Minimum Disclosure Document

(Fund Fact Sheet)

Satrix Top 40 Index Fund

December 2015

Fund Objective

The fund tracks the performance of the FTSE/JSE Top 40 Index which represents the 40 largest companies by market cap. The fund endeavours to accurately replicate the index by holding all constituents in the exact index weighting. The index is rebalanced quarterly and the fund therefore incurs minimal trading fees.

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 significant deviation from the chosen benchmark before costs.

Why choose this fund?

*Investors who seek general equity market performance through a well-diversified equity portfolio at low cost.
*Investors who seek a core component for the equity portion of their portfolio.
*Investors who prefer to take a longer term view when building wealth.
*Investors who are cost conscious.
*This is a pure equity fund and is therefore not Regulation 28 compliant.
*This fund is aggressively risk profiled and thus investors should be willing to tolerate potential volatility in the short-term.

Fund Information

ASISA Fund Classification	SA - Equity - Large Cap
Risk profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	FTSE/JSE Top 40 Index (J200)
Portfolio launch date	Oct 2013
Fee class launch date	Oct 2013
Minimum investment	Lump sum: R10 000 l Monthly: R500
Portfolio size	R63.6 million
Last two distributions	31 Dec 2015: 16.38 cents per unit 30 June 2015: 12.54 cents per unit
Income decl. dates	30 Jun l 31 Dec
Income price dates	1st working day in July & January
Valuation time of fund	17:00
Transaction cut off time	15:00
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.)	1.14
Manager annual fee	0.51
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.80

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) | This fund has a TER of 0.80%. For the period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015. 0.80% of the average net asset value of the portfolio was incurred as charges, levies and fees related to the management of the portfolio. The ratio does not include transaction costs. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication of future TERs.

Top 10 Holdings

Securities	% of Portfolio
SAB Miller	15.03
Naspers -N-	14.84
Compagnie Fin Richemont	9.12
BHP Billiton	5.99
BTI Group	4.33
MTN	3.81
Sasol	3.78
Steinhoff Int Hldgs N.v	3.26
Old Mutual	3.20
FirstRand / RMBH	2.70

Top 10 Holdings as at 31 Dec 2015

Performance (Annualised) as at 31 Dec 2015 on a rolling monthly basis

Retail Class	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)
1 year	6.34	7.52
3 year	N/A	N/A
5 year	N/A	N/A
Since inception	6.75	8.75

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

Performance (Cumulative) as at 31 Dec 2015 on a rolling monthly basis

Retail Class	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)
1 year	6.34	7.52
3 year	N/A	N/A
5 year	N/A	N/A
Since inception	15.20	19.94

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

Actual highest and lowest annual figures since inception

Highest Annual %	6.70
Lowest Annual %	6.34

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

Minimum Disclosure Document

(Fund Fact Sheet)

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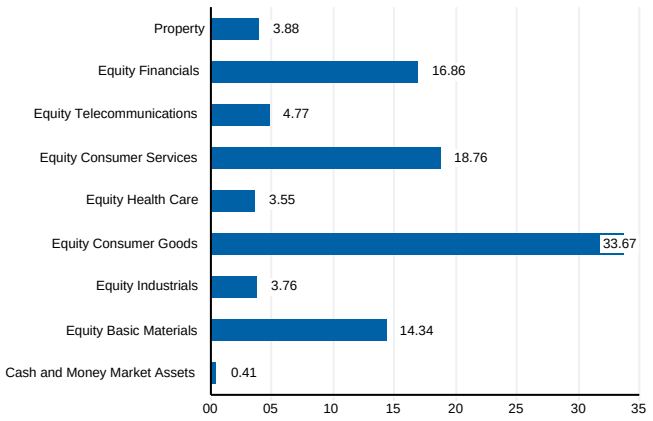
December 2015

Asset Allocation



Portfolio Manager(s) Quarterly Comment - 31 Dec 2015

Market commentary

What an eventful year!

There was certainly no shortage of memorable moments for global markets in 2015 with the likes of a sharp decline in commodity prices, problems in Greece, China's devaluation, the European Central Bank disappointing and of course the first Federal Reserve rate hike since 2006 all playing their part.

During the last three months of 2015 many macro drivers of the S&P earnings expectations deteriorated further. In particular, oil prices declined some more, key currencies fell further and US industrial activity continued to contract on weak capex and exports. Adding to the cheer, geopolitical risk appears to move upward, which might warrant a pause in Fed rate hikes towards the middle/latter part of 2016. In a low global growth environment with Europe still negotiating a recovery from the periphery's debt binge and China weaning its economy off investment spending, this is a considerable further burden for fragile equity markets.

The MSCI World Index (developed markets) realised a negative return of 1.8% in USD terms for calendar year 2015, which was still much better than MSCI Emerging Markets (-14.6%) and MSCI South Africa (-25.1%), led by the 25.2% weakening of the rand.

In SA we had our own trauma/excitement, with the low point of three finance ministers in a week and a resultant more than R200bn loss across SA equities and bonds. Luckily we saw a recovery later in December, which lifted equities off their lows, yet SA equities (the All Share index realised 5.1%) still underperformed cash (6.5%) in 2015.The bear case for SA equities in 2015 was characterized by (a) lower commodity prices; (b) higher cost of equity, given the likely expectations of SA's foreign credit rating downgrade to sub-investment grade somewhere during 2016; (c) concerns around a reversal in 'lower for longer' interest rates; and (d) little progress on structural reforms.

The start of 2016 has seen an unwelcome repeat of the policy furore that hit Chinese and ultimately global markets in the summer of 2015. Global growth expectations are depressed and a sign of a renewed weakness in Chinese PMI acted as a catalyst for bearish sentiment to be expressed across equity, commodity and credit markets.

Performance

The FTSE/JSE All Share Top 40 Index managed a return of 2.5% during the last quarter and a modest return of 7.5% for calendar year of 2015. SA sector winners included rand hedge sectors, with Paper, Beverages, Tobacco and Media mostly helped by the depreciating rand. Resources and Mobile Telecoms were among the laggards.

Any deviance in the gross performance of the portfolio relative to its benchmark could solely be ascribed to cash flows and corporate actions.

During the December rebalance PSG Group, Fortress A and B were added to the TOP 40 index, replacing the underperforming MMI Holdings and Anglo Gold Ashanti.

Outlook

The events over the last few weeks of the year have added to economic risks in 2016. With the FTSE/JSE All Share Index still fairly fully priced on a 17 PE level at year-end, equity market returns are likely to be sub-par.

In an environment of ongoing global macro uncertainties, combined with the unfolding of SA-specific issues, investors are continuing to pay up for quality businesses with international exposure and low financial/operating gearing.

Portfolio Manager(s)

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 Satrix Managers (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("Satrix") does not accept any responsibility for any claim, damages, loss or expense; however it arises, out of or in connection with the information. No member of Sanlam gives any representation, warranty or undertaking, nor accepts any responsibility or liability as to the accuracy of any of this information. 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 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 Terms

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.

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 Top 40 Index (J200)
The FTSE/JSE Top 40 Index comprises the largest 40 companies in the FTSE/JSE All Share Index, ranked by full market cap.

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.