

Minimum Disclosure Document - Class 1 30 April 2025

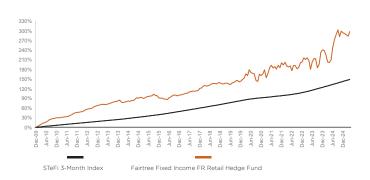
### Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is to create medium to long-term wealth for investors by taking advantage of valuation discrepancies that emerge in the credit market.

### Fund Profile

The portfolio is a long/short focused fixed income portfolio. The portfolio will predominately invest in South African markets but is permitted to include investments in offshore jurisdictions subject to the investment conditions determined by regulations from time to time. The portfolios returns are accessed through fundamental knowledge of financial instruments vis-à-vis economic growth and broad economic themes as well as medium and long-term relative valuation opportunities.

### Cumulative Performance Since Inception



The investment performance is for illustrative purposes only; the investment performance is calculated by taking the actual initial fees and all ongoing fees into account for the amount shown; assuming income is reinvested on the reinvestment date.

The above benchmark (s) are for comparison purposes with the fund's performance. The fund does not follow the benchmark (s).

### Return Analysis (Annualised)

	Fund	STeFi 3-Month Index
1 Year	31.87%	7.96%
3 Years	11.39%	7.36%
5 Years	8.80%	5.89%
10 Years	7.54%	6.37%
Since Inception	9.41%	6.12%

All performance figures are net of fees.

# Risk Analysis

	Fund	STeFi3-Month Index
Sharpe Ratio	0.35	n/a
Sortino Ratio	0.60	n/a
Standard Deviation	10.24%	0.37%
Best Month	12.85%	0.72%
Worst Month	-9.06%	0.26%
Highest Rolling 12 Months	41.40%	8.30%
Lowest Rolling 12 Months	-5.84%	3.48%
Largest Cumulative Drawdown	-13.09%	n/a
% Positive Months(Since Incept.)	67.39%	n/a
Correlation (Monthly)	0.20	
Value at Risk (VaR) 95%	7.14%	

### **Fund Details**

Risk Profile:	Medium - Higi
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Portfolio Manager: lan Milard and Jacobus Lacock

Fund size: NAV Price (as at month end): 3 4 4 5 4 6 Number of Units: 23,694.67 JSE Code: **FFISNR** ISIN Number: ZAE000273892 January 2010 Inception Date: CISCA Inception Date: 1 December 2016

ASISA Classification: Retail Hedge Fund - South

African - Fixed Income

Hurdle/Benchmark: 3 month STEFI

Minimum Investment: R 50 000 Lump sum or R 1000 monthly

Additional Lump sum: R 10 000 Service Fee: 1.30% (excl. VAT)

\*Includes Base fee/Investment Management Fee of 1.00%

> 20% of the total performance above the high water mark, subject to a hurdle

rate of 3 months STEFI (excl.VAT).

### Cost Ratios (incl. VAT)

Performance fee (uncapped):

Total Expense Ratio (TER%): 5.44% Performance Fee (PF) Included in TER:3.66% 0.04% Transactions Costs Ratio (TC%): \*\* Total Investment Charges (TIC%):

\* Total Investment Charges (TIC%) = TER (%) + TC (%)

\*\* TIC Fees are calculated in respect of the 12 months up to and including March 2025

### Income Distribution

31 December 2024 0.00 cents per unit (cpu)

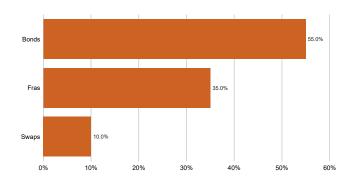
### Investment Manager contact details

+27 86 176 0760

### Sector Allocation

The Fairtree Fixed Income FR Retail Hedge Fund is 100% Government Bonds

### Asset Allocation





# Fairtree Fixed Income FR Retail Hedge Fund Minimum Disclosure Document - Class 1

30 April 2025

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ост	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2010	3.62%	2.18%	3.96%	2.70%	1.38%	2.04%	2.75%	3.23%	1.40%	1.19%	0.95%	0.81%	29.52%
2011	0.05%	0.13%	1.14%	0.38%	0.61%	0.46%	0.72%	2.56%	1.14%	3.30%	1.02%	0.96%	13.14%
2012	-0.09%	1.04%	0.47%	1.54%	2.32%	1.47%	0.57%	0.64%	0.79%	2.73%	0.90%	1.25%	14.48%
2013	0.82%	0.59%	0.88%	-0.60%	0.44%	0.42%	1.45%	0.80%	1.06%	1.13%	0.28%	1.13%	8.72%
2014	1.17%	-3.28%	-0.82%	0.82%	1.03%	0.83%	-0.43%	1.17%	-0.06%	2.41%	2.63%	-1.08%	4.33%
2015	1.42%	-0.53%	-1.30%	1.34%	1.61%	0.53%	0.53%	0.54%	2.38%	-2.03%	-0.27%	-3.28%	0.77%
2016	-0.57%	0.14%	-1.81%	-0.01%	-0.61%	3.12%	0.96%	2.26%	1.05%	-0.44%	-1.06%	1.50%	4.52%
2017	0.01%	1.15%	0.66%	1.02%	0.27%	1.91%	0.16%	0.66%	-0.17%	0.77%	0.23%	3.50%	10.58%
2018	0.07%	2.88%	0.76%	-0.86%	0.92%	0.52%	1.73%	0.45%	-0.25%	-0.32%	1.89%	-0.70%	7.26%
2019	-1.10%	-0.12%	1.06%	-0.05%	-0.93%	-0.99%	2.43%	0.44%	1.83%	1.00%	-1.80%	0.57%	2.27%
2020	2.30%	1.53%	5.38%	-2.08%	7.13%	-3.21%	-0.73%	-0.98%	-7.75%	-0.97%	9.29%	-1.52%	7.40%
2021	1.86%	4.64%	-8.63%	5.29%	6.76%	2.43%	-2.90%	1.62%	-2.82%	4.20%	-2.39%	5.23%	15.08%
2022	-2.23%	2.88%	-3.97%	-0.98%	1.15%	-5.16%	6.09%	-0.24%	-3.38%	1.16%	5.25%	0.97%	0.88%
2023	4.26%	-1.66%	1.71%	-2.88%	-8.69%	8.52%	3.15%	-0.18%	-9.06%	3.90%	12.85%	1.87%	12.23%
2024	-0.43%	-4.08%	-6.62%	-0.71%	2.81%	11.94%	7.30%	4.45%	3.63%	-5.16%	4.48%	-1.42%	15.64%
2025	-0.62%	-0.89%	-1.13%	3.70%									0.99%

The portfolio converted its valuation frequency from monthly to daily valuation effective 10 May 2019. The performance shown above includes historical performance of the fund prior to its conversion to daily valuation

\*The inception date for the portfolio is 1 January 2010. The historical performance figures until the end of 30 November 2016 reflect performance achieved prior to CISCA regulation. The portfolio has been transitioned under CISCA regulations on 1 December 2016 and has since been managed as a regulated product. The annualized total return is the average return earned by an investment each year over a given time period, since date of the launch of the fund. Actual annual figures are available from the manager on request. The highest and lowest 1 year returns represent the highest and lowest actual returns achieved during a 12 month rolling period year since the original launch date of the portfolio. The performance figures given show the yield on a Net Asset value ("NAV") basis. The yield figure is not a forecast. Performance is not guaranteed and investors should not accept it as representing expected future performance. Individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, time of entry/actual investment date, date of reinvestment, and dividends withholding tax. Performance is calculated for a lump sum investment on a Net Asset Value basis The performance figures are reported net of fees with income reinvested

### Risk Profile

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The risk category shown is not guaranteed and may change over time. The lowest category does not mean the investment is risk free. There may be other special areas of risk relating to the investment including liquidity risk, credit risk, market risk, and settlement risk. FundRock Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd, ("the manager"), and the investment manager do not render financial advice. Our risk indicator does not imply that the portfolio is suitable for all types of investors. You are advised to consult your financial adviser.

### Market Commentary

In April, global markets were volatile as US trade policy took centre stage. President Trump's announcement on 2 April of broad, country-by-country tariffs, later accompanied by additional tariffs on China, delays, partial reversals and eventually a 90-day pause on reciprocal tariffs, caused equity markets to sell off. The S&P 500 fell almost 20%, while the VIX spiked above 50, its highest close since the pandemic. During this risk-off episode, US Treasury yields surged, and the US dollar weakened, contrary to how it would typically react. Tariffs act as a tax on the consumer that will ultimate lead to higher inflation and lower growth or recession. Investors are losing trust in the US as a source of stability and a safe haven, given the degree of policy uncertainty the Trump Administration has created. Investors lack the clarity to embark on new capital investments, and consumers feel less confident to spend. Gold appears to act as the only anti-fragile asset as markets outside the US continue to outperform US assets.

Year to date, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is up 4.3%, and the MSCI South Africa Index is up by an even more impressive 18.04%. The MSCI USA Index lags behind at -5.4%, highlighting market disparities between emerging and US market performances. The US dollar index (DXY) declined by 4.6% in April and 8.3% YTD (the worst start since 2009). US GDP contracted marginally at an annualised rate of 0.3% in Cl 2025, and although the jobs data for February to April were not alarming, the sharp decline in hours worked suggests a weakening labour market. Weak US data have raised hopes of potential Fed cuts, particularly if macroeconomic activity slows further in the second half of 2025.

In South Africa, the headline was the budget deal announced by the GNU, which reversed the planned VAT hike and aimed to offset revenue losses with spending cuts and other measures. The finance minister is set to present a third budget draft on 21 May. SA equity outperformed bonds, with the Capped SWIX gaining 4.5%. SA Property and General Retailers were the best-performing sectors for the month, returning 7.6% and 6.1%, respectively. The ALBI returned -0.1%. The rand weakened by 1.5% to the dollar, and R2035 yields dropped slightly, reflecting a mixed domestic outlook amid expectations for potential rate cuts by the SARB as inflation and growth continue to surprise to the downside.

In the eurozone, the euro rallied against the US dollar even as the composite PMI slipped toward 50 in April, driven by a decline in the services sector. The EU's decision to suspend retaliatory tariffs on steel and aluminium, combined with political developments in Germany, provided some relief, though European equities still fell marginally by 0.8% over the month. The ECB's decision to cut rates by 25 basis points to a deposit rate of 2.25% and falling government bond yields underpinned the region's cautious recovery. In the UK, where flash PMIs dipped into contractionary territory at 48.2 due to both global uncertainty and higher domestic taxes, the equity market fell slightly while government bonds ended the month lower following a decline in March inflation.

Emerging markets showed resilience despite escalating US-China tensions. Initial US tariffs on Chinese goods surged to 145%, provoking tit-for-tat retaliation but easing tensions later. China had a solid first-quarter GDP growth print of 5.4% year-over-year, which helped drive a rebound in Chinese stocks. The IMF has forecasted China's real GDP growth to slow to 4% in 2025 as the property market and consumption weaker, although there is a risk that stimulus measures might be deployed to counteract the export shock.

In commodities, gold emerged as the standout performer amid uncertainty, reaching a new all-time high of US\$3,500 on 22 April. However, other metals and oil lost some of their year-to-date gains, with oil prices falling by 16% as recession fears grew and OPEC members opted to boost supply.

Please Note: The above commentary is based on reasonable assumptions and is not guaranteed to occur.





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Net Asset Value (NAV):

Means net asset value, which is the total market value of all assets in a portfolio including any income accruals and less and deductible expenses such as audit

Annualised Return: Highest & Lowest Return: The highest and lowest rolling twelve-month performance of the portfolio since inception.

Is the weighted average compound growth rate over the performance period measured.

Total Expense Ratio (TER): Reflects the percentage of the average Net Asset Value (NAV) of the portfolio that was incurred as charges, levies and fees related to the management of the portfolio. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication

of future TER's.

Transaction Costs (TC):

Is the percentage of the value of the Fund incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the Fund's underlying assets. Transaction costs are a necessary

cost in administering the Fund and impacts Fund returns.

**Total Investment Charges** (TIC):

Should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Fund, investment

decisions of the investment manager.

**Total Investment Charges** (TIC%):

= TER (%) + TC (%): The Total Investment Charges (TIC), the TER + the TC, is the percentage of the net asset value of the class of the Financial Product incurred

as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product. It should be noted that a TIC is the sum of two calculated ratios (TER+TC).

Standard Deviation: The deviation of the return of the portfolio relative to its average. Drawdown: The greatest peak to trough loss until a new peak is reached.

Sharpe Ratio: The ratio of excess return over the risk-free rate divided by the total volatility of the portfolio. Sortino Ratio:

The ratio of excess return over the risk-free rate divided by the downside deviation of the portfolio.

A number between -1 and 1 indicating the similarity of the dispersion of returns between the portfolio and another asset or index with 1 being highly correlated, -1 highly negatively correlated and 0 uncorrelated.

Value at Risk (VaR): Value at risk is the minimum loss percentage that can be expected over a specified time period at a predetermined confidence level

Leverage/Gearing: The use of securities, including derivative instruments, short positions or borrowed capital to increase the exposure beyond the capital employed to an

investment.

### Fund Risk

Leverage Risk: Derivative Risk:

Volatility Risk:

Correlation Risk:

The Fund borrows additional funds, trades on margin or performs short sale trades to amplify investment decisions. This means that the volatility of a hedge fund

portfolio can be many times that of the underlying investments due to leverage on a fund.

Derivative positions are financial instruments that derive their value from an underlying asset. Derivatives are exposed to implicit leverage which could result in

magnified gains and/or losses on the portfolio.

Counterparty Credit Risk: Counterparty risk is a type of credit risk and is the risk of default by the counterparty associated with trading derivative contracts. An example of counterparty

credit risk is margin or collateral held with a prime broker

Volatility refers to uncertainty and risk related to size of change of an instrument or portfolio. It is a statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index. Volatility is proportional to the directional exposure of a portfolio and is measured by Value at risk (VaR) which is a statistical technique used to measure and quantify the level of volatility.

A large proportion of total assets invested in specific assets, sectors or regions. Concentrated positions or concentrated sectors in a portfolio will material

Concentration and Sector

Equity Risk:

impact the returns of the portfolio more so than diversified portfolios.

A measure that determines how assets move in relation to each other. Correlation risk arises when the correlation between asset-classes change. Correlation risk

also arises when the correlation within an asset-class changes. Examples of correlation within asset classes include equity pairs trading, fixed income curve trading and commodities pairs trading.

Applies to investment in shares or derivatives based on shares. The market price of shares varies depending on supply and demand of the shares. Equity risk is

the risk of loss due to the drop in the market price of shares. Equity risk can either be systematic risk which is risk to the entire market based on political and economic indicators or unsystematic risk which is company specific and includes risk relating to company profits, future prospects and general consensus on the

company or sector.

### Portfolio Valuation & Transaction Cut - Off

Portfolios are valued daily. The cut off time for processing investment subscriptions is 14:00pm on a business day

# Total Expense Ratio

A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER may not necessarily be an accurate indication of future TER's, Transaction 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.

### **Mandatory Disclosures**

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