Minimum Disclosure Document

(Fund Fact Sheet)

JBL SCI Flexible Fund of Funds

31 July 2026

JBL ASSET MANAGEMENT a graviton partner

Fund Objective

The fund aims to provide capital growth over the long term. The portfolio will have moderate aggressive risk qualities.

Fund Strategy

The fund will consist of a flexible combination of collective investment schemes investing in equity, bonds, and property markets and money market instruments. The fund will aim to maximise the total return for investors by actively investing across different funds locally and offshore with foreign assets limited to 45%. The fund may invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives) for the sole purpose of hedging exchange rate risk.

Why choose this fund?

This fund is suitable for investors seeking: high level of capital growth; able to tolerate high levels of volatility; a minimum investment horizon of 5 years or longer.

Fund Information

ASISA Fund Classification	SA Multi Asset Flexible
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	CPI+5%
Fee Class Launch date	11 May 2017
Portfolio Launch date	11 May 2017
Minimum investment	LISP Dependent
Portfolio Size	R 525 million
Bi-annual Distributions	30/06/26: 14.14 cents per unit 31/12/25: 10.75 cents per unit
Income decl. dates	30/06 | 31/12
Income price dates	1st working day in January and July
Portfolio valuation time	17:00
Transaction cut off time	15:00
Daily price information	The Local newspaper and www.sanlamunittrusts.co.za
Repurchase period	2 to 3 working days

Fees (Incl. VAT)

Fees (Incl. VAT)	B1-Class (%)
Advice initial fee	Neg.*
Manager initial fee (max.)	0.00
Advice annual fee	Neg.*
Manager annual fee (max.)	0.63
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	1.44

* Advice fee | Any advice fee is negotiable between the client and their financial advisor. An annual advice fee negotiated is paid via a repurchase of units from the investor.

* This fund is also available via certain LISPS (Linked Investment Services Providers), who levy their own fees.

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.

PERIOD: 01 April 2023 to 31 March 2026
Total Expense Ratio (TER) | 1.44% of the value of the Financial Product 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) | 0.22% of the value of the Financial Product 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) | 1.66% of the value of the Financial Product was incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product.

* 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.

A fund of fund unit trust only invests in other unit trusts, which levy their own charges, which could result in a higher fee structure for these funds. The fund manager may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down.

Fund Composition

Securities (%)	31-Jul
Ci Global Investments RIAIF ICAV Global Enhanced Growth Fund	45.1
Satrix ALSI Index Fund	18.7
Bateleur SA Flexible Prescient Fund	9.0
SMM SCI Flexible Equity Fund (Truffle)	8.8
Amplify SCI SA Flexible Equity Fund (Fairtree)	8.7
PSG SA Equity Fund	6.6
Satrix Bond Index Fund	2.5
Cash (RSA)	0.6

Performance (Annualised) as at 31 Jul 2026 on a rolling monthly basis*

B1-Class	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)
1 Year	10.61	9.45
3 Year	12.35	9.18
5 Year	10.92	10.03
Since inception	8.78	9.63

An annualised rate of return is the average rate of return per year, measured over a period either longer or shorter than one year, such as a month, or two years, annualised for comparison with a one-year return.

Performance (Cumulative) as at 31 Jul 2026 on a rolling monthly basis*

B1-Class	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)
1 Year	10.61	9.45
3 Year	41.80	30.13
5 Year	67.87	61.19
Since inception	117.29	133.44

Cumulative return is the aggregate return of the portfolio for a specified period.

Risk statistics: 3 years to 31 Jul 2026

Std Deviation (Ann)	7.18
Sharpe Ratio (Ann)	0.63

Actual highest and lowest annual returns*

Highest Annual %	30.82
Lowest Annual %	-9.50

*The highest and lowest 12 month returns are based on a 12 month rolling period over 10 years or since inception where the performance history does not exist for 10 years.

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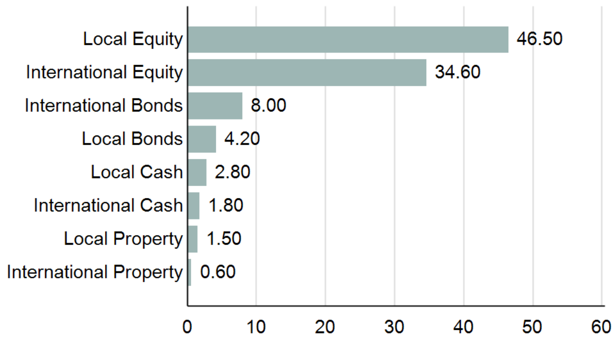
Portfolio Detail



Portfolio Manager(s) Comment

The US recorded its biggest monthly inflation decline in more than six years in July, as lower energy prices provided temporary relief from this year's inflation surge. However, US GDP contracted in the second quarter despite strong consumer spending. China's factory activity unexpectedly contracted in July for the first time since February, with weakness extending beyond manufacturing to construction, services and the composite PMI. Eurozone inflation rose in July, although price pressures differed across the bloc. Locally, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) kept its key repo rate unchanged at its July meeting, surprising analysts after inflation reached a recent high.

Global equities ended positively at the start of the second half of 2026, with the MSCI World Index ending the month at 0.51% month-on-month (m/m), keeping performance for global equity investors in double digits at 10.26% year-to-date (YTD), both in US dollar terms. The semiconductor cohort was the biggest contributor to July's performance. Emerging market (EM) equities struggled in July, with the MSCI EM Index ending the month at -3.03% m/m (in US dollars), as Korean chip makers weighed on the MSCI EM Index's performance. Chinese shares were the star EM performers in July, as President Xi Jinping called for accelerated tech self-reliance, positioning China as a global tech leader by 2035, while Beijing mobilised an extraordinary range of state-linked institutions to support equities. The FTSE 100 ended July in positive territory at 3.69% m/m, although this was lower than June's 0.69% m/m gain in pound sterling. The S&P 500's June losses of -0.95% m/m continued into July at -0.06% m/m in US dollars. Global bonds' June losses of -0.49% m/m continued into July at -0.21% m/m in US dollars. After outperforming in June, global property continued its gains into July at 2.67% m/m in US dollars. The Euro Stoxx 50 Index's gains continued into July, ending positively at 0.58% m/m after June's 4.69% m/m gain in euros. The Dow Jones Index ended July in positive territory at 0.38% m/m, following June's positive figure of 2.71% m/m in US dollars. After ending June as a gainer, the Nikkei Index ended July in negative territory at -8.13% m/m in yen terms.

The local bourse ended the month positively, with the FTSE/JSE All Share Index gaining 1.18% m/m in rand terms and 0.20% m/m in US dollar terms. Although Resources ended June in negative territory at -15.93% m/m, the sector posted gains of 2.06% m/m in July. Both Property and Financials outperformed in July, at 2.30% m/m and 1.16% m/m, respectively, compared with the previous month's gains of 3.74% m/m and 2.62% m/m, respectively, in rand terms. The Industrials sector was in positive territory for July at 4.27% m/m, following June's 0.78% m/m gain. Cash continued its positive returns from June to July in rand terms, ending at 0.57% m/m, but declined to -0.41% m/m in US dollar terms. Local bonds gained over the short term but encountered losses over the long term. The FTSE/JSE All Bond Index ended negatively at -1.38% m/m in rand terms and -2.34% m/m in US dollar terms. Bonds of 1-3 years were positive at 0.69% m/m; however, bonds of 3-7 years were negative for July at -0.23% m/m. Bonds of 7-12 years were also negative at -1.32%, and bonds of 12 years and above were negative at -2.34% m/m. The rand weakened against the US dollar by -0.97% m/m, against the euro by -1.60% m/m, and against pound sterling by -2.34% m/m.

Portfolio Management

The management of investments are outsourced to JBL Asset Management (Pty) Ltd (FSP) Licence No. 44710, an Authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002.

Dawn Fryer

CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER®

Investment Consultant

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Risk Profile (Aggressive)

This is an aggressively managed, high-risk portfolio that aims to deliver capital growth over the long term (greater than 5 years). It is designed to substantially outperform the markets and therefore carries a long-term investment horizon (5 years and upwards). The portfolio will be diversified across all major asset classes with significant exposure to equities, and may include offshore equities. There may be some capital volatility in the short term, although higher returns may be expected from five years or beyond.

Trustee Information

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

Tel: +27 (21) 401-2002
E-mail: Compliance-SANLAM@standardbank.co.za

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 an accurate determination of 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 other unit trust portfolios which levy their own fees, and may result is 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 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. The portfolio management of all the portfolios is outsourced to financial services providers authorized in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd is the appointed trustee of the Sanlam Collective Investments Scheme. The Manager retains full legal responsibility for the co-named portfolio.

JBL Asset Management (Pty) Ltd is responsible for the management of the investments held in the Fund. The management of investments are outsourced to JBL Asset Management (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 44710, an Authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002.

JBL Asset Management aggregates foreign investments within the JBL offshore funds and the portfolio may therefore be invested in the JBL offshore funds which are managed by Ci Global Fund Managers (“CiGFM”), a Jersey domiciled investment manager, from time to time. Graviton Global Partners act as unrestricted investment advisor to CiGFM, for which they earn an investment advisory fee of up to 0.10% on the value of investments in the JBL offshore funds. CiGFM earns an annual investment management fee of up to 0.26% on all such investments. Certain financial advisors/members of JBL are direct / indirect shareholders of the SIP and Graviton Group of companies which are domiciled in Mauritius. As a shareholder, these individuals may earn direct or indirect dividends of up to 0.14% on the value of investments in the JBL offshore funds.

Glossary of Terms

Bond
A bond is an interest-bearing debt instrument, traditionally issued by governments as part of their budget funding sources, and now also issued by local authorities (municipalities), parastatals (Eskom) and companies. Bonds issued by the central government are often called “gilts”. Bond issuers pay interest (called the “coupon”) to the bondholder every 6 months. The price/value of a bond has an inverse relationship to the prevailing interest rate, so if the interest rate goes up, the value goes down, and vice versa. Bonds/gilts generally have a lower risk than shares because the holder of a gilt has the security of knowing that the gilt will be repaid in full by government or semi-government authorities at a specific time in the future. An investment in this type of asset should be viewed with a 3 to 6 year horizon.

Capital Growth
Capital growth is the profit made on an investment, measured by the increase in its market value over the invested amount or cost price. It is also called capital appreciation.

Distributions
The income that is generated from an investment and given to investors through monthly or quarterly 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. 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.

Equities
Equities are shares that represent an institution's or individual's ownership in a listed company. These shares are also the "vehicle" through which they are able to "share" in the profits made by that company. As the company grows, and the expectation of improved profits increases, the market price of the share will increase which translates into a capital gain for the shareholder. Similarly, negative sentiment about the company will result in the share price falling. Shares / equities are usually considered to have the potential for the highest return of all the investment classes but also have the highest level of risk i.e. share investments have the most volatile returns over the short term. An investment in equities should be viewed with a 7 to 10 year horizon.

Money market instruments
A money market instrument is a low risk, highly liquid, short-term (one year or less) debt instrument, issued by financial institutions or governments, that tend to have lower returns than high-risk investments.

Regulation 28
Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act sets out prudent investment limits on certain asset classes in investment funds. It applies specifically to investments in Retirement Annuities and Preservation Funds. The allowed maximum exposures to certain asset classes is: 75% for equities, 25% for property, 45% for foreign (offshore) assets

Sharpe ratio & Standard deviation
The Sharpe ratio measures 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 (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 amount of expected volatility in an investment.

Total Expense Ratio (TER)
This refers to the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment’s administration, financial planning and servicing fees. Costs consist of management fees and expenses such as trading, legal and auditor fees and other operational expenses. The total cost of the fund is divided by the fund's total assets under management to arrive at a percentage amount, which represents the TER.

Volatility
Volatility is a measure of ‘risk’, and refers to the extent to which the price of an investment or fund fluctuates over a certain period of time. Funds with a high volatility usually offer the potential for higher returns over the longer term than low volatility funds.