Granate SCI* Multi Income Fund Class A

Collective Investment Scheme Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/12/2017

GRANATE ASSET MANAGEMENT

Part of RMI Investment Managers

Fund Objective and Strategy

This is a domestic income portfolio which seeks to provide investors with consistent positive returns and minimal volatility. The objective of the portfolio is to deliver real returns in excess of money market and traditional income portfolios over the medium to longer term.

Investors are mainly exposed to the fixed income and credit markets. The portfolio aims to optimize risk-adjusted returns by strategically allocating within the various sources of the fixed interest and credit universe according to current valuations. The portfolio will optimize the yield of the portfolio whilst compensating as far as possible for the underlying risk. This is done by focusing mainly on credit and yield enhancing strategies, whilst very moderate duration strategies are employed.

Given that the portfolio aims to deliver consistent positive returns, it is designed to be less volatile than traditional bond funds with significantly fewer negative monthly returns. The Manager shall seek to achieve this objective by investing in a portfolio of assets which will consist of a combination of interest-bearing securities including money market, bonds, unlisted loans, inflation linkers, listed property and preference shares as well as any other securities which are considered to be consistent with the portfolios objectives or any other securities the Act may allow from time to time.

The portfolio will be managed in accordance with regulations governing pension funds and CISCA.

Fund Information

Ticker	RSMIA
12 Month Yield	9.07%
Portfolio Manager	Bronwyn Blood
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Multi Asset - Income
Risk Profile	Conservative
Benchmark	STeFI Composite Index + 1%
Fund Size	R 145,091,872
Portfolio Launch Date*	01/04/2016
Fee Class Launch Date*	01/04/2016
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10,000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500
Income Declaration Date	March, June, September & December
Income Pricing Date	1st business day of April, July, October & 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	0.85
Total Expense Ratio	0.90
Transaction Cost	—
Total Investment Charges	0.90

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 is presented for the period 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2017.

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.

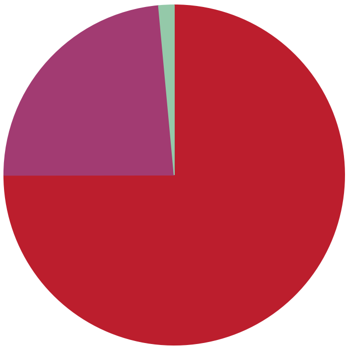
*The Granate Sanlam Collective Investments Multi Income Fund transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 28 October 2017.

**Risk statistics will only be available once the fund has reached three years performance history.

Top Ten Holdings

	% of Portfolio
RMB	15.22
China Construction Bank	11.11
Investec	7.61
Standard Bank 121222	4.99
Absa Capital	4.14
Nedbank 22092021	3.77
Barclays Africa Group 170322	3.53
Investec 121218	3.47
Standard Bank 121218	3.47
Santam 270622	3.46

Asset Allocation



	%
SA Cash	74.98
SA Bond	23.55
SA Property	1.46
Total	**100.00**

Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	9.59	7.74
Since Inception	9.47	7.65

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	9.59	7.74
Since Inception	17.16	13.77

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2017	
Highest Annual %	9.59
Lowest Annual %	9.59

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)**

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

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

31/12/2017: 1.32 cpu	30/06/2017: 2.01 cpu	30/09/2016: 2.28 cpu
27/10/2017: 0.60 cpu	31/03/2017: 2.35 cpu	30/06/2016: 2.03 cpu
30/09/2017: 2.11 cpu	31/12/2016: 2.20 cpu	

Administered by

Sanlam

Issue date: 22/01/2018

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GRANATE
ASSET MANAGEMENT

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Risk Profile: Conservative

This portfolio suits the investor who is seeking stable income flows and aims to keep capital intact. This means that the portfolio is highly unlikely to experience negative returns, but equally will not experience excessive returns on the upside. The main sources of risk are credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The portfolio is largely exposed to high quality corporates and banks with low interest rate risk. The portfolio is less volatile than traditional bond funds and is diversified across the income oriented asset classes such as cash, nominal bonds, inflation linked bonds and property.

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 Fluctuations (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 buyunits. 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 ofprofessional 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.

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.

Additional Information

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. Excessive withdrawals from the portfolio may place the portfolio under liquidity pressures and in such circumstances a process of ring-fencing of withdrawal instructions and managed pay-outs over time may be followed. Management of the portfolio is outsourced to Granate Asset Management (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 46189, 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.

Investment Manager Information

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Administered by
Sanlam

Portfolio Manager Quarterly Comment

Economic overview

Global economic activity in the 4th quarter of 2017 continued to improve and the business cycle upswing is now in its 9th year as interest rates remain low and inflation is, in most countries, below target despite tightening labour markets. 2018 is promising to build on last year's momentum as financial conditions and improved sentiment combine to provide another year of synchronized global growth.

Domestic economic data activity remained relatively weak in the 4th quarter, although the economy is expected to have maintained positive growth after expanding by a quarter-on-quarter annualized rate of 2% (0.8% year-on-year) in the 3rd quarter. The SARB composite of leading indicators continues to improve as does the ABSA PMI which recorded its 4th consecutive increase, albeit remaining below the all-important 50 level for a 6th month. While a significant confidence boost will support economic growth over the next quarter or two, South Africa's growth is likely to remain below trend for the foreseeable future.

Major central banks continued to communicate to the market a more hawkish outlook for interest rates, although it is only the US (FOMC) and the UK (BOE) that raised policy rates among the main central banks during the quarter. The FOMC remains by far the most hawkish major central bank and after raising its lending rate 3 times in 2017 (from 0.75% to 1.5%) and embarking on shrinking its balance sheet is expected to continue its tightening policy in 2018.

In South Africa, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank met once in the 4th quarter (November) and left the repo rate unchanged at 6.75%, a unanimous decision by the six MPC members. The November statement set a more hawkish tone than in September (although with the same decision despite a split MPC vote) as the committee considered risks to the inflation outlook to have increased, mainly due to higher international oil prices and a weaker rand exchange rate. Risks to growth, on the other hand, were deemed to be on the downside. The decision was also affected by the "rapidly deteriorating fiscal position" which the statement said "…could potentially reduce the scope for further monetary policy accommodation".

While two of the three main upside risks to domestic inflation raised by the MPC (weaker currency, Eskom price increases, and higher international oil prices) have subsided, currency weakness is likely to return as fiscal consolidation remains a challenge that will not vanish anytime soon. This means that Moody's will downgrade South Africa's credit rating to below investment grade and tax hikes will keep inflation from remaining at or below the middle of the target range. Therefore, we think that the MPC will change its view on the risks to inflation to be balanced, but keep the repo rate unchanged for the foreseeable future.

Market overview

South African financial markets had a nervous and volatile quarter as investors faced the difficult task of weighing up the probabilities of different ANC elective conference outcomes.

The property sector was the best performing domestic asset class (+8.3%) followed by equities (+7.4%), bonds (+2.2%), Money Market (+1.8%), and Inflation-linked bonds (+1.0%). For the 12 months to the end of December all domestic asset classes offered positive inflation adjusted returns other than inflation-linked bonds which lagged inflation by approximately 1.8% and is now the only asset class to return negative real returns over the last 5 years.

The quarter started poorly for bonds having returned -2.3% and -1.0% in October and November, respectively, but a very strong rally in December (+5.7%) resulted in the asset class returning a respectable 2.2% for the quarter.

Unsurprisingly, given the stellar performance of bonds, the property sector had a strong 4th quarter outperforming all other asset classes as some of the heavyweights in the SAPY index had a strong December while those with a greater exposure to foreign markets performed better in October and November.

The strong performance in income generating assets was supported by a strong rally in the rand which gained 10.62% against the USD in December, its 2nd best monthly performance since 2000. The rand was obviously driven by improved sentiment towards South Africa and strong commodity prices, although we think at current levels it has overshot and unlikely to strengthen much further.

Portfolio activity

Our income fund positioning remained cautious over the past quarter, although we increased duration slightly from 0.4 to 0.62 to take advantage of the extremely positive valuations on bonds. We still favour the banks, insurers and higher quality corporates and have been actively seeking opportunities in these sectors to increase the yield in the fund. Although credit spreads have been on a narrowing trend, we believe that we have reached the bottom and given recent events in the market including Steinhoff, they could start to widen from here. We are keeping a high level of liquidity in the fund in order to take advantage of opportunities that may emerge in the credit space. We have recently increased our positioning in property and are finding the UK property stocks particularly cheap. We continue to focus on keeping the yield in the fund as high as possible by investing in high quality credit, whilst minimizing downside interest rate risk in this volatile environment.

Portfolio positioning

The favourable outcome from the elective conference in December had a very positive impact on the market and we believe that the market is now pricing in fiscal consolidation and a stable rating outlook, or no further downgrades by Moody's. It remains to be seen whether this is justified, as the challenge of getting South Africa back on a solid growth path, reducing government's debt burden and achieving reform in the SOE sector is monumental. None the less, with a more stable political outlook, we believe that there will be opportunities in the multi income space to be less defensive over time as more policy certainty will mean increasing robust investment by the public and private sector into the economy.

This will ultimately lead to better and more diverse corporate bond issuance. Our large weighting to the banking sector and high quality corporates has benefitted the fund and has been a prudent approach in this volatile environment, but we will start to look for opportunities in other sectors as they become available. The fund will always be defensively positioned in terms of duration (not likely to go higher than 1.2) but will also look for opportunities to go slightly longer in the near term as we believe there is likely to be more positive market sentiment based on the strong Rand as well as global fundamentals. We are unlikely to increase our weighting to inflation linkers in the near term as the strong Rand has had a very positive impact on inflation, and nominal bonds are looking better than inflation linkers from a valuation perspective. We will also be looking for opportunities to increase our property exposure to a more neutral weighting in the fund.

Portfolio Manager

Bronwyn Blood
B.Comm (Honours)