

Sygnia 4th Industrial Revolution Global Equity Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document (MDD)
Class B (Tax Free Savings Account Only)
Global - Equity - General

31 December 2025

Portfolio Manager
Regulation 28
Fund Launch Date
Class Launch Date
Fund Size
Unit Price
Units in Issue

Wessel Brand, Mish-AI Bassadien
Non-Compliant
22 September 2016
19 October 2016
R 2 554 Million
360.40
119,464,507

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide investors access to new technology and innovation stocks and deliver long-term capital growth

Income Distribution

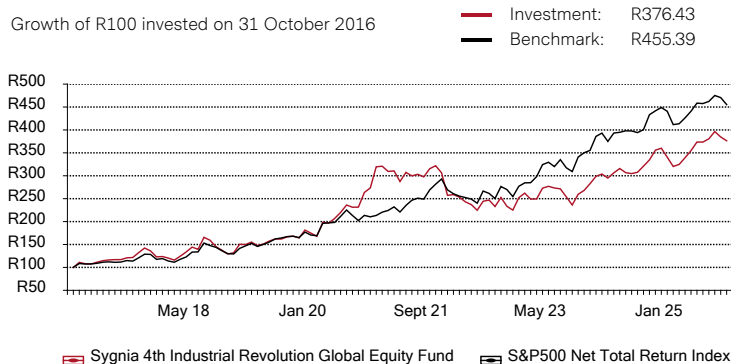
Bi-annually (September and March)
No distributions for the last 12 months

Trustees

Standard Bank Trustees (021 441 4100)

Cumulative Investment Performance

Growth of R100 invested on 31 October 2016



Performance Analysis

Periodic Performance	Fund	*BM	Difference
1 Month	-2.1%	-3.2%	1.1%
3 Months	-1.1%	-1.5%	0.4%
6 Months	6.1%	3.3%	2.8%
Year to Date	5.8%	3.1%	2.7%
1 Year	5.8%	3.1%	2.7%
**3 Years	18.7%	21.4%	-2.7%
**5 Years	6.6%	16.7%	-10.1%
**Since Inception	15.6%	18.0%	-2.4%

Performance as calculated by Sygnia Asset Management as at reporting date
*S&P 500 Net Total Return Index
**Annualised performance figures

Historical Performance

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2020	10.5%	-3.6%	-4.0%	18.2%	-0.9%	5.2%	6.4%	7.4%	-2.1%	0.1%	13.8%	3.8%	66.5%
2021	16.9%	0.4%	-3.6%	0.4%	-7.4%	6.9%	-2.4%	1.1%	-1.9%	6.0%	2.1%	-4.8%	12.0%
2022	-16.0%	0.6%	-2.2%	-4.0%	-2.5%	-5.2%	8.7%	1.1%	-5.7%	8.4%	-7.6%	-3.6%	-26.5%
2023	12.0%	4.0%	-5.0%	0.1%	9.4%	1.5%	-1.3%	-0.7%	-6.4%	-7.0%	9.9%	3.2%	19.1%
2024	5.5%	5.7%	1.7%	-2.9%	3.8%	3.1%	-2.9%	-0.7%	1.0%	4.3%	4.2%	6.3%	32.7%
2025	1.2%	-5.5%	-5.9%	1.4%	4.5%	4.6%	5.3%	0.0%	1.9%	4.2%	-3.0%	-2.1%	5.8%

Risk Statistics

	Fund	BM
% Negative Months	43.3%	38.3%
Avg Negative Return	-4.2%	-3.0%
Maximum Drawdown	-30.2%	-18.0%
Standard Deviation	19.4%	15.4%
Downside Deviation	11.2%	7.3%
Highest Annual Return: Nov 2023 - Oct 2024	35.9%	29.6%
Lowest Annual Return: Dec 2021 - Nov 2022	-27.5%	-4.2%

The risk statistics reflected above are calculated on a 60 month or since inception basis, depending on which period is shorter.

LOW	LOW MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM HIGH	HIGH
LESS RISK/ RETURN				MORE RISK/ RETURN
0 - 2 YEARS	2 YEARS+	3 YEARS+	5 YEARS+	7 YEARS+

Asset Allocation as at December 2025

Asset Class	Percentage	Allocation
International Equities	100.0%	

Top 10 Holdings as at December 2025

Asset	Percentage
NVIDIA Ord Shs	6.9%
Alphabet Ord Shs Class C	6.7%
Microsoft Ord Shs	6.5%
Apple Ord Shs	6.4%
Amazon Com Ord Shs	5.2%
Broadcom Ord Shs	4.0%
Meta Platforms Ord Shs Class A	3.2%
Tesla Ord Shs	2.8%
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing ADR	2.6%
Visa Ord Shs Class A	1.3%

Fees

Initial Fee	0.00% **
Management Fee	0.79% **
Performance Fee	N/A
Other costs	0.03% **
VAT	0.12%
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.94% (Dec 2025)
Transaction Costs (TC)	0.04% (Dec 2025)
Total Investment Charge (TIC)	0.99% (Dec 2025)

** Fees are exclusive of VAT

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Fund commentary

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Global - Equity - General

4th Quarter 2025

Market performance

Global markets delivered impressive returns in 2025, with the dramatic 10% decline in the US dollar emerging as the defining force across asset classes. The greenback’s weakest annual performance since 2017, driven largely by President Trump’s punitive tariff regime, reshaped investment outcomes and created significant divergence between dollar-based and local currency returns.

The S&P 500 posted a 16% gain in dollar terms, supported by three additional Federal Reserve rate cuts totalling 75 basis points and by ongoing enthusiasm around artificial intelligence (AI) investments. While market leadership broadened modestly beyond mega-cap technology stocks, companies at the forefront of the AI revolution remained the primary drivers of performance.

Currency movements told a different story for domestic investors, however. The rand’s 14% appreciation against the dollar significantly reduced US equity returns to just 2.2% in South African currency terms, highlighting the material impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on investment outcomes.

The real winners in 2025 were commodity-linked and emerging market (EM) assets. Gold and silver recorded their strongest annual gains since 1979, while copper surged by the most in a decade. This commodity rally propelled the FTSE/JSE Capped All Share Index to an exceptional 43% return, marking a standout year of domestic asset outperformance. The JSE All Bond Index gained 24.2%, the second consecutive year of strong double-digit returns for South African bonds.

EMs broadly benefitted from dollar weakness, with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returning 17.3% in rand terms, outperforming the MSCI World Index by 11 percentage points.

The Federal Reserve cut rates by 25 basis points in December 2025, bringing the federal funds rate to 3.5–3.75%. While equity markets responded positively, reaching new all-time highs, Chair Jerome Powell’s accompanying statement suggested limited additional easing ahead. The Fed’s language describing policy as “appropriately positioned” mirrors the phrasing that preceded a nine-month pause in 2024. With inflation still running near 3% and Powell’s term extending through May 2026, the central bank appears set to hold rates steady until at least mid-year. Markets are currently pricing in a potential cut in April or June, followed by another in September, while the Fed’s own projections suggest just one cut for the entire year.

However, a significant wildcard is Powell’s anticipated replacement by Kevin Hassett, who is viewed as more aligned with the Trump administration. Hassett has indicated he sees no tariff-related threat to the Fed’s 2% inflation target, potentially opening the door to more aggressive rate cuts than currently anticipated.

This environment is expected to support a stronger dollar in the first half of 2026 before it weakens again and equity volatility increases as expectations adjust. Fixed income yields are likely to remain attractive at the front end of the curve, while longer-dated bonds may face pressure as tariff-driven inflation concerns filter through the market.

A further wildcard is Trump’s proposed signature “Freedom Cheque” initiative, which represents approximately \$300 billion in annual direct payments to working-class households, equivalent to 1% of GDP.

Pending Congressional approval for a first-quarter 2026 rollout, this stimulus could push economic growth to 3.0–3.5%, well above the consensus estimate of 2.4%. With consumer spending being 70% of GDP, the program represents substantial demand stimulus. The fiscal implications are considerable. The US budget deficit could expand to 7.5% of GDP, and inflation may accelerate by 0.5–1 percentage point. With debt-to-GDP approaching 100%, concerns about fiscal sustainability are intensifying. Powell has already signalled that the Fed will not accommodate excessive fiscal stimulus, setting up potential policy tension later in the year.

US growth equities have reached extraordinary valuation levels by historical standards. The Shiller CAPE ratio, which adjusts for economic cycles, is at record highs and now exceeds levels seen in the dot-com bubble. Historical data suggest that after such valuation peaks, 10-year returns typically average just 0–3%. These elevated valuations increase the likelihood of heightened volatility and suggest the need for diversification and tempered return expectations.

While US markets trade at stretched valuations, EMs offer compelling alternatives. Trading at a CAPE ratio of just 13, EMs present the most attractive global valuations. Several factors support the case for EM exposure: many countries serve as critical links in the semiconductor supply chain benefitting from AI deployment; Chinese companies continue capturing global market share, particularly from European competitors; and commodity producers stand to benefit from AI data centre infrastructure buildouts and increased global defence spending.

European equities, trading at a CAPE ratio of 18, appear attractive on a relative basis but face structural challenges. Europe’s productivity growth lags the US, Germany has continued to lose market share to China as infrastructure stimulus remains delayed, and France faces political gridlock. We generally prefer European bonds over equities given these headwinds.

We remain overweight equities through EM and South African equity exposure. We are underweight developed market bonds, particularly US Treasuries, offset by overweight positions in local currency EM bonds, which are expected to benefit from falling EM inflation and a weaker dollar environment.

Despite a constructive outlook, significant risks warrant monitoring. Geopolitical tensions are escalating between the US and Venezuela and between China and Japan, while prospects for a Russia-Ukraine peace deal remain uncertain. Tariff-driven inflation could force markets to reprice Federal Reserve rate cut expectations. Combined with elevated valuations and geopolitical uncertainty, we are bracing for heightened volatility throughout 2026.

The year ahead promises both opportunity and challenge as diverging growth dynamics, shifting monetary policy and stretched valuations create a complex environment for portfolio management. Geopolitics, fiscal stimulus and inflation expectations are likely to remain key themes as markets navigate this evolving landscape.

RISK PROFILE

LOW	LOW MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM HIGH	HIGH
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LESS RISK/ RETURN

MORE RISK/ RETURN

TIME HORIZON

0-2 YEARS	2 YEARS+	3 YEARS+	5 YEARS+	7 YEARS+
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Fund performance

The Sygnia 4th Industrial Revolution Global Equity Fund declined -1.1% over the last quarter, outperforming its benchmark, the S&P 500 Net Total Return Index. Although the fund achieved a positive return in US dollar terms, the depreciation of the dollar against the rand weighed on its overall performance.

Key positive contributions came from the communication services, information technology and healthcare sectors. The fund benefitted from holdings in Alphabet Inc, Apple Inc and Micron Technology Inc, but positions in Microsoft Corp, Meta Platforms Inc and Oracle Corp detracted from performance.

The fund remains invested in leading innovators at the cutting edge of technological advancement that are poised to deliver long-term gains from ongoing innovation despite near-term market fluctuations.

Disclaimer

Sygnia Collective Investments RF (Pty) Ltd is incorporated and registered under the law of South Africa and is registered under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, 2002 (Act No 45 of 2002). The company does not provide any guarantee with respect to the capital or return of the portfolio. Nothing in this document will be considered to state or imply that the collective investment scheme or portfolio is suitable for a particular type of investor.



Important information to consider before investing

Investment Objective and Strategy

The Sygnia 4th Industrial Revolution Global Equity Fund is a high-risk dynamically-managed active fund. The fund offers investors access to global companies optimally positioned to benefit from new technologies and innovations that have the potential to transform the global economy across a broad range of sectors. These technologies include autonomous vehicles, clean tech, drones, 3D printing, robotics, nanotech, smart buildings, virtual reality, cybersecurity, space and wearables, among others. This transformation, termed the 4th Industrial Revolution, brings together the physical, digital and biological worlds at an exponential pace. Sygnia manages the allocation between different sectors and indices in a dynamic manner based on its proprietary investment approach and methodology.

Balancing Risk and Reward

The fund has a high risk profile as it has a high strategic allocation to global equities, which combines both equity market and currency risk. Furthermore, the fund invests specifically in companies involved in new and emerging technologies. The payoff profile and the time horizon to profitability of these technologies are not certain. Risk is managed by spreading investments across a large number of companies operating in different industries. Equity markets are volatile and the price of equities fluctuate based on a number of factors such as changes in the economic climate, general movements in interest rates and the political and social environment which will also affect the value of the securities held in the unit trust, thereby affecting the overall value of the unit trust. There are regulations in place which limit the amount that a unit trust may invest in securities, thereby spreading the risk across securities, asset classes and companies. The fund may also be exposed to liquidity risk. This relates to the ability of the unit trust to trade out of a security held in the portfolio at or near to its fair value. This may impact on liquidity and in the case of foreign securities, the repatriation of funds.

Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (unit trusts) are generally medium- to long-term investments. The value of units may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily an indicator of future performance. Unit trusts are traded at the ruling price and are allowed to engage in borrowing and scrip lending.

Annualised performance figures represent the geometric average return earned by the fund over the given time period. Unannualised performance represents the total return earned by the fund over the given time period, expressed as a percentage. Performance is calculated for the portfolio. Individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, the actual investment date, the date of reinvestment and dividend withholding tax. Reinvestment of income is calculated on the actual amount distributed per participatory interest, using the ex-dividend date NAV price of the applicable class of the portfolio, irrespective of the actual reinvestment date.

Fees

Sygnia charges an annual management fee comprised of applicable basis fees paid to underlying managers and Sygnia's annual service fee. The fund may invest in other unit trusts (underlying funds) that levy their own charges and which may charge performance fees in the event that the underlying fund's performance exceeds its benchmark.

A schedule of fees and charges is available on request from Sygnia. Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, STT, auditors fees, bank charges and trustee fees. Sygnia does not provide advice and therefore does not charge advice fees.

What is the Total Expense Ratio (TER) and Transaction Costs (TC)?

The total expense ratio (TER) is the annualised percentage of the fund's average assets under management that has been used to pay the fund's actual expenses over the past three years. Transaction costs are a necessary cost in administering the fund and impact fund returns. They 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. Since fund returns are quoted after the deduction of these expenses, the TER and Transaction Costs should not be deducted again from the published returns. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return.

Foreign Securities

The fund may also invest in foreign securities, which may be exposed to macroeconomic, settlement, political, tax, reporting or illiquidity risk factors that may be different to similar investments in South African markets. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying investments to go up or down.

Cumulative Investment Performance

Cumulative investment performance is for illustrative purposes only. The investment performance is calculated by taking all ongoing fees into account for the amount shown, with income reinvested on the reinvestment date.

Tax-Free Unit Trust

This fund qualifies as a tax-free investment according to section 12T of the Income Tax Act, effective from 1 March 2015. South African individuals qualify for the associated tax benefits – namely no tax on dividends, income or capital gains – while still enjoying all the benefits of a unit trust. Contributions to tax-free investments are limited to R36 000 per tax year, with a lifetime limit of R500 000. Amounts invested in excess of these permissible thresholds are taxable.

How are unit prices calculated?

Unit prices 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 permissible deductions from the portfolio, divided by the number of units in issue. Forward pricing is used and fund valuations take place at approximately 15:00 each business day. Purchases and redemption requests must be received by the manager by 14:00 each business day to receive that day's price. The price shown is specific to this class. The fund size represents the portfolio size as a whole. Unit prices are updated by 10:00 every business day and are available on our website, www.sygnia.co.za.

Disclaimer

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The fund may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed in accordance with its mandate. Sygnia Asset Management (Proprietary) Limited (FSP Registration No. 873), an authorised financial services provider, is the appointed investment manager of the Fund. Additional information such as fund prices, brochures, application forms and a schedule of fees and charges can be requested via admin@sfs.sygnia.co.za or 0860 794 642 (0860 SYGNIA).