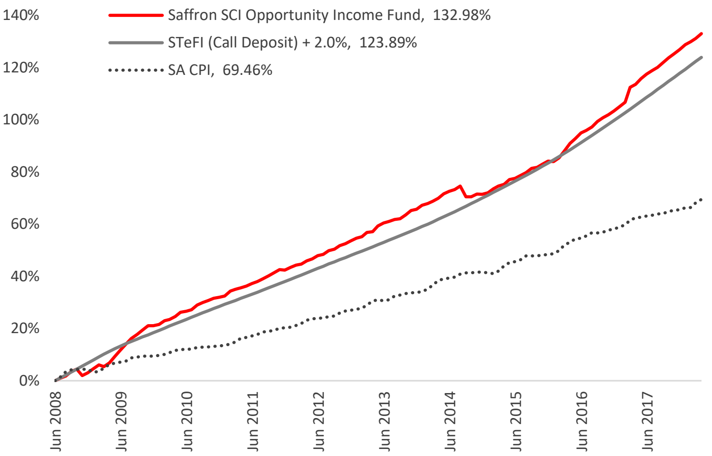
SAFFRON SCI* OPPORTUNITY INCOME FUND

Class A l Minimum Disclosure Document (MDD)
As at 31 March 2018

Fund Performance

Since launch cumulative performance graph



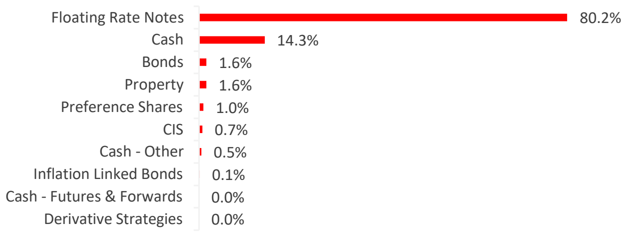
Monthly %	Apr'17	May'17	Jun'17	Jul'17	Aug'17	Sep'17	Oct'17	Nov'17	Dec'17	Jan'18	Feb'18	Mar'18
Fund	0.99	0.80	0.63	0.57	0.87	0.78	0.72	0.66	0.87	0.48	0.55	0.80
Benchmark	0.72	0.74	0.72	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.72	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.65	0.69

Yearly %	Mar'09	Mar'10	Mar'11	Mar'12	Mar'13	Mar'14	Mar'15	Mar'16	Mar'17	Mar'18
Fund	16.59	8.83	7.61	7.66	8.16	3.17	8.94	11.87	9.07	
Benchmark	9.50	8.01	7.42	7.06	6.97	7.67	8.13	9.09	8.92	

	Cumulative Return (%)				Annualised Return (%)			
	Fund	Benchmark	Cash	Inflation	Fund	Benchmark	Cash	Inflation
1 Year	9.08	8.92	6.79	4.32	9.08	8.92	6.79	4.32
3 Years	32.94	28.48	21.07	17.66	9.96	8.71	6.58	5.57
5 Years	48.34	47.98	34.03	29.83	8.21	8.15	6.03	5.36
10 Years								

Fund Holdings

Asset Allocation (%)



Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation	1.57
Sharpe Ratio	1.64
Information Ratio	0.77
Maximum Drawdown	-0.09

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/03/2018

Highest Annual %	18.73 (Oct'09)
Lowest Annual %	2.84 (Dec'14)

Risk Profile

Cautious

You prefer to receive stable income flows and are determined to keep your capital intact at all times. You understand that comfort means that you may not receive outsize returns but that your capital will be safe — and the likelihood of losing money is slim. The portfolio that gives you the most comfort consists primarily of income-oriented asset classes such as cash, nominal and inflation-linked bonds and property. You avoid too much exposure to equities because of their higher volatility.

Fees (Incl. VAT)	(%)
Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3.42
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	-
Annual Management Fee	1.14
Performance Fee	No

Fund Objective

The portfolio seeks investment opportunities that meet the objective of delivering an enhanced level of income and stability on capital invested.

Fund Strategy

The portfolio will invest across the full spectrum of income generating assets including interest bearing securities (including, but not limited to bonds, convertible bonds, debentures, corporate debt, cash deposits and money market instruments) as well as inflation-linked bonds, corporate bonds, listed property, and preference shares. The portfolio will be actively managed with exposure to various asset classes to reflect changing economic and market circumstances, in order to maximise returns to investors. For efficient portfolio management purposes, the Manager may invest in financial instruments (listed and unlisted derivatives) allowed by the Act in order to achieve its investment objective. The manager may from time to time invest in participatory interests in portfolios of collective investment schemes registered in the Republic of South Africa and which are consistent with the portfolio's primary objective. This portfolio will be managed in accordance with the regulations governing pension funds. The Manager is permitted to invest on behalf of the portfolio in offshore investments as permitted by legislation.

Fund Information

Ticker	MIPP
12 Month Yield (%)	6.80
Fund Manager	Brandon Quinn
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Multi Asset - Income
Risk Profile	Cautious
Benchmark	STeFI (Call) plus 2% p.a. over 12-month rolling period
Fund Size	R648,275,458
Portfolio Launch Date	02 June 2008
Fee Class Launch Date	02 June 2008
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10,000.00
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500.00
Income Declaration Date	March, June, September & December
Income Pricing Date	1st business day of April, July, October & January
Portfolio Valuation Time	15:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	15:00
Daily Price Information	Local media
Repurchase Period	2-3 business days

Distribution History (cents per unit)

31/03/2018	2.30 cpu	30/09/2017:	2.21 cpu	31/12/2016:	2.00 cpu
31/12/2017:	0.65 cpu	30/06/2017:	1.94 cpu	30/09/2016:	1.75 cpu
01/12/2017:	1.46 cpu	31/03/2017:	1.91 cpu	30/06/2016:	1.26 cpu

Cost Ratios	(%)
TER	1.20
TC	0.02
TIC	1.22

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. The TER presented is for the period 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017.

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.

Administered by:

*The legal registered name of this portfolio is: Saffron Sanlam Collective Investments Opportunity Income Fund

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.

Distributions
The income that is generated from an investment and given to investors through monthly, quarterly, bi-annual or annual distribution pay-outs.

Derivatives
Derivatives are instruments generally used as an instrument to protect against risk (capital losses), but can also be used for speculative purposes. Examples are futures, options and swaps.

Liquidity
The ability to easily turn assets or investments into cash.

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.

LISP (Linked Investment Service Provider)
A Linked Investment Service Provider is a financial institution which packages, distributes and administers a broad range of unit trust based investments. Any investment made through these products gives an investor a single point of entry into a selection of different investments.

Maximum Drawdown
The maximum drawdown measures the highest peak to trough loss experienced by the fund.

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.

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.

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, 25% for foreign (offshore) assets and 5% African assets.

Risk-adjusted returns
Risk-adjusted return refines an investment's return by measuring how much risk is involved in producing that return, which is generally expressed as a number or rating.

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.

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 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 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 instruments which could be accompanied by additional risks as well as potential limitations on the availability of market information. Investments in foreign instruments are also subject to fluctuations in exchange rates which may cause the value of the fund to go up or down. The fund may invest in financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management purposes. Income funds derive their income primarily from interest-bearing instruments. 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 Saffron Wealth (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 34638, 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 co-named 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.

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SAFFRON WEALTH FUND MANAGEMENT

Administered by:
Sanlam

The fund returned 1.84% and 9.08% for the quarter and year respectively. In comparison, the STeFI Call Deposit returned 1.58% and 6.79%. The fund beat the benchmark (STeFI Call Deposit +2.0%) by 0.50%.

Inflation-linked bonds (CILI Total Return Index) and nominal bonds (All Bond Total Return Index) were the top performers for the month of March, returning 4.34% and 2.02% respectively. Quarter-to-date, nominal bonds (+8.06%) outperformed all other asset classes. Property (JSAPYTR Index) was the worst performing asset class, returning -19.61% and -0.96% for the quarter and month respectively. Equities (JSE All Share Total Return Index) returned -5.97% for the quarter, while cash (STEFI Total Return) returned 1.76%.

US President Trump signed a memorandum imposing a 25% tariff on up to USD60bn imports from China. The US Treasury is also drafting a plan to restrict Chinese investments in key US sectors. China, in response to the new tariffs, announced it will impose tariffs on US imports. This 'trade war', along with a less accommodative monetary policy in the US, is perceived to be a major risk to global growth.

The US 10-year Treasury traded in a wide range of more than 50bps from 2.41% to 2.95% and closed the quarter at 2.74%. The Dollar Index traded in a narrow range, closing the quarter at 90.15 (down -2.14%). USD 3-month Libor increased sharply (+62bps) to 2.31%, in line with rate hike expectations in the world's largest economy.

The Fed raised rates by 25bps to the range of 1.50 to 1.75%, in line with market expectations. Reasons cited include strong economic growth momentum and a very rapid recovery in the labour market, despite some moderation in household and business spending. The outlook for 2018 interest rates was unchanged at three hikes, while the outlook for the next two years showed a steeper trajectory. The Fed revised its 2020 inflation outlook from 2.0% to 2.1%, while the GDP growth forecast for 2018 and 2019 was revised from 2.5% and 2.1%, to 2.7% and 2.4% respectively.

The European Central Bank (ECB) kept its main, marginal and deposit rates unchanged at 0.00%, 0.25% and 0.40% respectively, but has dropped its easing bias on its asset purchase programme. The move indicates that growth can be sustained without the aid of monetary stimulus. The ECB revised its 2018 growth forecast to 2.4% (up 0.12%), while the inflation forecast remains unchanged at 1.4%.

The Bank of England (BOE) left rates (0.50%) and its asset purchase programme unchanged but remained hawkish reaffirming that gradual rate hikes are required to reach the inflation target of 2.0%. Inflation is currently at 2.7% and forecast to remain above 2.0% over the next three years. This fuelled speculation that rates will likely increase in May this year. According to the BOE, Brexit will influence its economic and rates outlook, while protectionism policies will reduce growth.

The Eurozone Manufacturing PMI fell to 55.6, a big miss from the expected 58.6. Data shows that business activity slowed at its fastest rate over a year and that the index fell to a 14-month low. The slowdown in the pace of growth was caused by the strong euro, global political uncertainty, cold weather and skills shortages.

The IHS Markit PMI for the US printed slightly higher at 55.7 in March compared to 55.3 in February. Stronger contributions from employment, inventories and suppliers' delivery times components contributed to the lift in the PMI.

Brent Crude traded above USD70 per barrel (+5.0%) by the end 1Q18. Oil climbed as investors weighed a potential increase in geopolitical tensions, fuelling concerns that rising geopolitical risks will lead to supply disruptions in the Middle East. Gold also rallied to USD 1,325 per ounce (+1.7%) as investors seek asset havens on concerns that a trade war will impede global growth.

The J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Spread increased by 15bps over the quarter, after contracting by nearly 35bps in 2017. South Africa's 5-year credit default swap spread decreased by 5bps over the quarter. Most other Emerging Markets spreads remained unchanged, except for China, Indonesia, and Turkey whose spreads increased by 14bps, 18bps and 32bps respectively. Developed Market spreads also remained unchanged. The rand strengthened more than 4% against the dollar in 1Q18, after strengthening 10% in 2017.

Moody's kept South Africa's sovereign foreign and local currency ratings unchanged at the lowest investment grade, Baa3, and the outlook stable. The key reasons given for the decision were a more positive view of institutional strength under a transparent and predictable policy framework; improved growth performance and prospects; and fiscal consolidation plans that will stabilise the debt burden. SA avoided being dropped from the Citi Bank's World Government Bond Index (WGBI) for now and the stable outlook implies that the rating has bottomed. At present, two rating agencies have South Africa's local currency debt rated below investment grade. S&P downgraded SA's local and foreign currency credit ratings one notch to BB+ and BB, respectively, but changed the Outlook from Negative to Stable. Fitch announced that it was holding South Africa's local and foreign currency rating unchanged at BB+ with a Stable outlook.

National Treasury announced that they will reduce weekly auction levels in line with lower borrowing needs. The fixed rate bond amount decreased to R2.4bn from R3.3bn, while the inflation linked amount decreased to R600m from R900m. The long-end of the curve strengthened significantly (20bps). Non-residents have returned to the SA equity market in December 2017 and net inflows into the bond market have increased only after the February Budget Review as the risk of a downgrade by Moody's has declined. Foreigners were net buyers of SAGB's for the quarter.

SA headline inflation printed at 4.0% in February, from 4.4% the previous month. The lower print was due to the decrease in food and fuel prices as the rand continued to strengthen. The next print will likely push higher as the change in the VAT rate (increase to 15% from 14%), fuel levy and 19% petroleum pipeline tariff take effect. A weaker rand, relative to the level at the start of the year, should also contribute to higher inflation. Inflation is expected to remain well below the upper target of 6.0%.

The SA Reserve Bank (SARB) cut rates by 25bps to 6.50%, in line with the consensus view. SARB governor, Lesetja Kganyago, stated that the MPC would prefer to see inflation closer to the mid-point of the target range of 3 to 6%. The increase in the VAT rate is expected to add temporary upside pressure towards inflation. The bank has improved SA's growth forecast for 2018 to 1.7% from 1.4%, mostly on the back of improved business and consumer confidence. The FRA curve is only pricing in a 50% chance of a 25bps cut in the 6x9s.

Rating agencies also revised economic growth forecasts upwards: Moody's expects 1.4% and S&P 2.0% for 2018. These are based on improved political stability and investor sentiment, which should translate into a stronger rand, lower inflation, and lower bond yields. Structural challenges that continue to constrain growth and the ability of government instituting reforms are cited by ratings agencies as factors that might constrain growth.

During 4Q17, the current account deficit widened notably to -2.9% of GDP from -2.1% the previous quarter. The deficit is expected to remain between 2.0 to 4.0% of GDP over the next few years as the PMI and other global indicators signal further strengthening in international trade conditions. Consumer and business confidence have improved sharply and policy uncertainty in areas such as renewable energy and mining are being addressed.

The quarter presented opportunities for tactical duration positioning which contributed positively to the fund's performance. The fund decreased duration early in the year to 0.31 from 0.56 years, whilst maintaining an attractive gross running yield of c.9.22%. We continue to see opportunities for tactical positioning in short-dated instruments in specific sectors created by commodity price or currency volatility in both developed and emerging markets as world economies tackle the conflicting ambitions of policy rate normalisation, currency stability and growth.

The fund aims to enhance total return through value opportunities that, on a risk-adjusted basis, achieve our objective of Cash (STeFI Call Deposit) +2.0%.

Portfolio Manager
Brandon Quinn
BCom, CFA

Assistant Manager
Anina Swiegers
BCom (Hons), CFA

Administered by: