

Element SCI Islamic Global Equity Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/05/2026



Fund Objective

The objective of the fund will be to achieve long term capital appreciation without concentrating on income requirements and to create an internationally diversified equity portfolio for investors.

Fund Strategy

The portfolio will invest in a spread of international equity securities, listed property, money market instruments and assets in liquid form, that have been approved for investment by the Shari'ah Supervisory Board from time to time. The portfolio will be predominantly invested in international securities in developed countries. The equity exposure to equities will be at least 80% at all times, and the fund may also invest in other collective investment schemes.

Fund Information

Ticker	IGEA
Portfolio Manager	Keith McLachlan
ASISA Fund Classification	Global - Equity - General
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	Dow Jones Islamic Market World Index (ZAR)
Fund Size	R 212,623,108
Portfolio Launch Date*	01/10/2012
Fee Class Launch Date*	02/10/2012
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10,000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500
Income Declaration Date	June & December
Income Payment Date	1st business day of July & January
Portfolio Valuation Time	15:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	15:00
Daily Price Information	Local media & www.sanlamunitrusts.co.za
Repurchase Period	2-3 business days

Fees (Incl. VAT)

A-Class (%)

Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3.5
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	—
Manager Annual Fee	2.0
Total Expense Ratio	2.0
Transaction Cost	0.1
Total Investment Charges	2.1
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 April 2023 - 31 March 2026

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.

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.

Performance fees are incentive fees earned by the manager for performance in excess of the benchmark. Performance fees form part of the cost structure of the fund and are included in the Total Expense Ratio. Please visit www.sanlamunitrusts.co.za for a detailed list of our funds that charge performance fees together with their calculation methodologies.

Effective 1 April 2026, the administration fee applicable to retail clients with an investment balance below R50,000 will increase from R23 to R57.50 (VAT inclusive). Clients with an active recurring monthly debit order will not be levied this fee.

*The Element Islamic Global Equity Sanlam Collective Investments Fund transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 08 July 2017.

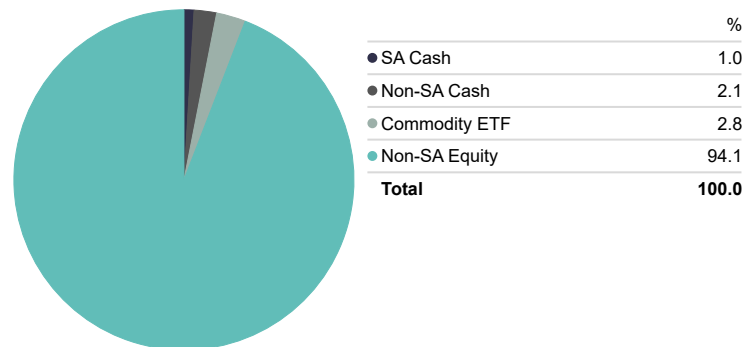
MDD Issue Date: 12/06/2026

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
Sandoz Group AG	5.7
Cummins Inc	5.5
Microsoft Corporation	5.5
Linde Plc	5.0
Essilor International SA	4.7
Alcon Inc	4.6
Cameco Corporation	4.2
Visa Inc	4.1
Haleon Plc	3.9
The Procter & Gamble Company	3.8

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 31/05/2026



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	9.6	23.6
3 Years	8.0	14.8
5 Years	10.4	15.7
10 Years	6.9	14.7
Since Inception	11.2	18.1

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	9.6	23.6
3 Years	26.0	51.1
5 Years	64.0	107.1
10 Years	95.0	295.5
Since Inception	323.2	858.2

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2025

Highest Annual %	39.9
Lowest Annual %	-10.8

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation	8.5
Sharpe Ratio	0.0
Information Ratio	-0.6
Maximum Drawdown	-5.6

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

30/06/2024	0.56 cpu	30/06/2020	3.91 cpu	30/06/2018	0.00 cpu
30/06/2023	1.00 cpu	31/12/2019	0.68 cpu	31/12/2017	0.00 cpu
31/12/2022	2.25 cpu	30/06/2019	2.09 cpu	31/03/2017	0.00 cpu
30/06/2022	0.94 cpu	31/12/2018	0.05 cpu	30/09/2016	0.00 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.

Cumulative Returns

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

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.

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.

Tax Free Savings Account

This Fund qualifies as a tax free investment according to section 12T of the Income Tax Act, with effect from 1 March 2015. South African individuals qualify for the associated tax benefits namely no tax on dividends, income or capital gains whilst still enjoying all the benefits of a unit trust. Note contributions to tax free investments are limited to R46 000 per tax year, with a lifetime limit of R500 000. Amounts invested in excess of these permissible thresholds are taxable.

Portfolio Manager Comment

As at 31 March 2026

How we invest your capital is as important as *what* we invest it in. As a reminder, our investment principles focus on the following attributes:

- **Value:** We prefer cheaper investments over more expensive ones.
- **Quality:** We prefer better quality investments over lower quality ones.
- **Diversification:** We hold these investments in diversified portfolios because we believe that the future is uncertain and we want to have a portfolio return that is defensible irrespective of future outcomes.

The last two points about **quality** and **diversification** are particularly relevant these days.

Our response to the outbreak of a hot war between the USA and Iran has been measured. Not only does the quality-bias of our portfolio give a degree of defensive underpin ("good" investments tend to be less exposed to a macro-economic downturn than "bad" investments), but we entered this period both well diversified and with a healthy overweight exposure to defensive sectors, like healthcare, staples and gold.

We had also spent the latter part of last year tactically building an overweight exposure to energy (e.g. Shell PLC and Exxon Mobil) as we considered the oil price unsustainably low (and AI's future energy demand underpriced by energy markets).

Finally, we were increasingly worried about the sustainability and unit economics of some of the AI stocks, particularly the hyperscalers and the semiconductors supplying them, and have progressively trimmed these exposures into strength across the last couple quarters. While we still hold some high-quality investments in this space, we are now underweight this "heterogeneous" sector (i.e. there is not a single classification as AI's exposure is scattered around in other official GICS sectors).

Most these portfolio moves were done *ahead* of the US-Iran war breaking out, but our view is that a prolonged disruption to energy markets is more likely than not. And, thus, we have trimmed some further consumer and interest-rate sensitive exposures, added to energy-related exposures and focussed on keeping good portfolio liquidity and diversification.

While our gold exposure (currently a blended exposure of c.12% across physical, miners and streamers) has counted against our short-term performance, we believe that gold's short-term sell-off has more to do with a flight to liquidity. Indeed, after quarter-end, we have seen the gold price stabilize and, in time, we expect it to remain both a good portfolio hedge *and* provide us a reasonable nominal return.

Overall, our fund is well-positioned for a higher oil price, inflation upside, and global macro-economic headwinds while we have also taken advantage of steep sell-offs in some quality assets (at now good valuations) that should rebound strongly in a more positive environment.

Portfolio Mana...

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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 on request 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 on request 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 countries and therefore it may have risks regarding liquidity, the repatriation of funds, political and macroeconomic situations, foreign exchange, tax, settlement, and the availability of information.

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 Element Investment Managers (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 663, 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 conamed 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.