

Northstar Sanlam Collective Investments Equity Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/01/2018

NORTHSTAR

Fund Objective

The primary objective of the portfolio is to deliver maximum capital growth over the long-term through investments in predominantly the equity market.

Fund Strategy

The portfolio's investment universe consists of equity securities listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and assets in liquid form. The portfolio may also invest in participatory interests and other forms of participation in portfolios of collective investment schemes, registered in the Republic of South Africa. The portfolio will be allowed to invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives) as allowed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act from time to time in order to achieve its investment objective. The manager shall be permitted to invest on behalf of the portfolio in offshore investments as legislation permits.

Fund Information

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Ticker | NCEFA |
| Portfolio Manager | Adrian Clayton & Marco Barbieri |
| ASISA Fund Classification | South African - Equity - General |
| Risk Profile | Moderate Aggressive |
| Benchmark | ASISA Category Avg: SA - Equity - General |
| Fund Size | R 5,204,933 |
| Portfolio Launch Date | 01/07/2017 |
| Fee Class Launch Date | 01/07/2017 |
| Minimum Lump Sum Investment | R 10,000 |
| Minimum Monthly Investment | R 500 |
| Income Declaration Date | June & December |
| Income Pricing Date | 1st business day of July & January |
| Portfolio Valuation Time | 15:00 |
| Transaction Cut Off Time | 15:00 |
| Daily Price Information | Local media |
| Repurchase Period | 2-3 business days |

Fees (Incl. VAT)

| | A-Class (%) |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Maximum Initial Advice Fee | 3.42 |
| Maximum Annual Advice Fee | 1.14 |
| Manager Annual Fee | 0.96 |
| TER | — |
| TC | — |
| TIC | — |
| Performance Fee | — |

Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Financial Product. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER may not necessarily be an accurate indication of future TER's. The TER and Transaction Costs cannot be determined accurately because of the short life span of the Financial Product. Calculations are based on actual data where possible and best estimates where actual data is not available.

Transaction Cost (TC) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Financial Product. Transaction Costs are a necessary cost in administering the Financial Product and impacts Financial Product returns. It should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Financial Product, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER.

Total Investment Charges (TER + TC) is the total percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product.

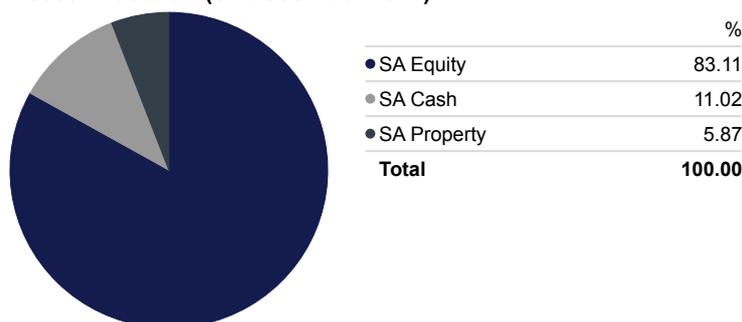
Manager Performance Fee - Performance fee benchmark: ASISA Category Average: South African - Equity - General; Minimum Fee 0.85%; Maximum Fee 2.85%; Fee at Benchmark: 1.25%. All fees are inclusive of VAT.

*These figures will become available once sufficient performance history has been met.

Top Ten Holdings (31 December 2017)

| | % of Portfolio |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Naspers Ltd | 8.89 |
| British American Tobacco PLC | 7.97 |
| Old Mutual PLC | 4.53 |
| Barclays Group Africa Ltd | 4.35 |
| Sanlam Limited | 4.03 |
| Reinet Investments SCA | 3.68 |
| Woolworths Group Limited | 3.66 |
| BHP Billiton PLC | 3.59 |
| Remgro Ltd | 3.53 |
| Richemont Securities Ag ADR | 3.14 |

Asset Allocation (31 December 2017)



Annualised Performance (%)*

| | Fund | Benchmark |
|-----------------|------|-----------|
| 1 Year | — | — |
| 3 Years | — | — |
| 5 Years | — | — |
| Since Inception | — | — |

Cumulative Performance (%)*

| | Fund | Benchmark |
|-----------------|------|-----------|
| 1 Year | — | — |
| 3 Years | — | — |
| 5 Years | — | — |
| Since Inception | — | — |

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns*

| Time Period: Performance Start Date to 31/12/2017 | |
|---|---|
| Highest Annual % | — |
| Lowest Annual % | — |

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)*

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Standard Deviation | — |
| Sharpe Ratio | — |
| Information Ratio | — |
| Maximum Drawdown | — |

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

31/12/2017: 7.19 cpu

Administered by



Risk Profile: Aggressive

You can afford to take on a higher level of risk (i.e., have a greater exposure to equities) because of your investment time horizon and/or your appetite for risk. You know that in taking the risk, you need to be patient if you want to achieve the results. So you are willing to invest for the long-term and are prepared to tolerate some volatility in the short term, in anticipation of the higher returns you expect to receive in five years or beyond.

Glossary Terms

Annualised Returns

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

Asset Allocation

Asset allocation is the percentage holding in different asset classes (i.e. equities, bonds, property, etc.). It is used to determine the level of diversification in a portfolio.

Capital Volatility

Volatility is a measure of 'risk' and refers to the extent to which the price of an investment or capital value fluctuates over a certain period of time. Funds with high volatility usually offer the potential for higher returns over the longer term than low volatility funds.

Cumulative Returns

Cumulative return is the total growth experienced over the period measured.

Derivatives

Derivatives are instruments generally used as an instrument to protect against risk (capital losses), but can also be used for speculative purposes. Examples are futures, options and swaps.

Distributions

The income that is generated from an investment and given to investors through monthly, quarterly, bi-annual or annual distribution pay-outs.

Diversification

This is a strategy designed to reduce risk within a portfolio by combining a variety of investments (or asset classes) such as equities, bonds, cash or property, which are unlikely to all move in the same direction at the same time. This is designed to reduce the risk (and protect against capital losses) within a portfolio. Diversification allows for more consistent performance under a wide range of economic conditions as it smoothes out the impact of negative market events. The positive performance of some investments or asset classes should neutralize the negative performance of others.

Financial Instruments

Derivatives also known as financial instruments (such as a future, option, or warrants) whose value derives from and is dependent on the change in value of an underlying asset (such as a commodity, currency, or security) to protect against risk (capital losses).

Fund Objective

The fund objective is the portfolio's core goal.

Fund Strategy

The fund strategy is the way that the fund is managed to achieve the fund objective.

Information Ratio

The Information Ratio measures the market risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. The greater a portfolio's Information Ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been compared to the market in general.

Collective Investment Schemes

Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) (also called unit trusts) are portfolios of assets such as equities, bonds, cash and listed property, in which investors can buy units. They allow private investors to pool their money together into a single fund, thus spreading their risk across a range of investments, getting the benefit of professional fund management, and reducing their costs.

Market Capitalization

Market capitalization is the total value of the issued shares of a publicly traded company; it is calculated by multiplying the share price by the number of shares in issue.

Maximum Drawdown

The maximum drawdown measures the highest peak to trough loss experienced by the fund.

Participatory Interests

When you buy a unit trust, your money is pooled with that of many other investors. The total value of the pool of invested money in a unit trust fund is split into equal portions called participatory interests or units. When you invest your money in a unit trust, you buy a portion of the participatory interests in the total unit trust portfolio. Participatory interests are therefore the number of units that you have in a particular unit trust portfolio.

Performance Fee

Performance fees are incentive fees earned by the manager for performance in excess of the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio

The Sharpe Ratio measures total risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. It measures the amount of risk associated with the returns generated by the portfolio and indicates whether a portfolio's returns are due to excessive risk or not. The greater a portfolio's Sharpe ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been (i.e. a higher return with a contained risk profile, where the portfolio manager is not taking excessive risk to achieve those returns).

Standard Deviation

Standard deviation (also called monthly volatility) is a measure of how much returns on an investment change from month to month. It is typically used by investors to gauge the volatility expected of an investment.

Portfolio Manager Comment

The local equity market contracted by -0.3% in December taking the All Share's total return for 2017 to +21.0% in Rand terms. The ANC elective conference took centre stage during the month with Ramaphosa's victory as party president resulting in a dramatic strengthening of the Rand against all major developed currencies (9.6% against the dollar, 9% against the euro and 9.8% against the pound). Local interest rate sensitive stocks rallied strongly with SA retailers and SA Bank respectively returning 15.9% and 15.2% during the month. Rand hedges however felt the brunt of Rand gains with the likes of British American Tobacco (-4.9%), Richemont (-6.6%) and Anheuser-Busch (-11.7%) underperforming the market.

The Northstar SCI Equity Fund performed well in December returning +0.85% during the month, well ahead of the market (-0.34%) and the average (ASISA) South African EQ General Peer group (-1.24%).

The reasons behind the solid performance were, firstly, that the fund was positioned to avoid betting on the outcome of the ANC elective conference as we simply did not believe that anyone could predict with any degree of certainty who would prevail. Secondly, we avoided the Steinhoff fall-out, having been highly suspicious of the company for many years and raising numerous red-flags on a wide-range of matters. Steinhoff's stock price declined 91% in December leading to severe capital drawdowns for shareholders with significant exposure.

As we begin 2018, we remain deeply concerned about structural problems in the SA economy yet our market is pricing-in powerful economic tailwinds. Our screening is struggling to identify too many quality domestic-focused companies that are undervalued and ratings demand strong earnings. We appreciate that the local economy should post slightly improving growth over the next year as synchronized global growth should drag even the beleaguered SA economy along, but the extent of optimism in pricing adds danger. Our approach continues to be one of owning high quality local stocks, including undervalued small and mid-caps and numerous dual-listed businesses that will not be affected by domestic economic issues.

Portfolio Managers

Adrian Clayton

B.Soc.Sc (UCT)

PMD (UCT)

MBL (UNISA)

Marco Barbieri

B.Com (Hons) Financial Analysis & Portfolio Management (UCT)

B.Sc (Hons) Chemistry (UCT)

CFA, FRM

Investment Manager Information

Northstar Asset Management (Pty) Ltd

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Additional Information

The Northstar Sanlam Collective Investments Managed Fund performance measurement start date is 1 November 2011. All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the information on this MDD 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 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, Sanlam Collective Investments (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 participatory interests of other unit trust portfolios. These underlying funds levy their own fees, and may result in 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 Manager may borrow up to 10% the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. 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. Investments in foreign instruments are also subject to fluctuations in exchange rates which may cause the value of the fund to go up or down. The fund may invest in financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management purposes. The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage them more efficiently in accordance with their mandates. Management of the portfolio is outsourced to Northstar Asset Management (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 601, an Authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd retains full legal responsibility for the co-named portfolio. Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd is the appointed trustee of the Sanlam Collective Investments scheme. Sources of Performance and Risk Data: Morningstar Direct, INET BFA and Bloomberg. The risk free asset assumed for the calculation of Sharpe ratios: STEFI Composite Index. The highest and lowest 12-month returns are based on a calendar year period over 10 years or since inception where the performance history does not exist for 10 years. Obtain a personalised cost estimate before investing by visiting www.sanlamunittrustsmdd.co.za and using our Effective Annual Cost (EAC) calculator. Alternatively, contact us at 0860 100 266.