

Sygnia Itrix FTSE 100 ETF

Minimum Disclosure Document (MDD)

Global - Equity - General

30 April 2026

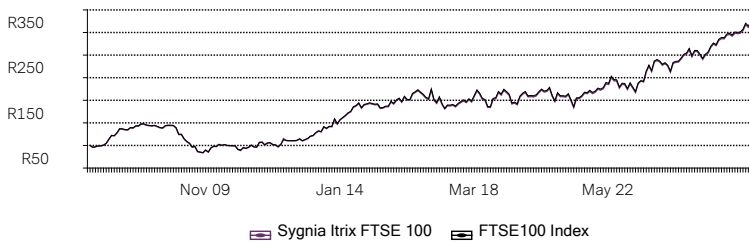
| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Portfolio Managers | Steven Empedocles, Mish-AI Bassadien |
| Inception | 10 October 2005 |
| Fund Size | R 1.275 Billion |
| NAV Price | 23 626 cents |
| Units in Issue | 5 397 014 |

| Fund Information | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Classification | Global - Equity - General |
| Asset Allocation | 100% Offshore Equity |
| NAV/Index Ratio | ca. 1/1000 |
| Financial Year End | 31 December |
| Index Tracking | Fund tracks the FTSE 100 Index |
| Dividend Distribution | Semi-annual distribution |
| NAV Publication | Daily on sygnia.co.za |
| Portfolio Valuation | Close of relevant market |
| Foreign exchange source | World Market fix rate 16:00pm London Time |

Cumulative Investment Performance

Growth of R100 invested on 31 October 2005

Investment: R370.78
Benchmark: R373.87



Cumulative investment performance is for illustrative purposes only and is calculated using the NAV before any distributable income and management fee.

Top 10 Holdings

| Instrument | Percent |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| HSBC Holdings Ord Shs | 9.2% |
| Astrazeneca Ord Shs | 8.3% |
| Shell Ord Shs | 7.5% |
| Rolls-Royce Holdings Ord Shs | 4.0% |
| Unilever Ord Shs | 3.7% |
| BP Ord Shs | 3.6% |
| British American Tobacco Ord Shs | 3.6% |
| GlaxoSmithKline Ord Shs | 3.1% |
| Rio Tinto Ord Shs | 3.0% |
| National Grid Ord Shs | 2.6% |

Historical Performance

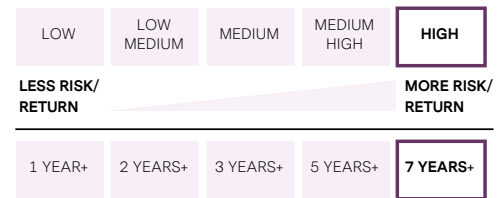
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |
|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 2023 | 9.2% | 5.0% | -4.3% | 8.0% | 1.1% | -1.1% | -2.6% | 1.3% | -2.0% | -4.8% | 7.3% | 0.8% | 18.0% |
| 2024 | 0.2% | 2.5% | 2.7% | 1.0% | 3.0% | -4.9% | 3.9% | 0.0% | -2.6% | -3.2% | 3.2% | 1.5% | 7.2% |
| 2025 | 4.2% | 2.4% | -1.1% | 3.6% | 1.2% | -0.1% | 2.4% | 0.5% | -1.1% | 1.9% | -0.3% | 0.3% | 14.6% |
| 2026 | 1.6% | 3.7% | -1.6% | 2.5% | | | | | | | | | 6.3% |

Since inception performance figures are available on request.

Risk Statistics

| | Fund | ^BM |
|--|--------|--------|
| % Negative Months | 41.7% | 41.7% |
| Average Negative Month | -2.3% | -2.3% |
| Largest Drawdown | -13.3% | -13.4% |
| Standard Deviation | 12.1% | 12.1% |
| Downside Deviation | 6.3% | 6.5% |
| Highest Annual Return: Jul 2022 - Jun 2023 | 27.2% | 26.8% |
| Lowest Annual Return: Jan 2022 - Dec 2022 | -4.0% | -4.5% |
| Annualised Tracking Error (Active Return) (12 Mths) | -0.1% | - |
| Annualised Tracking Error (Std Dev of Active Return) (60 Mths) | 0.4% | - |

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



Investment Objective

To replicate the price and yield performance of the FTSE 100 Index

Income Distribution

Payment: 14 Jul 2025 - 312.42 cents per unit
Payment: 14 Jan 2026 - 206.65600 cents per unit
Standard Bank Trustees (021 441 4100)

Trustees

| Listing Information | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Exchange | JSE Limited |
| Exchange Code | SYGUK |
| Trading Currency | ZAR |
| Portfolio Currency | GBP |
| ISIN | ZAE000249520 |
| RIC | SYGUKJJ |
| Bloomberg Ticker | SYGUK SJ EQUITY |
| Trading Hours | 9:00 am - 16:50 pm |
| Transaction cut-off | JSE trading hours |

Asset Allocation

| Asset | Percent | Allocation |
|----------------------|---------|------------|
| International Equity | 100.0% | |

Portfolio Performance Analysis

| Period | Sygnia Itrix FTSE 100** | FTSE100 Index (ZAR)** | FTSE100 Index (GBP)** | Sygnia Itrix FTSE 100 (TR) |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Year | 11.5% | 11.6% | 22.2% | 14.0% |
| 3 Years | 9.2% | 9.2% | 9.7% | 12.5% |
| 5 Years | 11.0% | 11.0% | 8.3% | 14.1% |
| 10 Years | 6.3% | 6.3% | 5.2% | 9.4% |
| Since Inception | 6.6% | 6.6% | 3.3% | 9.7% |

Performance of the fund is calculated by Sygnia Asset Management as at reporting date.
Performance figures greater than one year are annualised.
**Price return.

Fees

| Broker/Other Platform (excl VAT) | Sygnia Alchemy Platform (excl VAT) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| First R 10 Million | 0.75%pa |
| R 10 Million-R 100 Million | 0.60%pa |
| Over R 100 Million | 0.40%pa |
| VAT | 0.12% |
| Total Expense Ratio (TER) | 0.91% (Mar 2026) |
| Transaction Costs (TC) | 0.03% (Mar 2026) |
| Total Investment Charge (TIC) | 0.94% (Mar 2026) |

Excess management fees for investors over R10m are included in the above TER, and distributed back to the investor at each distribution date.

Sygnia Itrix FTSE 100 ETF

Fund commentary

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1st Quarter 2026

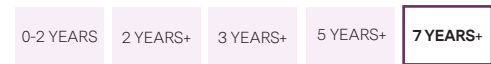
RISK PROFILE



LESS RISK/
RETURN

MORE RISK/
RETURN

TIME HORIZON



Market performance

Escalation between the US/Israel and Iran has driven crude oil to \$120 per barrel (/bbl). Equity, currency and bond markets across Europe and emerging economies have sold off sharply as carry trades unwind. The dollar has strengthened and gold has softened, reaffirming the dollar's safe-haven status in a high-geopolitical-risk environment.

US forces have struck Iran's Kharg Island, the country's principal crude export hub. Iran has struck its Gulf neighbours hard, removing 12 million barrels per day (mb/d) of supply and effectively closing the Strait of Hormuz and impeding the 20 mb/d that ordinarily transits it. In response, the International Energy Agency released 400 million barrels – larger than any prior drawdown. The US has also permitted purchases of sanctioned Russian oil, estimated at 124 million barrels. However, these measures combined amount to only 26 days of Hormuz-replacement supply. Yemen's Houthi militia have officially entered the war, which threatens to close the key Bab al-Mandab Strait, the alternative transit route via the Red Sea; this could affect a further 5mb/d of seaborne crude oil. On 18 March, Israel struck the Iranian portion of the South Pars/North Dome gas field, the largest gas field in the world (shared with Qatar). Iran retaliated with widespread attacks on oil and gas infrastructure, impairing 17% of Qatar's liquid natural gas capacity for three to five years. Natural gas prices have almost doubled year-to-date.

Even a unilateral US declaration of "victory" would not produce a clean exit. Several structural obstacles remain:

- Iran has rejected the US's 15-point proposal, wishing to maintain its nuclear facilities and gain recognition of its "authority" over the Strait of Hormuz.
- Iran "wins" by controlling the Strait. It is charging transit fees on some commercial vessels through the strait at \$2m per voyage; the US has limited means to prevent Iranian drone attacks on Persian Gulf shipping, and Iranian mines make naval escorts operationally difficult.
- Russia benefits from a prolonged conflict, as higher prices are delivering a financial windfall to Moscow. Russia may also be supplying Iran with weapons.
- Israel has extended evacuation orders in southern Lebanon to cover 14% of the total area, and domestic Israeli polling shows overwhelming support for the operation Prime Minister Netanyahu has advocated for decades. Israeli skirmishes may thus independently continue to keep Iran engaged.
- Ports and infrastructure damaged during the conflict will take time to repair.
- Once drawn down, strategic reserves must be replenished, creating a persistent demand overhang.

JPM research shows energy prices close to \$100/bbl through midyear (moderating towards \$80/bbl thereafter), which would raise consumer prices by 1.0% and reduce growth by 0.8%. But the disruption extends well beyond crude oil. The Strait of Hormuz also carries critical flows of chemical and petrochemical products whose supply impairment has global implications for food, agriculture and semiconductor manufacturing. To place this in historical context, the Strait of Hormuz remained open during both the Gulf War (1990) and the Iraq War (2003).

The closest historical analogue is Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, which disrupted the Black Sea, a critical corridor for grain and fertiliser. Around 50% of the world's seaborne sulphur trade passes through the Strait of Hormuz; sulphuric acid is a key input in wafer cleaning and microchip fabrication. The price of urea – the world's most widely used nitrogen fertiliser – has risen 70% since the conflict began, and ammonia is up 80%. The Middle East also supplies approximately one-third of the world's commercial helium, which is essential for semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

The US is most protected from this shock, as dollar strength dampened imported inflation for the US, growth coming into the shock was stronger than peers, the US is a net energy exporter and American WTI oil is trading \$20/bbl cheaper than Brent crude. Energy goods and services as a share of US personal consumer expenditure have more than halved over the past 50 years. Europe is materially more exposed, as currency weakness provides less of a cushion against dollar-denominated commodities, and the region is bearing the primary burden of the sharp rise in natural gas prices. Energy costs account for about 11% of household income in Europe, compared with 3.4% in the US. We have reduced our eurozone bond allocation to neutral.

Major emerging market (EM) economies are oil importers, and households spend a higher share of consumption on transport and food than in developed markets. Immediate currency weakness has already raised inflation expectations, and EM central banks are being forced into rate hikes even as growth deteriorates. The combination of a stronger dollar, higher inflation, rising rates and deteriorating risk sentiment creates a deeply adverse environment for EM assets. We have reduced our EM bond and equity overweight to neutral.

The key question is whether the oil shock will trigger a major global downturn. The answer depends on the magnitude and duration of the energy shock. Historically, a sustained doubling of oil prices to around \$130 for two months has been the threshold for a recession. The US has strong incentives to seek a relatively swift resolution to the conflict in the Middle East. However, even if a ceasefire happens immediately, it will take time for supply to return to the Strait. Given the uncertainty of the outlook, we have reduced our overweight in EMs back to neutral, including South African equities.

South Africa is heavily dependent on energy and fertiliser imports, and the rand has weakened materially. Rate expectations have shifted from pricing in nearly three cuts over the next twelve months to pricing in three hikes. If oil is sustained at \$90/bbl and the USD/ZAR at 17.00 for three months, JPMorgan models headline CPI above 4.1% by June. Gold's failure to make new highs during this conflict represents an additional downside risk to South African equities, as precious metals make up one third of the Top 40 Index.

Fund performance

The Sygnia Itrix FTSE 100 ETF delivered 3.7% for the quarter, marginally below its benchmark, the FTSE 100 Index. The fund benefited from its exposure to Shell PLC, BP PLC and Glencore PLC, while its exposure to Unilever PLC, Barclays PLC and Relx PLC detracted from performance.

There were several changes to the tracked index's constituents over the period, including the addition of InterContinental Hotels Group PLC, Standard Life PLC and IG Group Holdings PLC and the removal of Ashtead Group Ltd, Easyjet PLC and Hikma Pharmaceuticals PLC.

The fund remains true to its investment objective of delivering returns that mirror those of the FTSE 100 Index.

SYGNIA ITRIX (RF) (PTY) LTD
Registration No. 2004/035580/07

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Sygnia

Important information to consider before investing

Investment Objective and Strategy

The investment policy of the Sygnia Itrix FTSE 100 ETF is to track the FTSE 100 Index as closely as possible, by buying only FTSE 100 securities in which are excluded from the Index from time to time as a result of quarterly Index review or corporate actions or which are required to be sold to ensure that the portfolio holds FTSE 100 securities in the same weighting as they are included in the Index.

This is a high risk, passively managed index tracking fund which objective is to replicate the price and yield performance of the FTSE 100 Index as closely as possible by physically holding a portfolio of securities equivalent to the basket of securities comprising the index. Index Performance data can be sourced from Bloomberg, Reuters, other data providers and at www.sygnia.co.za.

Balancing risk and reward

The FTSE 100 Index is a market capitalisation weighted index representing the performance of the 100 largest UK – domiciled companies, which pass screening for size and liquidity. Index constituents are all traded on the London Stock Exchange SETS trading system. For changes in the index constituents, refer to the "About this fund" section on our website, where the fund's holdings are published daily. The recommended investment term for investors in the Sygnia Itrix FTSE 100 ETF is a minimum of seven years.

Annualised performance figures represent the geometric average return earned by the fund over the given time period.

Performance is calculated based on the NAV to NAV calculation of the portfolio. Individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, the actual investment date and dividend withholding tax.

Index Disclaimer

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Fees

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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.

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.

How are NAV prices calculated?

Net Asset Value (NAV) 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. The price at which ETFs trade on an Exchange may differ from the NAV price published at the close of the trading day, because of intraday price movements in the value of the constituent basket of securities.

Disclaimer

The Sygnia Group is a member of the Association for Savings and Investment SA. Sygnia Itrix (RF) (Pty) Ltd is a registered and approved Manager under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, 2002. Sygnia Asset Management (Pty) Limited (FSP 873), an authorised Financial services provider, is the appointed investment manager of the Fund. Sygnia Itrix does not provide any guarantee with respect to the capital or return of the portfolio. Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) are generally medium to long-term investments. Collective investment schemes are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending.

The value of investments/units may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily an indicator of future performance. ETFs trade on stock exchanges and may therefore incur additional costs associated with listed securities. Unlike a unit trust, which can be bought or sold only once per day, an ETF can be traded intraday, during exchange trading hours.

ETFs may invest in foreign securities, which may be exposed to macroeconomic, settlement, political, tax, liquidity, and foreign exchange risks. Performance is calculated for the portfolio, and the individual investor performance may differ as a result of trading cost, price paid for investment share.

Additional information on the Index including its performance and tracking error can be viewed on the relevant Minimum disclosure document (MDD) on www.sygnia.co.za. A schedule of fees, charges and where the ETF engages in securities lending activities, information on such securities lending activities may be requested via admin@sfs.sygnia.co.za or 0860 794 642. The complete terms and conditions of your ETF investment are contained in the fund's offering circular, pre-listing statement, programme memorandum and/or supplemental deed and index constituents with prices are published daily on Sygnia's website. The documents/information may be obtained from www.sygnia.co.za or on request from Sygnia.

Nothing in this document shall be considered to state or imply that the Fund is suitable for a particular type of investor. All the portfolio options presented are approved collective investment schemes in terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, No 45 of 2002 ("CISCA"). The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage them more efficiently in accordance with their mandates.

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