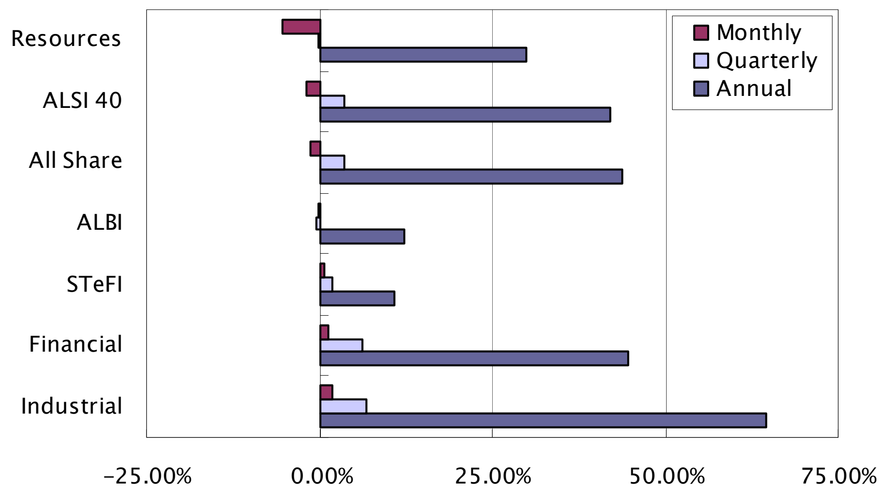
RisCUpdate

Quarterly Overview
30 March 2004

Facts and Figures

Compounded Annual/Quarterly/Monthly Returns of FTSE/JSE Sectors

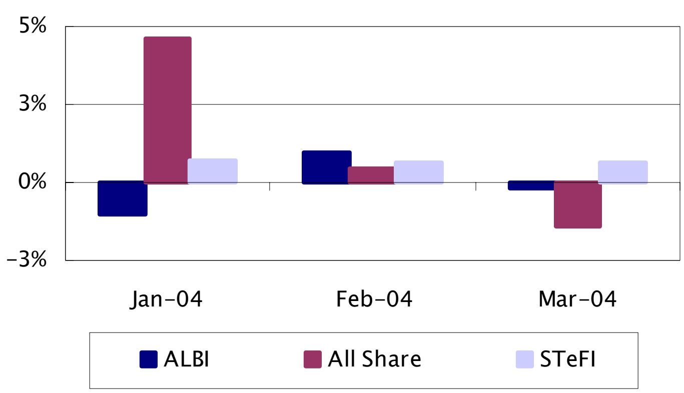


On an annual basis, all asset classes achieved a positive return. Within equities, Industrials have been the top performer producing an annual return of well over 60%. Resources were the worst performing equity sector having been negatively affected by the strong rand.

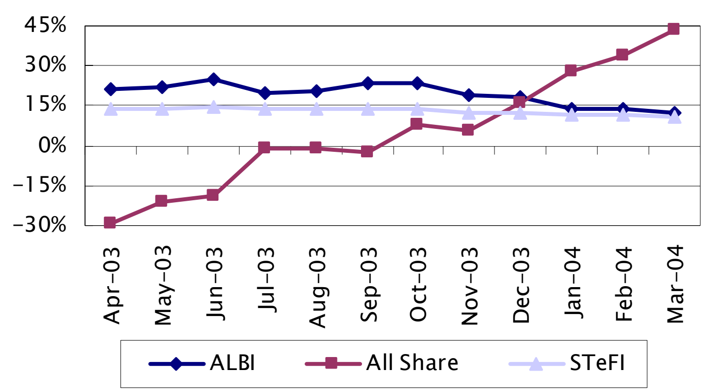
The ALBI achieved negative returns over the month and quarter, thereby underperforming cash.

Asset Class Performance

Monthly Returns



Rolling Annual Returns



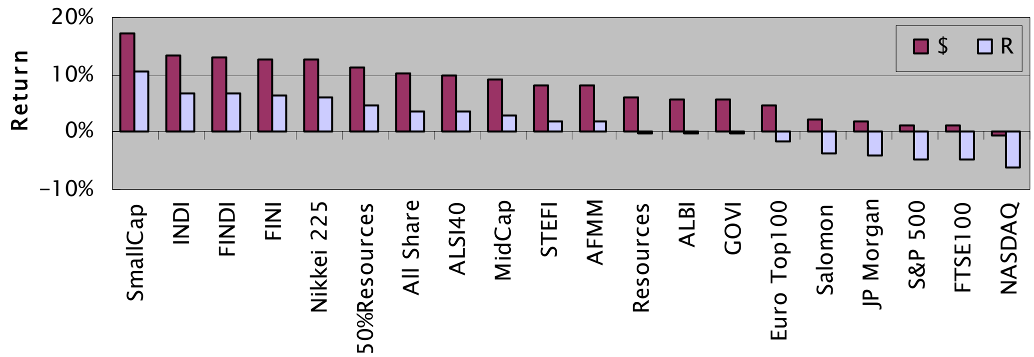
Currency Performance

Exchange Rates		
	31-Dec-03	31-Mar-04
Rand/Dollar	6.71	6.32
Rand/Pound	11.97	11.65
Rand/Euro	8.43	7.78
Dollar/Euro	1.26	1.23

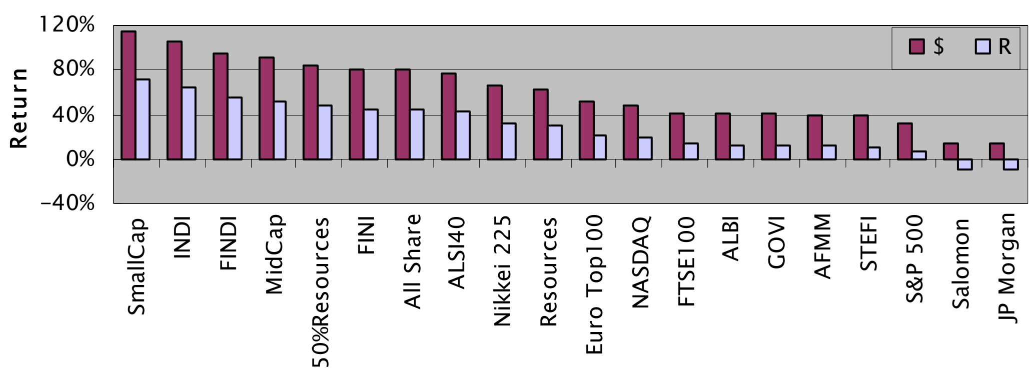
RisCura good thinking

Facts and Figures

Compounded Quarterly Return of Major Indices



Compounded Annual Return of Major Indices



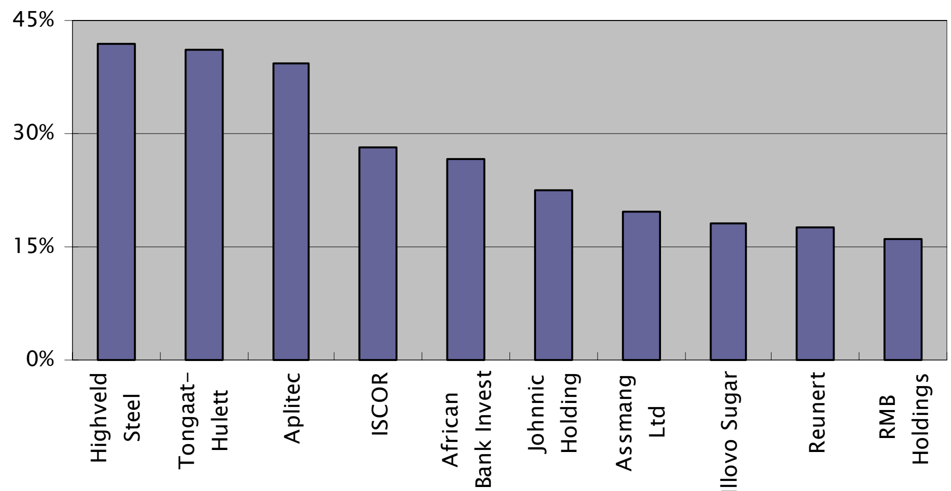
Top 20 Market Caps at Quarter End

Share	Rmillion	% of All Share	Share	Rmillion	% of All Share
Anglo American	223,010	15.4%	Old Mutual	44,850	3.1%
BHP Billiton	143,153	9.9%	Telkom	43,894	3.0%
Richemont	88,531	6.1%	Gold Fields	41,388	2.9%
SABMiller	72,805	5.0%	Remgro	35,028	2.4%
Sasol	65,717	4.5%	Impala Platinum	34,353	2.4%
Anglo American Platinum	60,353	4.2%	Absa Group	30,365	2.1%
Anglogold	60,190	4.1%	Liberty International	28,735	2.0%
Standard Bank	56,253	3.9%	Harmony	25,482	1.8%
MTN Group	54,674	3.8%	Sanlam	24,422	1.7%
Firstrand Limited	53,620	3.7%	Sappi	20,852	1.4%

Facts and Figures

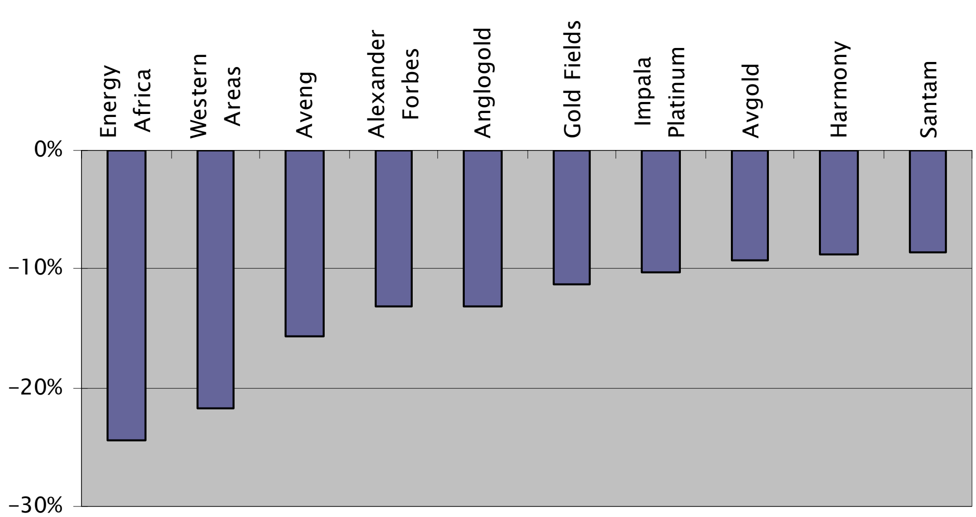
Top 10 Stock Performers for the Quarter

Compounded Performance



Top 10 Stock Laggards for the Quarter

Compounded Performance



Facts and Figures

Top Stock Performers /Stock Laggards (3 Months)			
Leaders	**Compounded Perf**	**Laggards**	**Compounded Perf**
Highveld Steel	42%	Energy Africa	-24%
Tongaat-Hulett	41%	Western Areas	-22%
Aplitec	39%	Aveng	-16%
ISCOR	28%	Alexander Forbes	-13%
African Bank Invest	27%	Anglogold	-13%
Johnnic Holding	23%	Gold Fields	-11%
Assmang Ltd	20%	Impala Platinum	-10%
Illovo Sugar	18%	Avgold	-9%
Reunert	18%	Harmony	-9%
RMB Holdings	16%	Santam	-9%

Market Update

Supplied by Coronation Asset Management

Global Economy

While stronger global growth is expected in 2004, signals of peaking, in the leading indicators as well as higher global interest rates, are likely to see some loss of momentum. The UK and Australia have already begun to raise rates with the market expecting the US Fed to raise rates in the third quarter.

The US economy continues to take centre stage in the eyes of market watchers. Even though concerns remain about the sustainability of US growth, it seems undeniable that the economy is in a cyclical upswing. We anticipate the US dollar to remain weak in the face of a huge current account deficit, but it may find some support from stronger US growth and higher interest rates, when they materialize. Interest rate expectations have shifted so that the market now expects the Federal Reserve could start raising rates as early as August. Again, by historical standards interest rates are expected to remain very low – with the current Fed Funds rate being only 1%.

The other principle area of growth globally is Asia. Much has been said about the strong growth rates in China – given its propensity to consume commodities. However, there are increasing concerns in China about domestic overheating. The central bank has already begun to institute a few tightening measures, with more being expected. Nevertheless, while the growth rate is expected to slow somewhat, it will still remain very high – probably 9%, if not higher.

China remains an important factor in the global picture. While growth should slow this year – partly because of tightening measures implemented by authorities – it should remain at a high level (9% or higher). This will continue to provide significant support to commodity prices, as well as the exports of other countries.

Market Update contd…

The Japanese economy has been surprising on the upside, but it remains to be seen whether current strong growth is merely cyclical or the start of a new structural growth pattern. Exports have been performing well, with Chinese growth an important factor. The key consideration in Japan's medium-term problems remains whether or not it can successfully implement reforms in its banking sector.

Although Europe's growth this year should far exceed last year's, it remains the laggard in the global picture. While global growth should support its exports, these also face a headwind from the strong Euro, thereby reducing export competitiveness.

Local Economy

South Africa continues to reap the benefits of two-decade lows in interest rates, with consumer spending vibrant and fixed investment benefiting from the strong rand as well as low interest rates. Household consumption expenditure for the fourth quarter 2003 grew by 3.4%, but subsequent monthly data releases, such as car sales, indicate that spending has continued to grow strongly.

By contrast, the supply side of the economy has not been as lucky with weak exports affecting manufacturing production and agriculture hurt by the weather.

The rand continued to perform well in the first quarter of 2004, though it remained volatile. Its performance was partly linked to a continued weaker dollar but it should continue to be supported by high commodity prices and interest rate differential. However, a widening current account deficit and volatile, unreliable capital flows are likely to see it come under pressure. In a weak dollar environment, we expect to see the bulk of rand weakness evident against the Euro rather than the US dollar.

Worse-than-expected inflation data led to upward revisions to forecasts for SA interest rates. It seems clear that inflation has bottomed and should move upwards over the course of 2004 due to pressures from higher commodity prices, high wage settlements and a cyclical economic upswing.

CPIX (CPI excl mortgage interest rates) at 4.8% in February was still within the Reserve Bank's targeted range of 3% to 6%. It is very likely that the top end of the target range will be breached, and interest rates raised as a result.

With domestic spending and prospects for production and exports improving, we believe the economy is on track to show at least a 2.5% growth this year, compared to 1.9% last year.