

Element Earth Equity Sanlam Collective Investments Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 30/04/2024



MDD Issue Date: 16/05/2024

Fund Objective

The primary objective of the portfolio will be to achieve capital growth with a moderate level of income for investors through investments predominantly in the equity market and to a lesser extent in the fixed interest market and money market.

Fund Strategy

The Element Earth Equity Sanlam Collective Investments Fund is an actively managed, South African equity general fund that will also be allowed to invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives) as allowed by the Act from time to time.

Fund Information

Ticker	FEFA
Portfolio Manager	Keith McLachlan
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Equity - General
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	FTSE/ JSE All Share Index
Fund Size	R 63,350,703
Portfolio Launch Date*	01/10/2001
Fee Class Launch Date*	01/10/2001
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	1.7
Total Expense Ratio	1.8
Transaction Cost	0.5
Total Investment Charges	2.3
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 April 2021 - 31 March 2024

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.

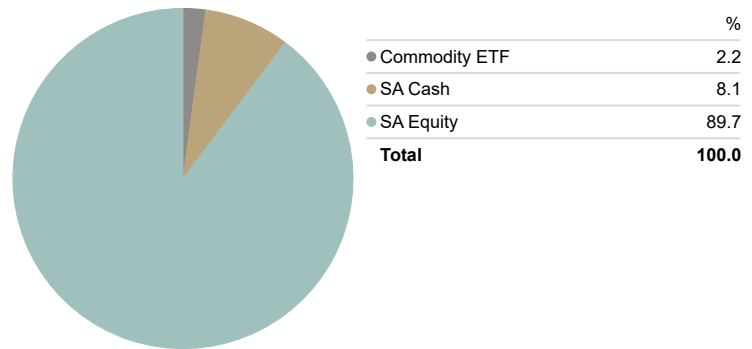
*The Element Earth Equity Sanlam Collective Investments Fund transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 08 July 2017.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
Anglogold Ashanti Plc	7.6
Naspers Ltd	6.5
Sanlam Ltd	5.2
Grindrod Ltd	4.7
Reinet Investments SCA	4.5
Afrimat Ltd	4.3
British American Tobacco Plc	4.0
Momentum Met Hldgs Ltd	3.9
AVI Ltd	3.8
Mondi Plc	3.7

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 31/03/2024



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	1.9	1.1
3 Years	7.1	8.8
5 Years	4.3	9.4
10 Years	2.5	8.1
Since Inception	10.3	13.9

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	1.9	1.1
3 Years	22.9	28.8
5 Years	23.6	56.8
10 Years	28.0	118.1
Since Inception	812.6	1,801.3

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2023

Highest Annual %	38.9
Lowest Annual %	-17.1

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation	13.1
Sharpe Ratio	0.1
Information Ratio	-0.2
Maximum Drawdown	-14.5

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

31/12/2023	7.12 cpu	31/12/2021	7.80 cpu	31/12/2019	8.07 cpu
30/06/2023	4.07 cpu	30/06/2021	15.69 cpu	30/06/2019	5.15 cpu
31/12/2022	18.27 cpu	31/12/2020	1.49 cpu	31/12/2018	3.05 cpu
30/06/2022	3.55 cpu	30/06/2020	6.66 cpu	30/06/2018	2.54 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.

Portfolio Manager Comment

As at 31 March 2024

Global Context

Five years ago many economies had historically low-interest rates, tame inflation, and even some pockets of deflation. The global pandemic, characterized by lockdowns and supply chain shocks, and its related stimulus packages reversed this. Subsequently, the world has experienced persistently high inflation which has resulted in the quickest interest rate hiking cycle in history. Over the same period, there has been a steady escalation in global geopolitical risk with two regional wars breaking out: Russia's invasion of Ukraine and, more recently, Israel's of Gaza.

While global supply chains are normalizing, they are also re-orientating themselves towards onshoring, near-shoring and friend-shoring initiatives. These changes have brought with them both higher costs and further disruptions.

Adding more complexity to the world is the politics around climate change which pushes against the economic realities of traditional (cheaper) energy markets. Europe especially has been forced to reconsider its energy mix due to geopolitical realities but no-one has been immune to revisiting many historical assumptions about fossil vs green energy. This is all occurring as China's retooled industrial capacity is reshaping automotives, renewables and battery storage markets.

Finally, the advent of social media and cryptocurrency and the rollout of Artificial Intelligence (AI) all have global ramifications that we are only just beginning to glimpse.

Local Market Pressures

Locally, long-term public sector malaise has seen key infrastructure—initially energy but now also transport and water—deteriorate. This has created economic headwinds against the local tax base, employment, consumers and economic growth. Our local financial market performance has suffered due to this and our exchange rate has remained volatile and vulnerable, despite a strong rebound in precious metals - led by gold.

Our Measured Approach

Amidst this complex mix of vectors and volatility, we have decided to rebalance our portfolios to manage risks and aid performance across our investments and mandates. We still prefer undervalued investments but give preference to those with resilient underlying characteristics. Furthermore, we have overlaid the macro nuances we see playing out both domestically and globally to try to avoid headwinds and maximise tailwinds, all the while balancing portfolio construction and optimal diversification to protect against any shocks.

Portfolio Changes

During the quarter, the performance of the Element Earth Equity SCI Fund was unsatisfactory (-3.7%), although the JSE All Share Index also felt significant pressure and fell (-2.25%). We have relooked at each of our holdings and, towards the end of the quarter, began a conscious rebalancing exercise that exits some lower quality investments in favour of better quality (and, in many instances, equally as cheap) investments while aiming to improve our relative positioning against the market. An example of this is exiting our property exposure, MTN Group and Nampak entirely while switching PPC into Afrimat, and switching Ninety One into Investec. We expect to reap the benefits from this exercise in the months and years ahead.

Summary & Conclusion

We do not see the world or South Africa getting markedly less risky or materially less complex any time soon. It makes sense, therefore, to adjust our portfolios for this reality. With respect to future returns, the *valuation* paid for an investment is critical to investor outcomes and—in increasingly uncertain times—the *quality* of the underlying also plays a significant influence. These attributes combined with a risk consciousness portfolio construction are the bedrock upon which we aim to grow your capital invested with us.

Thank you for your continued trust and support.

Yours sincerely

Keith McLachlan

Portfolio Managers

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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.