Minimum Disclosure Document

(Fund Fact Sheet)

Satrix Dividend Plus Index Fund

December 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	R247.1 million
Last two distributions	30 Jun 2018: 42.25 cents per unit 31 Dec 2018: 33.70 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)	0.55
Transaction Cost (TC)	0.50

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 October 2017 to 30 September 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	6.51
Telkom	6.13
ABSA Group Limited	5.30
Vodacom	4.71
Libhold	4.65
ARM	4.20
Woolies	4.19
Nedbank	4.16
Stanbank	4.16
Truworths	4.11

Top 10 Holdings as at 31 Dec 2018

Performance (Annualised) as at 31 Dec 2018 on a rolling monthly basis

Retail Class	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)
1 year	(2.62)	(1.63)
3 year	14.99	16.03
5 year	5.57	6.56
Since inception	8.75	9.85

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

Performance (Cumulative) as at 31 Dec 2018 on a rolling monthly basis

Retail Class	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)
1 year	(2.62)	(1.63)
3 year	52.05	56.22
5 year	31.15	37.39
Since inception	84.93	99.14

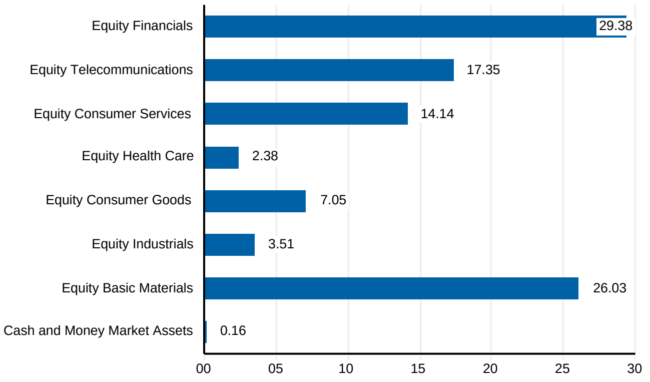
Cumulative return is aggregate return of the portfolio for a specified period

Actual highest and lowest annual returns*

Highest Annual %	26.40
Lowest Annual %	(20.46)

This monthly Minimum Disclosure Document should be viewed in conjunction with the Glossary Terms Sheet.

Asset Allocation



Portfolio Manager(s) Quarterly Comment - 31 Dec 2018

Macro review

In the US, the Federal Reserve (Fed) raised interest rates in December on continued stability in economic data. The labour market remained extremely strong. However, the central bank grew otherwise more dovish in tone, signalling a more cautious view for the coming months. It has revised down its 'dot plot' (median rate projection), meaning it now expects two rate increases in 2019 instead of three previously, reflecting more cautious economic forecasts. GDP growth forecasts were revised down in 2018 and 2019, with inflation projections also adjusted downwards.

In Europe, data continued to point to slowing momentum in the Eurozone economy. The flash composite purchasing managers' index for December showed business activity slowed to the weakest level in over four years. The index came in at 51.3, down from 52.7 in November. The gilets jaunes (yellow vest) protests in France and ongoing weak demand for new cars were among the factors weighing on activity. As expected, the European Central Bank confirmed the end of its bond-buying programme in December and reiterated that interest rates would remain on hold 'at least through the summer of 2019'.

In emerging markets (EMs), investors continue to worry over rising US interest rates, trade tariffs and slower Chinese growth. Mexico experienced rising concern over the incoming government's policies and the implications for investment. In China, third-quarter GDP growth was more than expected at 6.5% year-on-year while higher frequency data continued to deteriorate and the authorities announced further measures to support the economy. Elsewhere, a sharp fall in crude oil prices was a headwind for several oil-producing EMs, notably Colombia but also Russia. By contrast, Brazil posted a strong gain as equities and the Real rallied in anticipation of a market-friendly election outcome, which was confirmed with Jair Bolsonaro's run-off victory in late October.

Global and local market review

Global stocks suffered their worst quarterly fall in seven years at the end of 2018. The MSCI World Index fell 13.9% from the start of October to the end of December. It was the eleventh worst quarterly fall since 1970, and the worst quarterly performance for stocks since the third quarter of 2011, when the Eurozone debt crisis saw stock markets tumble 17.1%. A large proportion of the quarter's losses in 2018 came in December, when global stocks fell 7.7%. In the calendar year 2018 the MSCI World Index fell 10.4%, its worst yearly performance since the height of the global financial crisis in 2008.

The UK stock market had a particularly bad year because of Brexit concerns. The FTSE 100 Index fell 12.4%, its worst yearly performance since 2008. US equities declined, with especially steep falls in December. Warnings from several high-profile IT firms fanned fears that earnings growth may slow. European equities also declined, with trade tariffs, slower Chinese growth and Brexit combining to form a difficult environment. Japanese equities lost value, with weakness coinciding with periods of Yen strength as the currency continued to be viewed as a safe-haven at times of increased uncertainty.

EM equities lost value with the familiar array of global trade and growth concerns weighing on returns. Brazilian equities and the Real rallied ahead of the market-friendly election outcome, confirmed in late October. Following three months of negative total returns, SA equities rebounded in December, with the FTSE/JSE All Share Index (ALSI) (+4.3%) returning its second best monthly performance for 2018.The ALSI's performance was boosted by SA Resources (+12.3%), posting its best monthly performance since July 2017.This was boosted by the Gold Index which jumped a huge 25.2% in December, as investors looked to gold as a safe haven amid the global turmoil and US government shutdown.

During 2018, SA equities (ALSI) lost 8.5% against 21% and 2.6% gains during the two previous calendar years. This was SA equities' worst annual loss since 2008 when the ALSI also lost about 8.5% in Rand terms. Across the JSE sectors, the dispersion of returns was very wide with Resources outperforming in 2018 with a total return of 15.5%. SA Financials shed 8.8% and SA Industrials were the worst performers among SA equities, losing 17.5% over the year.

Portfolio performance, attribution and strategy

Global trade uncertainties and other geopolitical risks once again weighed heavily on investor minds over the prior quarter. Rotation among factors continued with elevated volatility as the equity market remained volatile and mostly in a defensive mode. Low Beta and Price Momentum outperformed the most while Value suffered the most. Additionally, the equity market has priced in a flat to inverted yield curve since July, with the unwinding of the Momentum/Growth trade driving the broader weaker performance of equities.

After Value had strung together two strong quarters in the second and third quarter of 2018, the prior quarter saw a difficult environment for both Price to Book and Dividend Yield. Interestingly, deep to mid-value factors such as Price to Book and Price to Earnings seemed to largely avoid significant pain from the cyclical sell-off over the quarter, whereas more defensive value signals showed some divergence: Dividend Yield struggled but Price to Cash Flow performed well. This outcome is not unfamiliar as the heterogeneous nature of the Value family often brings varied performances from underlying sub-Value factors.

Interestingly, the fund outperformed the FTSE/JSE Shareholder Weighted Index (SWIX) despite its large relative exposure to Industrials, and underweight position in Resources (given the market leadership in Resources over the period), illustrating that the stock selection in the fund has performed well. Almost half of the fund's positive excess return was contributed by an overweight position to Telkom (TKG), whereas overweight exposures to African Rainbow Minerals (ARI), Woolworths (WHL), Imperial (IPL) and Vodacom (VOD) also added value. Underperforming contributors included overweight exposures to Coronation Fund Managers (CML), Kumba Iron Ore (KIO) and Glencore (GLN). There were no constituent changes during the fourth quarter of the year, as this index rebalanced during March and September.

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.

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December 2018

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.

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, withThis 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.

Manager Information: Satrix Managers (RF) Pty Ltd (Reg. No. 2004/009205/07). 4th Floor, Building 2, 11 Alice Lane, Sandown, 2146.