SANLAM INSTITUTIONAL BOND FUND

Supplement to the Prospectus dated 9 March 2021
for Sanlam Qualifying Investors Funds plc

A QUALIFYING INVESTOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT FUND

An open-ended umbrella type investment company with segregated liability between Funds with registration number 475202 authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "Central Bank") to which the Companies Act 2014 and chapter 2 of the AIF Rulebook applies.

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to Sanlam Institutional Bond Fund (the "**Fund**"), a sub-fund of Sanlam Qualifying Investors Funds plc (the "**Company**"). There are fifeen other sub-funds of the Company in existence namely, Sanlam European Growth Basket Fund, Sanlam Institutional Balanced Fund, Sanlam Institutional Equity Flexible Fund, Sanlam Africa Equity Fund, Sanlam Global Fund of Hedge Funds, Sanlam Global Investment Fund, Sanlam Global Investment Fund II, Sanlam Investment Fund III, Sanlam Global Investment Fund IV, Sanlam Global Investment Fund V, Sanlam Global Multi-Asset Fund, Sanlam Global Investment Fund VI, Sanlam Global Investment Fund VII, Sanlam Digital Plus Global Growth Basket Fund and Sanlam Investment Fund VIII.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for the Company dated 9 March 2021 (the "Prospectus") and the latest audited financial statements of the Company.

The Directors of the Company, whose names appear in the “Directors of the Company” section of the Prospectus, accept responsibility for the information contained in the Prospectus and this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) such information is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used in this Supplement.

Date: 9 March 2021

DIRECTORY

Investment Objective and Policies

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide long-term capital growth.

There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Investment Policies

The Fund intends to pursue its investment objectives primarily by investing some or all of its assets in shares of the Sanlam Global Bond Fund, a sub-fund of Sanlam Universal Funds plc, an open-ended investment company which is authorised in Ireland as an undertaking for collective investment in transferrable securities pursuant to the European Communities (Undertaking for Collective Investment and Transferrable Securities) Regulations 2011 (the "**Regulations**). The investment objective, policies, fees and expenses and other information concerning Sanlam Global Bond Fund are set out in Appendix I.

The Fund may also invest in other collective investment schemes ("**CIS**") which invest in some or all of the following: debt and money market securities listed or traded on regulated stock exchanges and markets; private placement debt (which are liquid transferable securities) and money market securities and securities issued under US Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 144A. Such CIS shall comprise UCITS funds and non-UCITS funds domiciled in a Member State or in other domiciles such as Guernsey, Jersey and Isle of Man, including other schemes managed by the AIFM or its affiliates subject to the investment restrictions below and set out in the Prospectus.

The Fund may also invest in exchange traded funds ("**ETFs**") which are traded or listed on E.U. or U.S. exchanges which have exposure to similar underlying instruments as described in the paragraph above.

The Fund may hold up to 10% of its net assets in cash and/or cash deposits.

Investment Restrictions

In addition to the general investment restrictions contained in the "Investment Restrictions" section of the Prospectus the following investment restriction shall apply:

(i) The Fund may not invest more than 50% of its Net Asset Value in any one CIS, other than the Sanlam Global Bond Fund.

Efficient Portfolio Management

Currency hedging may be undertaken to reduce the Fund's exposure to the fluctuations of the currencies in which the Fund's assets may be denominated against the Base Currency of the Fund. The Fund may employ techniques and instruments for protection against exchange risks (including foreign exchange transactions which alter the currency characteristics of transferable securities held by the Fund) and to alter the currency exposure characteristics of transferable securities in accordance with the conditions and limits set down by the Central Bank.

This section should be read in conjunction with the section entitled "Utilisation of Financial Derivative Instruments and Efficient Portfolio Management" in the Prospectus.

SFDR Information

For the purposes of Article 6 of SFDR, the AIFM, in consultation with the Investment Manager, has made a determination based on the Fund's investment strategy that Sustainability Risks are not currently relevant to the investment decisions being made in respect of the Fund and has further determined that Sustainability Risks are currently not likely to have a material impact on the returns of the Fund. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Use of Financial Derivative Instruments by Underlying Funds

The Sanlam Global Bond Fund may, for efficient portfolio management purposes, use financial derivative instruments as set out in the "Efficient Portfolio Management" section in Appendix I.

Investment Allocation Manager

The AIFM has appointed Sanlam FOUR Investments UK Limited to act as Investment Allocation Manager of the Fund. Sanlam FOUR Investments UK Limited is a company incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom and having its registered office at 1 Ely Place, London, EC1N 6RY, United Kingdom. Sanlam FOUR Investments UK Limited provides investment management and advisory services to collective investment schemes and is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Investment Manager

The AIFM has appointed Sanlam Investment Management (Pty) Limited to act as Investment Manager of the Fund. Sanlam Investment Management (Pty) Limited is a company incorporated in South Africa and having its registered office and place of business at 55 Willie van Schoor Avenue, Bellville 7530, South Africa. It provides, inter alia, discretionary portfolio management services and investment advisory services for private as well as for institutional clients in all areas of international securities business. Sanlam Investment Management (Pty) Limited is regulated by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority in South Africa and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sanlam Limited.

Listing

Class A Shares, Class C Shares and Class E Shares issued in respect of the Fund have been admitted to listing on the Official List and trading on the Main Securities Market of the Irish Stock Exchange trading as Euronext Dublin ("Euronext Dublin") on 13 April 2011, 13 April 2011 and 19 January 2011 respectively. No application has been made to list the Shares on any other stock exchange.

Effective 27 November 2017, the listing of the C Shares and Class E Shares in the Fund was transferred from the Main Securities Market to the Global Exchange Market ("GEM") of Euronext Dublin.

GEM is not a "regulated market" as defined under the Directive on Markets in Financial Instruments 2014/65/EU.

Neither the admission of the Shares to listing on the Official List and trading on the GEM of Euronext Dublin nor the approval of the Prospectus and this Supplement pursuant to the listing requirements of Euronext Dublin shall constitute a warranty or representation by Euronext Dublin as to the competence of service providers to or any other party connected with the Fund, the adequacy of information contained in this Supplement or this Prospectus or the suitability of the Fund for investment purposes.

As of the date of this document, the Fund does not have any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptance (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase or finance lease commitments, guarantees or other contingent liabilities which are material in nature.

As at the date of this Supplement, no Director nor their spouses nor their infant children or any person closely associated have any interest in the Shares of the Fund or any options in respect of such capital.

Save as disclosed herein there has been no significant change and no significant new matter has arisen since the date of the Prospectus.

Borrowing and Leverage

In accordance with the general provisions contained in the "Borrowing and Leverage" section of the Prospectus, the Fund may borrow up to 10% of its Net Asset Value on a temporary basis. Details of the Borrowing and Leverage provisions applicable to the Sanlam Global Bond Fund are set out in Appendix I.

The Fund will calculate global exposure using the commitment method in accordance with Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 231/2013. Under the commitment method, the

Fund will not be geared or leveraged.

The Fund is also required to calculate global exposure utilising the gross method, i.e. "the sum of the absolute value of all positions" with no allowance for netting or hedging arrangements to be applied to the calculation, in accordance with Article 7 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 231/2013.

It is intended that the maximum potential leverage of the Fund, shall not exceed:

(i) 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, as calculated pursuant to the commitment method; and

(ii) 250% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, as calculated pursuant to the gross method (i.e. the sum of the absolute values of all positions as set out in Article 7 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013).

Any change to these maximum levels of leverage must be disclosed to Shareholders as required under AIFMD.

Borrowing or leverage presents the potential for a higher rate of total return but also increases the volatility of a Fund, including the risk of a total loss of the amount invested. Leverage may cause increased volatility by magnifying gains or losses.

Risk Factors

As the Fund shall primarily invest in Sanlam Global Bond Fund and other CIS (the "**Underlying Funds**"), a Shareholder will be exposed to additional fees and expenses arising at the underlying level. Further details of fees charged to the Sanlam Global Bond Fund are set out in Appendix I. In addition, to the extent the Fund invests in other CIS, it will bear its proportion of the fees paid by such schemes to their investment manager and other service providers. There may also be performance fees payable at the underlying scheme level. The general risk factors set out in the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus apply to the Fund. The risk factors set out below relate to the underlying investments of the Underlying Funds.

Fixed Income Transferable Securities

Debt securities are subject to both actual and perceived measures of creditworthiness. The "downgrading" of a rated debt security or adverse publicity and investor perception, which may not be based on fundamental analysis, could decrease the value and liquidity of the security, particularly in a thinly traded market.

The Underlying Funds may be affected by changes in prevailing interest rates and by credit quality considerations. Changes in market rates of interest will generally affect the Underlying Funds' asset values as the prices of fixed rate securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates rise. Prices of shorter-term securities generally fluctuate less in response to interest rate changes than do longer-term securities.

An economic recession may adversely affect an issuer's financial condition and the market value of high yield debt securities issued by such entity. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations may be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, or the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts, or the unavailability of additional financing. In the event of bankruptcy of an issuer, the Underlying Funds may experience losses and incur costs.

Non-investment grade debt may be highly leveraged and carry a greater risk of default. In addition, non-investment grade securities tend to be more volatile than higher rated fixed-income securities, so that adverse economic events may have a greater impact on the prices of non-investment grade debt securities than on higher rated fixed-income securities.

Short Selling

The Underlying Funds may engage in short selling to hedge long positions or to profit from the decline in value of a security. Short selling involves selling securities which may or may not be owned and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying securities could increase without limit, thus increasing the cost of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the security necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase, although the investment manager expects that the markets in which the relevant securities will be traded will be sufficiently liquid to ensure that this risk is minimised. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss.

Derivative Transactions

The Underlying Funds may use derivatives which may expose these funds to higher degrees of risk. In particular, derivative contracts can be highly volatile, and the amount of initial margin is generally small relative to the size of the contract so that transactions are geared. A relatively small market movement may have a potentially larger impact on derivatives than on standard bonds or equities.

Particular Risks of Over-the-Counter ("OTC") derivative transactions

In general there is less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets than organised stock exchanges. Many of the protections afforded to transactions on organised exchanges such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house may not exist for OTC transactions. The risk of counterparty default therefore exists. To mitigate this risk the Underlying Funds will only use preferred counterparties which it believes to be creditworthy and may reduce the exposure incurred in connection with such transactions through the use of letter of credit or collateral. However there can be no guarantee that a counterparty will not default or that a fund will not sustain losses as a result.

The AIFM or its delegates will continuously assess the credit or counterparty risk as well as the potential risk, which is for trading activities, the risk resulting from adverse movements in the level of volatility of market prices and will assess the hedging effectiveness on an ongoing basis. They will define specific internal limits applicable to these kinds of operations and monitor the counterparties accepted for these transactions.

In addition to the above the OTC market may be illiquid and it may not always be possible to execute a transaction quickly at an attractive price. From time to time the counterparties might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments. In such instances the fund might be unable to enter into a desired transaction in currencies, credit default swaps or total return swaps or enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to an open position which might adversely affect its performance. Further in contrast to exchange traded instruments, forward, spot and option contracts on currencies do not provide the AIFM or its delegate with the possibility to offset obligations through an equal and opposite transaction. For this reason entering into forward, spot or options contracts, the fund may be required, and must be able to, perform its obligations under the contracts.

Options

An option is the right (but not the obligation) to buy or sell a particular asset at a stated price at some date in the future within a particular period. The Fund may enter into option transactions as either the buyer or seller of this right. Options may be used for either hedging or cross hedging purposes, or for investment purposes to seek to increase total return or income. The writing and purchase of options is a specialised activity which involves specialist investment risks. If the AIFM or its delegate is incorrect in its expectation of changes in the market prices or determination of the correlation between the instruments or indices on which the options are written or purchased and the instruments in a fund’s investment portfolio, the fund may incur losses that it would not otherwise incur.

Credit Default Swaps, Interest rate, Currency, Total Return Swaps and Swaptions

The use of credit default swaps may carry a higher risk than investing in bonds directly. A credit default swap allows the transfer of default risk. This allows investors to effectively buy insurance on a bond they hold (hedging the investment) or buy protection on a bond they do not physically own where the investment view is that the stream of coupon payments required will be less than the payments received due to the decline in credit quality. Where the investment view is that the payments due to decline in credit quality will be less than the coupon payments, protection will be sold by means of entering into a credit default swap. Accordingly, one party, the protection buyer, makes a stream of payments to the seller of protection, and a payment is due to the buyer in the event that there is a “credit event” (a decline in credit quality, which will be pre-defined in the agreement). If the credit event does not occur the buyer pays all the required premiums and the swap terminates on maturity with no further payments. The risk of the buyer is therefore limited to the value of the premiums paid.

The market for credit default swaps may sometimes be more illiquid than bond markets. The Underlying Funds entering into credit default swaps must at all times be able to meet the redemption requests. Interest rate swaps involve an exchange with another party of respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments. Currency swaps may involve the exchange of rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies. Total return swaps involve the exchange of the right to receive the total return, coupons plus capital gains or losses, of a specified reference asset, index or basket of assets against the right to make fixed or floating payments. The fund may enter into swaps as either the payer or receiver of payments. Where a fund enters into interest rate or total return swaps on a net basis, the two payment streams are netted out, with each party receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Interest rate or total return swaps entered into on a net basis do not involve the physical delivery of investments, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, it is intended that the risk of loss with respect to interest rate swaps is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the fund is contractually obligated to make (or in the case of total return swaps, the net amount of the difference between the total rate of return of a reference investment, index or basket of investments and the fixed or floating payments). If the other party to an interest rate or total return swap defaults, in normal circumstances, the fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of interest or total return payments that each party is contractually entitled to receive. In contrast, currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations.

Certain funds may also buy or sell interest rate swaption contracts. These give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation to enter into an interest rate swap at a preset interest rate within a specified period of time. The interest rate swaption buyer pays a premium to the seller for this right. A receiver interest rate swaption gives the purchaser the right to receive fixed payments in return for paying a floating rate of interest. A payer interest rate swaption would give the purchaser the right to pay a fixed rate of interest in return for receiving a floating rate payment stream.

The use of credit default swap, interest rate, currency, total return swaps, and interest rate swaptions is a specialised activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the AIFM or its delegate is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the fund would be less favourable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used.

Delayed Delivery Transactions

Funds that invest in fixed income transferable securities may purchase **To Be Announced** securities ("**TBAs**"). This refers to the common trading practice in the mortgage-backed securities markets in which a security is to be bought from a mortgage pool (including but not limited to The Government National Mortgage Association (known as "**Ginnie Mae**"), Federal National Mortgage Association (known as "**Fannie Mae**") or Federal Home loan and Mortgage Corporation (known as "**Freddie Mac**") for a fixed price at a future date. At the time of purchase the exact security is not known, but the main characteristics of it are specified. Although the price has been established at the time of purchase, the principal value has not been finalised. As a TBA is not settled at the time of purchase, this may lead to leveraged positions. Purchasing a TBA involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date. Risks may also arise upon entering into these contracts from the potential inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts.

A fund may dispose of a commitment prior to settlement if it is deemed appropriate to do so. Proceeds of TBA sales are not received until the contractual settlement date. During the time a TBA sale commitment is outstanding, equivalent deliverable securities, or an offsetting TBA purchase commitment (deliverable on or before the sale commitment date), are held as cover for the transaction.

If the TBA sale commitment is closed through the acquisition of an offsetting purchase commitment, the fund realises a gain or loss on the commitment without regard to any unrealised gain or loss on the underlying security. If the fund delivers securities under the commitment, it realises a gain or loss from the sale of the securities upon the unit price established at the date the commitment was entered into.

Smaller Capitalisation Companies

The securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies or the market average in general. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. Full development of those companies takes time. In addition, many small company stocks trade less frequently and in smaller volume, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than stocks of large companies. The securities of small companies may also be more sensitive to market changes than the securities of large companies. These factors may result in above average fluctuations in the net asset value of the fund’s units.

Asset Based Securities

While the market price for an asset based security and the related asset generally are expected to move in the same direction, there may not be perfect correlation in the two price movements. Asset based securities may not be secured by a security interest in or claim on the underlying asset. The asset based securities in which a fund may invest may bear interest or pay preferred dividends at below market rates and, in some instances, may not bear interest or pay preferred dividends at all.

Certain asset based securities may be payable at maturity in cash at the stated principal amount or, at the option of the holder, directly in a stated amount of the asset to which it is related. In such instance, the fund may sell the asset based security in the secondary market prior to maturity if the value of the stated amount of the asset exceeds the stated principal amount and thereby realise the appreciation in the underlying asset.

Emerging Markets

Emerging markets are typically those of poorer or less developed countries which exhibit lower levels of economic and/or capital market development, and higher levels of share price and currency volatility.

Some emerging markets governments exercise substantial influence over the private economic sector and the political and social uncertainties that exist for many developing countries are particularly significant. Another risk common to most such countries is that the economy is heavily export oriented and, accordingly, is dependent upon international trade. The existence of overburdened infrastructures and obsolete financial systems also presents risks in certain countries, as do environmental problems.

In adverse social and political circumstances, governments have been involved in policies of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalisation, intervention in the securities market and trade settlement, and imposition of foreign investment restrictions and exchange controls, and these could be repeated in the future. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some emerging markets may impose different capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

Generally accepted accounting, auditing and financial reporting practices .in emerging markets may be significantly different from those in developed markets. Compared to mature markets, some emerging markets may have a low level of regulation, enforcement of regulations and monitoring of investors' activities. Those activities may include practices such as trading on material non-public information by certain categories of investor.

The securities markets of developing countries are not as large as the more established securities markets and have substantially less trading volume, resulting in a lack of liquidity and high price volatility. There may be a high concentration of market capitalisation and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries. These factors may adversely affect the timing and pricing of a fund’s acquisition or disposal of securities.

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the fund will need to use brokers and counterparties which are less well capitalised, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if the fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security.

In certain emerging markets, registrars are not subject to effective government supervision nor are they always independent from issuers. Investors should therefore be aware that a fund could suffer loss arising from these registration problems. Investments in Russia are currently subject to certain heightened risks with regard to the ownership and custody of securities. In Russia, this is evidenced by entries in the books of a company or its registrar (which is neither an agent nor responsible to the trustee). No certificates representing ownership of Russian companies will be held by the trustee or any correspondent or in an effective central depositary system. As a result of this system and the lack of state regulation and enforcement, the fund could lose its registration and ownership of Russian securities through fraud, negligence or even mere oversight.

Contracts for Difference (CFDs)

A contract for difference is a contract between two parties, buyer and seller, stipulating that the seller will pay to the buyer the difference between the current value of an asset (a security, instrument, basket or index) and its value at contract time. If the difference is negative, then the buyer pays instead to the seller.

Contracts for differences allow investors to take synthetic long or synthetic short positions with a variable margin, which, unlike futures contracts, have no fixed expiry date or contract size. Unlike shares, with CFDs the buyer is potentially liable for far more than the amount they paid on margin.

Dividend Policy

It is the Directors' current intention not to distribute the profits of the Fund derived from its investments. All such profits shall be reinvested in the Fund.

Key Information for Buying and Selling

Class A Shares, Class B Shares, Class C Shares and Class E Shares are currently in issue and are available for subscription at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class.

Base Currency

US Dollars

Business Day

Any day (except Saturday or Sunday) on which the banks in Dublin are open for business and such other days as the Directors may, with the consent of the Depositary, determine and notify in advance to Shareholders.

Dealing Day

Any Business Day.

Dealing Deadline

In respect of a Dealing Day, 4.00 p.m. (Irish time) on the Business Day immediately preceding that Dealing Day.

Valuation Point

Close of business in the relevant market on the relevant Dealing Day.

Minimum Shareholding

Class A	USD equivalent of €100,000
Class B	USD equivalent of €100,000
Class C	USD equivalent of €100,000
Class E	None

Minimum Initial Investment Amount

Class A	USD equivalent of €100,000
Class B	USD equivalent of €100,000
Class C	USD equivalent of €100,000
Class E	None

Minimum Additional Investment Amount

None

Preliminary Charge

Five per cent of the Net Asset Value per Share (plus VAT, if any). The Company may waive in whole or in part the Preliminary Charge.

Repurchase Charge

Up to three per cent of the Net Asset Value per Share (plus VAT, if any). The Company may waive in whole or in part the Repurchase Fee.

Settlement Date

In the case of applications, close of business on the Business Day preceding the relevant Dealing Day (or up to **two** Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day as may be permitted by the AIFM at its absolute discretion). In the case of repurchases, **five** Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day or, if later, two Business Days after the receipt of the relevant duly signed repurchase documentation.

This section should be read in conjunction with the sections entitled "Subscription for Shares" and "Repurchase of Shares" in the Prospectus.

Fees and Expenses

Fees of the AIFM, the Depositary, any sub-custodian, the Administrator, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Investment Allocation Manager, the Investment Manager and the Distributor.

The AIFM will be entitled to receive from the Company an annual fee of 0.60% of the net assets of the Class A Shares, 0.75% of the net assets of the Class B Shares and 0.85% of the net assets of the Class C Shares. The AIFM is not entitled to any fee in respect of the Class E Shares. These fees will accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and be payable monthly in arrears. The AIFM will be responsible for all its own out of pocket costs and expenses.

The AIFM will pay out of its fees, the fees of the Investment Allocation Manager, the fees of the Investment Manager and the fees and expenses of the Distributors.

In respect of the portion of the assets of the Fund that are invested in the Sanlam Global Bond Fund (the "**Sanlam Underlying Fund**"), no management fee will be charged by the AIFM at the Sanlam Underlying Fund level.

Where the Fund invests in units of a collective investment scheme, the manager of the scheme in which the investment is made must waive the preliminary/initial/redemption charge which it is entitled to charge for its own account in relation to the acquisition of units. Where a commission is received by the AIFM by virtue of an investment in the units of another collective investment scheme, this commission must be paid into the property of the Fund.

The Administrator will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee which will not exceed 0.025% of the net assets of the Fund plus an annual fee of up to US$15,000 (plus VAT, if any) and its reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Administrator in the performance of its duties as Administrator of the Fund. These fees shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and shall be payable monthly in arrears.

The Registrar and Transfer Agent will be entitled to receive from the Company out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee which will not exceed US$3,000 plus $1,250 for each additional share class greater than two, together with reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Registrar and Transfer Agent in the performance of their duties as Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Fund. These fees shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and shall be payable monthly in arrears. The Registrar and Transfer Agent shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund all agreed transaction charges (which will be charged at normal commercial rates).

The Depositary will be entitled to receive from the Company out of the assets of the Fund in relation to that proportion of the Fund an annual fee (inclusive of sub-custody fees, which shall be charged at normal commercial rates) which will not exceed 0.005% of the net assets of the Fund (plus VAT, if any). The Depositary shall also be entitled to be reimbursed, at normal commercial rates, for its reasonable costs and expenses (and that of any sub-custodian) incurred in the performance of its duties. These fees shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and shall be payable monthly in arrears.

By virtue of its investment in Sanlam Global Bond Fund, the Fund will bear its portion of the other costs payable out of the assets of the Sanlam Global Bond Fund, detailed in Appendix I.

The maximum level of management fees that may be charged by CIS in which the Fund may invest shall not exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of that CIS.

The cost of establishing the Fund, obtaining authorisation from any authority, regulatory or other body, listing the Shares on the Irish Stock Exchange, filing fees and the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €50,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the five years following the first issue of shares in the Fund.

The Company may be required to meet additional fees relating to AIFMD support services including (i) risk and liquidity management reporting; (ii) regulatory reporting; and (iii) cross-border registration services which, in all cases, will be at normal commercial rates.

This section shall read in conjunction with the section entitled “Fees and Expenses” in the Prospectus.

Material Contracts

The Investment Management and Advisory Agreement dated 1 January 2011 (as amended) between the AIFM and Sanlam International Investments Limited, as novated by a Deed of Novation, dated 20 July 2015, between the AIFM, Sanlam International Investments Limited and Sanlam FOUR Investments UK Limited, provides that the appointment of Sanlam FOUR Investments UK Limited will continue in force unless and until terminated by the AIFM giving not less than 30 days' written notice to Sanlam FOUR Investments UK Limited or by Sanlam FOUR Investments UK Limited giving not less than 90 days' written notice to the AIFM although in certain circumstances the Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party; the Agreement contains certain indemnities in favour of the AIFM arising by reasons of the fraud, bad faith, negligence or wilful default of Sanlam FOUR Investments UK Limited in the performance or non-performance of its duties.

The Investment Management and Allocation Agreement dated 18 November 2010 as amended between the AIFM and Sanlam Investment Management (Pty) Limited; the Agreement provides that the appointment of the Investment Manager will continue unless and until terminated by the AIFM on giving not less than 30 day’s written notice to the Investment Manager or by the Investment Manager giving to the AIFM not less than 90 days’ notice in writing although in certain circumstances the Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party to the other; this Agreement limits the liability of the Investment Manager to the AIFM to losses arising by reason of the fraud, bad faith, negligence or wilful default of the Investment Manager in the performance or non-performance of its duties. The Agreement also provides that the Investment Manager shall indemnify the AIFM to the extent that any claims, direct damages, direct losses or expenses are attributable to the fraud, bad faith, negligence or wilful default by the Investment Manager in the performance or non-performance of its duties.

Appendix I

Sanlam Global Bond Fund (a sub-fund of Sanlam Universal Funds plc)

Sanlam Global Bond Fund (the **"Sanlam Underlying Fund")** is an open-ended umbrella type investment company authorised by the Central Bank as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the Regulations.

Investment Objective and Policies

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sanlam Underlying Fund is to provide income with the possibility of long-term growth from capital appreciation.

Policy and Guidelines

The Sanlam Underlying Fund will invest primarily in debt and money market securities listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges set out in Appendix I of the Prospectus for Sanlam Universal Funds plc. Subject to the limits set out in the "Investment Restrictions" section of the Prospectus for Sanlam Universal Funds plc, the Sanlam Underlying Fund may also invest in private placement debt (which are liquid transferable securities) and money market securities and securities issued under the US Securities and Exchanges Commission's Rule 144A. The Fund may also hold cash deposits.

The Sanlam Underlying Fund's investment policy will not be subject to any restrictions on category of issuer, currency of denomination or duration, other than the following:

1. a limit of 15% of the net asset value of the Fund that may be invested in securities of issuers in countries considered to be emerging markets by Sanlam Asset Management (Ireland) Limited (the "Manager");

2. no investment in securities denominated in South African Rand or issued by the Republic of South Africa or other South African issuers provided that investment may be made in securities of companies incorporated in South Africa but which are not denominated in South African Rand provided South African exchange control requirements applicable to the Sanlam Underlying Fund or its investors permit.

The securities held by the Sanlam Underlying Fund may include any form of securitised debt, redeemable or fixed income security, including securities issued on a 'when issued' or delayed delivery basis. Examples of securities that may be held by the Fund are asset and mortgage backed securities, preference shares and convertible debt, strips (i.e. bonds which are separated into their principal and coupon components and each piece is sold separately) and zero and stepped (coupon rate increases or decreases over time) coupon securities, but this list should not be taken as exhaustive.

The Sanlam Underlying Fund may also invest indirectly in such securities through holdings in UCITS funds domiciled in a Member State and other open-ended collective investment schemes that satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank, such as Guernsey Class A Schemes, Jersey Recognised Funds and Isle of Man Authorised Schemes, including other schemes managed by the Manager or its affiliates. Investment in units of UCITS or non-UCITS will be limited to collective investment schemes which adhere to similar restrictions as those applying to the Company and its Funds. Investment in such collective investment schemes may not exceed 20% of the net asset value of the Sanlam Underlying Fund, subject to a maximum of 10% in any one collective investment scheme.

The Sanlam Underlying Fund may, for efficient portfolio management purposes, investment and hedging, also use the financial derivative instruments set out under the "Efficient Portfolio Management" section below.

Efficient Portfolio Management

Subject to the Investment Restrictions above, the Sanlam Underlying Fund may use the following instruments for the purpose of efficient portfolio management namely spot and forward currency contracts, options on securities, indices and currencies, swaps (except credit default swaps), futures and options on futures and when-issued and forward commitment securities and may enter into Securities Financing Transactions in the form of securities lending arrangements and repurchase/reverse repurchase arrangements subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. Currency hedging may be undertaken to reduce the Sanlam Underlying Funds' exposure to the fluctuations of the currencies in which the Sanlam Underlying Funds' assets may be denominated against the Base Currency of the Sanlam Underlying Fund. The Sanlam Underlying Fund may employ techniques and instruments for protection against exchange risks (including foreign exchange transactions which alter the currency characteristics of transferable securities held by the Sanlam Underlying Fund) and to alter the currency exposure characteristics of transferable securities in accordance with the conditions and limits set down by the Central Bank. The purpose of investing in these instruments is to hedge against exchange rate risk to which the Sanlam Underlying Fund may otherwise be exposed or, in the case of securities lending arrangements, to generate additional income for the Sanlam Underlying Fund with an acceptably low level of risk.

Although not the intention, hedging at the Share class level may result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to factors outside the control of the Sanlam Underlying Fund. However, hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that over hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant share class and that positions in excess of 100% will not be carried forward from month to month. The costs and gains/losses of the hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant class and may not be combined or offset against the exposures of other share classes or specific assets.

Further details on the requirements relating to such transactions and the Collateral Policy for the Sanlam Underlying Fund is contained in the Prospectus of Sanlam Universal Funds plc.

Investment Restrictions

The general investment restrictions contained in the "Investment Restrictions" section of the Prospectus of Sanlam Universal Funds plc shall apply. In addition, the following investment restriction shall apply to the Sanlam Underlying Fund:

1. At least 90% of the debt securities will have a minimum credit rating of BBB- or Baa3 (as rated by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch).

2. At least 90% of the money market instruments will have a minimum credit rating of A2 or P2 or F2 (as rated by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch).

3. Short selling of securities is not permitted.

4. The Fund may not be geared or leveraged through investment in any security.

5. Over the counter derivative instruments (except for forward currency transactions, currency (exchange rate) swaps and interest rate swap transactions) are not permitted.

6. The Sanlam Underlying Fund will not invest in securities that compel the Sanlam Underlying fund to accept physical delivery of a commodity.

Borrowings

In accordance with the general provisions contained in the "Borrowing and Lending Powers" section of the Prospectus of Sanlam Universal Funds plc, the Sanlam Underlying Fund may borrow up to 10% of its net assets on a temporary basis. Such borrowings are permitted only to meet the Sanlam Underlying Fund's obligations in relation to (i) the administration of the Sanlam Underlying Fund relating to purchase or sale transactions; and/or (ii) the redemption or cancellation of Shares in the Fund. Borrowings in relation to (i) above are only permitted for a period of up to 8 calendar days, and 61 calendar days in respect of (ii) in order to comply with the South African Financial Sector Conduct Authority and to allow for the Sanlam Underlying Fund to be distributed to South African retail investors. However, at all times borrowings on behalf of the Sanlam Underlying Fund will be in accordance with the Regulations and the requirements of the Central Bank.

Preliminary Charge

5% of the Net Asset Value per Share (plus VAT, if any) in respect of the Class A Shares. The Company may waive in whole or in part the Preliminary Charge. No Preliminary Charge will be charged in respect of Class B, Class C, Class D and Class E (USD) Shares and Class E (GBP) Shares.

Repurchase Fee

Up to 3% of the Net Asset Value per Share (plus VAT, if any) in respect of Class B, Class C and Class E (USD) Shares and Class E (GBP) Shares. The Company may waive in whole or in part the Repurchase Fee. No Repurchase Fee will be charged in respect of Class A Shares and Class D Shares.

Fees and Expenses

Fees of the Manager, the Investment Allocation Manager, any Investment Transition Manager, the Depositary, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Administrator, the Investment Managers and the Distributors.

The Manager will be entitled to receive from the Company an annual fee of 1.00% of the net assets of the Class A Shares, 0.75% of the net assets of the Class B Shares, 0.60% of the net assets of the Class C Shares and 0.50% of the net assets of the Class D Shares. The Manager is not entitled to any fee in respect of the Class E (USD) Shares and Class E (GBP) Shares. These fees will accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and be payable monthly in arrears. The Manager will be responsible for all its own out of pocket costs and expenses.

The Manager will pay out of its fees, the fees and expenses of the Investment Allocation Manager, any Investment Transition Manager, the Distributors and the fees of each of the Investment Managers.

The Administrator will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Sanlam Underlying Fund an annual fee which will not exceed 0.025% of the net assets of the Fund, plus US$20,000 per annum and US$20,000 for each additional Investment Manager (where there is more than one Investment Manager) (plus VAT, if any) in the performance of its duties as Administrator of the Fund. These fees shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and shall be payable monthly in arrears.

The Registrar and Transfer Agent will be entitled to receive from the Company out of the assets of the Sanlam Underlying Fund an annual fee which will not exceed US$2,500 plus $1,000 for each additional share class greater than four, together with reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Registrar and Transfer Agent in the performance of its duties as Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Fund. These fees shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and shall be payable monthly in arrears. The Registrar and Transfer Agent shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund all agreed transaction charges (which will be charged at normal commercial rates).

The Depositary will be entitled to receive from the Company out of the assets of the Sanlam Underlying Fund an annual trustee fee which will not exceed 0.02% of the net assets of the Sanlam Underlying Fund (plus VAT, if any) together with reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Depositary in the performance of its duties as Depositary of the Sanlam Underlying Fund. These fees shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and shall be payable monthly in arrears. The Depositary shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Sanlam Underlying Fund all agreed safekeeping fees, expenses and transaction charges (which will be charged at normal commercial rates).

The cost of establishing the Sanlam Underlying Fund, obtaining authorisation from any authority, regulatory or other body, listing the Shares on the Irish Stock Exchange, filing fees and the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the five years following the first issue of Shares in the Fund.

This section shall read in conjunction with the section entitled “Charges and Expenses” in the Prospectus of Sanlam Universal Funds plc.

Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value for Sanlam Universal Funds plc

The Directors may at any time temporarily suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value of any Fund and the issue, repurchase and conversion of Shares and the payment of repurchase proceeds during (i) any period when any of the principal markets or stock exchanges on which a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Fund from time to time are quoted is closed, otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings thereon are restricted or suspended; or (ii) any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, disposal or valuation of a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Fund is not reasonably practicable without this being seriously detrimental to the interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund or if, in the opinion of the Directors the Net Asset Value of the Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or (iii) any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of a substantial portion of any of the investments of the relevant Fund or when for any other reason the current prices on any market or stock exchange of any of the investments of the relevant Fund cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained; or (iv) any period during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments of the relevant Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices or rates of exchange; or (v) any period during which the Directors are unable to repatriate funds required for the purpose of making payments due on repurchase of Shares in the relevant Fund; or (vi) any period when the Directors consider it to be in the best interest of the Company, being Sanlam Universal Funds plc. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

Any suspension in the calculation of the Net Asset Value will be notified to the Central Bank and to Euronext Dublin immediately and in any event within the same working day on which such suspension occurs.