

Investment Objective

The objective of the Satrix Income Actively Managed Feeder ETF is to seek high levels of income and maximise returns by actively positioning the portfolio's income yielding securities depending on the investment manager's view of interest rate cycles.

Fund Information

Category	Exchange Traded Fund
Instrument Code	STXINC
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.46% (incl VAT)
Distribution	Quarterly
Launch date	29 January 2026
Benchmark	SA Repo Rate + 0.75%
Fund Classification	South African – Multi-Asset – Income
Risk Profile	Conservative
Custodian/Trustees	Standard Chartered Bank

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. As the fund is not older than 1 year, the annualised targeted TER has been stated.

Risk Profile (Conservative)

A conservative portfolio caters for an extremely low risk tolerance and is designed for minimum capital fluctuations and volatility. It is appropriate as a short-term investment. There are no growth assets in this portfolio, and it is a cash-based investment. The conservative portfolio aims to yield returns that are similar to inflation. Capital protection is of prime importance.

Management of Investments

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

Trustee Information

Standard Chartered Bank
Tel no.: 011 217 6600, E-mail: southafrica.securities-services@sc.com

Additional Information

All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the information on this MDD is accurate and complete. The information 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.

Satrix Managers (RF) (Pty) Ltd a registered and approved Manager in Collective Investment Schemes in Securities. Collective investment schemes are generally medium- to long-term investments. With Unit Trusts, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and Actively managed ETFs (AMETFs) the investor essentially owns a "proportionate share" (in proportion to the participatory interest held in the fund) of the underlying investments held by the fund. With Unit Trusts, the investor holds participatory units issued by the fund while in the case of an ETFs and AMETFs, the participatory interest, while issued by the fund, comprises a listed security traded on the stock exchange. ETFs and AMETF are registered as a Collective Investment and can be traded by any stockbroker on the stock exchange, LISP platforms and/or via online trading platforms. ETFs and AMETFs may incur additional costs due to it being listed on the JSE. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance, and the value of investments / units may go up or down. A schedule of fees and charges, and maximum commissions are available on the Minimum Disclosure Document or upon request from the Manager. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Should the respective portfolio engage in scrip lending, the utility percentage and related counterparties can be viewed on the ETF and AMETF Minimum Disclosure Document. The index, the applicable tracking error and the portfolio performance relative to the index can be viewed on the ETF and AMETF Minimum Disclosure Document.

Performance is based on NAV to NAV calculations with income reinvestments done on the ex-div date. Performance is calculated for the portfolio and the individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, actual investment date, date of reinvestment and dividend withholding tax. Some funds may hold assets in foreign countries and could be exposed to risks such as potential constraints on liquidity and the repatriation of funds, macroeconomic, political, foreign exchange, tax risks, settlement risks and potential limitations on the availability of market information.

AMETF are ETFs which are actively traded by a Portfolio Manager to adjust the AMETF holdings and asset allocation with the aim to outperform the benchmark. AMETF differ from ETFs which only track indices. AMTF. The Manager does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or the return of a portfolio.

Glossary of Terms

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).

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 auditor fees, legal fees and other expenses. The total cost of the fund is divided by the fund's total assets under management to arrive at a percentage amount on a monthly basis. The annual average of these monthly values 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.

Basket - A portfolio of securities comprising all the component securities of the relevant index in the same weighting as they are held on that index.

Constituent - A constituent is a stock which is part of a larger portfolio.

Central Securities Depository Participant (CSDP) - Institution established to hold securities and to affect transfer under section 32 of the Securities Services Act, No 36 of 2004 between accounts, typically by book-entry.

Distribution - Accrued income less portfolio expenses, which is distributed to investors

Liquidity - Liquidity is the ease of buying and selling a financial instrument for cash without causing any significant change in its price.

Market makers - The market makers will attempt to maintain a high degree of liquidity through continuously offering to buy and sell participatory interests at prices around the NAV, thereby ensuring tight buy and sell spreads.

Net Asset Value (NAV) - The NAV is the total assets of the portfolio less the liabilities. The NAV is given per ETF share that is outstanding by dividing the total value of the fund by the number of securities that are issued.

Rebalancing - Rebalancing is when the asset manager buys and/or sells constituents in a portfolio in order to bring the portfolio in line with the index being tracked.

Scrip lending - The lending of securities from one party (being the holder of the securities) to another party (the borrower). The borrower provides collateral for the securities borrowed.

Securities - An instrument representing ownership (stocks), a debt agreement (bonds) or the rights to ownership (derivatives).

Spread - The difference between the price at which a market maker is willing to buy a security and the price at which the seller is willing to sell it (the difference between the bid and ask for a given security).

Stockbrokers - A stockbroker can execute your purchase or sale order through the JSE's trading system (stockbrokers need to be registered members of the JSE). As with any share transaction, your broker will attempt to find a sell order for your securities in the market that match against your buy order.

Strate - The electronic settlement system utilised by the JSE and administered by Strate, which facilitates the electronic clearing and settlement for all transactions concluded on the JSE.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) vs Unit Trust - In both ETF's and Unit Trusts the investor essentially owns a "proportionate share" (in proportion to the participatory interest held in the fund/portfolio) of the underlying investments held by the fund. With Unit Trusts, the investor holds participatory units issued by the fund while in the case of an EFT, the participatory interest, while issued by the fund, comprises a listed security or share and traded on a Johannesburg stock exchange. ETF shares can be traded by any stockbroker on the exchange or via an administration platform.

Tax Free Investing - This ETF 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 an ETF. Note contributions to tax free investments are limited to R36 000 per tax year, with a lifetime limit of R500 000. Amounts invested in excess of these permissible thresholds are subject to tax penalties.