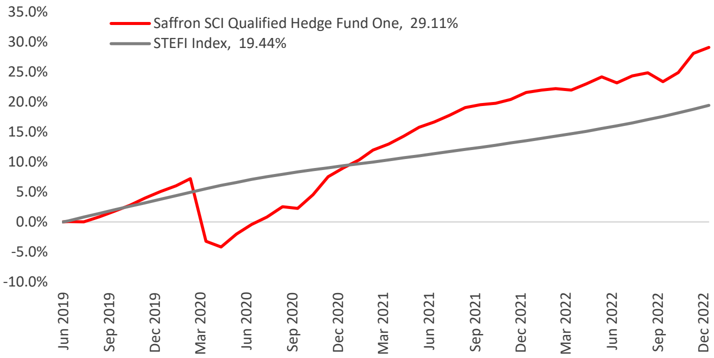
SAFFRON SCI* QUALIFIED HEDGE FUND ONE

Class A l Minimum Disclosure Document (MDD)
As at 31 December 2022

Fund Performance

Since inception cumulative performance graph



Monthly %	Jan'22	Feb'22	Mar'22	Apr'22	May'22	Jun'22	Jul'22	Aug'22	Sep'22	Oct'22	Nov'22	Dec'22
Fund	0.33	0.22	-0.22	0.88	0.93	-0.79	0.92	0.42	-1.17	1.22	2.56	0.78
Benchmark	0.34	0.32	0.36	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.48	0.46	0.51	0.51	0.54

Yearly %	Dec'20	Dec'21	Dec'22
Fund	3.77	11.50	6.20
Benchmark	5.39	3.81	5.19

	Cumulative Return (%)		Annualised Return (%)	
	Fund	Benchmark	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	6.20	5.19	6.20	5.19
2 Years	18.41	9.20	8.82	4.50
3 Years	22.87	15.09	7.11	4.80
4 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Since Inception	29.11	19.44	7.49	5.15

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2022

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

Risk Statistics

	3 Year Rolling	Since Inception
Standard Deviation	3.97%	3.64%
Sharpe Ratio	0.20	0.22
Sortino Ratio	0.23	0.24
Information Ratio	0.20	0.22

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

	Current	Regulatory Maximum	Mandate
VaR at period end	2.80%	20.00%	20.00%
Highest VaR over the month	2.81%		

Sources of Leverage

Leverage Sources	Absa Prime Services
Leverage Type	Loan
Leverage Value (ZAR)	69,000,000.00
Gearing Ratio	2.59
Maximum Gearing Per Mandate	4.00

Counterparty Exposure (%)

Absa Prime Services	100.00%

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.

1) 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.
2) VAR represents the statistical loss that the Fund can experience given its current holdings over a one Month period with a 1% probability.
3) 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.
4) 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.
5) 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 porfolio 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

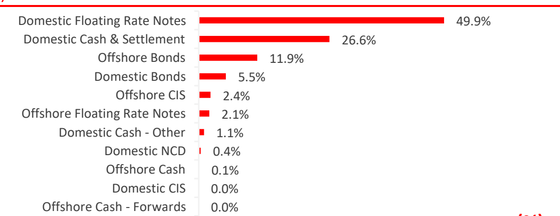
Fund Classification	Qualified Investor Hedge Fund | South African | Fixed Income
Base Currency	South African Rand (ZAR)
Inception Date	May 2019
Benchmark	STeFI
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Liquidity Risk Profile	Monthly
Fund Valuation Time	17:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	14:00
Monthly Price Information	Morningstar
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 32,065,945.15
Asset Duration	0.71
Fund Duration	2.55

Distribution History (cents per unit)

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

Fund Holdings

Asset Allocation (%)



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 July 2019 to 30 June 2022. Total Expense Ratio (TER) | 4.17% 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 4.17%, a performance fee of 0.56% of the net asset value of the class of participatory interest of the portfolio was recovered. Transaction Cost (TC) | 0.00% 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) | 4.17% of the value of the Financial Product 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 Qualified Hedge Fund One

Glossary Terms

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.

Additional Information

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).

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

SAFFRON WEALTH FUND MANAGEMENT

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: Sanlam

The fund returned 4.26% and 6.20% for the quarter and year respectively, while the benchmark (STeFI Index) returned 1.57% and 5.19%. On a rolling one-year basis, the fund exceeded the cash benchmark by 1.00%.

Internationally, high inflation in key economies persisted in the last quarter of 2022, maintaining central banks on a hiking path, albeit at a slower pace at the end of the quarter. Markets responded positively after China announced that it would loosen Covid restrictions and reopen slowly. Locally, the ANC National Conference and worsening electricity crisis dominated headlines.

The Fed scaled back its rapid pace of interest rate hikes at the December meeting, with the FOMC raising its benchmark rate by 50bps to a 4.25% to 4.50% target range. Policymakers did signal that interest rates would rise more than expected as the bank looks to contain inflation expectations. The market expects rates to end next year at 5.1% and 4.1% in 2024, higher than previous forecasts. While inflation seems to have peaked, policymakers are still cautious over the inflation outlook, given that the US economy remains exceptionally resilient. The 10-year generic US yield increased by 14bp to 3.88% at quarter-end, bringing the total increase YTD to 239bp. The US Dollar Index lost -7.67% over the quarter but has appreciated +8.21% YTD.

The European Central Bank (ECB) hiked rates by 50bps to 2.50% in December and announced its decision to shrink its EUR 5 trillion bond portfolio from March 2023. The Bank of England (BOE) hiked rates by 50bps to 3.50%, its highest since 2008, as expected. Policymakers noted that further increases may be necessary for the BOE to stick to its inflation-fighting plan and to bring inflation back within the bank's target. European long-term yields moved higher, with the German 10-year trading at 2.57% (+46bp) and French 10-year at 3.11% (+39bp). The UK 10-year yield traded at 3.66% (4.08% previously when the Bank of England intervened to stabilise the gilt market after the new government proposed a mini-budget that destabilised the market).

The price of Brent crude (USD) dropped slightly (-2.33%) over the quarter to c. USD85.91 per barrel. The CRB Metals Index recovered slightly in 4Q22 (+5.12%) but remained negative for the year (-20.66%). Copper (+8.87%), platinum (+24.33%) and gold (+9.84%) rallied over the quarter, while palladium (-17.25%) lost. The recovery in metals prices positively impacted the fiscal view on South Africa, strengthening the ZAR/USD by +5.80%. ZAR however depreciated against the EUR (-2.85%) and the GBP (-1.91%) over the period.

The VIX Index, a measure of market volatility, traded much lower at 21.67 at the end of the quarter (-9.95). The J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index (EMBI) Sovereign Spread tightened by 92bp, ending the quarter at 375bp, with the index returning +7.44%. Emerging Market 5-year Credit Default Swaps also tightened, with South Africa at 250 (-95bp) and Brazil at 254 (-58bp). Turkey recovered to 512bp (-270bp) at quarter end off historic highs of 2021.

In the South African asset class universe, Property (JSAPY TR) was the top performing asset class at +19.32%, followed by Equities (ALSI Total Return) at +12.22% and Bonds (ALBI TR) at +5.65%. Cash (SteFI) was the worst performing class at +1.57%. Over the past 12 months, Cash was the top performer at +5.19% while Property was the worst performer at +0.49%.

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) hiked the repo rate by 75bps to 7.00% in December in a 3:2 vote split (with two members voting for a 50bps hike), indicating that the pace of tightening is likely to slow. The MPC raised the headline inflation forecasts for 2023 only modestly to 5.4% (from 5.3%) in 2023 and 4.5% in 2024 (previously 4.6%). Average inflation for 2025 is expected at 4.5%. The growth outlook was revised downward to 1.1%, 1.4% and 1.5% for 2023, 2024 and 2025 respectively. The balance of risks to the inflation outlook is assessed as being to the upside and growth to the downside. Another 25 to 50 bp hike is expected in January 2023.

At the time of writing, the 3x6s FRA priced in another 75bp increase to 7.68%. The 3-month JIBAR rate moved 79bp higher to 7.26% over the quarter and 338bp YTD, the effects of which would have been seen in the fund's increased running yield. The 12-m T-bill average yield tightened by 15bp to 8.39% at the end of December. In the SA Bond market, foreigners were net sellers yet again, with R12.9bn, R24.5bn and R23.2bn net outflows in December, November and October respectively. This brings the cumulative outflow for the last 12 months to R259bn (Bloomberg). The SAGB yield curve shifted lower by the end of December, with the shorter R186 tightening by 68bp and the long-dated R2048 by 41bp over the quarter. The 1- to 3-years bucket returned +3.66%, the 3- to 7-years bucket returned +4.51%, the 7- to 12-years bucket returned +6.27% and the 12+ years bucket +5.74% over the quarter. The top performing area of the curve for the year was the 1- to 3-years bucket at +5.70%. According to the SARB's statement of assets and liabilities, the accumulated government bond holdings at the end of November were R39bn, a cumulative R30.9bn increase since secondary market bond-buying was announced in March 2020 (R30.2bn at previous quarter-end). The SARB's FX forward position was USD 561M.

In the last quarter, November saw the greatest primary market activity with issuance in excess of R23bn, led by the financial sector (R12bn). In terms of trading activity, the quarter started off slowly with muted activity in October, followed by a meaningful pickup in November before the markets slowed down for the festive season. The trend of spread compression in both the primary and secondary markets continued into the final quarter of the year due to supply and demand mismatches. Most notably, big banks were able to issue traditionally high yield debt at record low levels due to robust demand and high levels of capital adequacy. Whilst the level of primary market issuance has increased year on year, there are comparatively lower levels of trading taking place in the secondary market. Ratings agencies were active in the last quarter. Fitch affirmed SA's sovereign foreign currency rating at BB- with a stable outlook and ratings for the big five banks followed suit. In the SOE space, Moody's affirmed Transnet's global and national scale ratings at Ba3/A2.za with a negative outlook. Following the talks of government debt intervention at the MTBPS, Moody's updated the outlook of Eskom Holdings SOC Limited's Caa1 issuer to positive. The corporate side saw GCR upgrade Northam's national scale rating to AA-. Meanwhile, Sasol's long term issuer rating was increased to BB+ by S&P. The ratings upgrades point towards an improving operating environment post Covid.

In our previous quarterly we highlighted the concern of a material chance that South Africa will be placed on a global greylist by February 2023. News flow in this regard has quietened barring the SA Finance Minister indicating his belief that this outcome can be avoided. We await developments in the regard toward the end of January / February 2023.

At the end of 4Q 2022, the fund was 3.59x geared, with an effective 26.6% allocation to cash. The largest asset class exposures were to Domestic Floating Rate Notes (49.9%) and Domestic Fixed Rate Bonds (5.5%). The Value-at-Risk (VaR) risk measure (99% confidence, 10-day period) calculated by the independent risk managers stood at 2.80%. 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 (9.69% 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

SAFFRON WEALTH
FUND MANAGEMENT

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Sanlam