Fairtree Wild Fig Multi Strategy FR Retail Hedge Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document - Class 2

31 August 2025

Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is to generate absolute returns irrespective of market direction and create long-term wealth for investors.

Fund Profile

The portfolio is a multi-strategy hedge fund which allocates to a range of underlying best-in-class Fairtree hedge fund strategies across three asset classes (equity, fixed income and commodities). The portfolio targets a volatility profile between 12-15% which shapes how we blend the portfolio across asset classes. As a result of the volatility signature, the fund is best suited for investors with a long-term time horizon (5 years plus). The portfolio is rebalanced back to its strategic asset allocation (SAA) at least monthly. The Wild Fig strategy has two levels of portfolio management. The Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) and subsequent aggregate portfolio risk is managed by the Wild Fig Multi Strategy team. Underlying security selection and alpha generation within asset classes and strategies are generated by independent portfolio management teams without a centralized house view.

Cumulative Performance Since Inception



Fund Source Apex Fund and Corporate Services SA as at August 2025

Index Source Bloomberg as at August 2025

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 3M + 2%
1 Year	-3.47%	9.79%
3 Years	n/a	n/a
5 Years	n/a	n/a
10 Years	n/a	n/a
Since Inception	13.50%	10.15%

All performance figures are net of fees.

Risk Analysis

	Fund	STeFi 3M + 2%
Sharpe Ratio	0.41	14.81
Sortino Ratio	0.85	n/a
Standard Deviation	13.65%	0.15%
Best Month	13.26%	0.89%
Worst Month	-6.21%	0.72%
Highest Rolling 12 Months	38.34%	10.47%
Lowest Rolling 12 Months	-3.47%	9.79%
Largest Cumulative Drawdown	-10.45%	n/a
% Positive Months(Since Incept.)	51.85%	n/a
Correlation (Monthly)	0.64	
Value at Risk (VaR) 95%	4.80%	

Fund Details

Risk Profile: Medium - High

Portfolio Manager: Bradley Anthony and Kurt van der Walt

Fund size: R 412 bn 10 NAV Price (Inception): NAV Price (as at month end): 13.30

Number of Units: 340,362,154.94 **EWECL2** JSE Code: ISIN Number: ZAE000322533 Inception Date: 1 November 2019

ASISA Classification: Retail Hedge Fund - South African - Multi - Strategy

Hurdle/Benchmark: STeFi 3 - month Composite Index + 2%

Minimum Investment: R50 000 or R1000 monthly

Additional Lump sum: R10 000

Service Fee: 2.70% (incl. VAT)

*Includes Base fee/Investment Management Fee of 2.00% (excl.VAT)

20% outperformance over the benchmark with a 1 year rolling high

water mark (excl. VAT).

Cost Ratios (incl. VAT)

Performance fee (uncapped):

Total Expense Ratio (TER%): 6.41% Performance Fee (PF) Included in TER: 3.56% Transactions Costs Ratio (TC%): 0.26% ** Total Investment Charges (TIC%): 6.67%

* Total Investment Charges (TIC%) = TER (%) + TC (%) ** TIC Fees are calculated in respect of the 12 months up to and including June 2025

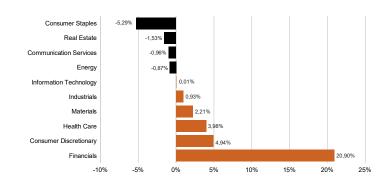
Income Distribution

31 December 2024 0.00 cents per unit (cpu)

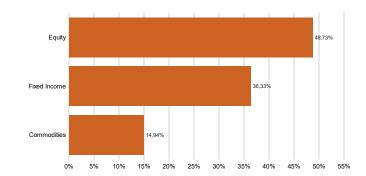
Investment Manager contact details

+27 86 176 0760

Sector Allocation



Asset Allocation







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	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ост	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2023						3.51%	3.18%	2.36%	-5.09%	-0.06%	13.26%	-2.24%	14.80%
2024	-0.96%	-4.03%	1.15%	3.16%	2.75%	7.39%	5.03%	4.38%	4.21%	-6.21%	-0.60%	-0.50%	15.96%
2025	-3.09%	-0.22%	-0.16%	2.49%	2.20%	-1.12%	-1.73%	1.65%					-0.13%

Please note the fund recently changed its strategy to Fairtree Wild Fig Multi-Strategy FR Retail Hedge Fund, effective 1 June 2023. The performance shown above does not include the historical performance of the fund prior to its strategy change.

Risk Profile

Risk Level	Low	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium-High	High
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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

Quarterly Fund Performance:

The Fairtree Wild Fig Multi-Strategy FR RIHF delivered a positive return during the second quarter, which helped offset the drawdown in Q1 this year.

Monthly Macro:

August was dominated by macro narratives rather than single-stock stories. Global risk appetite nudged higher as markets repriced the path of monetary policy and the dollar weakened (DXY -2.2% in August; -9.1% YTD). Equity performance for the month was positive: MSCI World +2.5%, MSCI EM +1.2%, South Africa was the best-performing, up 6.7%. Volatility compressed (VIX -8.1% to 16.4) and markets were driven by the interaction between weaker labour signals in the US, the prospect of earlier easing, and a mix of softer growth reads across Europe and China.

In the United States, the macro story proved pivotal. July non-farm payrolls showed a steep slowdown in job creation and sizeable downward revisions to prior months, yet Q2 GDP was revised up to an annualised +3.3% and core PCE ran around 2.9% annually. Fed Chair Jerome Powell's dovish Jackson Hole comments, coupled with the weaker payrolls print, materially increased the odds of policy easing, prompting short-end yields to fall sharply and risk assets to rally. Tech remained central to the move higher, mega caps reported strong results overall, but late-month data-centre revenue misses and export constraints highlighted geopolitical limits to growth in some areas.

Europe's macro picture was mixed and politically noisy. The HCOB flash Eurozone PMI rose to 51.1 in August, signalling a modest pick-up in activity, but Germany's Q2 GDP contracted by 0.3% q/q, raising recession concerns. France faced renewed political uncertainty with a confidence vote called for early September, limiting investor conviction, while the energy and consumer discretionary sectors outperformed and industrials and IT lagged. In the UK, the Bank of England cut rates by 25bps to 4.0% amid a split vote, even as July CPI surprised on the upside at 3.8% y/y; that combination left markets attentive to the path of future cuts and sensitive to fiscal headlines, including talk of windfall taxes.

China and broader Asia presented a nuanced mix of slowing activity but improving sentiment. Industrial output slowed to c.5.7% y/y in July, retail sales softened to about 3.7% y/y, and the official manufacturing PMI sat below 50 for a fifth month, yet markets rallied after a 90-day extension of the US-China tariff truce and reports of a more measured regulatory stance. Policymakers continued to favour targeted rather than broad stimulus, and domestic liquidity alongside renewed retail participation and southbound flows helped lift Chinese equities despite the softer macro prints.

Locally, South Africa benefited from the global shift towards easier policy and a softer dollar. The Capped SWIX gained 3.5%, and the ALBI returned 0.8%. Key domestic data supported sentiment: headline CPI stood at about 3.5% y/y in July with core inflation near 3.0%, the Absa PMI returned to expansion at 50.8, and mining production surprised to the upside with a 2.4% increase in June. Finance Minister Godongwana kept the SARB's 3-6% inflation band intact; however, he indicated that he supports the 3% inflation target. The question around the inflation target is when rather than if. The rand strengthened to roughly ZAR17.66/USD as capital flows favoured local assets.

Brent eased to about US\$68/bbl on softer demand and higher supply, while gold surged toward all-time highs as markets priced easing and investors sought a hedge against potential USD debasement. Global bond markets repriced for earlier easing, short rates moved down more than long rates, the curve steepened in many markets, and volatility fell, creating a friendlier backdrop for risk assets.

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

Highest & Lowest Return:

Annualised Return:

Is the weighted average compound growth rate over the performance period measured. The highest and lowest rolling twelve-month performance of the portfolio since inception.

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

Sortino Ratio: 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 is the minimum loss percentage that can be expected over a specified time period at a predetermined confidence level

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:

Value at Risk (VaR):

Leverage/Gearing:

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

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

Correlation Risk:

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.

Equity Risk:

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.

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