ALLANGRAY

FUND DETAILS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009

Sector:	Domestic - Fixed Interest - Money Market
Inception date:	3 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 8 545 m
Minimum lump sum per investor acc	ount: 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:	0.63%
Annual management fee:	Fixed fee of 0.25% (excl. VAT) per annum

COMMENTARY

The Monetary Policy Committee has left interest rates unchanged for the past five months, this is a fairly long period of stability by historical norms. Since the August 2009 interest rate cut, the inflation outlook has improved with consumer price inflation moving into the target range and the rand continuing to strengthen. Credit extension is also weak. As a result of the improvement in the inflation outlook we think the probability of an interest rate cut in the near term is greater than that of an interest rate hike.

For this reason we believe there is good value in the long end of the money market yield curve, and the duration of the Fund is 83 days, close to the maximum allowable 90 days.

MONEY MARKET FUND

DISTRIBUTIONS

ACTUAL PAYOUT (cents per unit)

Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	June 2009
0.97	0.85	0.90	0.81	0.80	0.70
July 2009	Aug 2009	Sept 2009	Oct 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2009
0.69	0.66	0.63	0.64	0.60	0.63

TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 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%

¹A 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 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 DECEMBER 2009

Government and Parastatals	
RSA	17.1
Transnet	4.2
Denel	2.3
ACSA	1.0
Total	24.6
Corporates	
SABSA	3.2
Mercedes	2.1
Sanlam	3.0
Toyota	1.5
Unilever	0.8
Goldfields	0.6
Anglo American	1.0
Total	12.3
Banks ²	
ABSA	16.7
FirstRand	15.3
Standard	14.2
Nedbank	13.0
Investec	4.0
Total	63.2
Total	100

² Banks include negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs), fixed deposits and call deposits.

PERFORMANCE

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% Returns	Fund	Benchmark ³
Since inception (unannualised)	116.5	116.2
Latest 5 years (annualised)	9.1	8.9
Latest 3 years (annualised)	10.3	10.1
Latest 1 year	9.2	9.1

when not of all fees and expenses as per the TER disclosure

³ 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 December 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 most cases this will have the effect 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 particular instrument held. In most were there of the daily yield, but in some cases, for example in the event of a default on the part of an issuer of any particular instrument held. In most cases this will have the effect 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 particular instrument held. In most immediated 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 may include management fees, see, bank charges and truste 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. No commissions or incentives are quid. The manager is a member of the investment S(AISA). Total Expense Ratio (TER): When investing, costs are only a part of an investment within the Fund so the FLR is not a new cost. Compliance with Prudential Investment Funds: The Portfolio is managed to comply with Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act, trees the will be corrected immediately exceet were due to market value fuctuatio