

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 in line with the JSE All Share Index 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



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 | All Share Index (Total Return) | STeFi Composite Index |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Year | 19.29% | 22.94% | 8.28% |
| 3 Years | 20.28% | 9.41% | 7.54% |
| 5 Years | 24.64% | 19.06% | 6.21% |
| 10 Years | 15.55% | 9.04% | 6.72% |
| Since Inception | 20.75% | 11.67% | 6.40% |

All performance figures are net of fees.

Risk Analysis

| | Fund | All Share Index (Total Return) | STeFi Composite Index |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sharpe Ratio | 0.97 | 0.43 | 0.23 |
| Sortino Ratio | 2.02 | 0.82 | 0.44 |
| Standard Deviation | 14.24% | 13.37% | 0.37% |
| Best Month | 16.67% | 13.98% | 0.70% |
| Worst Month | -11.90% | -12.13% | 0.28% |
| Highest Rolling 12 Months | 67.31% | 53.98% | 8.56% |
| Lowest Rolling 12 Months | -10.38% | -18.42% | 3.78% |
| Largest Cumulative Drawdown | -15.09% | -21.72% | n/a |
| % Positive Months(Since Incept.) | 67.05% | 58.52% | n/a |
| Correlation (Monthly) | 0.45 | | |
| Value at Risk (VaR) 95% | 5.86% | | |

Fund Details

Risk Profile: Medium - High

Portfolio Manager: Bradley Anthony and Kurt van der Walt

Fund size: R 230 bn NAV Price (as at month end): 20.105.63 Number of Units: 326,622.28 JSE Code: **FTWFIG** ISIN Number: ZAE000259107 Inception Date: August 2010 CISCA Inception Date: 1 April 2017

ASISA Classification: Qualified Investor Hedge Fund - South

African - Multi - Strategy

Hurdle/Benchmark: N/A

Minimum Investment: R 1000 000 Lump sum Service Fee: 2.39% (excl. VAT)

*Includes Base fee/Investment Management Fee

of 2.00%

Performance fee (uncapped): 20% of the total performance above the

high water mark (excl. VAT).

Cost Ratios (incl. VAT)

Total Expense Ratio (TER%): 8.35% Performance Fee (PF) Included in TER: 5.45% Transactions Costs Ratio (TC%): 0.35% ** Total Investment Charges (TIC%): 8.70%

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

** TIC Fees are calculated in respect of the 12 months up to and including December 2024

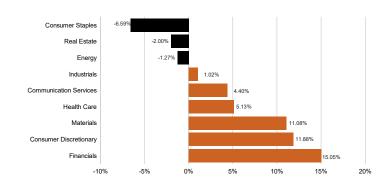
Income Distribution

31 December 2024 0.00 cents per unit (cpu)

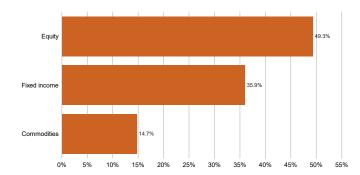
Investment Manager contact details

+27 86 176 0760

Sector Allocation



Asset Allocation





Fairtree Wild Fig Multi Strategy FR QI Hedge Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document - Class 1

31 March 2025

| | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | ост | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2010 | | | | | | | | 6.82% | 1.02% | -3.82% | -0.26% | -1.28% | 2.21% |
| 2011 | 1.74% | 3.97% | 7.26% | 0.79% | 3.35% | 4.50% | 1.13% | 8.45% | -3.55% | 8.92% | 6.52% | 4.03% | 57.67% |
| 2012 | 7.19% | 4.72% | 5.45% | -0.26% | 2.00% | -2.95% | 0.11% | -2.05% | 4.09% | 5.87% | 4.56% | 1.20% | 33.65% |
| 2013 | -11.90% | 16.67% | 2.48% | 5.65% | -2.79% | -2.68% | 9.54% | 1.55% | 3.99% | 5.95% | 0.10% | 4.39% | 34.83% |
| 2014 | 1.20% | 3.59% | 3.00% | 0.60% | -0.64% | -0.52% | 0.05% | -0.26% | -1.17% | 5.91% | 1.77% | 1.71% | 16.09% |
| 2015 | 5.81% | 3.86% | 1.07% | 1.77% | 0.91% | -1.36% | -0.12% | -0.74% | 3.38% | 0.89% | 3.79% | -3.29% | 16.79% |
| 2016 | -2.41% | -2.93% | 4.44% | -3.02% | -2.03% | -1.53% | 6.31% | 4.25% | 0.59% | -2.34% | -1.99% | 3.60% | 2.31% |
| 2017 | 2.74% | -0.93% | 0.26% | 4.90% | 0.79% | -3.01% | 0.86% | -2.16% | -0.63% | 4.97% | -6.62% | 0.69% | 1.27% |
| 2018 | -7.45% | 5.46% | -7.47% | 5.80% | 0.36% | 5.01% | 5.17% | 3.51% | 2.36% | -4.54% | 1.42% | 2.01% | 10.82% |
| 2019 | 4.68% | 4.54% | -2.57% | -0.88% | 0.22% | 2.52% | 1.43% | 1.69% | 0.83% | 3.23% | 0.29% | 7.40% | 25.56% |
| 2020 | 1.25% | -6.22% | -1.97% | 16.26% | 6.72% | 1.32% | 2.26% | -0.22% | -6.30% | -2.80% | 9.96% | 2.27% | 22.28% |
| 2021 | 0.84% | 5.17% | 3.70% | -1.29% | 4.48% | -1.11% | 6.64% | -0.28% | -5.21% | 4.68% | 1.50% | 3.79% | 24.67% |
| 2022 | 1.36% | 5.15% | -0.95% | -0.11% | 0.34% | 1.97% | 5.99% | -0.73% | -0.22% | 3.04% | 9.66% | -1.11% | 26.55% |
| 2023 | 5.20% | -6.57% | 6.88% | 4.49% | -4.14% | 5.54% | 2.59% | 2.41% | -4.26% | 0.41% | 13.58% | -1.69% | 25.25% |
| 2024 | 0.24% | -3.52% | 0.44% | 2.78% | 2.56% | 7.45% | 4.05% | 4.59% | 4.48% | -4.86% | -0.57% | 0.45% | 18.86% |
| 2025 | -2.53% | 0.16% | -0.13% | | | | | | | | | | -2.51% |

^{*}The inception date for the portfolio is 31 August 2010. The historical performance figures until the end of 31 March 2017 reflect performance achieved prior to CISCA regulation. The portfolio has been transitioned under CISCA regulations on 1 April 2017 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 iscalculated for a lump sum investment on a Net Asset Value basis The performance figures are reported net of fees with income reinvested

Risk Profile

| Risk Level | Low | Low-Medium | Medium | Medium-High | High |
|------------|-----|------------|--------|-------------|------|
|------------|-----|------------|--------|-------------|------|

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

March was marked by significant global economic uncertainty. For the second month in a row, emerging markets and European equities showed strength, while US markets struggled with concerns about policy and growth, and South Africa faced its own set of challenges, particularly with fiscal and energy-related issues. MSCI EM was up 0.63%, which was aided by MSCI South Africa (+7.5%), Brazil (+6.5%) and India (+9.4%). While MSCI Europe was down 4%, it still did better than the S&P 500, which was down 5.6%.

In March, the US faced significant market turmoil, largely driven by President Trump's aggressive tariff threats. These included 25% tariffs on Canadian and Mexican goods and a 20% tariff on Chinese imports, which contributed to a sharp decline in equities (S&P 500 Index: -5.6% and Nasdaq: -7.6%). Although Trump indicated the possibility of more lenient tariffs and exceptions for certain countries, consumer confidence in the US dropped to its lowest level in four years, reflecting concerns over rising prices and the broader economic outlook. The Federal Reserve held interest rates steady in March, maintaining a cautious stance while projecting a 50-bps rate cut later in the year. However, we believe that there will be more rate cuts than what is priced in as growth is set to slow meaningfully. Fed Chair Jerome Powell noted the committee's readiness to adjust rates if needed, but emphasised waiting for clearer insights into the impact of new policies before making further decisions. The combination of weaker US economic data and less hawkish Fed communication saw bond yields drop towards 4%.

Eurozone equities were down 4% due to the effects of the US tariff actions, although the European Union postponed retaliatory tariffs on US goods until mid-April, pending further discussions. The European Central Bank (ECB) cut its key interest rates by 25 bps, while its tone became slightly more hawkish, noting that monetary policy was "becoming meaningfully less restrictive". Later in the month, inflation data surprised to the downside, which we believe will keep the ECB in easing mode. While the recent political shift in Germany and Europe has led to an increased appetite for fiscal policy easing, which may lift trend growth by more than 1% over the coming years, we see the near term remaining challenging.

Despite global market volatility, the South African stock market performed well, with the JSE All Share Index rising by 3.5%. One of the key local events was the delivery of a "compromise budget" by Finance Minister Enoch Godongwana, which contained a 0.5% VAT hike. Not all the parties within the GNU agreed to the Budget, which has increased the risk of a GNU breakup. The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) held the repo rate steady at 7.5%, citing global economic instability and domestic uncertainties. We still expect the SARB to cut rates more than once later this year as inflation remains low and global growth slows. Within the JSE, the outperforming sectors were resources, mainly gold and platinum, which were up 20.1%, and a detractor was general retailers, down 6.7%. The ALBI was up 0.2%, while the rand strengthened 2% against the US dollar.

In the commodity space, the best-performing commodities were copper (10.7%), gold (9.3%) and palladium (7.4%). The worst-performing commodities were iron ore (-3.1%) and lumber (-2.2%).

The Fund delivered another relatively flat month of performance, which rounded off a difficult quarter. Performance attribution in March across the asset classes was mixed, as equities contributed positively, while fixed income and soft commodities detracted from the Fund. The largest detractor for the quarter and the month of March was the fixed income allocation, specifically the fixed income fundamental strategy, which has had an extremely difficult quarter based on our positioning that the SARB will cut rates more than the market is pricing in. The fixed income quantitative strategy contributed positively and partially offset the negative return from the fundamental strategy throughout the quarter. The soft commodities strategy also had a difficult quarter, posting a negative return in March. The pairs that detracted the most were wheat/live cattle and soybean meal/live cattle. These were partially offset by the arabica coffee /robusta coffee pair and the soybean oil/palm oil pair. The equity asset class performed well, as both the Market Neutral and Directional strategies contributed significantly to March's

Overall, the Fund has underperformed the local equity market during the first quarter of 2025. However, the Fund remains well-positioned to navigate an increasingly volatile environment through a diversified blend of uncorrelated strategies.

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





Fairtree Wild Fig Multi Strategy FR QI Hedge Fund Minimum Disclosure Document - Class 1 31 March 2025

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: 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. **Highest & Lowest Return:**

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 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 (TIC):

decisions of the investment manager.

= 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 Total Investment Charges

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.

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

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 Correlation:

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

(TIC%):

Leverage 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 Risk: 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 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:

counterparty credit risk is margin or collateral held with a prime broker.

Volatility Risk: 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 monthly. The cut off time for processing investment subscriptions is 10:00am on the last business day of the month prior to enable processing for investment on the first business day of the next month. Redemptions are subject to one calendar months notice.

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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