

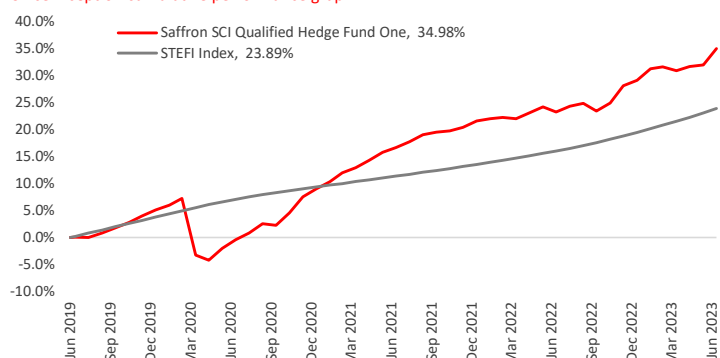
SAFFRON SCI* QUALIFIED HEDGE FUND ONE

Class A I Minimum Disclosure Document (MDD)
As at 30 June 2023



Fund Performance

Since inception cumulative performance graph



Monthly %	Jul'22	Aug'22	Sep'22	Oct'22	Nov'22	Dec'22	Jan'23	Feb'23	Mar'23	Apr'23	May'23	Jun'23
Fund	0.92	0.42	-1.17	1.22	2.56	0.78	1.66	0.26	-0.49	0.56	0.25	2.25
Benchmark	0.40	0.48	0.46	0.51	0.51	0.54	0.60	0.54	0.61	0.57	0.69	0.65

Yearly %	Jun'20	Jun'21	Jun'22	Jun'23
Fund	-0.48	17.17	5.60	9.55
Benchmark	6.90	4.01	4.18	6.76

	Cumulative Return (%)		Annualised Return (%)	
	Fund	Benchmark	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	9.55	6.76	9.55	6.76
2 Years	15.69	11.23	7.56	5.46
3 Years	35.55	15.68	10.67	4.98
4 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Since Inception	34.98	23.89	7.72	5.45

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 30/06/2023

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

	3 Year Rolling	Since Inception
Standard Deviation	1.76%	3.47%
Sharpe Ratio	1.02	0.22
Sortino Ratio	2.15	0.25
Information Ratio	1.00	0.22

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

	Current	Maximum	Mandate
VaR at period end	2.56%	20.00%	20.00%
Highest VaR over the month	2.78%		

Sources of Leverage

	Absa Prime Services	Loan
Leverage Sources		
Leverage Type		
Leverage Value (ZAR)		58,750,000.00
Gearing Ratio		2.34
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

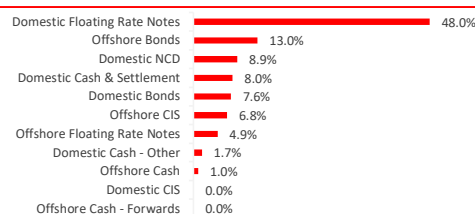
Fund Classification	Qualified Investor Hedge Fund South African Fixed Income
Base Currency	South African Rand (ZAR)
Inception Date	May 2019
Benchmark	STeFI
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Liquidity Risk Profile	Monthly
Fund Valuation Time	17:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	14:00
Monthly Price Information	Morningstar
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 30,085,315.08
Asset Duration	0.95
Fund Duration	3.17

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.

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.

Investment Manager

Saffron Wealth (Pty) Ltd

(FSP) License No. 34638

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

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MDD as at 30 June 2023

Issue Date: 17 July 2023

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).

Manager Information

Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd

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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 3.08% and 9.55% for the quarter and year respectively, while the benchmark (STeFI Index) returned 1.92% and 6.76%. On a rolling one-year basis, the fund exceeded the cash benchmark by 2.79%.

During the second quarter of 2023, central banks remained committed to their mandate of maintaining price stability by implementing tighter monetary policies, with varying degrees of rate hikes. In June, the Federal Reserve left rates unchanged, the European Central Bank (ECB) raised rates by 25bp, and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) opted for a 50bp hike. Notably, the Bank of England (BOE) surprised the market by unexpectedly raising rates by 50bp in response to an inflation reading that surpassed expectations.

In June, the Fed decided to maintain the Federal funds target range at 5.00 to 5.25%, marking a shift from the previous pattern of consecutive interest rate increases observed over the past eleven meetings, resulting in a cumulative increase of 500bp. The Fed clarified that this decision represents a temporary 'pause' in the ongoing hiking cycle. In May, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation stood at 4.00%, slightly below the consensus of 4.10%, but significantly lower than the 4.9% recorded in April. This moderation in inflation was influenced by base effects and lower price pressures. It is worth noting, however, that a considerable portion of this decline can be attributed to a moderation in food and energy price inflation. When focusing on the 'core' measure, which excludes these volatile components, inflation pressures persist, posing a concern for the Fed. Looking ahead, a majority of committee members anticipate the possibility of at least two additional 25bp rate hikes within the year, or alternatively, a single 50bp hike. The median view suggests a projected terminal rate ranging from 5.50% to 5.75%. Throughout the quarter, the yields on US 5-year and 10-year generic bonds increased by 58 and 37bp respectively, while the US Dollar Index (DXY) exhibited a gain of 0.40%. Over the past year, the yields on US 5-year and 10-year generic bonds experienced increases of 113 and 85bp respectively, while the US Dollar Index (DXY) recorded a loss of 1.69%. The difference between the US 10-year bond yield and the 2-year bond yield (4.90%) shows just over a 100bp inversion in the yield curve, which historically has been a good predictor of recessions.

The ECB implemented a 25bp rate hike, raising the Deposit rate, Main 'refi' rate, and Marginal Lending rate to 3.50%, 4.00%, and 4.25% respectively. The Governing Council (GC) reaffirmed its commitment to raising rates as needed to achieve its 2% inflation target. Additionally, the ECB announced the cessation of reinvestment of maturities from the Asset Purchase Programme (APP) starting in July. The pace of balance sheet runoff will accelerate to an average of EUR 25 billion per month, contrasting with the current partial reinvestment strategy resulting in a monthly contraction of EUR 15 billion. The runoff is expected to further increase in speed during the first half of 2024. The latest GDP projections from the ECB indicate growth rates of +0.9%, +1.5%, and +1.6% for 2023, 2024, and 2025 respectively. These figures represent a slight revision downward compared to the previous forecast in March. As for headline inflation, the expected figures are 5.4%, 3.0%, and 2.2% for 2023, 2024, and 2025 respectively. It is noteworthy that neither the headline nor core measures of inflation reach 2.0% on a quarterly basis at any point in the projection horizon, even reaching the 2.0% target by the fourth quarter of 2025. European long-term yields moved higher over the quarter, with the German 10-year trading at 2.39% (+10bps).

In June, the BOE surprised the market by implementing a significant 50bp rate hike, bringing the Bank rate to 5.00%. The decision to raise rates beyond market expectations was driven by robust economic data surpassing forecasts and the presence of upside risks to the Bank's inflation projections. This decisive action by the BOE reflects their commitment to price stability and managing inflation pressures. Currently, market expectations point towards a projected terminal rate of 6.00%. The UK 10-year generic yield however decreased slightly to 3.39% (-10bps).

The VIX Index, which measures market volatility, traded lower at 13.59 at quarter-end, representing a decrease of 5.11. The J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index (EMBI) Sovereign Spread tightened by 24bp, closing the quarter at 390bp, with the index returning +1.53%. Credit Default Swaps (CDS) for SA's 5-year tightened to 267bp (a decrease of 6bp), while Brazil's tightened to 177bp (a decrease of 52bp), and Turkey's tightened to 487bp (a decrease of 35bp). By the end of the quarter, Brent crude oil closed at USD 75.41 per barrel, marking a 5.61% decrease over the quarter. The CRB Commodities and Metals Index returned -0.51% and -8.77% respectively. Palladium, platinum, and copper experienced losses of 15.94%, 8.93%, and 7.57% respectively. In contrast, gold gained 5.40% over the quarter.

The South African rand followed the metals' trend and depreciated by 5.61% against the USD during the quarter. Over a rolling one-year period, the USDZAR exchange rate saw a significant decline of 15.79%, while the CRB Metals Index declined by 9.64%. Furthermore, the rand depreciated by 6.73% against the euro and 9.09% against the pound. In the South African asset class universe, Cash (STeFI Index) was the top-performing asset class at +1.92%. Nominal bonds (ALBTR Index) and Inflation-linked bonds (CILTR Index) were negative at -1.53% and -0.74% respectively. Equity (JALSHTTR Index) and Listed property returned 1.16% and 0.66% respectively.

The sensitivity of domestic policy rates to developments in major central banks continues to be a concern, as any misalignment could lead to increased currency volatility. The SARB Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) unanimously decided to raise the repo rate by 50bp to 8.25%. Despite a slight easing in April, with inflation at 6.8% year-on-year, it remains well above the SARB's target range of 3 to 6%. The SARB has revised its estimates for core goods inflation and food price inflation, anticipating higher levels compared to previous forecasts. Consequently, the projected headline inflation for 2023 has been adjusted upward from 6.0% to 6.2%. Furthermore, the projection for headline inflation in 2024 has increased to 5.1% (previously 4.9%), before gradually declining to an estimated 4.5% in 2025 due to expected easing in food and fuel inflation. While global growth prospects have shown some improvement, the domestic economic environment remains fragile. Persistent load shedding has severely impacted all sectors of the economy and dampened confidence. The SARB expects that load shedding alone will deduct two percentage points from this year's growth. The GDP forecast for this year remains largely unchanged at 0.3%, compared to 0.2% in the previous meeting. The SARB's growth expectations for 2024 and 2025 remain at 1.0% and 1.1% respectively. These developments reflect the ongoing challenges in the domestic and global economic landscapes, emphasising the need for careful policy considerations to navigate the uncertainties ahead.

At the time of writing, the 3x6s FRA priced in another 44bp increase to 8.70%. The 3-month JIBAR rate moved 54bp higher to 8.50% over the quarter and 349bp over the year, the effects of which would have been seen in the fund's increased running yield. The 12-month T-bill average yield widened by 95bp to 9.51%. In the SA bond market, non-residents were net sellers of only R1.5bn in June, after being net sellers of R68.4bn in May. The cumulative outflow for 1H23 is R217.7bn, and R336.4bn over the last year. The short-end and belly of the SAGB yield curve lifted significantly over the quarter (R186 and R2032 were 77bp and 68bp wider respectively), while the long-end lifted (R2048 yield was up +68bp). The 1- to 3-year bucket returned +0.48%, the 3- to 7-year bucket returned -0.33%, the 7- to 12-year bucket returned -1.48% and the 12+ years bucket -2.59% over the quarter. The top performing area of the curve for the year was the 7- to 12-years bucket at +10.22%.

Looking ahead: Whilst major central banks have signalled being closer to the peak of the rate cycle (resulting in likely smaller incremental increases before holding to allow typically delayed policy effects to fully manifest), risks remain from inflation surprises particularly against a backdrop of volatile energy markets and numerous global geo-political risks. The long end of the SA FRA curve remains flat / slightly inverted, and at the time of writing, is expected to peak at c. 8.70%.

At the end of 2Q 2023, the fund was 3.34x geared, with an effective 7.98% allocation to cash. The largest asset class exposures were to Domestic Floating Rate Notes (48.02%) and Offshore Bonds (13.04%). The Value-at-Risk (VaR) risk measure (99% confidence, 10-day period) calculated by the independent risk managers stood at 2.56%. 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 (11.03% 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

