

A REVIEW OF INVESTMENT MANAGERS – 30 June 2008

By T H Friedrich – Managing Director Retirement Fund Solutions Namibia (Pty) Ltd

The monthly review of portfolio performance, as set out in this issue, is now also available on our website at www.rfsol.com.na

1. Introduction

BENCHTEST is a unique technical analysis of popular Namibian retirement fund investment portfolios, produced on behalf of the Benchmark Retirement Fund by Namibian niche fund administrator, Retirement Fund Solutions Namibia (Pty) Ltd. It reflects only extracts from an extensive data base that is available to interested parties who have a need for detailed information to assist them in taking decisions concerning their fund's investments.

2. Review of Asset Class and Sector Performance

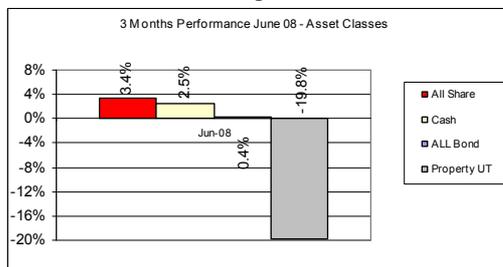
Why does some managers' performance make sense, others not?

(*This information is provided by Deutsche Securities and local associate, pointBreak.)

Quarter 2 of 2008

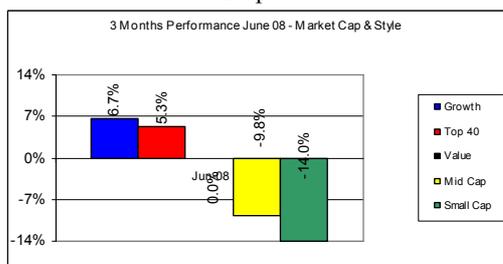
Graph 1 below reflects the returns of the various asset classes, which pension fund investment portfolios typically comprise of.

Graph 1



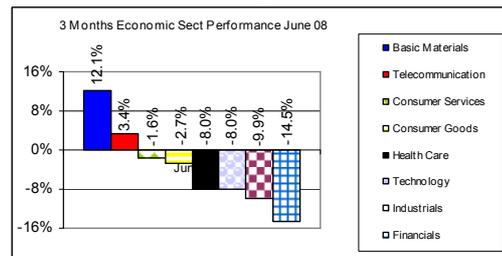
Graph 2 reflects the performance of companies classified by market capitalization, e.g. large companies ('Top 40*'), medium sized ('Mid Cap*') and small listed companies ('Small Caps*') and classified by type of company, e.g. growth and value companies.

Graph 2



Graph 3 below reflects the returns of the main economic sectors

Graph 3



When considering graph 1, equity was the best performing asset class over the quarter, if only by a small margin above cash as next best performing asset class. Graph 3 shows though, that only one economic sector, 'Basic Materials*' and 'Telecoms*' actually produced a positive return.

Does this mean that the managers who outperformed this quarter per graph 6 below were overweight equities, as the largest asset class by far. More specifically, in terms of asset allocation, 'Cash*' and 'Basic Materials*' should have impacted on performance most in terms of weight and performance deviation on the upside, and offshore assets and 'Property UT*' on the downside and we will investigate further on whether this has impacted on our portfolios' performance. Property, despite a relatively low average exposure of around 2%, contributed significantly to negative performance producing minus 19.8%. Offshore equities and interest bearing investments represented an average exposure of 11.1%, respectively 5.4%, and produced minus 7.4%, thus key contributors to negative performance this quarter.

3. Analysis of Manager Portfolio Composition

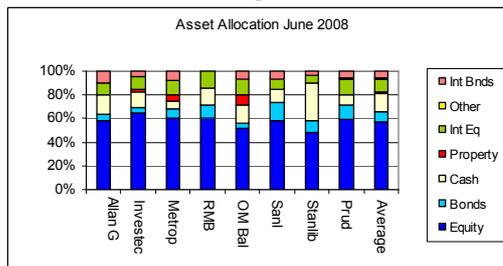
Graph 4 reflects the asset allocation of the prudential balanced portfolios, also distinguishing between onshore and offshore assets. Stanlib, the best performer for the quarter, holds the highest cash and lowest offshore equity exposure of 9.9% versus the average of 16.6%

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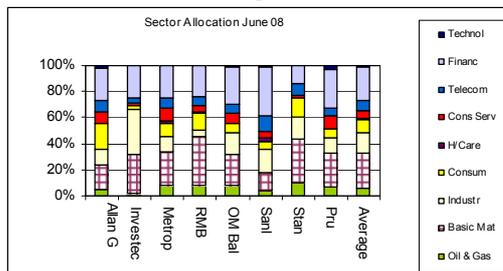
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invested offshore, and 32% versus the average of 14.6% in cash, evidently important reasons for its out performance, as offshore assets generally underperformed local asset classes barring property, by a significant margin.

Graph 4


Graph 5 reflects the sector allocation within the equity allocation of the prudential balanced portfolios.

Graph 5

4. Analysis of Manager Performance

Graph 6 reflects the performance for quarter 2 of 2008 of the prudential balanced portfolios (blue shaded bars) in our survey, all others carrying special mandates:

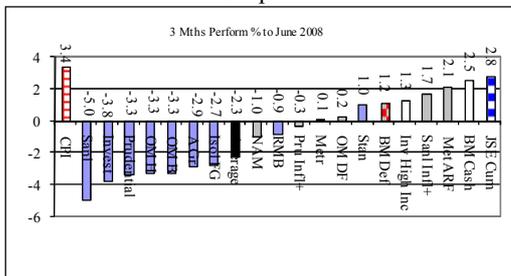
Graph 6


Table 1 below reflects the 3 managers with the highest average exposure to equity and more specifically highest 'Basic Materials*' and cash on the upside and lowest 'Property*', offshore

assets and 'Financials*' on the downside, for the purpose of analyzing out performance:

Table 1

Asset Class	Position 1 % holding	Position 2 % holding	Position 3 % holding
Cash	Stanl - 32	A Gray - 16	OM - 16
Basic Mat	RMB - 37	Stanl - 34	Inv - 29
Financials	Stanl - 14	RMB - 23	Inv - 24
Offshore	Stanl - 10	RMB - 15	Sanl - 15
Property	RMB - 0	Pru - 0	Sanl - 0

Looking at this in relation to the performance ranking for the quarter in Graph 4 above, on the basis of a simple 'bean count' the following picture emerges in order of positions held above:

- Stanlib appears 4 times (performance 1/8)
- RMB appears 4 times (performance 3/8)
- Sanlam appears twice (performance 8/8)
- Investec appears 2 times (performance 7/8)
- Allan Gray appears once (performance 4/8)
- Old Mutual appears once (performance 5/8).
- Prudential appears once (performance 6/8)
- Metropolitan does not appear (performance 2/8)

This is obviously a very crude method and the distortions are particularly evident when one compares Metropolitan and Sanlam who appear only once, respectively not at all, yet Metropolitan occupies position 2 and Sanlam position 8 on the log.

Graph 7 below reflects the results of projected performance based on equity sector and asset allocation of each portfolio, its actual performance and 'projection error' (difference between projected and actual performance) for quarter 2 of 2008. This analysis indicates that Stanlib and RMB should have produced top performance, which is true for Stanlib showing no projection error, but not for RMB which comes in only third with a projection error of **minus 1.4%**. Metropolitan on the other hand comes out second with a positive projection error of 2.8%. On the opposite side of the performance graph for the quarter, Sanlam produced **minus 5%** with a projection error of 0.9%. High projection errors should be caused by good or poor stock selection and should be cause for concern that would require further analysis.

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Graph 7

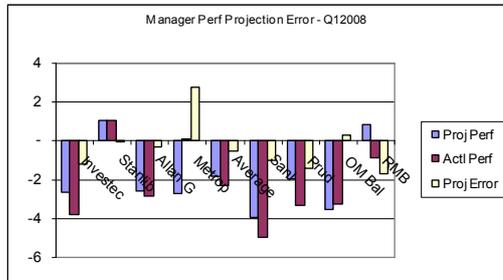

Can one reconstruct manager's performance to see where they had actually gone wrong ?

Table 2 below reflects the average exposure and the projected performance for the 2nd quarter of 2008 for the average prudential, managed portfolio in our analysis and is a good benchmark for measuring the performance of your manager/s:

Table 2

Asset Class	Expos %	Perf %	Weighted Perf %
Equity	57.7	- 1.5	- 0.8
Bonds	9.6	0.4	0.0
Cash	13.9	2.5	0.3
Property	2.2	- 19.8	- 0.4
Gold	0.2	1.0	0.0
Intern Eq	11.1	- 4.6	- 0.5
Intern Other	5.4	- 7.4	- 0.4
Total	100		- 1.8

The projected performance of the average portfolio for the quarter, of **minus 1.8%**, represents a negative projection error of 0.5% on the actual performance of **minus 2.3 %** per graph 4.

Table 3 drills down further into equities as the asset class with the biggest impact on performance by far, our average manager presents the benchmark for measuring your manager/s (average exposure):

Table 3

Equity Sector	Exposure %	Perf %	Weighted Perf %
Oil & Gas	6.0	19.8	1.2
Basic Mat	25.0	12.1	3.0
Industrials	15.9	- 9.9	- 1.6
Cons Goods	9.9	- 2.7	- 0.3
H/care	0.7	- 8.0	- 0.1
Cons Serv	6.4	- 1.6	- 0.1
Telecoms	7.9	3.3	0.3
Financials	26.8	- 14.5	- 3.9
Technol	0.9	- 8.0	- 0.0
Other	0.5	3.4	0.0
Total	100		- 1.5

Graph 4 above shows that top performing Stanlib out performed the average manager by roughly 3.3% for the quarter, while bottom ranking Sanlam under performed by 2.7%.

Based on the portfolio structure of the managers, **graph 8** shows where the manager has added/subtracted value through asset allocation relative to the projected performance of the average manager in our survey, while **graph 9** shows a similar result with regard to sector allocation. This plus the projection error as also overlaid in graph 10, produces the actual performance of the manager for the quarter.

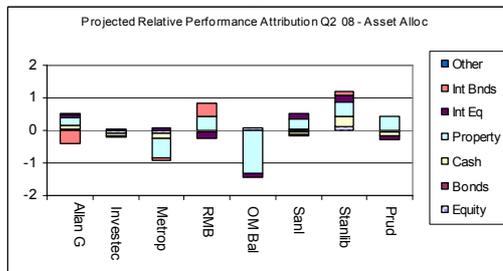
Adding value through asset and sector allocation is a function of correctly predicting cycles and represents a different skill from adding value thorough stock picking, latter being a function of superior analytical skills. The former is usually the result of the 'top – down' approach to portfolio structuring while latter is the result of a 'bottom – up' approach. Some managers proclaim to have a two directional approach while other proclaim to be 'bottom – up' managers only.

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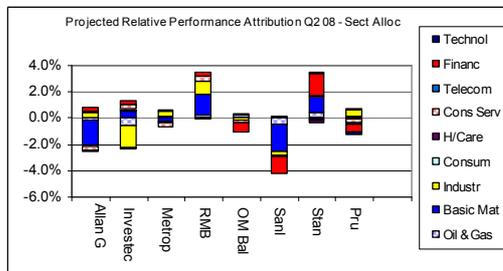
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Graph 8



Graph 9



So how did top performing Stanlib (1% return for the quarter) manage to out perform Sanlam (minus 5%) at the bottom of the log by 6% over the quarter. As usual, the bulk of the difference is derived from equities where Stanlib projected performance is 0.9%, compared to minus 3.3% projected for Sanlam. Firstly Sanlam lost around 1.5% through a 10% higher allocation to equities that produced minus 1.5%. Secondly, Sanlam held 21% less in heavy weight 'Basic Materials' which returned 12%, thereby losing around 1.5% against Stanlib. On the other hand, Sanlam held 20% more in 'Financials', which returned minus 14.5% thereby losing another 1.7% against Stanlib. Sanlam lost another 0.5% through a 4% lower allocation to 'Oil & Gas' which returned 19.8%. The balance of around 0.8% comprises largely of a negative projection error of error of 0.9% on Sanlam.

How predictable is the managers' performance?

Table 4 shows our 'projection error' over the past 3 quarters and should give some food for thought for when a board of trustees reviews its current managers or intends to employ other manager/s. High projection errors would require a more detailed analysis:

Table 4

Manager	Q 4 2007	Q 1 2008	Q 2 2008
Investec	2.86	0.52	(1.21)
Stanlib	0.87	(0.32)	(0.03)
Allan G	3.62	0.82	(0.28)
Metrop	0.77	0.05	2.75
Average	0.90	(0.21)	(0.50)
Sanl	(0.22)	(0.88)	(0.97)
Prud	(0.07)	(0.62)	(1.40)
OM Bal	(0.05)	0.96	0.29
RMB	0.05	(1.33)	(1.71)

Graph 10 below reflects the actual out- and under performance of the managers against the average manager, built up by value added/subtracted through asset allocation and sector allocation and projection error. Projection errors as revealed below can result from the use of derivatives, stock picking, and also from significant portfolio restructuring through the course of a quarter by the manager, or even from valuation problems and should in any event be subject to further enquiry.

Graph 10

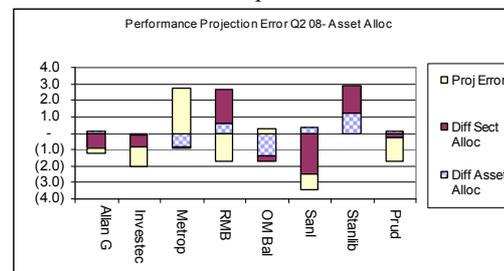

What shares do our managers actually invest in?

Table 5 reflects the shares our 8 portfolios being surveyed, most frequently invest in, in order of frequency ('Count'). The 'Ø Exp' column reflects the average percentage exposure, of its total onshore equity exposure, of those 8 portfolios that have invested in this share. The first subtotal line '% in Top 10' reflects the average exposure to the common top 10 shares of our 8 managers. The next line '# in Top 10' reflects the average number of shares of our 8 portfolios in the common top 10, and the average percentage exposure of the 8 portfolios to their top 10 equity holdings is reflected in 'Total %'.

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Finally the table reflects the average number of shares our 8 portfolios invest in, in ‘# of shares’. See how your managers compare and whether their ascribed style actually matches their share holdings.

Table 5

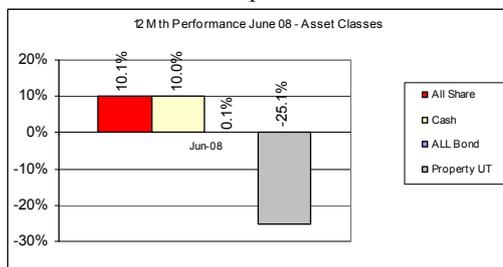
Counter	Ø Exp	Count
MTN	6.7	7
Sasol	6.6	7
Standard Bank	5.0	6
Richemont	5.1	6
Implats	5.0	5
BHP Billiton	8.0	5
Anglo Am	7.9	5
Remgro	4.5	5
First Rand	3.0	4
Aveng	5.6	3
Subtotal - Top 10		
	38.7	8
Number in Top 10		
	6.6	8
Total %	53.7	8
# of shares	57	8

5. One Year Performance Analysis

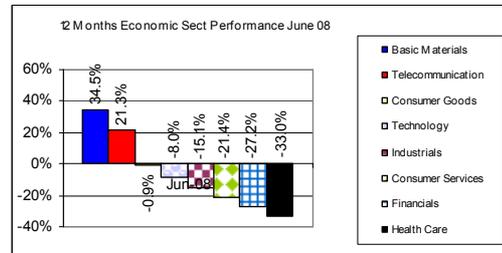
The year to 30 June 2008

Graphs 11, 12 and 13 below reflect the performance of the asset classes, of companies by size and type and of the equity sectors. It is evident that one should have been overweight ‘Basic Materials*’ and under weight ‘Consumer Services*’, and ‘Financials*’ considering the ‘heavy weight’ sectors.

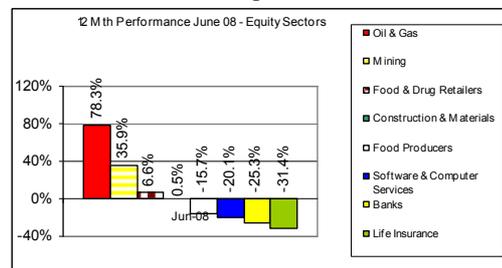
Graph 11



Graph 12

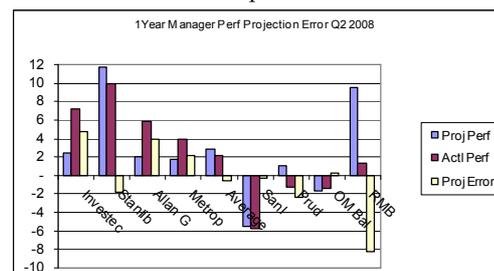


Graph 13



Graph 14 reflects projected performance, actual performance and the resulting projection error for the prudential balanced portfolios over the past year. The projection error is generally higher over a 12 month period, as our projections assume a smooth change in asset and sector allocation over the year which is likely not to be accurate.

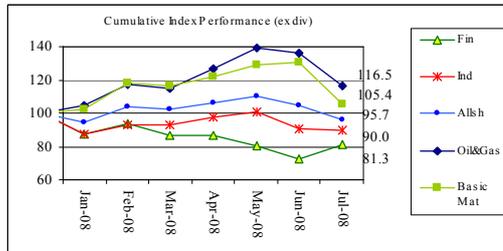
Graph 14



Graph 15 allows tracking the development of the various sectors since the start of the year for a more detailed analysis of your manager’s performance vs these indices.

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Graph 15


Graph 16 below, reflects the performances of all managers in our survey for the twelve months to 30 June 2008.

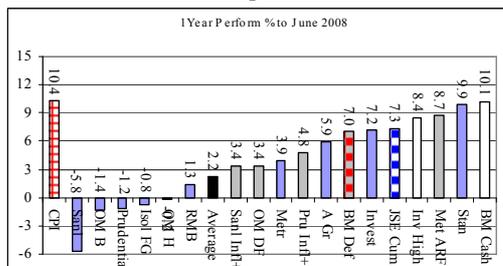
Graph 16


Table 6 below, reflects the projected performance of the average prudential, managed portfolio for the 12 month period. With an actual performance of the average prudential balanced portfolio of 6.9%, the below projection reflects a positive 'projection error' of 0.6% on actual average manager performance for the year.

Table 6

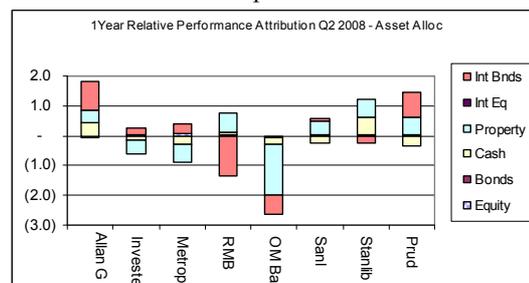
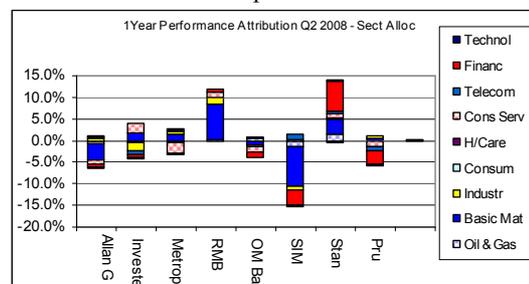
Asset Class	Exposure %	Perform %	Weighted Perform %
Equity	59.0	1.4	0.8
Bonds	10.2	0.1	0.0
Cash	12.4	10.0	1.2
Property	2.4	- 25.1	- 0.6
Intern Eq	11.5	- 0.1	- 0.0
Intern Other	4.4	29.9	1.3
Gold	0.1	58.1	0.1
Total	100		2.8

Table 7 below, reflects the projected equity performance of the average prudential, managed portfolio for the 12 month period.

Table 7

Equity Sector	Exposure %	Perf %	Weighted Perf %
Oil & Gas	5.4	78.3	4.2
Basic Mat	22.7	34.5	7.8
Industrials	15.7	- 15.1	- 2.4
Cons Goods	9.9	- 0.9	- 0.1
H/care	0.8	- 33	- 0.3
Cons Serv	7.5	- 21.4	- 1.6
Telecoms	7.8	21.3	1.7
Financials	28.8	- 27.2	- 7.8
Technol	1.1	- 20.1	- 0.2
Other	0.4	10.2	0.0
Total	100		1.4

Based on the portfolio structure of the managers, **graph 17** shows where the manager has added/subtracted value through asset allocation relative to the projected performance of the average manager in our survey, while **graph 18** shows a similar result with regard to sector allocation, over the past 12 month. This plus the projection error as also overlaid in graph 14, produces the actual performance of the manager for the quarter.

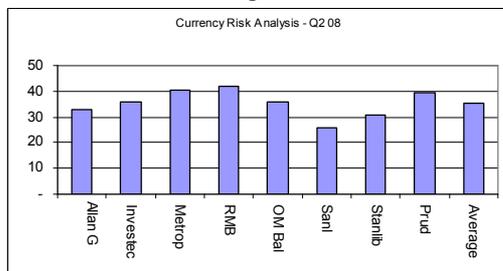
Graph 17

Graph 18


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6. Analysis of Currency Sensitivity

Graph 19 provides an indication of the currency risk to which the portfolios are exposed. Currency risk here is measured as a function of effective offshore and ‘Basic Materials’* exposure. Evidently RMB again presents the highest risk on that basis, 42% of its total assets being exposed to exchange rate fluctuation. Sanlam on the other end of the scale presents a risk of only around 26%.

Graph 19


Graph 20 below depicts the position of the Rand versus the US\$, both adjusted by the change in its domestic CPI. Evidently the long-term trend line seems to indicate that the Rand was back to just above this trend line, indicating a slight under valuation by this measure.

Graph 20

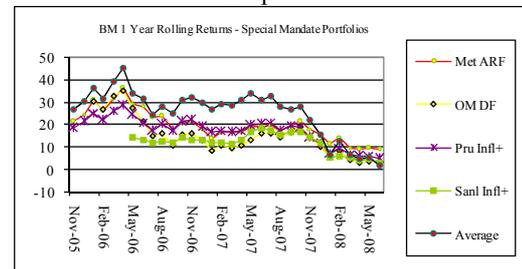
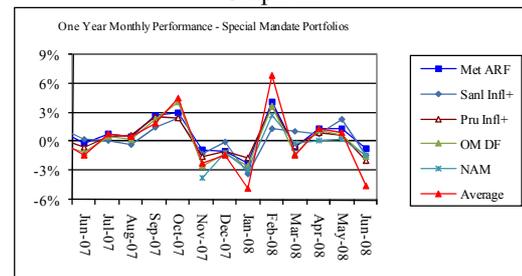
7. Analysis of Special Mandate Portfolio Performance
Special mandate portfolios as an alternative for the conservative investor?

The Benchmark Retirement Fund offers a number of special mandate portfolios and for this reason we also keep an eye on a number of such portfolios.

Graphs 21 and 22 depict rolling one year returns, and the one Year Monthly returns of the special mandate portfolios, compared to that of the average prudential, managed portfolio.

Evidently, most special mandate portfolios typically reflect lower volatility, at the cost of lower returns over the longer term.

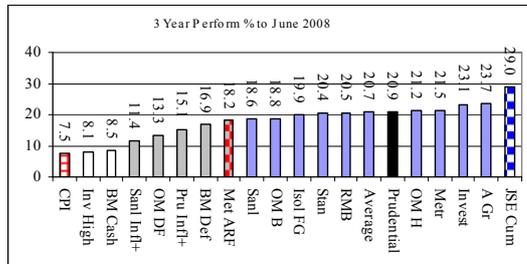
Any conservative investor who wants to minimize negative returns should seriously consider these as an alternative to the more volatile prudential, managed portfolios.

Graph 21

Graph 22

8. Long-term Performances

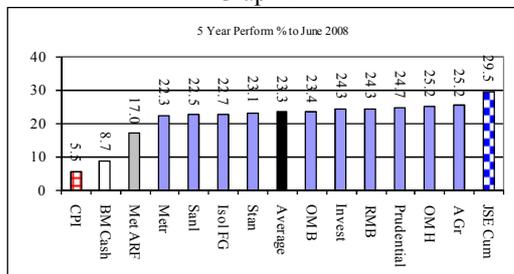
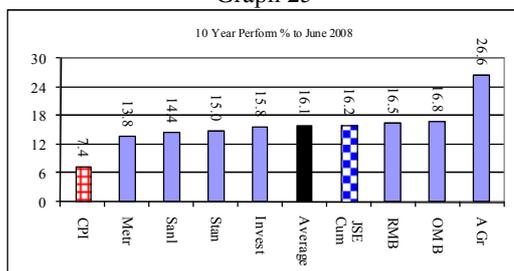
To complete our performance review, **graphs 23 to 25** depict the 3 year, 5 year and 10 year performance of the various portfolios to 30 June 2008. Evidently performance of all portfolios, barring cash, Investec High Income and Sanlam Inflation Plus portfolios exceed inflation (‘CPI Cum’) by significantly more than the long-term out performance objective of around 5%, and this trend will definitely not continue for much longer, in our view.

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Graph 23


Benchmark Retirement Fund and Retirement Fund Solutions Namibia (Pty) Ltd do not accept any liability for the accuracy of the information and no decision should be taken on the basis of the information contained herein before having confirmed the detail with the relevant portfolio manager and without consulting an expert.

Errors and omissions excluded
Graph 24

Graph 25

9. Conclusion
Preview for remainder of 2008

For our view on what is to be expected over the next 6 to 12 months, the reader is invited to consult our monthly Benchtest Performance Review, the latest issue being for July 2008, which is available on our website at www.rfsol.com.na.

Who To Contact

For further information, analyses or interpretations, please contact Tilman Friedrich, Mark Gustafsson, Marthinuz Fabianus or Hannes van Tonder at Retirement Fund Solutions tel 061-231590.

Important notice and disclaimer

Whilst we have taken all reasonable measures to ensure that the results reflected herein are correct,