

Fund Objective

The investment objective is to achieve both capital preservation and capital appreciation under all market conditions. Risk Management and investment processes are paramount. Trading and research capabilities seek asymmetric macro opportunities from a broad range of asset classes in multiple jurisdictions.

Fund Manager Details

Outsourced Investment Manager	Obsidian Capital (Pty) Ltd
FAIS Disclosure	Obsidian Capital (Pty) Ltd is an authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. FSP Number: 32444

Fund Information

Fund Classification	Retail Investor Hedge Fund
Base Currency	South African Rand (ZAR)
Benchmark	STeFI +1%
CIS Establishment Date	01 September 2016
Fund Size	R 96 million
Last four distributions	30/06/21: 0.00 cents per unit 31/03/21: 0.00 cents per unit 31/12/20: 3.45 cents per unit 30/09/20: 3.46 cents per unit
Income Declaration Dates	31/03 30/06 30/09 31/12
Income Price Date	1st working day in April, Jul, Oct & Jan
Fund Valuation Time	17:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	14:00
Daily Price Information	www.sanlamunitrusts.co.za
Fund Trustee	Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd
Trustee Contact	021 441 4100 Compliance-SANLAM@standardbank.co.za
Fees (excl VAT)	A1 Class
Asset Management Fee	0.90%
Performance Fee	20% with a hurdle of STeFI + 1%. A High Water Mark principle applies.
Annual Service Fees	0.30%
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	1.49%

Period of TER calculation | 01 January 2020 to 30 June 2021. The TER will be higher than the quoted service charge of the manager.

Total Expense Ratio (TER) | 1.49% 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 1.49%, a performance fee of 0.64% of the net asset value of the class of participatory interest of the portfolio was recovered.

Transaction Cost (TC) | 0.16% 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) | 1.65% of the value of the Financial Product was incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product.

Equalisation is an accounting methodology designed to ensure that the Investment Manager is paid the correct Performance Fee and that the Performance Fee is fairly allocated between investors in the fund.

Performance Report ¹

	Fund	Benchmark
A1 Class (%)		
1 Year	19.47%	4.83%
2 Years (Annualised) ²	N/A	N/A
3 Years (Annualised) ²	N/A	N/A
5 Years (Annualised) ²	N/A	N/A
Highest Annual Return	19.47%	6.11%
Lowest Annual Return	3.71%	4.83%

Annualised return is the weighted average compound growth rate over the period measured.

Risk Statistics ¹

	Current	Maximum	Mandate*
One Month Value at Risk (VaR) at 99% ³	14.3%	16.3%	20%
Leverage ⁴	169.1%	172.0%	N/A
Liquidity (Average Days to Trade)	0.1	0.2	30.0

* Total exposure and leverage is calculated using the VaR approach.

* Where no mandate limit is stated, a limit does not exist.

Counterparty Exposure

	Gross Exposure
JSE Listed Physicals	85.44%
Firstrand Bank Limited	37.95%
JSE Debt Market	17.92%

Asset Allocation

	Net	Long	Short
Cash & Margin	1.91%	3.34%	0.00%
Equities	84.06%	112.81%	-28.75%
Futures	-2.42%	0.00%	-2.42%
Stocks & CFDs	86.48%	112.81%	-26.33%
Fixed Income	9.64%	17.91%	-8.28%
Bonds	9.64%	17.91%	-8.28%
Foreign Exchange	4.39%	4.39%	0.00%
Futures	4.39%	4.39%	0.00%

1) All performance prior to the CIS establishment date are actual net of fee performances in pre-regulated investment structures.

2) 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.

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

4) 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.

5) 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.

6) In some circumstances asset hypothecation exists and is limited within the contracting arrangements with the different counter parties.

Risk Profile (Moderate)

The fund is active in macro directional and relative value (RV) trading strategies in the local and global equity index, rates, commodities and foreign exchange markets. With analysis of the macroeconomic, geo-political and technical environment, the fund manager aims to use a top-down rather than a bottom-up approach to monetize directional opportunities in macroeconomic changes, capital flows, monetary policy and policy changes. RV strategies aim to spot occurrences where outlooks for macroeconomic situations have been discounted unevenly across related sets of instruments.

Management Company Information

Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty.) Ltd.

Physical address: 2 Strand Road, Bellville, 7530
 Postal: P O Box 30, Sanlamhof, 7530
 Tel: +27 (21) 916 1800
 Email: service@sanlaminvestments.com
 Web: www.sanlamunitrusts.co.za

Independent Prime Brokers and Risk Monitoring

Prime Brokers	RMB Morgan Stanley
Risk Specialist	Risk Café

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").

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 which could be accompanied by additional risks as well as potential limitations on the availability of market information. 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 out sourced to financial services providers authorized 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. 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. 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. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available from the Manager. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. 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. The Manager does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or the return of a portfolio. The promulgation of hedge fund regulations in 2015 prompted the launch of this fund on the stated launch date. As a result, the returns of the fund prior to the launch date are presented as either simulated or actual returns based on past experience in pre-regulated structures. Where referenced, annualised returns describe the average amount of money earned by an investment each year over a given time period. 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).

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 monthly or quarterly distribution payouts.

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.

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.

Leverage

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

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.

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.