

# Sygnia Skeleton Worldwide Flexible Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document (MDD)

Class A

Worldwide - Multi-Asset - Flexible

31 July 2025

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

**Kyle Hulett, Iain Anderson**  
**Non-Compliant**  
**10 December 2015**  
**29 January 2016**  
**R 675 Million**  
**208.41**  
**294,147,839**

Investment Objective

Income Distribution

Trustees

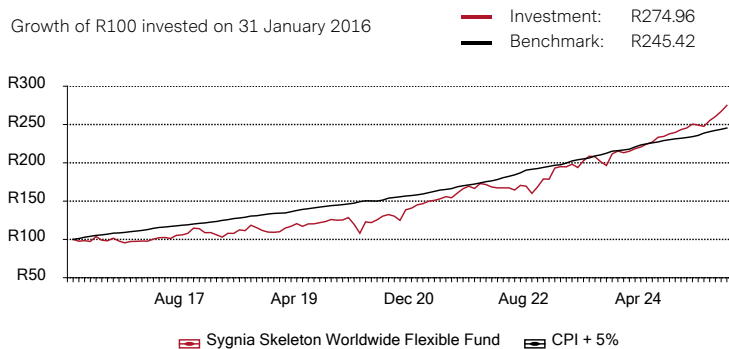
Targets superior long-term returns by utilising different asset classes while aiming to protect capital over the medium to long term

Bi-annually (September and March)  
Payment: 1 Oct 2024 - 2.66 cents per unit  
Payment: 1 Apr 2025 - 1.33 cents per unit

Standard Bank Trustees (021 441 4100)

## Cumulative Investment Performance

Growth of R100 invested on 31 January 2016



## Performance Analysis

| Periodic Performance | Fund  | *BM   | Difference |
|----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| 1 Month              | 3.0%  | 0.7%  | 2.3%       |
| 3 Months             | 7.7%  | 2.0%  | 5.8%       |
| 6 Months             | 9.8%  | 4.8%  | 4.9%       |
| Year to Date         | 12.0% | 5.3%  | 6.7%       |
| 1 Year               | 17.8% | 8.0%  | 9.8%       |
| **3 Years            | 17.3% | 9.5%  | 7.8%       |
| **5 Years            | 16.1% | 10.1% | 5.9%       |
| **Since Inception    | 11.2% | 9.9%  | 1.3%       |

Performance as calculated by Sygnia Asset Management as at reporting date

\*Headline Consumer Price Index + 5%

\*\*Annualised performance figures

## Historical Performance

|      | Jan   | Feb   | Mar   | Apr   | May   | Jun   | Jul   | Aug   | Sep   | Oct   | Nov   | Dec   | Year  |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2020 | 2.5%  | -6.8% | -9.7% | 13.7% | -0.7% | 3.0%  | 3.8%  | 1.6%  | -1.6% | -4.2% | 11.0% | 1.6%  | 12.3% |
| 2021 | 3.0%  | 1.1%  | 2.2%  | 0.8%  | 1.3%  | 1.8%  | -0.9% | 3.9%  | 3.6%  | 1.9%  | -1.7% | 3.8%  | 22.8% |
| 2022 | -0.8% | -1.8% | -0.7% | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | -1.7% | 3.7%  | -0.6% | -5.5% | 5.3%  | 6.1%  | -0.1% | 3.3%  |
| 2023 | 8.2%  | 0.9%  | -0.1% | 1.8%  | -2.2% | 4.6%  | 2.9%  | -0.3% | -3.2% | -2.5% | 7.7%  | 1.7%  | 20.5% |
| 2024 | -1.0% | 0.9%  | 1.5%  | 1.0%  | 1.7%  | 1.2%  | 2.8%  | 0.5%  | 1.4%  | 0.8%  | 1.5%  | 0.9%  | 14.0% |
| 2025 | 2.1%  | -0.5% | -0.6% | 3.1%  | 2.1%  | 2.5%  | 3.0%  |       |       |       |       |       | 12.0% |

## Risk Statistics

|                                            | Fund  | *BM    |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| % Negative Months                          | 33.3% | 41.7%  |
| Avg Negative Return                        | -1.5% | -2.5%  |
| Maximum Drawdown                           | -7.4% | -16.4% |
| Standard Deviation                         | 9.8%  | 12.4%  |
| Downside Deviation                         | 5.0%  | 5.9%   |
| Highest Annual Return: Nov 2020 - Oct 2021 | 35.7% | 18.5%  |
| Lowest Annual Return: Oct 2021 - Sep 2022  | -3.7% | -5.0%  |

The risk statistics reflected above are calculated on a 60-month or since-inception basis, depending on which period is shorter. ^75% MSCI AC/25% Barclays Global Agg Bond

## Asset Allocation

| Asset Class                  | Percentage | Allocation |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Domestic Equities            | 24.8%      |            |
| Domestic Bonds               | 11.9%      |            |
| Domestic Money Market        | 0.8%       |            |
| International Equities       | 55.6%      |            |
| International Cash           | 2.9%       |            |
| International Fixed Interest | 4.0%       |            |

## Manager Allocation

| Manager                         | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Sygnia Asset Management         | 48.5%      |
| BlackRock Investment Management | 48.6%      |
| Other                           | 2.9%       |

## Fees

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Advisory Fee                  | None             |
| Initial Fee                   | 0.00% **         |
| Management Fee                | 0.53% **         |
| Other costs                   | 0.06% **         |
| VAT                           | 0.09%            |
| Total Expense Ratio (TER)     | 0.67% (Jun 2025) |
| Transaction Costs (TC)        | 0.14% (Jun 2025) |
| Total Investment Charge (TIC) | 0.82% (Jun 2025) |

\*\* Fees are exclusive of VAT

# Sygnia Skeleton Worldwide Flexible Fund

## Fund commentary

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2nd Quarter 2025

### Market performance

Global markets rose strongly in June despite a cocktail of geopolitical tensions and policy risk and the potential for simultaneous supply shocks from tariffs, migration constraints and rising oil prices. Iran and Israel agreed to a ceasefire after 12 days of intense missile and drone strikes between Iran and Israel, and just one day after US operation “Midnight Hammer”, which “obliterated” Iran’s three uranium nuclear sites, including Fordow, a uranium-enrichment facility buried deep in a mountain. The ceasefire brought relief to the oil markets. While the conflict in the Middle East increases geopolitical risk, the ceasefire renders the impact of tariffs on US growth and inflation the greater uncertainty, with the 90-day tariff pause granted by the US expiring on 9 July. Trump has warned that countries will receive a “take-it-or-leave-it” letter detailing tariff terms, though the 15 countries already engaged in negotiations with the US may see this an extension to the deadline. Tariff pass-through inflation in the US was minimal in May, but corporates are likely to begin passing costs on to consumers, with inflationary consequences over the coming quarters reinforcing expectations of “higher for longer” interest rates and reduced growth. The World Bank concurred in its June outlook, downgrading its 2025 global growth forecast by 0.5 percentage points to 2.3%, projecting the weakest non-recessionary growth since 2008. Looking further ahead, average global growth in the 2020s is expected to settle around 2.5% – its slowest pace since the 1960s. Developed markets will bear the brunt of the growth downgrade and inflation increase, while emerging markets (EMs) will continue to offer a relatively resilient inflation–growth trade-off.

US inflation data for May offered a reprieve, rising by less than expected for the fourth consecutive month. While US firms have passed on some of the recent tariff costs – particularly on goods heavily exposed to China, such as appliances, electronics and household equipment – the full effect will take two to three months to unfold. In addition, CPI surprised to the downside due to price declines in recreational services and durable goods which signal growing consumer caution. Subdued inflation offers breathing room, but it is ultimately a function of softer economic activity. Weak May retail sales, falling consumer confidence and continued softness in manufacturing data indicate slowing demand. The Yale Budget Lab estimates that the current 15%+ effective tariff rate could reduce year-end employment by 375 000 jobs. Jobless claims have risen to a three-and-a-half-year high, while non-farm payroll growth outside two core categories has stalled.

The European Central Bank expects GDP growth of just 0.9% in 2025, but even that may be optimistic. Exports are weakening sharply, particularly as frontloading of US trade to avoid tariffs normalises, and the Russia-Ukraine war is continuing, sustaining geopolitical and energy-related pressures. Trump-era tariff risks are also escalating, with the US indicating that trade negotiations with the EU may not be resolved by the 9 July deadline. The EU’s slow pace of trade negotiation – seen clearly during Brexit – exacerbates the risk that the bloc may bear a disproportionate burden of any new US tariffs.

China’s economy is gaining traction, with early signs that policy stimulus is finally filtering through to the real economy: money growth is accelerating and May retail sales rose to a 17-month high. Beyond China, EMs are capitalising on trans-shipment opportunities, firm commodity prices, a weakening US dollar, low inflation and resilient earnings growth.

The gazettement in South Africa of new information technology (IT) procurement rules in June means that government departments can finally access IT services without having to use the State Information Technology Agency (SITA). In other good news, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has made an initial determination that SA’s 22-point action plan is complete, granting SA an on-site assessment and paving the way for SA to be removed from the so-called grey list at the FATF’s October plenary. However, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development note that Transnet and a general lack of reforms are causing SA to miss out on the commodity rally (“Q1.25 growth stalled at 0.1% qqsa as the ongoing incapacity at Transnet severely limits growth”). This was confirmed as mining production declined by a marked -7.7% y/y in April, following March’s -2.5% y/y contraction. Production faces a myriad of challenges, including heightened input costs, labour challenges, the effects of illegal mining and logistical bottlenecks. The pace of reforms will affect SA’s ability to break out of the 1% growth range.

The dollar is usually the beneficiary in times of fear, but it has not rallied with current geopolitical tensions. Rate cuts in Europe may end soon even as the Fed starts to cut, so the euro may find further short-term cyclical support relative to the dollar. Despite dollar weakness and global appetite for currency diversification, however, the euro is unlikely to deliver on its “reserve currency moment” for some time.

Overall, the global consumer remains in good shape, financial conditions have eased and US long-term inflation expectations are stable, so we still expect the US to avoid a recession. In addition, we expect the near-term fiscal thrust in Germany and China to be around 2% of GDP. However, markets are entering a precarious period in which geopolitical risk, trade fragmentation and supply shocks intersect.

A combination of domestic tailwinds, global supply chain realignment and policy flexibility is positioning EMs for stronger near-term performance. China’s cyclical rebound, coupled with opportunities in EM debt and equity, present a compelling case for diversified exposure in multi-asset portfolios. Global industrial metal prices are also benefiting from the rise in global defence spending, a further tailwind for commodities and emerging markets. We have switched some of our South African exposure to EMs given the better valuations, higher growth and greater diversification.

### RISK PROFILE



### TIME HORIZON



### Fund performance

The Sygnia Skeleton Worldwide Flexible Fund proved to be exceptionally robust in the second quarter of 2025, delivering an impressive return of nearly 8%. This strong performance was driven primarily by buoyant equity markets, both domestically and internationally. The South African equity market demonstrated significant strength, returning 10% during the quarter on the back of firm commodity prices and Chinese technology. Global equity markets also contributed positively, returning 7.7% despite the rand appreciation. The rand strengthened by 3.4% against the dollar during the quarter, benefitting South African bonds, which returned over 4% for the quarter.

The quarter was marked by notable geopolitical and economic events and highlighted the incredible resilience of global markets, despite US tech stocks falling by more than 20% on the announcement of “Liberation Day tariffs” and the US invasion of Iran. The outlook for 2025 economic growth appears less clouded, with market participants believing that many of the 9 July tariff deadlines will be extended despite President Trump’s strong rhetoric regarding retaliatory tariffs. This expectation has eased concerns about an immediate escalation of trade tensions.

Tariff-induced inflation has not yet materialised in the US, with May’s consumer price index coming in below expectations for the fourth consecutive month. However, the Federal Reserve expects these inflationary pressures to feed through into the economy over the next two to three months. The extent of future inflation will be a critical determinant for US interest rates, consumer spending patterns and overall market direction. Given the evolving economic landscape and potential for future volatility, we maintain a cautious stance.

### 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 Skeleton Worldwide Flexible Fund represents Sygnia's best investment view on the optimal combination of different asset classes required to achieve superior long-term returns at a reasonable level of risk at any time. This Worldwide Multi-Asset Flexible portfolio is comprised of investments in multiple asset classes, both domestic and internationally. Derivatives are allowed for efficient portfolio management.

### Balancing Risk and Reward

The Sygnia Skeleton Worldwide Flexible Fund is a suitable investment for investors seeking offshore exposure, but who do not wish to make use of their offshore allowance or whose offshore allowance has already been fully utilised. It is also suited to individual investors seeking higher returns while being able to tolerate higher volatility of short-term returns.

The recommended investment term for investors in the Sygnia Skeleton Worldwide Flexible Fund is a minimum of three to five years. The fund has a medium to high risk profile as it has an unconstrained allocation to South African and global equities. The risk of capital loss is managed in an effective manner due to the unconstrained nature of the fund, while the risk is managed by spreading investments across asset classes, geographical regions and well diversified indices. This ensures diversification of sources of returns over market cycles. Tactical asset allocation is used to take advantage of changing market dynamics in an efficient and cost-effective manner and as a risk management tool in times of market downturns. 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. The fund may also be exposed to credit risk where an issuer of a non-equity security may not be able to make interest payments or repay the capital. This will impact the value of the fund. There are regulations in place which limit the amount a unit trust may be exposed to each Issuer, thereby spreading the risk across various Issuers.

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, levies, stamps, auditor's 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 published returns. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. Where the financial product has been in existence for less than a year, the TER and transaction costs cannot be accurately determined. Calculations are based on actual data where possible and best estimates where actual data are not available.

### 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.

### 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 deductions from the portfolio, divided by the number of units in issue. Forward pricing is used and fund valuations take place at approximately 17:00 each business day. Purchases and redemption requests must be received by Sygnia 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](http://www.sygnia.co.za).

### 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.

### Disclaimer

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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](mailto:admin@sfs.sygnia.co.za) or 0860 794 642 (0860 SYGNIA).

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