

FUND DETAILS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

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 8 251 m R20 000 Minimum lump sum per investor account: Minimum lump sum per fund: R5 000 R 500 Minimum debit order per fund: Additional lump sum per fund: R 500 Monthly yield at month end: 0.51% Annual management fee: Fixed fee of 0.25% (excl. VAT) per annum

COMMENTARY

2010 was an interesting year for investors and demonstrated how difficult it is to forecast the future, even over relatively short time periods. The consensus in January 2010 was the interest rate cutting cycle had come to an end and rates would remain flat for some time. As it turned out rates were cut a further three times during 2010 as the inflation rate fell.

Once again at the start of the year the consensus expectation is that interest rates will remain unchanged for some time. This may turn out to be the case but the shape of the money market yield curve means the potential upside of investing with this view is relatively small compared to the downside risk of this view being wrong. We believe that interest rates may increase sooner than is generally anticipated and have positioned the Fund accordingly.

The duration of the Fund at the end December was 59 days.

ALLAN GRAY MONEY MARKET FUND

DISTRIBUTIONS

ACTUAL PAYOUT (cents per unit)

Jan 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2010	Apr 2010	May 2010	June 2010
0.63	0.57	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.57
July 2010	Aug 2010	Sept 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010	Dec 2010
0.57	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.52	0.51

TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 20101

TOTAL EXI ENOL NATIO FOR THE TEAR ENDED 50 OEL TEMBER 2010						
	Included in TER					
Total expense ratio	Total management fee ² 0.29%		Trading costs	Other expenses		
	Performance component	Fee at benchmark	Trading costs	Calci expenses		
0.30%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	0.01%		

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 abenchmark, 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.

² Including VAT. The total management fee rate for the quarter ending 31 December 2010 was 0.29%.

EXPOSURE BY ISSUER AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

Government and Parastatals			
RSA	18.9		
Denel	3.0		
Transnet	1.1		
Total	23.0		
Corporates			
Sanlam	2.9		
Toyota	0.9		
MTN	0.3		
Total	4.1		
Banks ³			
Nedbank	17.6		
FirstRand Bank	17.0		
Standard Bank	16.5		
ABSA	14.1		
Investec	7.8		
Total	73.0		
Total	100.0		

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

PERFORMANCE

Fund performance shown net of all fees and expenses as per the TER disclosure.

% Returns	Fund	Benchmark ⁴
Since inception (unannualised)	132.0	131.0
Latest 5 years (annualised)	9.1	8.9
Latest 3 years (annualised)	9.5	9.2
Latest 1 year	7.1	6.8

⁴ 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 2010.

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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 instrument held by the fund, it can have the effect of acapital loss. Such losses will be bome 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 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 prokerage, STT, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. The Fund may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the protrolio 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. Total Expense Ratio (TER): When investing, costs are only a part of an investment decision. The investment objective of the Fund should be compared with the investor's objective and then the performance of the investment and whether it represents value for money should be evaluated a

³ Banks include negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs), fixed deposits and call deposits