a rolling two-year period. The fee hurdle (above which a fee greater than the minimum fee of 0.5% is charged) is performance equal to the benchmark minus 5%. For performance equal to the benchmark a fee of 1.0% (excl. VAT) per annum is payable. The manager's sharing rate is 10% of the out- and underperformance of the benchmark over a rolling two-year period and a maximum fee of 1.5% (excl. VAT) applies. The annual management fee is calculated on the daily value of the Fund excluding any assets invested in the Orbis funds. Assets invested in the Orbis funds incur a management fee within the Orbis funds. These fees and other expenses are included in the total expense ratio.

# Allan Gray Balanced Fund

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# Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 31 December 2011

Despite the shaky performance of most global equity markets in 2011 (the MSCI World Index returned a negative 5% in dollars for the year), the Fund's foreign holdings contributed substantially to its returns as the rand weakened from R6.62 per dollar at the beginning of January to R8.07 per dollar by year-end.

The Fund's holding in British American Tobacco (BAT) is now classified as domestic, and it is included with the Fund's other South African shares in the asset allocation table alongside this commentary. This reclassification, which was enacted by the authorities in December, had the effect of reducing the Fund's measured foreign exposure. We increased the Fund's foreign exposure back towards the 25% limit opportunistically over December, as we continue to see more attractive value in global stocks than those listed on the JSE, and we continue to see more long-term downside risk than upside potential for the rand.

An important feature of 2011 was the underperformance of the emerging markets – the MSCI Emerging Market Index returned a negative 18.2% in dollars, and the FTSE/JSE All Share Index (ALSI) returned a negative 16% in dollars. This was only the third calendar year this millennium in which emerging markets underperformed developed markets (the other two years were 2000 and 2008).

The publishers of stock market indices tend to focus on a company's country of incorporation or market of primary listing when determining its eligibility for an index. But this can be a poor approximation of the underlying exposures which drive a company's performance. For example, we estimate that more than half of BAT's profits originate from emerging market countries, but there is no place for it in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index because it is listed in London.

Similarly, many of the US technology stocks currently held in the Orbis funds such as Cisco, Google, Qualcomm and Apple, are classified as developed market stocks, but they undoubtedly benefit from the rapid adoption of technology in the developing world. Investors who slavishly track the 'official' emerging markets stocks may be missing out on some relatively attractively priced companies, which stand to benefit at least as much from long-term progress in the developing world, but with arguably less downside in the event of macroeconomic disturbances.

# Top 10 share holdings on 31 December 2011 (SA and Foreign) (updated quarterly)

Company	% of portfolio
Sasol	6.1
SABMiller	5.4
British American Tobacco	4.9
Remgro	3.3
Anglogold Ashanti	2.6
Sanlam	2.2
Standard Bank	2.2
Anglo American <sup>6</sup>	2.1
Impala Platinum	1.7
Nampak	1.2
Total	31.5

6. Including Anglo American Stub Certificates.

#### Asset allocation on 31 January 2012

Asset class	Total	SA	Foreign
Net Equity	57.4	46.2	11.2
Hedged Equity	10.1	3.2	7.0
Property	0.4	0.4	-
Commodities (Gold)	3.0	3.0	-
Bonds	9.4	9.4	-
Money Market and Bank Deposits	19.7	13.1	6.5
Total	100.0	75.3	24.7

# Since inception, the Fund's month-end net equity exposure has varied as follows:

Minimum	49.3% (February 2000)
Average	64.2%
Maximum	72.7% (July 2004)

Note: There may be slight discrepancies in the totals due to rounding.

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# Disclaimer

The Fund may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed in accordance with its mandate. Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, STT, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. The Fund may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index is calculated by FTSE International Limited ('FTSE') in conjunction with the JSE Limited ('JSE') in accordance with standard criteria. The FTSE/ JSE Africa Series is the proprietary information of FTSE and the JSE. All copyright subsisting in the FTSE/JSE All Share Index values and constituent lists vests in FTSE and the JSE jointly. All their rights are reserved. Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) Proprietary Limited ("the Company") is a member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA (ASISA). Allan Gray Proprietary Limited, an authorised financial services provider, is the appointed investment manager of the Company. The Company is incorporated and registered under the laws of South Africa and is supervised by the Financial Services Board. The Company has been approved by the Regulatory Authority of Botswana to market its unit trusts in Botswana, however it is not supervised or licensed in Botswana.

# Compliance with Regulation 28

The Fund is managed to comply with Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act. Exposures in excess of the limits will be corrected immediately, except where due to a change in the fair value or characteristic of an asset, e.g market value fluctuations, in which case they will be corrected within a reasonable time period. Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) Proprietary Limited does not monitor compliance by retirement funds with section 19(4) of the Pension Funds Act (item 6 of Table 1 to Regulation 28).

#### Unit price

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. Forward pricing is used and Fund valuations take place at approximately 16:00 each business day. Purchase and redemption requests must be received by the manager by 14:00 each business day to receive that day's price. Fluctuations and movements in exchange rates may also cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down.

# Fees

A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the manager. Commission and incentives may be paid and if so, would be included in the overall costs.

# TER

# \*TERs are shown for class A units only

The Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage of the fund's average assets under management that has been used to pay the fund's operating expenses over the past year. The TER includes the annual management fees that have been charged (both the fee at benchmark and any performance component charged), trading costs (including brokerage, STT, STRATE and insider trading levy), VAT and other expenses. Since unit trust expenses vary, the current TER cannot be used as an indication of future TERs. All Allan Gray performance figures are quoted after the deduction of costs incurred within the Fund so the TER is not a new cost. A higher TER ratio does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. Instead, when investing, the investment objective of the Fund should be aligned with the investor's objective and compared against the performance of the Fund. TERs should then be used to evaluate whether the Fund performance offers value for money.

#### Performance

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. Performance figures are from Allan Gray Proprietary Limited and are for lump sum investments with income distributions reinvested.