

Fact Sheet

ATI Australian Equity Portfolio

Information as at 31 March 2008

Portfolio Objective

The ATI Australian Equity Portfolio seeks to achieve total returns (includes income and capital appreciation and before the deduction of fees and taxes) that exceed those on the S&P/ASX 300 Accumulation Index by 3% per annum over rolling three-year periods.

Performance Update

(*Returns to 31 March 2008)

	1 Month (%)	3 Month (%)	1 Year (%)	2 Year (% p.a.)	Inception return (% p.a.)
ATI Equity Portfolio (gross of fees)	[2.8]	[13.4]	[3.2]	8.0	10.6
S&P/ASX 300 Accumulation Index	[3.4]	[14.6]	[7.2]	6.4	9.8

*Past performance is not a guarantee of future results and may not be indicative of them. The net returns are calculated using the Portfolios Net Asset Value. Performance assumes reinvestment of all income.

Portfolio Details as at 31 March 2008

Largest Holdings	Portfolio	S&P/ASX300	Sector Allocation	Portfolio	S&P/ASX300
	Weight (%)	Weight (%)		Weight (%)	Weight (%)
BHP Billiton	12.9	11.1	Financials	45.5	38.9
ANZ Bank	6.9	4.0	Materials	21.3	24.9
Westpac	6.8	4.1	Consumer Discretionary	12.6	5.4
Commonwealth Bank	5.9	5.1	Industrials	6.5	8.0
National Australia Bank	5.9	4.5	Telecommunication Services	6.5	3.7
Rio Tinto	5.5	3.2	Health Care	2.2	3.4
Telstra	4.0	2.5	Utilities	2.2	1.6
QBE Insurance	3.2	1.8	Consumer Staples	2.2	7.7
News Corporation	2.5	0.6	Energy	1.1	5.7
Macquarie Infrastruct.	2.3	0.6	Information Technology	0.0	0.6

Selected Portfolio Statistics as at 31 March 2008

Inception Date	23-Dec-05	MER [est.]	~ 0.80% p.a.
Number of Stocks	29	Tracking error (forward estimate)	~ 3% p.a.
Portfolio Size [Inception]	0.30m		
Portfolio Size (Current)	0.36m	ATI Funds under Management	~ \$200m

General Market Commentary

Australia's Market Performance

The de-rating of the Australian equity market continued during March with the S&P/ASX 300 accumulation index ending the month down 3.4%, the fifth straight monthly decline. Banks initially led the market lower on ongoing concerns around liquidity and increasing bad debts, although they did stage a strong recovery following the Bear Sterns takeover offer and the US Fed extending its 'lender of last resort' facility to US investment banks. Investors also took profits in resources with gold stocks, in particular, being sold down despite commodity prices remaining high.

The RBA increased interest rates by 0.25% to 7.25% in March (the fourth increase since August 2007 and a 12-year high) while consumer confidence fell by 9.1% to 88.6 index points [lowest point since September 1993]. Employment remained strong with the unemployment rate falling to 4.0% (a 33-year low). The \$A lost its upward drive in March and ended the month lower at 91.6c [-1.4c] while 10-year bonds rallied with yields falling 16bp to close the month at 6.05%. WTI Spot oil continued its ascent during March, breaking through \$110 / barrel for the first time as OPEC decided to hold production levels steady and US stockpiles fell for the first time in eight weeks. The buy-out of Bear Sterns and the FOMC cutting rates by 75bps marked the high point for spot gold, which broke the \$US1,000 mark mid-month. Base metals were mostly down from the higher February levels during March.

The key focus in April will be on credit availability, the domestic bank reporting season, and commodity price negotiations for iron ore and coal. Investors are expected to remain focused on the ongoing trade-off between risks to corporate earnings (given the expectation of slowing US economy, strong \$A, increased costs of credit and its availability) and the increasing valuation appeal for equities relative to other asset classes.

The Best and Worst Performing Sectors

Investor focus during March remained very much in the aversion mode whilst attempting to weigh up the balance between consensus earnings risk and compelling equity valuation opportunities. 'Leverage' continued to remain a dirty word with investors continuing to reduce their exposure to companies with a high level of debt. The better performing sectors during the month were: Information Technology [+2.9%]; Consumer Staples [+0.4%]; and Financials [+0.2%]. The worst performing sectors this month were Telco's [-10.5%]; Materials [-8.8%]; and Consumer Discretionary [-8.7%].

Relative Portfolio Performance

Against this backdrop, the ATI Equity Portfolio fell 2.8% compared with a fall of 3.4% by the S&P/ASX300 Accumulation Index. Those stocks that contributed most to the Portfolio's relative performance during the month were:

National Australia Bank – NAB (+4.5%) rose during March as the bank stocks recovered from their credit crunch fear mentality falls in February. NAB also took control of ~9% of Alco Group shares after it exercised its right under a margin loan agreement and declared it would hold the shares until it sees a recovery in the business.

ANZ Bank – ANZ (+2.5%), like NAB, also recovered from its sell-off during February. The market was comforted by the actions of the US Fed in dealing with the liquidity crisis with some analysts predicting that the worst credit malaise was over.

Westpac – WBC (+1.8%), like ANZ & NAB, also recovered from its sell-off during February as a global rotation from Materials into Financials occurred.

Stocks that detracted most from the Portfolio's relative performance during the month were:

Seven Network – SEV (-14.8%) was sold during March as a result of analyst downgrades post the disappointing 1H08 result, weaker ytd ratings at the Seven Network and the implied impact of stock market weakness on its \$750m listed investments portfolio (which includes ENG, WAN and Unwired).

Fairfax Media – FXJ (-10.6%) continued to decline during March on concerns that, despite its newly diversified revenue base, it remains exposed should the broader ad market suffer a downturn later in 2008.

Caltex – CTX (-9.9%) share price declined during March despite refining margins remaining reasonably strong for this time of year. Media reports also suggested that the newly appointed petrol Commissioner has intentions to increase petrol price transparency across the Australian oil industry and this was seen by the market as a negative for CTX.

Outlook

Looking ahead, ATI will continue to search for opportunities to invest in companies that, subject to our disciplined investment process, trade at a discount to our assessment of their intrinsic 'fair' value. ATI believes that a combination of bottom-up fundamental analysis of intrinsic value and use of select consensus data, together with a sound risk management overlay, will continue to add value for our investors over the medium to long-term.