# AllanGray

# FUND DETAILS AT 31 AUGUST 2009

Sector:	Domestic - Fixed Interest - Money Market
Inception date:	1 July 2001
Fund manager:	Andrew Lapping

#### Fund objective:

The Fund aims to preserve capital, maintain liquidity and generate a high level of income. The benchmark of the Fund is the Domestic Fixed Interest Money Market sector excluding the Allan Gray Money Market Fund.

While capital losses are unlikely, they can occur if, for example, one of the issuers of the assets underlying the fund defaults. In this event, losses will be borne by the Fund and its investors.

# Suitable for those investors who:

- Require monthly income distributions.

- Want to find a short-term safe haven for funds during times of market volatility. Are highly risk-averse.
- Have retired and have invested in a living annuity product. Underlying growth in the fund and distributions are not taxed in a living annuity.

Price:	R 1.00
Size:	R 9 850 m
Minimum lump sum per investor accou	INT: R 20 000
Minimum lump sum per fund:	R 5 000
Minimum debit order per fund:	R 500
Additional lump sum per fund:	R 500
Monthly yield at month end:	0.66%
Annual management fee:	Fixed fee of 0.25% (excl. VAT) per annum

# COMMENTARY

Little has changed in the South African Money Market over the past month, with interest rates finding a stable level after the rate cut of 13 August. We do not expect the Monetary Policy Committee to either cut or hike rates in the near term. We therefore see value in the six to nine month area of the money market yield curve and in floating rate notes. However, if interest rates do change in the short term, it is likely to be in the form of a rate cut, and the Fund is well positioned for this as a consequence of the upward slope of the yield curve.

The duration of the Fund is unchanged at 85 days.

# **MONEY MARKET FUND**

# DISTRIBUTIONS

# ACTUAL PAYOUT (cents per unit)

Sep 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009
0.99	1.01	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.85
Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	August 2009
0.90	0.81	0.80	0.70	0.69	0.66

### TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 20091

	Included in TER			
Total expense ratio	Trading costs	Performance component	Fee at benchmark	Other expenses
0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%	0.01%

<sup>1</sup>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 June 2009. 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.

# **EXPOSURE BY ISSUER AT 31 AUGUST 2009**

Government and Parastatals	
RSA	12.8
Transnet	4.4
TCTA	2.0
Denel	1.6
ACSA	1.4
Eskom	0.4
Total	22.6
Corporates	
Mercedes	4.1
SABSA	3.7
Sanlam	3.0
Toyota	2.4
Unilever	1.3
Anglo American	1.2
Netcare	0.2
Total	15.9
Banks <sup>2</sup>	
ABSA	16.0
FirstRand	15.7
Standard	15.5
Nedbank	10.9
Investec	3.4
Total	61.5
Total	100

<sup>2</sup> Banks include negotiable certificates of deposit (NCD's), fixed deposits and call deposits.

# PERFORMANCE

Fund performance shown net of all fees and expenses as per the TER disclosure.		
% Returns	Fund	Benchmark <sup>3</sup>
Since inception (unannualised)	111.2	111.0
Latest 5 years (annualised)	9.0	8.9

Latest 5 years (annualised)	9.0	8.9
Latest 3 years (annualised)	10.4	10.2
Latest 1 year	10.8	10.8

<sup>3</sup> Since inception to 31 March 2003, the benchmark was the Alexander Forbes 3-Month Deposit Index. The current benchmark is the Domestic Fixed Interest Money Market Collective Investment Scheme sector excluding the Allan Gray Money Market Fund. Source: Morningstar, performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 August 2009.

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Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (unit trusts) are generally medium- to long-term investments. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future. Unit trust prices are calculated on a net asset value basis, which, for money market funds, is the total book value of all assets in the portfolio divided by the number of units in issue. The Fund aims to maintain a constant price of 100 cents per unit. The total return to the investor is primarily made up of interest received but may also include any gain or loss made on any particular instrument held. In the fetc of increasing or decreasing the daily yield, but in some cases, for example in the event of a default on the part of an issuer of any instrument held by the fund, it can have the effect of a capital loss. Such losses will be borne by the Fund and its investors and in order to maintain a constant price of 100 cents per unit, investors' unit holdings will be reduced to the extent of such losses. Declaration of income accruals are made daily and paid out monthly. Purchase and repurchase requests must be received by the manager by 14:00 each business day and fund valuations take place at approximately 16:00 each business days. Forward pricing is therefore used. Perromance figures are from Allan Gray turited (GIPS compliant) and are for lumps uninvestments with income distributions reinvested. Permissible deductions may include management feels, investores, 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 the manager. No commissions or incentives are paid. The manager is a member of the Association for Savings & Investments Adulfs Expense Ratio (TER): When investing, costs are only a part of an investment decision. The investment objective of the erund should be compared with the fundes of the funds on the performance of the investment divestind pronces. All Allan Gra