

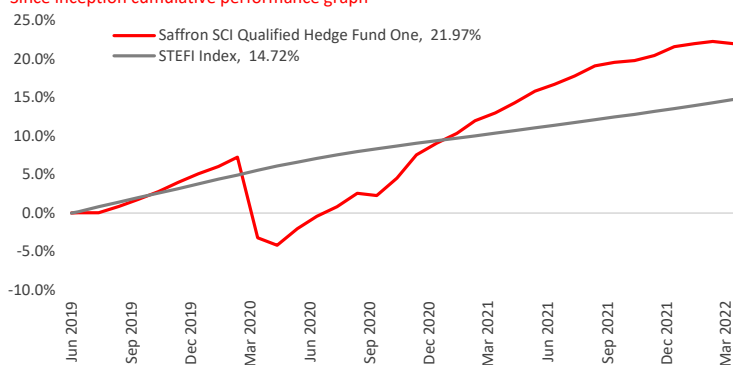
SAFFRON SCI* QUALIFIED HEDGE FUND ONE



Class A I Minimum Disclosure Document (MDD)
As at 31 March 2022

Fund Performance

Since inception cumulative performance graph



Monthly %	Apr'21	May'21	Jun'21	Jul'21	Aug'21	Sep'21	Oct'21	Nov'21	Dec'21	Jan'22	Feb'22	Mar'22
Fund	1.16	1.32	0.76	0.94	1.10	0.39	0.20	0.55	0.95	0.33	0.22	-0.22
Benchmark	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.36

Yearly %	Mar'18	Mar'19	Mar'20	Mar'21	Mar'22
Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.73	7.96
Benchmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.57	3.94

	Cumulative Return (%)		Annualised Return (%)	
	Fund	Benchmark	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	7.96	3.94	7.96	3.94
2 Years	26.03	8.69	12.26	4.25
3 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Since Inception	21.97	14.72	7.40	5.06

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/03/2022

Highest Annual %:	19.27%	Lowest Annual %:	-2.03%
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Risk Statistics

	3 Year Rolling	Since Inception
Standard Deviation	N/A	3.97%
Sharpe Ratio	N/A	0.20
Sortino Ratio	N/A	0.30
Information Ratio	N/A	0.20

Value at Risk (10-day, 99% confidence)

	Current	Maximum	Mandate
VaR at period end	2.48%	20.00%	20.00%
Highest VaR over the month	2.49%		

Sources of Leverage

Leverage Sources	Absa Prime Services
Leverage Type	Loan
Leverage Value (ZAR)	61,500,000.00
Gearing Ratio	2.55
Maximum Gearing Per Mandate	4.00

Counterparty Exposure (%)

Absa Prime Services	100.00%
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Risk Profile

Aggressive

You can afford to take on a higher level of risk 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 over the longer term.

- Where return and risk figures are quoted for periods greater than 12 months, these returns are annualised. In other words, they are scaled to represent an equivalent one year measure.
- VAR represents the statistical loss that the Fund can experience given its current holdings over a one Month period with a 1% probability.
- Sources of leverage are from equity and / or fixed interest derivatives provided by the Prime Broker. The types and sources of leverage are based on strategies that implement derivatives, short selling and borrowed money as by the Prime Broker. Leverage is calculated using the Commitment approach.
- Portfolio stress testing is performed by subjecting a portfolio through extreme market situations, and noting the portfolio profit and loss, value at risk and exposure movements.
- In some circumstances asset hypothecation exists and is limited within the contracting arrangements with the different counter parties.

Fund Objective

The objective of the fund is to provide consistently superior risk-adjusted returns to investors through exploiting opportunities that present in interest rate and derivative markets.

Fund Strategy

The portfolio shall invest in a combination of assets in liquid form including cash, cash equivalents, money market instruments, listed and unlisted interest rate instruments, corporate and sovereign bonds, preference shares and listed property. The portfolio shall be permitted to invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives) including but not limited to interest rate derivatives, currency derivatives and commodity derivatives. The Manager shall be permitted to invest in offshore investments as legislation permits. The Portfolio may also invest in participatory interests of portfolio of collective investment schemes registered in the Republic of South Africa or of participatory interests in collective investment schemes or other similar schemes. The 10 day 99% VAR shall be limited to 20% of the NAV.

Fund Manager Details

Investment Manager	Saffron Wealth (Pty) Ltd
FAIS Disclosure	Saffron Wealth (Pty) Ltd is an authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002.
Fund Manager	Brandon Quinn

Fund Information

Fund Classification	Qualified Investor Hedge Fund South African Fixed Income
Base Currency	South African Rand (ZAR)
Inception Date	May 2019
Benchmark	STeFI
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Liquidity Risk Profile	Monthly
Fund Valuation Time	17:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	14:00
Monthly Price Information	Morningstar
Min. Lump Sum Investment	ZAR 1,000,000.00
Min. Recurring Investment	ZAR 1,000,000.00
Valuation Frequency	Monthly
Valuation Dates	Last day of each month
Income Distribution Freq.	Quarterly
Income Declaration Dates	Last day of March, June, September & December
Income Payment Dates	First business day of April, July, October & January
Fund Size	ZAR 27,481,107.32
Asset Duration	0.69
Fund Duration	1.76

Distribution History (cents per unit)

01/04/2022	55.49 cpu	01/07/2021:	0.00 cpu	04/01/2021:	13.49 cpu
03/01/2022	13.83 cpu	01/04/2021:	0.00 cpu	01/10/2020:	17.52 cpu

Fund Holdings

Asset Allocation (%)	
Floating Rate Notes	55.4%
Cash & Equivalents	26.5%
Bonds	17.1%
Treasuries	1.1%
Property	0.0%
Preference Shares	0.0%
Derivative Strategies	0.0%
Inflation Linked Bonds	0.0%
CIS	0.0%

Fees (Incl. VAT)

	(%)
Asset Management Fee	1.15% p.a. payable monthly
Broker Advisory Fee (max)	1.15%
Performance Fee	20% of profits above (i) STeFI and (ii) the high water mark, payable quarterly

The performance fee is accrued daily, based on performance over a rolling one year period with payment to the manager being made monthly. Performance fees will only be charged once the performance fee benchmark is outperformed. A copy of the Performance Fee Frequently Asked Questions can be obtained from our website: www.sanlaminvestments.com

Total Expense Ratio (TER) | PERIOD: 01 June 2019 to 30 September 2021

Total Expense Ratio (TER) | 4.53% 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. Inclusive of the TER of 4.53%, a performance fee of 0.68% of the net asset value of the class of participatory interest of the portfolio was recovered.

Transaction Cost (TC) | 0.03% 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) | 4.56% of the value of the Financial Product was incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product.

Administered by:



Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)

Collective Investment Schemes (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.

Distributions

The income that is generated from an investment and given to investors through quarterly distribution payouts.

Fixed-interest investments

Fixed interest funds invest in bonds, fixed-interest and money market instruments. Interest income is a feature of these funds and, in general, capital should remain stable. A fixed-interest investment aims to offer investors a regular income at a set interest rate, which can be fixed over a specified term. If interest rates fall, the fixed interest investment typically becomes more valuable. Conversely if interest rates rise, the value of the investment will fall. The interest provides you with a fixed amount at regular intervals. So this is usually a very predictable way of getting an income from your investment.

LISP (Linked Investment Service Providers)

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.

Leverage

This refers to the use of various financial instruments or borrowed capital, such as margin, to increase the potential return of an investment.

Value at Risk (VaR)

A statistical technique used to measure and quantify the level of financial risk within a firm or investment portfolio over a specific time frame. Value at risk is used by risk managers in order to measure and control the level of risk which the firm undertakes. The risk manager's job is to ensure that risks are not taken beyond the level at which the firm can absorb the losses of a probable worst outcome.

Encumbrance or Rehypothecation

The practice by banks and brokers of using, for their own purposes, assets that have been posted as collateral by their clients. Clients who permit rehypothecation of their collateral may be compensated either through a lower cost of borrowing or a rebate on fees.

Total Expense Ratio (TER)

This is the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment (excluding administration, financial planning and servicing fees). These costs consist primarily of management fees and additional expenses such as trading fees, legal fees, 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.

Qualified Investor

Any person, who invests a minimum investment amount of R1 million per hedge fund, and who –

- (a) has demonstrable knowledge and experience in financial and business matters which would enable the investor to assess the merits and risks of a hedge fund investment; or
- (b) has appointed a FSP who has demonstrable knowledge and experience to advise the investor regarding the merits and risks of a hedge fund investment;

Qualified Investor Hedge Fund or QI Fund (QIF)

A hedge fund in which only qualified investors may invest.

Investment Manager

Saffron Wealth (Pty) Ltd

(FSP) License No. 34638

Physical Address: B6 Octo Place, Electron Road, Technopark, Stellenbosch, 7599

Postal Address: Suite 426, Private Bag X5061, Stellenbosch, 7599

Tel: +27 (21) 880 7080

Email: info@saffronwealth.com

Website: www.saffronwealth.com



Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) Pty Ltd ("SCI") is a registered and approved Manager in Collective Investment Schemes in Securities and is a member company of the Sanlam Group. The Sanlam Group is a full member of the Association for Savings and Investment SA. The management of investments are outsourced to the authorised Financial Services Provider ("FSP") as stated in this Minimum Disclosure Document ("MDD").

While CIS in hedge funds differ from CIS in securities (long-only portfolios) the two may appear similar, as both are structured in the same way and are subject to the same regulatory requirements. The ability of a portfolio to repurchase is dependent upon the liquidity of the securities and cash of the portfolio. A manager may, in exceptional circumstances, suspend repurchases for a period, subject to regulatory approval, to await liquidity and the manager must keep the investors informed about these circumstances. Further risks associated with hedge funds include: investment strategies may be inherently risky; leverage usually means higher volatility; short-selling can lead to significant losses; unlisted instruments might be valued incorrectly; fixed income instruments may be low-grade; exchange rates could turn against the fund; other complex investments might be misunderstood; the client may be caught in a liquidity squeeze; the prime broker or custodian may default; regulations could change; past performance might be theoretical; or the manager may be conflicted.

The information contained in this MDD does not constitute financial advice as contemplated in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, and should be read in conjunction with the Upfront Disclosure Document. Use of or reliance on this information is at own risk. Independent professional financial advice should be sought before making an investment decision. Collective investment schemes are generally medium-to long-term investments. The portfolio may invest in other unit trust portfolios which levy their own fees, and may result in a higher fee structure for our portfolio. This fund has no Initial Fees. 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 instruments. If the fund holds assets in foreign countries it could be exposed to the following risks regarding potential constraints on liquidity and the repatriation of funds: macro-economic, political, foreign exchange, tax, settlement and potential limitations on the availability of market information. The fund launched in 2016. The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage the fund more efficiently in accordance with their mandates. The Manager retains full legal responsibility for the third-party named portfolio. The portfolio management of all the portfolios is outsourced to financial services providers authorised in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Collective investments are calculated on a net asset value ("NAV") 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. Where referenced, annualised returns describe the average amount of money earned by an investment each year over a given time period. Cumulative return is the aggregate return of the portfolio for a specified period. 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. Please note that past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance, and that the value of participatory interests / units in investments / unit trusts may go down as well as up. The promulgation of hedge fund regulations in 2015 prompted the launch of this fund on the stated launch date. The Saffron SCI* Qualified Hedge Fund One was formerly registered as the S-Alt Zeta Qualified Hedge Fund. The name change was approved with a change of investment policy, and as such the historic fund performance ceased to exist when the Saffron SCI fund was approved in 2019. The level of counterparty exposure is restricted to funds that are administered by Sanlam Collective Investments and the respective prime brokers of the underlying portfolio. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available from the Manager, SCI. Additional information of the proposed investment, including brochures, application forms and annual or quarterly reports, can be obtained from the Manager, free of charge on the SCI website (www.sanlamcollectiveinvestments.com).

Manager Information

Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Physical Address: 2 Strand Road, Bellville, 7530

Postal Address: P.O. Box 30, Sanlamhof, Bellville, 7532

Tel: +27 (21) 916 1800

Email: service@sanlaminvestments.com

Website: www.sanlamunittrusts.co.za

Trustee Information

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

Tel: +27 (21) 401 2002

Email: compliance-sanlam@standardbank.co.za

Administered by:



The fund returned 0.33% and 7.96% for the quarter and year respectively, while the benchmark (STeFI Index) returned 0.98% and 3.94%. On a rolling one-year basis, the fund beat the cash benchmark by 4.02%.

South African Equities (JSE All Share TR Index) was the top performing asset class for the quarter at +3.84% followed by Nominal bonds (ALBI Total Return) +1.86%, Cash (STeFI) +1.03%, Inflation-linked bonds (CILI Total Return) +0.31%, and a trailing Property (J253T) -1.27%.

Non-residents were aggressive large net sellers of South African bonds however continued to be buyers of equities. Despite increased volatility, the local currency ended the month at 14.61/USD from a quarter opening of 16.00/USD.

World focus has shifted dramatically this past quarter from a diminishing Omicron variant impact to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Albeit the variant continues to impact China in particular and the world through the Chinese policy of citywide lockdowns, particularly in the important export city of Shenzhen.

Fed Chair Jerome Powell announced the long awaited first of six expected 25 bps rate increases with Quantitative Tightening (QT) still on track. At the time of this report, market expectations for Fed tightening stood at 6 rate hikes of 25 bps over the next ~1.5 years. In April, Powell announced the intention to shrink the Fed balance sheet by USD1T per year, as they walk the tightrope of returning the US to pre-GFC ratios and create space for monetary policy, whilst achieving maximum US employment and price stability. Focus is now on the longer-term economic impact of the rate hiking trajectory. The US10y versus 2y spread, widely used as an indicator of economic growth inversion (10y lower than 2y), has this quarter, for the first time since December 2005, pointed to an increase in recessionary conditions going forward.

The European Central Bank (ECB) held the interest rate on main refinancing operations, marginal lending facilities and deposit facilities unchanged at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.50% respectively which was seen as prudent, given the Ukrainian turmoil and highly volatile energy prices. The Governing Council revised the purchase schedule for its APP (Asset Purchasing Program) for the coming months. Monthly net purchases under the APP will amount to €40 billion in April, €30 billion in May and €20 billion in June and will conclude net purchases under the program in the third quarter, in an effort to dampen asset price volatility in a market threatened by exogenous shocks. The ECB also intends reinvesting, in full, principal payments from maturing bonds purchased for "an extended period of time" after the commencement of increases in policy rates. This brings into stark contrast the different central bank positions on either side of the Atlantic.

The Bank of England (BOE) MPC voted by a majority of 8-1 to increase the Bank Rate by 0.25 percentage points, to 0.75%. One member preferred to maintain the Bank Rate at 0.5%. UK GDP growth is expected to slow over 2022, largely due to increases in global energy and tradable goods prices impact on UK real income and spending. The market is expecting a further 25 bps increase at the next meeting.

The price of Brent crude (USD) has increased by more than 38% from a global growth recovery price of c.USD 78 / barrel to a supply constrained c.USD 110 / barrel. In South Africa, the impact was marginally offset by a strengthening rand, but nonetheless increased by c.27% over the quarter. USD soft commodity prices were massively impacted by the Ukrainian conflict, Wheat increased c.35% (quarterly high +c.66%) whilst Maize increased by c.31% raising downstream inflationary concerns, particularly in poorer emerging markets.

High base and precious metal prices have greatly assisted the South African fiscus, local currency and the current account balance. The Commodity Research Bureau (CRB) Commodity Index (+9.70%) and CRB Metals Index (+10.32%) performed strongly over the quarter. Copper (+6.44%), gold (+5.92%) and iron ore (+34.82%) delivered strong returns, while platinum (+1.81%) and palladium (+19.07%) performed well. High metals prices remain pivotal to a positive view on South Africa, given the backdrop of low real economic growth.

The VIX Index, a measure of market volatility, traded higher to 20.56 at the end of the quarter (+3.34). The J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index (EMBI) Sovereign Spread tightened by 18 bps, ending the quarter at 367 bps. Emerging Market 5-year Credit Default Swaps were mixed, with South Africa at 209 (+6 bps), Brazil at 208 (+3 bps) and Turkey at 552 (-11 bps) at quarter end. The rand continued to strengthen against the dollar, appreciating by 8.32% to 14.61. The local currency also gained against the euro to 16.17 (-10.81%) and against the pound to 19.20 (-11.04%).

The SARB MPC twice raised the repo rate by 25 bps to 4.25% in line with broad expectations. The last MPC meeting was distinctly more hawkish than the previous meeting with a 50 bp increase at a future meeting now more likely. Three MPC members voted for a 25 bp hike and two voted for a 50 bp hike. The FRA market has already priced for a 50 bp increase at the May meeting and a further 6 x 25 bp hikes over the next two years. The 3-month JIBAR rate moved 49 bps higher to 4.37%, while 12-month JIBAR rose by 97 bps to 6.40% over the quarter, the effects of which will be seen in an increased running yield of the fund.

The inflation forecast was raised to 5.8% for 2022 (previously 4.9%) with the SARB's forecast expecting inflation to breach the upper end of the target band in 2Q 2022. Risks to the short-term inflation outlook remain driven by higher global produce and food prices, elevated and volatile oil prices, and domestic electricity and other administrative prices. Key input assumptions were revised higher, with Brent crude oil raised to USD 103 per barrel for 2022 (up from USD 73 / barrel). If metals commodity prices can maintain their gains, this may be offset by a stronger local currency. Growth expectations were revised higher to 2.00% (from 1.70%) for 2022 against softening global growth expectations and worsening domestic employment prints. The SARB's QPM model now forecasts the repo rate at 5.06% by end 2022, 6.10% by end 2023 and 6.68% for calendar 2024, all up from previous levels of 4.91%, 5.84% and 6.55% respectively.

The 12-m T-bill average yield rose by 50bps to 6.10% at the end of March. Foreign investors were large net sellers of South African bonds, with a R66.5bn outflow in March, more than doubling the outflow of February's R28.6bn (Bloomberg), bringing the cumulative outflow for the last 12 months to R238.2bn. The nominal bonds 12+ maturity bucket led with +2.80% and 17.77% over the quarter and year respectively with the 3-7y maturity bucket delivering the weakest performance on the yield curve at 0.88% and 5.2% for the quarter and year respectively.

At the end of 1Q 2022, the fund was 2.55x geared, with an effective 26.51% allocation to cash. The largest asset class exposures were to Floating Rate Notes (55.36%) and Fixed Rate Bonds (17.07%). The Value-at-Risk (VaR) risk measure (99% confidence, 10-day period) calculated by the independent risk managers stood at 2.48%. The asset-pool is expected to outperform the gearing cost going forward, given the significant difference in the gearing cost versus the gross running yield of the underlying assets (7.33% per annum).

The fund aims to enhance total return through value opportunities that, on a geared and risk-adjusted basis, achieve or exceed our hurdle return of STeFI.

Portfolio Manager
Brandon Quinn
BCom, CFA

Assistant Manager
Anina Swiegers
BCom (Hons), CFA

Administered by:

