Minimum Disclosure Document

(Fund Fact Sheet)

Satrix Dividend Plus Index Fund

September 2018

Fund Objective

This is a pure equity fund that aims to replicate the FTSE/JSE Dividend Plus Index. The appeal for an investor is the alternate weighting methodology (discussed below) to the traditional FTSE/JSE Top 40, which is a market cap weighted index. The fund is rebalanced bi-annually in March and September.

Fund Strategy

We believe that the benchmark choice and resulting returns form the most important elements of an equity strategy - by investing in a passive vehicle the returns to investment strategies are known. By applying a full replication strategy there is no risk of deviation from the chosen benchmark.

Why choose this fund?

*The index which the fund replicates consists of 30 high dividend yielding companies within the universe of the FTSE/JSE Top 40 and FTSE/JSE Mid Cap Index (excl. Real Estate) that are expected to pay the best normal dividends over the forthcoming year.
*The fund will have a low correlation with other indices on the JSE and accordingly, it provides an ideal product for diversifying investment portfolios.
*It will appeal to investors seeking a high income portfolio.
*This is a passive, 100% equity investment with no stock picking or asset allocation calls.
*This fund could also serve as the core component of the equity portion of a client's portfolio.

Fund Information

ASISA Fund Classification	SA - Equity - General
Risk profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	FTSE/JSE Dividend Plus Index (J259)
Portfolio launch date	Aug 2011
Fee class launch date	Aug 2011
Minimum investment	Manual: Lump sum: R10 000 I Monthly: R500 SatrixNOW.co.za: No minimum
Portfolio size	R189.3 million
Last two distributions	31 Dec 2017: 27.87 cents per unit 30 Jun 2018: 42.25 cents per unit
Income decl. dates	30 Jun I 31 Dec
Income price dates	1st working day in July and January
Valuation time of fund	17:00
Transaction cut off time	Manual: 15:00 SatrixNOW.co.za: 13:30
Daily price information	Local newspaper and www.satrix.co.za
Repurchase period	3 working days

Fees (Incl. VAT)

	Retail Class (%)
Advice initial fee (max.)	N/A
Manager initial fee	N/A
Advice annual fee (max.)	1.15
Manager annual fee	0.52
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.53
Transaction Cost (TC)	0.47

Advice fee | Any advice fee is negotiable between the client and their financial advisor. An annual advice fee negotiated is paid via a repurchase of units from the investor.

The portfolio manager may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. This fund is also available via certain LISPS (Linked Investment Service Providers), which levy their own fees.

Total Expense Ratio (TER) | The Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the charges incurred by the portfolio, for the payment of services rendered in the administration of the CIS. The TER is expressed as a percentage of the daily NAV of the CIS and calculated over a period of 1 year. The TER is calculated from 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. A higher TER does not imply a poor return nor does a low TER imply a good return.

The Transaction Cost (TC) is the cost incurred by the portfolio in the buying and selling of underlying assets. This is expressed as a percentage of the daily NAV of the CIS and calculated over a period of 1 year. Obtain the costs of an investment prior to investing by using the EAC calculator provided at www.satrix.co.za

Top 10 Holdings

Securities	% of Portfolio
MTN	6.17
Telkom	4.83
ABSA Group Limited	4.80
Coronation	4.64
Libhold	4.59
Vodacom	4.34
Kumba	4.31
Stanbank	3.93
Nedbank	3.87
Truworths	3.76

Top 10 Holdings as at 30 Sep 2018

Performance (Annualised) as at 30 Sep 2018 on a rolling monthly basis

Retail Class	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)
1 year	19.29	20.51
3 year	12.32	13.32
5 year	6.73	7.73
Since inception	9.23	10.33

Annualized return is the weighted average compound growth rate over the period measured.

Performance (Cumulative) as at 30 Sep 2018 on a rolling monthly basis

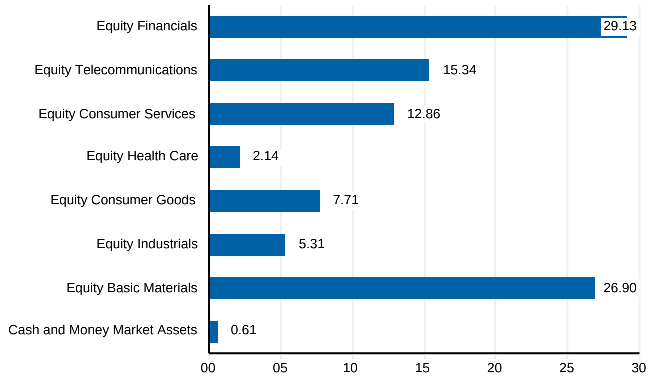
Retail Class	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)
1 year	19.29	20.51
3 year	41.72	45.50
5 year	38.50	45.11
Since inception	86.90	100.69

Cumulative return is aggregate return of the portfolio for a specified period

Actual highest and lowest annual returns*

Highest Annual %	25.92
Lowest Annual %	(8.10)

Asset Allocation



Portfolio Manager(s) Quarterly Comment - 30 Sep 2018

Macro review

In the US, economic growth remained robust, and this ultimately overshadowed simmering concerns around the escalating US-China trade war. Stability in growth and employment figures allowed the Federal Reserve (Fed) to enact its widely anticipated increase in the federal funds rate by 25 basis points. The committee dropped its long-standing description of monetary policy as “accommodative” and reaffirmed its outlook for further gradual hikes into 2019. Data released in September showed wages to be growing at the fastest rate since 2009, while additions to non-farm payrolls remain above 185 000 on a three-month average. As yet, industrial activity indicators show little impact from the trade wars.

In Europe, worries over trade wars and potential US tariffs on cars were a feature of the period. On the economic front, growth for the second quarter of 2018 was revised up to 0.4% quarter-on-quarter, compared to the initial estimate of 0.3%. Forward-looking activity indicators continued to point towards expansion, albeit at a more subdued pace than at the start of 2018. The flash eurozone composite purchasing managers’ index1 for September fell to a four-month low of 54.2. Eurozone inflation was estimated at 2.1% for September, up from 2.0% in August. There was no change in policy from the European Central Bank, which reiterated that interest rates would remain on hold “at least through the summer of 2019”.

In emerging markets (EM), there was little progress in bilateral trade negotiations and China responded with tariffs on $110 billion of US goods. Meanwhile, Chinese macroeconomic data disappointed. Turkey experience a sharp sell-off in the Lira, as geopolitical tensions with the US exacerbated ongoing concerns over its wide current account deficit, above-target inflation and central bank independence. South Africa’s macro backdrop deteriorated as global liquidity tightened given the economy’s twin deficits, and second-quarter GDP growth disappointed, slowing to 0.4% year-on-year. Mexico saw positive general elections and an agreement with the US on NAFTA renegotiation. Despite ongoing risk of new US sanctions, Russian benefitted from crude oil price strength.

Global and local market review

The MSCI World posted a dollar total return of 5.1% (1.9% for the second quarter of 2018), once again outperforming MSCI EM (-0.9% in the third quarter vs -7.9% in the second quarter). In the US, despite political uncertainty and trade concerns, the US equity bull market became the longest in history on 22 August, and advanced in the third quarter to significantly outperform other major regions. Over the quarter, the information technology and healthcare sectors were boosted by a slew of robust earnings. Eurozone equities posted a modest gain in the third quarter with the MSCI EMU index returning 0.4%. Energy and industrials stocks were among the leading gainers. The FTSE/JSE All Share Index fell 0.8% amid Brexit uncertainty and a tempering of the global growth outlook, as a result of the escalating trade war between the US and China. Although trade tensions continued to escalate during the quarter, the Japanese stock market ended September above its recent range to show a total return of 5.9% for the quarter.

EM equities lost value in what was a volatile third quarter, with US Dollar strength and the US China trade dispute weighing on risk appetite. China underperformed as the US implemented tariffs on a total of $250 billion of Chinese goods, some of which are set to increase in January, and threatened tariffs on a further $267 billion of goods. There was little progress in bilateral trade negotiations and China responded with tariffs on $110 billion of US goods. Turkey was the weakest index market amid a sharp sell-off in the Lira. South Africa also underperformed. The market is vulnerable to global liquidity tightening given the economy’s twin deficits, and second-quarter GDP growth disappointed, slowing to 0.4% year-on-year. SA Resources and SA Financials outperformed in the third quarter with total returns of 5.2% and 2.8% respectively, while the SA Industrials sector was the drag on the index, shedding 7.8% over the same period.

Portfolio performance, attribution and strategy

Global trade uncertainties and other geo-political risks once again weighed heavily on investor minds over the prior quarter. This resulted in rotation between Momentum/Growth and Value during the quarter as the slope of yield curve gyrated. The yield curve slope remains is the key driver for Value performance, which was the best performing factor based on MSCI World Index in September.

Domestically, Value has strung together two strong quarters after a poor last quarter of 2017 and first quarter of 2018. Deep value factors such as Price to Book and Price to Earnings seemed to rekindle its 2016 performance where cyclical value was favoured. To some extent the unwinding of Momentum has benefitted these cyclical value measures in the short term, but should macro uncertainty continue and deepen, we may see a shift toward more defensive Value or Quality strategies. Dividend Yield (a strategy which focuses on high dividend paying stocks) in particular experienced a corker of a quarter, as the environment was primed for stocks that provided a more defensive type of Value.

Top contributors to performance predominantly once again originated within the Resource sectors, where the fund held overweight positions in African Rainbow Minerals (ARI), Exxaro (EXX), South32 (S32) and Kumba Iron Ore (KIO). Despite this sector impact, the largest drawdowns were generated by not holding Rand sensitive stocks such as Sasol (SOL) and Old Mutual (OMU), as well as overweights in more domestic orientated companies such as Coronation Fund Managers (CML), Woolworths (WHL) and Imperial (IPL). In contrast to the second quarter, where not holding Naspers (NPN) severely detracted from relative performance, during the third quarter this positioning contributed around half of the positive excess returns. This stock-specific risk has been significant, as any relative performance in Naspers has a meaningful impact on the portfolio regardless of the Yield characteristic.

In terms of constituent changes during the September rebalance, there was one addition and one deletion for the Divi+ index. The addition was Tiger Brands (TBS) whereas the deletion was MMI.

Portfolio Manager(s)

The Satrix Investment Team

Management of Investments

The management of investments are outsourced to Sanlam Investment Management (Pty) Ltd, FSP 579, an authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002.

Risk Profile (Aggressive)

This is an aggressively managed, high-risk portfolio that aims to deliver capital growth over the long term (greater than 5 years). It is designed to track the benchmark and is a pure equity fund. There may be some capital volatility in the short term, although higher returns may be expected from five years or beyond.

Additional Information

Although all reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the information on this website/advertisement/brochure is accurate. The information to follow does not constitute financial advice as contemplated in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act. Use or rely on this information at your own risk. Independent professional financial advice should always be sought before making an investment decision.

*The highest and lowest annualised performance numbers are based on 10 non-overlapping one year periods or the number of non-overlapping one year periods from inception where performance history does not yet exist for 10 years.

The Sanlam Group is a full member of the Association for Savings and Investment SA. Collective investment schemes are generally medium- to long-term investments. Please note that past performances are not necessarily a guide to future performances, and that the value of investments / units / unit trusts may go down as well as up. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available from the Manager, Satrix Managers (RF) (Pty) Ltd, a registered and approved Manager in Collective Investment Schemes in Securities. Additional information of the proposed investment, including brochures, application forms and annual or quarterly reports, can be obtained from the Manager, free of charge. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Collective investments are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any deductible expenses such as audit fees, brokerage and service fees. Actual investment performance of the portfolio and the investor will differ depending on the initial fees applicable, the actual investment date, and the date of reinvestment of income as well as dividend withholding tax. Forward pricing is used. The Manager does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or the return of a portfolio. The performance of the portfolio depends on the underlying assets and variable market factors. Performance is based on NAV to NAV calculations with income reinvestments done on the ex-div date. Lump sum investment performances are quoted. The portfolio may invest in other unit trust portfolios which levy their own fees, and may result is a higher fee structure for our portfolio. All the portfolio options presented are approved collective investment schemes in terms of Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, No 45 of 2002 (“CISCA”). The fund may from time to time invest in foreign instruments which could be accompanied by additional risks as well as potential limitations on the availability of market information. The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage them more efficiently in accordance with their mandates. The portfolio management of all the portfolios is outsourced to financial services providers authorized in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. Standard Chartered Bank is the appointed trustee of the Satrix Managers Scheme.

Trustee Information

Standard Chartered Bank

Tel no.: 011 217 6600, E-mail: zatrustee.securities@sc.com

Glossary of Terms

Alternate weighting methodology
Most major market indices are based on a market cap weighting. An alternate weighting puts more emphasis (weighting) on stocks that meet specific criteria. Alternate weighting indices use different weighting methodologies, such as price weighted, equal weighted, dividend weighted, earnings weighted and revenues weighted, to construct these indices.

Collective investment scheme (CIS)
A collective investment scheme (or unit trust) comprises a pool of assets such as equities, bonds, cash and listed property, which is managed by an investment manager and is governed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act no 45 of 2002. Each investor has a proportional stake in the CIS portfolio based on how much money he or she contributed. The word “unit” refers to the portion or part of the CIS portfolio that is owned by the investor. The “trust” is the financial instrument that is created in order to manage the investment. The trust enables financial experts to invest the money on behalf of the CIS investor.

Dividends
A dividend is a payment made by a company to its shareholders, usually as a distribution of profits.

Equities
Equities are shares that represent an institution's or individual's ownership in a listed company. These shares are also the "vehicle" through which they are able to "share" in the profits made by that company. As the company grows, and the expectation of improved profits increases, the market price of the share will increase which translates into a capital gain for the shareholder. Similarly, negative sentiment about the company will result in the share price falling. Shares / equities are usually considered to have the potential for the highest return of all the investment classes but also have the highest level of risk i.e. share investments have the most volatile returns over the short term. An investment in equities should be viewed with a 7 to 10 year horizon.

FTSE/JSE Dividend + Index (J259)
The FTSE/JSE Dividend + Index consists of the 30 highest dividend yielding companies, within the universe of the FTSE/JSE Top 40 and FTSE/JSE Mid Cap Index (excl. Real Estate), that are expected to pay the best normal dividends over the forthcoming year. These shares are chosen by looking at the one year consensus dividend yield forecasts of stock market analysts on both the buy and the sell side.

Index
An index is a unique grouping of shares, selected according to a pre-defined methodology e.g. largest market capitalisation or highest dividend yield. An index can be constructed to represent the overall market, a specific sector or a theme. The index performance can be used as a benchmark against which to compare active fund performances. A well-constructed index should be transparent, replicable and investable.

Linked Investment Service Provider (LISP)
A Linked Investment Service Provider is a financial institution which packages, distributes and administers a broad range of unit trust based investments. Any investment made through these products gives an investor a single point of entry into a selection of different investments.

Market cap weighted index
A market cap weighted index is created by giving weightings to shares according to the company's size (or capitalisation). The larger the company's market capitalisation, the larger it's weighting in the index.

Market capitalisation (or market cap)
Market capitalisation (or market cap) is the total value of the issued shares of a publicly traded company; it is calculated by multiplying the current share price by the number of shares outstanding. This value is an indication of a company’s size (or capitalisation).

Passive investment
Passive investment is a style of investing where a fund replicates the performance a particular market index. Passive investment vehicles include Exchange Traded Funds (ETF’s) and index tracking unit trusts. They are so called because the portfolio manager doesn’t choose the underlying portfolio. They simply replicate the index they have chosen to track.

Pure equity fund
A pure equity fund invests only in equities (also referred to as stocks or shares) and aims to achieve aggressive capital growth over the very long term. This type of fund will experience volatility in the short term.

Replication strategy
This fund employs a full replication strategy i.e. it replicates the index exactly by buying the same shares as those in the index in the same proportions, re-balancing whenever the index is rebalanced.

Total Expense Ratio (TER)
This is the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment (excluding administration, financial planning and servicing fees). These costs consist primarily of management fees and additional expenses such as trading fees, legal fees, auditor fees and other operational expenses. The total cost of the fund is divided by the fund's total assets under management to arrive at a percentage amount, which represents the TER.

Volatility
Volatility is a measure of ‘risk’, and refers to the extent to which the price of an investment or fund fluctuates over a certain period of time. Funds with a high volatility usually offer the potential for higher returns over the longer term than low volatility funds but also the potential for significant downside.

Tax Free Unit Trust
This Fund qualifies as a tax free investment according to section 12T of the Income Tax Act, with effect from 1 March 2015. South African individuals qualify for the associated tax benefits namely no tax on dividends, income or capital gains whilst still enjoying all the benefits of a unit trust. Note contributions to tax free investments are limited to R33 000 per tax year, with a lifetime limit of R500 000. Amounts invested in excess of these permissible thresholds are taxable.