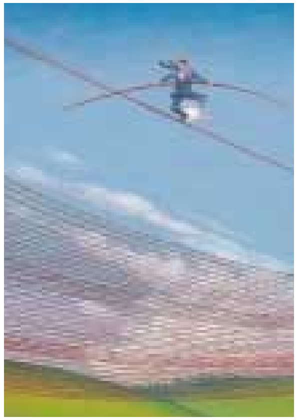


The story behind the picture
This illustration symbolises Allan Gray's high return, low risk profile. It is our experience that purchasing assets at a significant discount to their underlying value not only produces the highest returns but is also the safest strategy.

Q1

ALLAN GRAY
LONG TERM INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

While our recent exceptional outperformance is most pleasing, we employ a long-term approach to investing and therefore always refer clients and prospective clients to our long term track record.

Mark Herdman
Chief Operating Officer

COMMENTS
FROM THE CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

This issue starts with 'Investment Viewpoint', which once again stresses the rationale behind our long-term approach to investing.

Jack Mitchell, our equity strategist, presents a long-term perspective on the valuations of the world's largest stock markets and the JSE. It has been our experience over the last 26 years that share selection is the most predictable way in which to create value, as opposed to trying to time market movements. Despite this, we do keep a watchful eye on the overall levels of stock markets. Jack concludes from his analysis that the United States in particular, and also Euroland markets, are at extremely high valuations and that equity returns in these markets could prove disappointing over a prolonged period. The JSE appears overvalued but to a lesser extent. Since writing this article, world markets are down a further 5 - 10 percent.

Fortunately, Allan Gray Limited's value-based approach to share selection typically reduces the risk of loss in weak markets. This is indicated by our combined retirement funds' share return for the first quarter 2001 of 6,7 percent versus -1,3 percent for the All Share Index.

INVESTMENT COMMENTARY

In 'Investment Commentary', Simon Marais reviews our recent purchases of retail shares on behalf of our clients. These acquisitions have produced mixed returns, but have generally been disappointing, as the negative sentiment which pushed prices down to fundamentally attractive levels has continued to keep them down.

Simon then analyses the current market valuation of Foschini in more depth. He concludes that, at current prices it offers exceptional value and should prove to be a very rewarding investment.

Jack and Simon's articles will also appear in our first quarter Unit Trust Report.

GRAY MATTERS

In 'Gray Matters' we discuss the promotion of Stephen Mildenhall to Chief Investment Officer and Dr Simon Marais to the newly created position of Chairman. We also announce the appointment of Samuel Geiseb as a non-executive director of Allan Gray Namibia. This is followed by profiles of Stephen, Simon and Sam.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

Following an exceptional year of outperformance in 2000, our clients enjoyed Allan Gray's best quarter of outperformance in our 26 year history in quarter 1, 2001. Our segregated retirement funds, with a full discretionary global balanced mandate, earned 11,1 percent versus our estimate of the mean of the Consulting Actuaries Fund Survey of -2,6 percent. Shares, which form the largest asset class in the balanced portfolios, returned 6,7 percent compared to the JSE All Share Index at -1,3 percent. Foreign assets, which are managed by our affiliate, the Orbis Group, comprise about 19 percent of our clients' balanced portfolios and generated a truly remarkable return of 30,3 percent in Rands compared with our foreign asset benchmark of -3,4 percent in Rands. The benchmark comprises 60 percent of the Morgan Stanley Capital International World Share Index and 40 percent of the J. P. Morgan Global Government Bond Index.

While the recent exceptional outperformance is most pleasing, we employ a long-term approach to investing and therefore always refer clients and prospective clients to our long term track record. Our annual share returns since inception in 1974 are shown on page 11. When managing our clients' money our objective is to create wealth over the long-term without taking above average risk of loss. To date we have achieved this objective and the firm remains totally focussed on maintaining our proud track record.

With kind regards

MARK HERDMAN
Chief Operating Officer

INVESTMENT VIEWPOINT

THE REAL CASE FOR LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

Following the secular bull market that has been in force over the past twenty years, investor optimism has, until recently, been running high. Generally there is scant acknowledgement of the profound risks inherent in the over-valued sharemarket.

Jack Mitchell
Director, Allan Gray Limited
Chairman, Allan Gray Unit Trusts and
Allan Gray Property Trust Management Limited

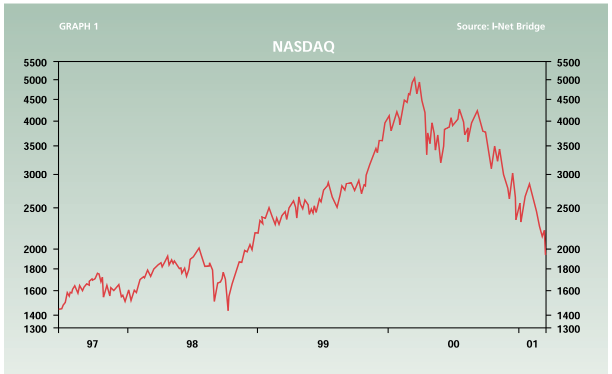
Since commencing business in June 1974, Allan Gray share portfolios have returned 28,7 percent annually compared with 17,8 percent delivered by the All Share Index – the benchmark for the average return achieved on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Through careful share selection, superior returns of a most significant 10,9 percent per annum have been generated for our investors. The impact of these superior returns compounding over time is demonstrated by the fact that R10 000 invested with Allan Gray in June 1974 would currently be worth R8,5m, whereas the All Share Index would have delivered only R0,8m. This is why we stress that we are long-term investment managers.

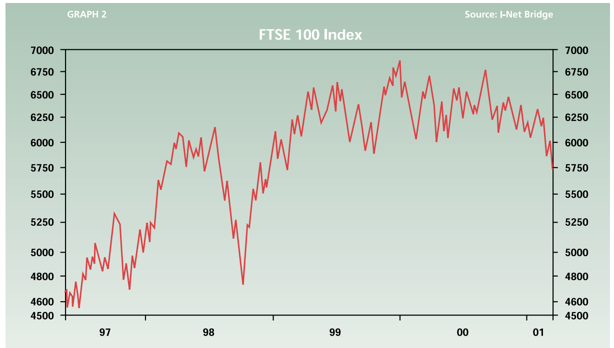
Given our rational value-based investment philosophy for picking shares, which has proved so successful over time, we continue to believe that share selection will be the primary force in creating wealth for our investors. On the other hand, we are normally less confident about our ability to judge the overall trend of the sharemarket. Simply put, we have greater confidence in our ability to create wealth for our clients by preferring one share to another as opposed to being bullish or bearish about the overall market.

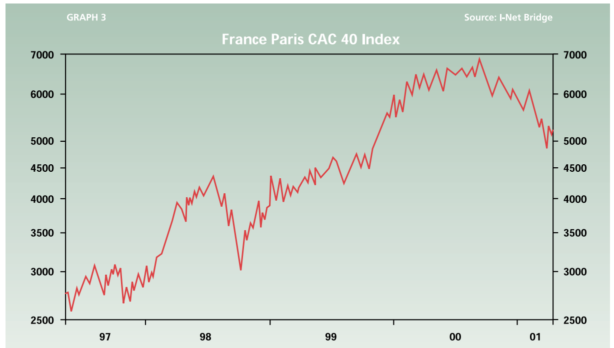
Despite our reserved approach, there are occasions when we feel strongly about the long-term outlook for shares in general. Invariably such conviction stems from extremes in share valuations. In fact, investors will recall that we took this view in the third quarter of 1998 when, following a momentous collapse in share prices, we launched our first unit trust, the Allan Gray Equity Fund.

While acknowledging the enormously difficult task of successfully timing share markets, it is our belief that certain share markets, especially those in Euroland and the United States are, and have been at extremely high valuations for some time. Furthermore, now that the speculative bubble in so-called 'TMT' (technology, media and telecom) shares has burst, there is evidence that investors world-wide are finally adopting a more cautious approach. Observe the price movements of the Nasdaq Index (USA), FTSE 100 (UK) and CAC40 (France) in graphs 1, 2 and 3. Note that after secular advances, these indices have either stalled for a number of years or are trending lower.

(Article continued overleaf.)



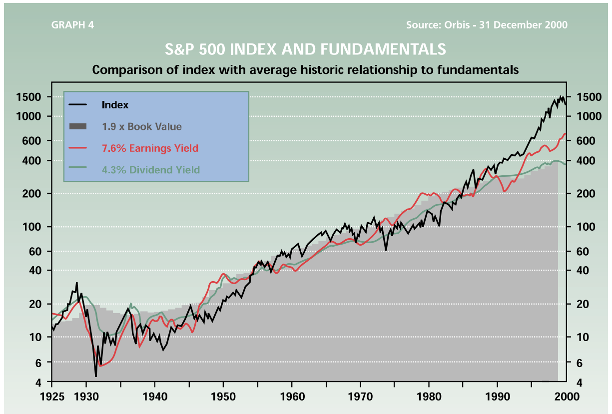


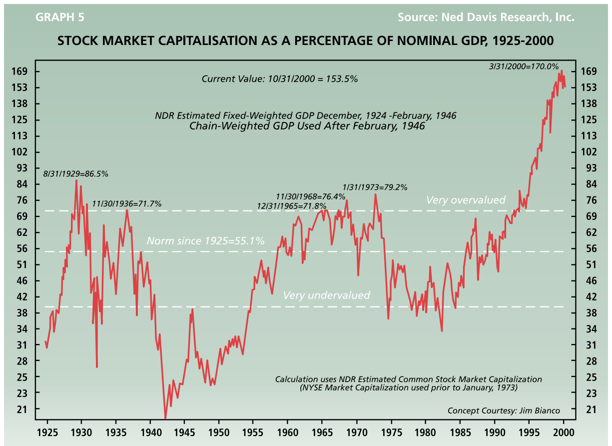


INVESTMENT VIEWPOINT

THE REAL CASE FOR LONG-TERM INVESTMENT - CONTINUED FROM OVERLEAF

Jack Mitchell
Director, Allan Gray Limited
Chairman, Allan Gray Unit Trusts and Allan Gray Property Trust Management Limited





VALUATIONS

Turning to valuations we focus on the broadly representative S & P 500 Index in the USA shown in graph 4.

The graph, compiled by our international affiliate Orbis, is a time series commencing in 1925. It is drawn using a ratio scale which means a straight line portrays a constant growth rate.

Other features are:

- The black line represents the price level of the Index.
- The red line represents the level of the index if it traded at its average earnings yield of 7,6 percent which equates to 13,2 times historical earnings.
- The green line represents the level of the index if it traded at its average dividend yield of 4,3 percent.
- The shaded area represents the level of the index if it traded at its average price to net asset ('book') value of 1,9 times.

We make the following observations:

- As one would expect, share prices are buoyed over extended periods of time by the growth of earnings, dividends and net asset value.
- The interplay between share prices, earnings, dividends and net asset value is dependent on swings in investor mood from optimism to pessimism and back again.
- The current level of optimism is significantly in excess of the 1929 experience.
- It was 25 years before the S & P Index surpassed the 1929 peak.
- High levels of optimism often lead to extremes in pessimism once the speculative fever is broken.

In our view, given the high level of share prices, it is highly probable that equity returns in the USA will prove disappointing over a prolonged period. Our caution is reinforced by comparing the market value of all US shares to the economy. Graph 5 shows this ratio is at an all time record and share values would have to fall 67 percent before representing average value by this measure.

OPTIMISM TURNS TO PESSIMISM

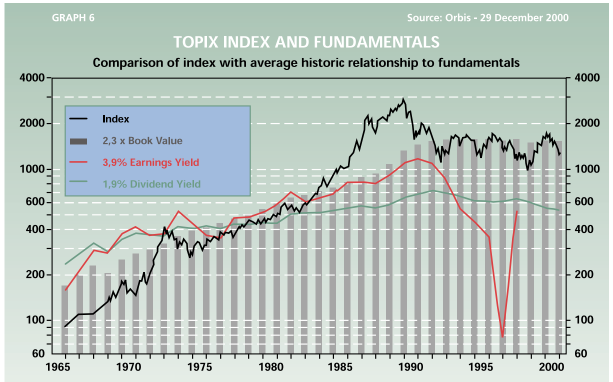
Following the secular bull market that has been in force over the past twenty years, investor optimism has, until recently, been running high. Generally there is scant acknowledgement of the profound risks inherent in the over-valued sharemarket. Modern day investors appear to have unbounding faith in economic growth remaining at high levels orchestrated by revered officials such as Federal Reserve Chairman, Alan Greenspan.

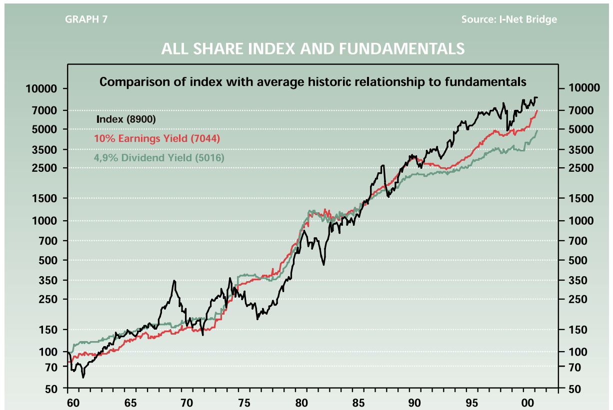
We believe this optimism to be short-sighted. Over-valued share markets ultimately correct and economic dislocation tends to accompany this process. Investor optimism eventually turns decidedly pessimistic.

A recent example of such behaviour is evident in Japan exemplified by the Topix Index, seen in graph 6. From 1984 to 1990 Japanese shares buoyed by excessive optimism became extremely over-valued. Eleven years later share prices had fallen some 60 percent amidst a pall of economic gloom. Dividends offered scant relief at less than one percent per annum.

South African shares are unlikely to escape the consequences of weak international share markets. The valuation perspective of South African shares is shown in graph 7.

While the All Share Index in South Africa appears over-valued, the level of overpricing seems less extreme than in the United States. Further, our value-based share selection at Allan Gray typically reduces the risk of loss in weak markets. Nevertheless, investors should carefully consider their exposure to share markets at this time. The Allan Gray Balanced Fund and especially the Allan Gray Stable Fund hold lower share market risk.





INVESTMENT COMMENTARY

WHEN THE CREDIT BUBBLE BURST

At Allan Gray we value the trust investors place in us. We insist on being honest and transparent both in terms of investment actions as well as administrative matters such as commissions, potential conflicts of interest and the like.

Simon C Marais
Chairman, Allan Gray Limited

It is customary for investment managers to focus their investment performance reviews on the decisions they took that proved them right. Furthermore, at the end of a quarter, it is not unusual to observe huge volumes of trade in once popular shares that subsequently disappointed. The reason is that fund managers often endeavour to sell out unsuccessful investments to avoid attention being drawn to their mistakes.

At Allan Gray we value the trust investors place in us. We insist on being honest and transparent both in terms of investment actions as well as administrative matters such as commissions, potential conflicts of interest and the like. It is therefore fair to address, from time to time, investments made on our clients' behalf that have lost them value. The largest detractor from performance over the past quarter has been our recent purchases of retail shares. These include Foschini, Woolworths, Wooltru, Ellerines, Mr Price and RAG. While Ellerines and Woolworths have been fair investments, the others have been disappointing. RAG, although a small holding, has been a very poor investment and, unfortunately, it is unlikely that our clients will recover their losses in this investment.

In the late 1980's and early 1990's retail shares were very much in favour with investors. The growth in earnings per share was at a steady 20 percent per annum and was expected to continue. The hottest investment area was credit retailers Foschini, Wooltru and Ellerines all of whom boasted rapidly growing debtors books, strong brands, quality accounts and highly rated management teams.

In the late 1990's it became clear that the high growth rates of the previous decade were due to a credit bubble. In order to maintain their growth record, credit retailers extended credit at a growth rate far higher than the underlying rate of growth in the incomes of their customers. Eventually this had to end, either through reduced sales as customers worked off their excess debt, or through bad debts as stores extended too much credit to poor quality borrowers. This proved to be the undoing of RAG.

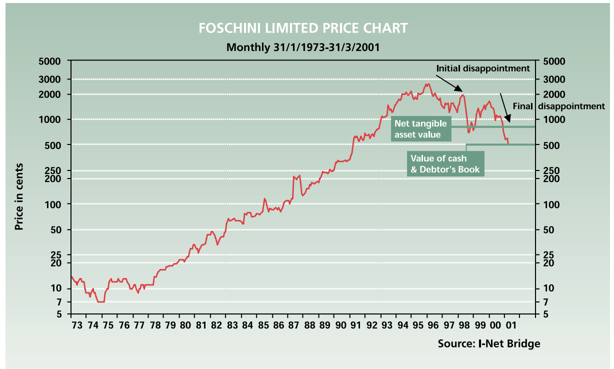
FOSCHINI

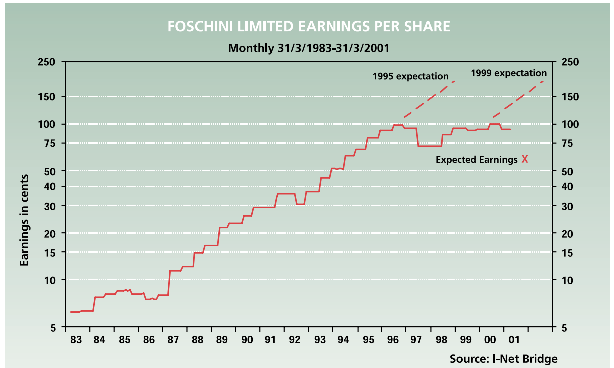
We use Foschini, our clients' largest retail investment, as an example of this trend. In 1995 the share price peaked at almost R30 per share. With the very high expectations for credit retailers at the time, the share price was 30 times Foschini's annual earnings. In addition, the earnings were at a very high level reflecting the boom in business conditions.

The unwinding of the debt bubble had a severe impact on the earnings of retailers. Foschini earned no more in the financial year 2000 than five years ago and the share has been a dismal investment. Last year Foschini was trading at half its 1995 level with only minimal dividends to compensate investors.

Unfortunately, there was even more disappointment to come. At R15 per share and about R1 of earnings in financial 2000, Foschini still had a high rating. Investors believed that the company had seen the worst and earnings would grow rapidly from a supposedly depressed level. The company had just unbundled its control structure and new management appointments were made. In fact, during 2000, Foschini was the most popular share held in general equity unit trusts relative to its size in the All Share Index. However, a combination of a weak economy, growing expenditure on gambling and cell phones, tough competition and poor merchandise selection, lead to a further disappointment. The company posted poor interim results and subsequently issued a profit warning which foresaw earnings for this year to be 'very substantially below' that of the previous year. Since then the share has lost a further 75 percent of its value, leaving 1995 investors with less than 20 percent of their capital. Relative to the All Share Index or inflation, the loss amounts to almost 90 percent, highlighting the very high risk of investing in shares which hold unrealistic expectations.

Allan Gray viewed the share as attractive at R8 – R9 and further increased its clients' investment at R6 - R7. This decision has proved costly over the past few months. While we would undoubtedly have preferred to buy our full Foschini position at current prices, it is not uncommon for Allan Gray to buy shares too early. Often the negative sentiment that pushes a share down to attractive investment value, carries the share even lower before long-term business fundamentals can assert themselves. Foschini now offers outstanding value with limited downside even in a weak market. At R5 the share is trading at the value of the cash in the company plus the value of its debtors book. If trading does not improve, the debtors book can be realised with relative ease given its short duration and good credit quality. This will underpin the current share price. If the economy recovers and Foschini's management team can turn the company around, we believe that our investments at R9 per share will still prove rewarding.





GRAY MATTERS

With effect from 1 April 2001 Stephen Mildenhall, who was profiled in a previous issue of 'Quarterly Commentary', has been promoted to the position of Chief Investment Officer. The current Chief Investment Officer, Dr Simon Marais, has taken up a new position as Chairman of the Group.

Stephen Mildenhall is a Chartered Accountant and Chartered Financial Analyst. He joined Allan Gray in January 1997 and is currently one of our three equity portfolio managers. He has progressed remarkably rapidly through our investment ranks. This is an indication of his skill, dedication and passion for investments, which is evident in his exceptional investment performance track record. We believe that it is integral to the success of an investment management firm that rare talents are responsibly recognised and cultivated. They should then be encouraged to fully express their convictions in the most meaningful way for the benefit of our clients' portfolios. Stephen has gained the respect and trust of his colleagues and we feel it is appropriate that his influence in the investment management of our clients' funds be expanded.

Dr Simon Marais has a PhD in theoretical physics and is a Chartered Financial Analyst. Early in his career at Allan Gray which started in November 1991, he stamped his outstanding investment ability on our investment performance. He was appointed Chief Investment Officer in March 1998. In addition to being ultimately responsible for our clients' investment performance, more recently he has played an integral and valuable role in the establishment of our new businesses, such as the Unit Trust company, and the design of new investment products such as our low tracking error product. He has also worked closely with the portfolio managers and analysts of our sister company, the international Orbis Group, in leveraging their global research and fund management to the best advantage of our clients.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT APPOINTMENTS ENHANCE AND STRENGTHEN OUR TEAM

Stephen Mildenhall
Chief Investment Officer
Allan Gray Limited

Simon C Marais
Chairman, Allan Gray Limited

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR APPOINTED IN NAMIBIA

In January 2001 Samuel Geiseb accepted an invitation to join the board of Allan Gray Namibia as a non-executive director. Mr Geiseb is a Namibian national who after matriculating at Concordia College in Windhoek pursued a BSc (Computer Science and Mathematics) at the University of Witwatersrand.

He currently holds the position of CEO of the Namibian Chamber of Commerce, which is responsible for the development and implementation of relevant policies for both the corporate and external affairs of the Chamber as well as liaison with government, industry and other stakeholders. He has worked as a consultant in the field of organisational development, strategic planning and process facilitation mainly with NGOs and smaller community-based organisations in Namibia. He is currently the Chairperson of the micro-credit lending institution, COSEDA, a position which he has held since 1997.

His extensive business experience will be a vital asset to the further development of Allan Gray Namibia.

Samuel Geseib (right) seen here with Simon Garoëb, Chief Operating Officer of Allan Gray Namibia

ALLAN GRAY LIMITED REACHES NEW MILESTONES

Allan Gray has ended the first quarter of 2001 with sustained outstanding performance and a substantial growth in assets under management. Our two recently established businesses - the Unit Trust Management Company and the Life Company - both exceeded R1 billion in assets under management during this quarter. The Group's total assets under management now exceed R23 billion.

The above appointments will enhance the overall management of the firm, further strengthen our investment team and ensure that we continue to deliver the exceptional investment service our clients have come to expect from us during this period of expansion.

ALLAN GRAY PERFORMANCE

ALLAN GRAY LIMITED PERFORMANCE PROFILE

	Annualised performance in percent per annum (except first quarter) to 31 March 2001					Assets under management
	First quarter	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	Since inception	R millions
SEGREGATED RETIREMENT FUNDS						
Global Balanced Mandate	**11.1**	**36.4**	**34.5**	**22.0**	**24.5**[1]	**7 935**
Mean of the Consulting Actuaries Fund Survey*	-2.6	4.7	7.8	10.9	18.4	
Domestic Balanced Mandate	**6.7**	**24.5**	**35.2**	**22.8**	**24.6**[1]	**3 214**
Alexander Forbes Domestic Manager Watch*	-2.6	5.1	8.2	11.1	18.4	
Equity-only Mandate	**5.9**	**23.2**	**32.5**	**18.2**	**19.5**[2]	**3 592**
All Share Index	-1.3	5.3	5.3	6.6	12.5	
Namibia Balanced Mandate	**12.3**	**37.3**	**30.1**	**19.5**	**20.9**[3]	**875**
Alexander Forbes Namibia Average Manager*	-2.6	5.6	6.8	10.3	12.3	
UNIT TRUSTS**						
Stable Fund	**4.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21.3**[4]	**44**
Benchmark***	2.1	-	-	-	8.6	
Balanced Fund	**6.0**	**24.0**	**-**	**-**	**31.7**[5]	**327**
Average Prudential Fund	-2.3	2.7	-	-	11.2	
Equity Fund	**5.5**	**19.4**	**-**	**-**	**59.1**[6]	**710**
All Share Index	-1.3	5.3	-	-	24.0	

* The Consulting Actuaries Fund Survey is compiled by Alexander Forbes Asset Consultants and included 195 retirement funds totalling R168 billion at the end of 2000, which makes it the largest performance survey in terms of assets measured. The returns for Quarter 1, 2001 are estimated from various JSE Actuaries Indices as the relevant survey results have not yet been released.

** The returns for the Unit Trusts and their respective benchmarks are net of investment management fees.

*** After tax return of call deposits plus two percentage points.

Inception dates: [1]1.1.1978 [2]1.1.1990 [3]1.1.1994 [4]1.7.2000 [5]1.10.1999 [6]1.10.1998.

ALLAN GRAY LIMITED SHARE RETURNS vs ALL SHARE INDEX

Period	Allan Gray*	All Share Index	Out/(Under) Performance
1974 (from 15.6)	-0.8	-0.8	0.0
1975	23.7	-18.9	42.6
1976	2.7	-10.9	13.6
1977	38.2	20.6	17.6
1978	36.9	37.2	-0.3
1979	86.9	94.4	-7.5
1980	53.7	40.9	12.8
1981	23.2	0.8	22.4
1982	34.0	38.4	-4.4
1983	41.0	14.4	26.6
1984	10.9	9.4	1.5
1985	59.2	42.0	17.2
1986	59.5	55.9	3.6
1987	9.1	-4.3	13.4
1988	36.2	14.8	21.4
1989	58.1	55.7	2.4
1990	4.5	-5.1	9.6
1991	30.0	31.1	-1.1
1992	-13.0	-2.0	-11.0
1993	57.5	54.7	2.8
1994	40.8	22.7	18.1
1995	16.2	8.8	7.4
1996	18.1	9.4	8.7
1997	-17.4	-4.5	-12.9
1998	1.5	-10.0	11.5
1999	122.4	61.4	61.0
2000	13.2	0.0	13.2
2001 (to 31.3)	6.7	-1.3	8.0
Annualised to 31.3.2001			
3 years	36.8	5.3	31.5
5 years	18.8	6.6	12.2
10 years	21.6	14.0	7.6
Since 15.6.74	28.7	17.8	10.9
Average out-performance			10.9
Number of years out-performed			20
Number of years under-performed			6

* Note : Allan Gray commenced managing pension funds on 1.1.78. The returns prior to that date are of individuals managed by Allan Gray. These returns exclude income.

ALLAN GRAY PRODUCTS

SEGREGATED PORTFOLIOS

RETIREMENT FUND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Allan Gray manages large retirement funds on a segregated basis where the minimum portfolio size is R100 million. These mandates are exclusively of a balanced or asset class specific nature.

RETIREMENT FUND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT IN NAMIBIA

Allan Gray Namibia manages large retirement funds on a segregated basis.

PRIVATE CLIENTS

Allan Gray manages segregated portfolios for individuals where the minimum portfolio size is R20 million.

POOLED PORTFOLIOS - UNIT TRUSTS

CHARACTERISTICS AND OBJECTIVES OF ALLAN GRAY UNIT TRUST FUNDS

	STABLE FUND	BALANCED FUND	EQUITY FUND
Maximum equity exposure	60 percent	75 percent	95 percent
Share orientation	A portfolio chosen for its high income yielding potential.	A portfolio selected for superior long-term returns.	A portfolio selected for superior long-term returns.
Return objectives	• Superior after-tax returns to bank deposits.	• Superior long-term returns.	• Superior long-term returns.
Risk of monetary loss	• Limited capital volatility • Seeks to preserve capital over any 2-year period.	• Risk will be higher than the Stable Fund but less than the Equity Fund.	• Risk higher than Balanced Fund but less than average General Equity fund due to our low risk investment style.
Target Market	• Highly risk-averse investors, e.g. investors in bank deposits or money market funds.	• Investors seeking long-term wealth-creation who have delegated the asset balancing decision to Allan Gray.	• Investors seeking long-term wealth creation who have delegated only the equity selection function to Allan Gray.
Income	Highest income yield in the Allan Gray suite of funds.	Average income yield in the Allan Gray suite of funds.	Lowest income yield in the Allan Gray suite of funds.
Income Distribution	Distributed quarterly.	Distributed bi-annually.	Distributed bi-annually.
Compliance with Pension Fund Investment Regulations	Complies.	Complies.	Does not comply.
Fee principles	Performance-fee oriented to outperformance of taxed bank deposits. No fees if a negative return is experienced over a rolling 2-year period.	Performance-fee oriented to outperformance of the average Prudential Sector Fund.	Performance-fee oriented to outperformance of the JSE All Share Index.
Minimum lump sum investment requirement	R5,000.	R5,000.	R10,000.

POOLED PORTFOLIOS - LIFE COMPANY

(The minimum investment per Life Company client is R10 million)

CHARACTERISTICS AND OBJECTIVES OF ALLAN GRAY LIFE PORTFOLIOS

	RISK-PROFILED PORTFOLIOS			ASSET CLASS PORTFOLIOS			
	STABLE	BALANCED	ABSOLUTE	MONEY MARKET	BOND MARKET	LISTED PROPERTY	EQUITY
Investor Profile	• highly risk-averse institutional investors, eg investors in money market funds.	• institutional investors with an average risk tolerance.	• institutional investors seeking superior absolute returns (in excess of inflation) over the long term with a higher than average short term risk tolerance.	• institutional investors requiring management of a specific money market portfolio.	• institutional investors requiring management of a specific bond market portfolio.	• institutional investors requiring management of a specific listed property portfolio.	• institutional investors requiring management of a specific equity portfolio.
Product Profile	• conservatively managed pooled portfolio • investments selected from all asset classes • shares selected with limited downside and a low correlation to the stock market • modified duration of the bond portfolio will be conservative • choice of global or domestic-only mandate.	• actively managed pooled portfolio • investments selected from all asset classes • represents Allan Gray's houseview for a balanced mandate • choice of global or domestic-only mandate.	• aggressively managed pooled portfolio • investments selected from all asset classes • will fully reflect the manager's strong investment convictions and could deviate considerably in both asset allocation and stock selection from the average retirement portfolio • choice of global or domestic-only mandate.	• actively managed pooled portfolio • investment risk is managed using modified duration and term to maturity of the instruments in the portfolio • credit risk is controlled by limiting the exposure to individual institutions and investments.	• actively managed pooled portfolio • modified duration will vary according to interest rate outlook and is not restricted • credit risk is controlled by limiting the exposure to individual institutions and investments.	• actively managed pooled portfolio • portfolio risk is controlled by limiting the exposure to individual counters.	• actively managed pooled portfolio • represents Allan Gray's houseview for a specialist equity-only mandate • portfolio risk is controlled by limiting the exposure to individual counters.
Return Characteristics/ Risk of Monetary Loss	• superior after-tax returns to bank deposits • limited capital volatility • strives for capital preservation over any two-year period.	• superior long term returns • risk will be higher than Stable Portfolio but less than the Absolute Portfolio.	• superior absolute returns (in excess of inflation) over the long term • risk of higher short term volatility than the Balanced Portfolio.	• superior returns to the Alexander Forbes Money Market Index • low capital risk • high flexibility • capital preservation • high level of income	• superior returns to that of the JSE All Bond Index plus coupon payments • risk will be higher than the Money Market Portfolio but less than the Equity Portfolio • high level of income.	• superior returns to that of the Alexander Forbes Listed Property Index (adjusted) • risk will be no greater than that of the benchmark and will be lower than the Equity Portfolio • high level of income.	• superior returns to that of the JSE All Share Index including dividends • absolute risk will be no greater than that of the benchmark
Benchmark	Taxed bank deposits.	Mean performance of the large managers as surveyed by consulting actuaries.	Mean performance of the large managers as surveyed by consulting actuaries.	Alexander Forbes Money Market Index.	JSE All Bond Index plus coupon payments.	Alexander Forbes Listed Property Index (adjusted).	JSE All Share Index including dividends.
Fee Principles	Fixed fee, or performance fee based on out-performance of the benchmark.	Fixed fee, or performance fee based on out-performance of the benchmark.	Fixed fee, or performance fee based on out-performance of the benchmark.	Fixed fee.	Fixed fee.	Fixed fee.	Fixed fee, or performance fee based on out-performance of the benchmark.

Notes
1 The above risk-profiled portfolios comply with Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act.
2 The above asset class portfolios comply with the asset class requirements of Regulation 28.

NAMIBIAN POOLED PORTFOLIO - ALLAN GRAY NAMIBIA INVESTMENT TRUST

This fund provides investment management for Namibian retirement funds in a pooled vehicle that is identical to that for segregated Namibian retirement fund portfolios. The minimum investment requirement is N$5 million.

View of the V&A Waterfront from Allan Gray Headquarters

ALLAN GRAY

LONG TERM INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

ALLAN GRAY LIMITED

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