

## **FUND DETAILS AT 30 APRIL 2011**

Domestic - Equity - General Inception date: 1 October 1998 Fund managers: Ian Liddle, Duncan Artus, Delphine Govender, Andrew Lapping, Simon Raubenheimer

## Fund objective:

The Fund aims to outperform the South African equity market (as represented by the FTSE/JSE All Share Index, including income) without assuming greater risk.

## Suitable for those investors who:

- Seek long-term wealth creation
- Are comfortable with market fluctuation i.e. short-term volatility
- Typically have an investment horizon of five years plus
- Seek an equity 'building block' for a diversified multi-asset class portfolio

Price: R196.29 Size: R26 804 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 No. of share holdings: 86 Income distribution: 01/04/10 - 31/03/11 (cents per unit) Total 47 57

Distributes bi-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:

The annual management fee rate is dependent on the return of the Fund relative to its benchmark, the FTSE/JSE All Share Index including income (adjusted for Fund expenses and cash flows), over a rolling two-year period. The fee hurdle (above which a fee greater than the minimum fee of 0% is charged) is performance equal to the benchmark minus 15%. For performance equal to the benchmark a fee of 1.5% (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 3% (excl.VAT) applies.

The sector in which the Fund is most underweight is the basic materials sector. Iron ore is currently a significant profit contributor for the diversified miners. We see little upside to iron ore prices from current levels, and see no reason why the current super-profits earned by iron ore miners will not be competed away.

The Fund's second most underweight position is in the consumer services sector. This is partly owing to the Fund having a negligible position in the retailers. In the early 2000s, the retailers accounted for some of the Fund's biggest overweight positions. At that time business conditions for the retailers had been poor for some time, and the low P/E multiples at which the shares traded suggest that the market believed that these poor conditions would persist. This belief proved unfounded as the retailers entered a fantastic boom in which their profits multiplied by factors ranging from four to 10 times.

Today it appears that the market expects these favourable conditions to persist, as the retailers are generally trading on high P/E multiples. But we find it hard to envisage how things can get much better for the retailers, which makes it hard to see much upside potential from the current share prices. On the other hand we perceive downside risks, which the market is choosing to ignore. These risks include considerations such as whether the prevailing trend of above-inflation wage increases is sustainable in an economy with widespread unemployment and constrained growth potential, higher inflation and interest rates, aggressive unsecured credit extension, and unusually high returns on capital for the retailers.

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# ALLAN GRAY EQUITY FUND

## TOP 10 SHARE HOLDINGS

Company	% of portfolio
Sasol	11.7
British American Tobacco <sup>2</sup>	10.4
SABMiller	10.2
Remgro	7.2
AngloGold Ashanti	5.4
Sanlam	4.5
Mondi	4.2
MTN	4.1
Standard Bank	3.6
Harmony Gold	2.8

Top 10 share holdings at 31 March 2011. Updated quarterly. In December 2010, National Treasury announced, along with the increase in foreign exposure allowance, that the holding of foreign inward listed shares, such as British American Tobacco, are to form part of an institutional investor's overall foreign allowance

# TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Included in TER			
Total expense ratio	Investment management fee <sup>4</sup> 1.99%		Trading	Other
	Performance component	Fee at benchmark	costs	expenses
2.10%	0.28%	1.71%	0.10%	0.01%

expenses. The total operating expenses are expressed as a percentage of the average value of the unit trust, calculated for the year to the end of March 2011. Included in the TER is the proportion of costs that are incurred by the performance component, fee at benchmark, trading costs (including brokerage, STT, STRATE and insider trading levy), VAT 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 Including VAT

The investment management fee rate for the three months ending 30 April 2011 was 0.89% (annualised).

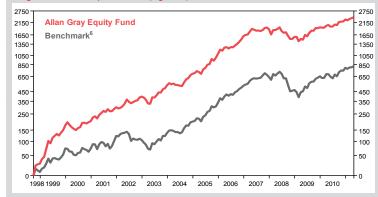
# SECTOR ALLOCATION AT 31 MARCH 2011<sup>5</sup>

Sector	% of portfolio	ALSI
Oil & gas	11.9	5.6
Basic materials	22.8	38.5
Industrials	10.9	5.5
Consumer goods	25.4	13.8
Healthcare	2.0	1.8
Consumer services	2.1	9.0
Telecommunications	5.7	7.0
Financials	13.4	18.7
Technology	1.1	0.3
Fixed interest/Liquidity	2.4	-
Other	2.3	-

5. The 'Sector Allocation' table is updated guarterly

# **PERFORMANCE**

Fund performance shown net of all fees and expenses. Long-term cumulative performance (log scale)



% Returns	Fund	Benchmark <sup>6</sup>
Since inception (unannualised)	2 409.5	827.6
Latest 10 years (annualised)	22.0	17.3
Latest 5 years (annualised)	12.9	12.2
Latest 3 years (annualised)	8.2	5.2
Latest 1 year	17.0	17.8
Risk measures (Since inception month end prices)		
Maximum drawdown <sup>7</sup>	-31.3	-45.4
Percentage positive months	66.9	60.3
Annualised monthly volatility	17.5	19.5

- 6. FTSE/JSE All Share Index including income (Source: I-Net Bridge), performance as calculated by Allan
- Gray as at 30 April 2011.

  Maximum percentage decline over any period.

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 trusts are traded at ruling prices and 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 trusts are traded at ruling prices and engage in borrowing and scrip lending. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the company/scheme. Commission and incentives may be paid and if so, would be included in the overall costs. 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 included by the number of units in issue. Declaration of income accruals are made bi-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 Limited (GIPS compliant) and are for lump sum investments with income distributions reinvested. Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, STT, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. 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 the manager. Commission and incentives may be paid and if so, would be included in the overall costs. 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 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 and whether it represents value for money should be evaluated as part of the financial planning process. All Allan Gray performance of the investment and whether it represent

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