FINSOLNET

LIBOR (USD 3-Months) Plus 2 Targeted Return Strategy

March/2013

STRATEGY OBJECTIVE

The objective of this strategy is to target an annual return of LIBOR (USD 3 months) plus 2% over a rolling 36-month period and not to lose capital over a rolling 12-month period in USD terms.

LAUNCH DATE

31 May 2005

TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

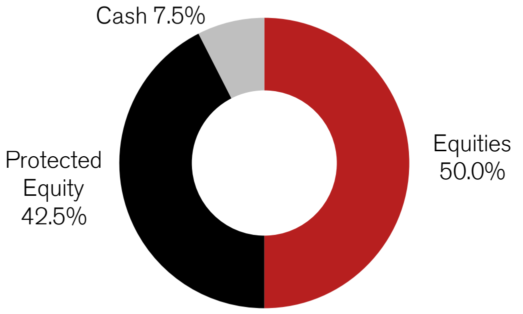
1.78%

* includes a rebate to FSP of 0.25% (incl. VAT)

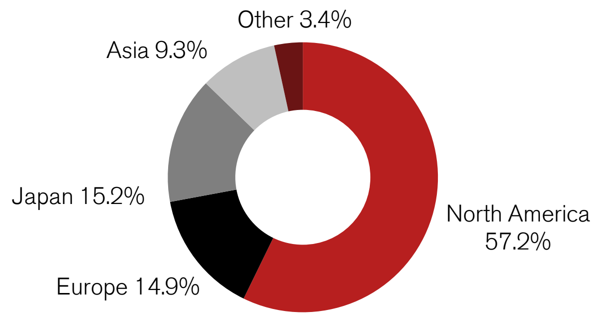
TOP 5 EQUITY HOLDINGS

Orbis Optimal (US$) Fund	
Micron Technology	3.1%
INPEX	2.9%
American Intl Group	2.5%
Ericsson	2.4%
NKSJ Holdings	2.3%
Investec Global Diversified Growth A Acc Grs USD	
Arisaig Asia Fund	6.1%
Investec GSF Global Dynamic Fund	5.7%
S&P MidCap 400 Futures	5.5%
Investec GSF Global Franchise Fund	5.4%
Artemis Global Select Fund	4.6%

ASSET ALLOCATION



GEOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

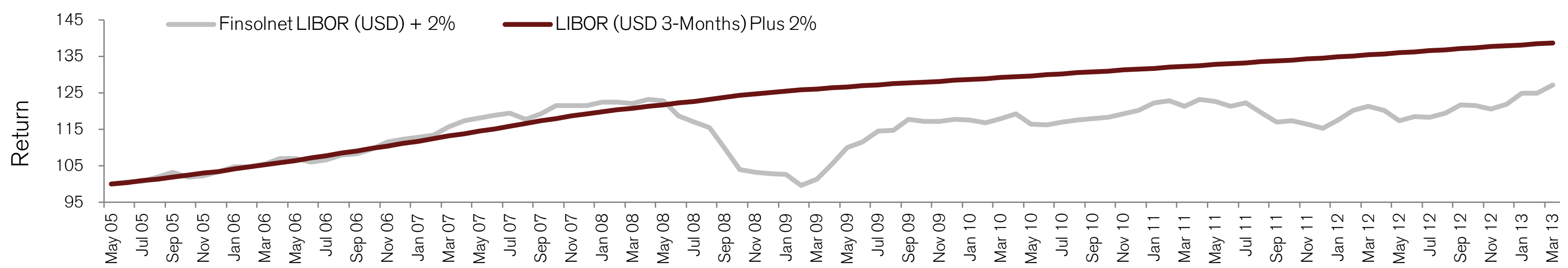
YEAR	FUND (USD)	LIBOR + 2% (USD)	DIFF
2006	8.5%	7.2%	1.3%
2007	8.3%	7.3%	1.0%
2008	-15.4%	4.8%	-20.2%
2009	14.4%	2.7%	11.8%
2010	2.2%	2.3%	-0.1%
2011	-4.2%	2.4%	-6.5%
2012	5.7%	2.4%	3.3%

RISK ANALYSIS

	FUND (USD)	MSCI (USD)
% Positive Months	62.8%	58.5%
% Negative Months	37.2%	41.5%
Best Month	4.2%	11.2%
Worst Month	-5.2%	-19.0%
Average Negative Month	-1.2%	-3.9%
Max Drawdown	-19.3%	-54.0%
Standard Deviation	5.4%	17.4%
Downside Deviation	4.6%	14.4%

* Risk statistics are calculated since inception of the fund

CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE GRAPH



Portfolio	Allocation	1 Month	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
Orbis Optimal (US$) Fund	50.0%	1.0%	4.0%	4.1%	1.2%	0.9%	
Investec Global Diversified Growth A Acc Grs US	50.0%	2.6%	4.6%	5.7%	3.9%	0.6%	
Finsolnet LIBOR (USD) + 2%		1.7%	4.3%	4.7%	2.5%	0.8%	3.1%
LIBOR + 2% USD		0.2%	0.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	4.2%
LIBOR USD		0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	2.2%

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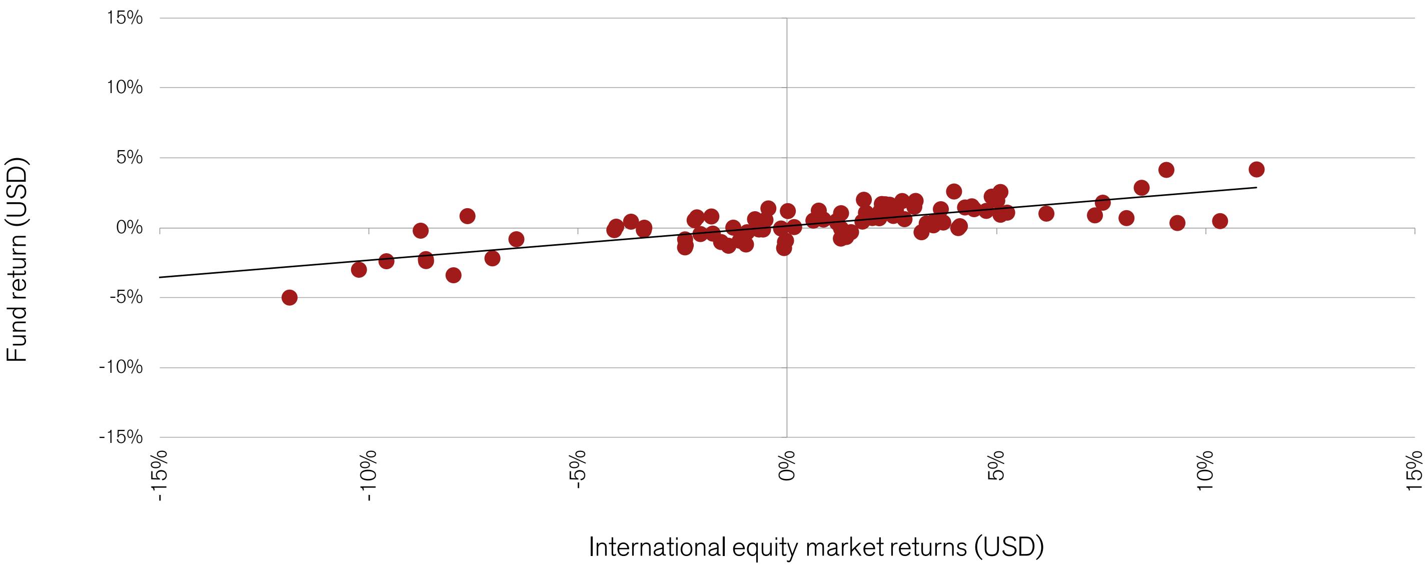
THE SUM OF ALL THINGS

FUND SENSITIVITY TO EQUITY MARKET



This scatter plot indicates the sensitivity of the fund returns to those of the equity market. This analysis shows that the fund exhibits little sensitivity to the direction of the equity market.

COMMENTARY

Markets took cheer from the continued economic recovery in the US where employment data, retail sales, durable goods orders and factory output continued to pick up despite the recent tax increases and the looming US government spending cuts. The positive news out of the US was offset by disappointing manufacturing and services figures from China which implied moderating growth. Soaring property prices and rising consumer inflation are also increasing the likelihood of monetary policy tightening, at a time when the recovery seems to be slowing down.

The worst news, unsurprisingly, came from the eurozone where the manufacturing sector shows no sign of a recovery, unemployment is at an all time high and inflation is falling. Most indicators now point to the recession having extended into the first quarter of 2013. At mid-month, the banking crisis in Cyrpus dampened enthusiasm for risk, while the subsequent bailout terms set a worrying precedent for other struggling eurozone nations. Concerns about Italy, more bleak economic data out of the eurozone and thin trading ahead of the Easter weekend added to the negative tone. However, a seemingly orderly resolution of the crisis lifted the mood by month-end, with the S&P 500 index ending the month at an all time high.

Consumer weakness, continuing labour unrest in the mining sector and an increasingly unsustainable current account deficit contributed to the spectacular fall of the rand.

The currency weakened to a four year low after South Africa's trade account deficit reached R24.5 billion in January on a significant rise in imports and a decrease in commodity exports. The rand fell further after Exxaro advised of strikes at five of its mines which supply coal to Eskom; and even further after a surprise upward revision of the Reserve Bank's estimate of the current account deficit in the third quarter of last year, and news that it remained wide in the fourth quarter at 6.5% of GDP. Month-end brought some respite after the announcement that the trade account deficit in February narrowed to R9.52 billion as exports increased while imports dropped.

The Reserve Bank left interest rates unchanged as consumer inflation rose to 5.9% year-on-year in February. South Africa hosted the fifth BRICS summit in Durban which formally agreed to create a development bank to rival Western-backed institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank.

The Orbis Optimal Fund seeks to deliver capital appreciation in US dollars terms through a low risk globally diversified investment strategy. The risk of loss is managed using market and currency derivative hedges. The strategy however, does not typically hedge away all stock market risk.

The Investec Global Growth Fund is managed using a bottom up stock picking approach within a growth orientated universe of shares.

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE (USD)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2009													
	-0.2%	-3.0%	1.8%	4.2%	4.1%	1.4%	2.9%	0.1%	2.6%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	**14.4%**
2010													
	-0.2%	-0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	-2.4%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	**2.2%**
2011													
	1.7%	0.4%	-1.2%	1.4%	-0.5%	-1.0%	0.8%	-2.2%	-2.2%	0.5%	-0.8%	-1.0%	**-4.2%**
2012													
	1.9%	2.2%	1.0%	-0.9%	-2.4%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.8%	1.9%	-0.1%	-0.8%	1.1%	**5.7%**
2013													
	2.6%	0.0%	1.7%										**4.3%**

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE (RANDS)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2009													
	6.6%	-4.1%	-3.2%	-8.2%	-2.2%	-1.3%	3.6%	0.1%	-0.8%	3.5%	-5.2%	0.4%	**-11.1%**
2010													
	2.8%	0.3%	-4.3%	2.5%	1.3%	-0.1%	-4.3%	1.6%	-5.3%	0.8%	2.3%	-5.9%	**-8.6%**
2011													
	10.2%	-2.6%	-4.2%	-1.5%	3.3%	-1.6%	-0.3%	2.3%	13.1%	-1.3%	1.3%	-1.6%	**16.8%**
2012													
	-1.6%	-2.0%	3.6%	0.4%	6.8%	-3.4%	1.4%	2.4%	0.9%	4.2%	1.8%	-4.6%	**10.0%**
2013													
	9.4%	0.8%	4.0%										**14.7%**