Fairtree Woodland Multi Strategy SNN QI Hedge Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document - Class 1

31 October 2022

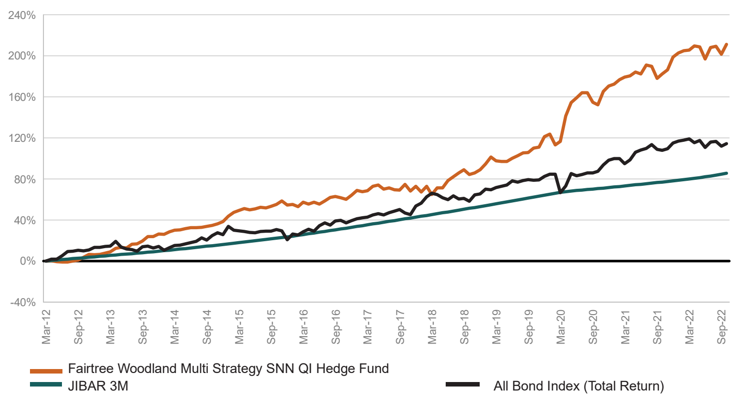
Fund Profile

The Fairtree Woodland Multi Strategy SNN QI Hedge Fund is a single hedge fund which provides investors with exposure to a diversified range of alternative investment strategies across multiple asset classes. The underlying strategies are managed by award winning specialist strategy teams, with all securities traded for one fund structure. A dedicated multi strategy team is responsible for the capital allocation and risk monitoring. The objective of the capital allocation process is to minimise downside risk by actively managing risk diversification. The portfolio is constructed using a risk parity approach. No individual strategy dominates the fund's risk exposure. Tactical tilts are used to direct capital towards the most attractive opportunity sets and / or protect the fund against unintended factor, name and sector concentration risk. The fund targets an annualised return of 3 month JIBAR + plus 10% over a rolling three year period. With minimal drawdown risk and relatively uncorrelated returns.

Investment Strategy

The portfolio invests in several strategies over various instruments, asset classes and portfolios. It combines a strategic risk allocation which provides the optimal diversification benefit across the various strategies, with tactical risk allocation to the most attractive opportunity sets as identified on a bottom up basis.

CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE SINCE INCEPTION



Fund Source: Sanne Fund Services SA (Pty) Ltd as at October 2022 **Index Source:** Bloomberg as at October 2022

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.

RETURN ANALYSIS (ANNUALISED)

	Woodland	All Bond Index	JIBAR 3M
1 Year	10.27%	3.07%	4.89%
3 Years	14.03%	6.23%	4.58%
5 Years	12.26%	7.86%	5.64%
Since Inception	11.32%	7.46%	6.01%

RISK ANALYSIS

	Woodland	All Bond Index	JIBAR 3M
Sharpe Ratio	0.69%	0.21%	0.00%
Sortino Ratio	1.29%	0.34%	0.00%
Standard Deviation	7.51%	7.86%	0.36%
Best Month	11.55%	7.06%	0.61%
Worst Month	-4.80%	-9.75%	n/a
Highest Rolling 12 Months	30.44%	21.23%	7.60%
Lowest Rolling 12 Months	-2.20%	-5.61%	3.63%
Largest Cumulative Drawdown	-5.72%	-9.79%	n/a
% Positive Months (Since Incept.)	73.23%	66.14%	100.00%
Correlation (Monthly)	0.59%		
Value at Risk 95%	4.09%		

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

Fund Details

Risk Profile:	Med-High
Portfolio Manager:	Bradley Anthony and Kurt van der Walt
Fund size:	R 105.49 m
NAV Price (Inception):	1000
NAV Price (as at month end):	3,343.09
Number of Units:	35 262.81
JSE Code:	FWOOD1
ISIN Number:	ZAE000255584
Inception Date:	1 April 2012
CISCA Inception Date:	1 December 2016
ASISA Classification:	Qualified Investor Hedge Fund - South African - Multi-Strategy
Hurdle:	3 month JIBAR
Minimum Investment:	R 1 000 000 Lump sum

Fee Breakdown

Management Fee:	2% p.a (excl.VAT)
Performance fee (uncapped):	20% of excess above the high water mark, subject to a hurdle rate of 3 month JIBAR (excl.VAT)

Cost Ratios (incl. VAT)

Total Expense Ratio (TER%):	6.54%
Transactions Costs Ratio (TC%):	1.05%
* Total Investment Charges (TIC%):	7.59%
Performance Fee (PF) Included in TER:	2.09%
Income Distribution (Declaration):	Last day of December
Distribution Total for the past 12 months:	0.00 cents per unit (cpu) for December 2021

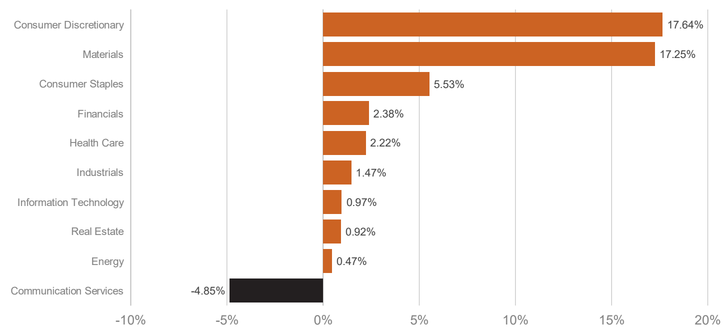
***Total Investment Charges (TIC%) = TER (%) + TC (%)**

Investment Manager contact details +27 86 176 0760

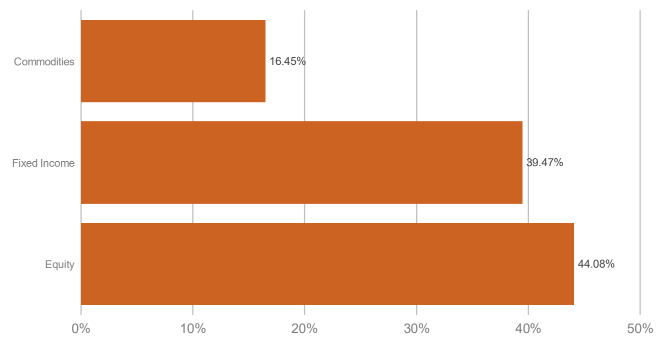
Portfolio Objective

The long-term objective of the portfolio is to achieve superior risk adjusted returns through investment in risk controlled strategies, across a number of different asset classes.

SECTOR ALLOCATION



ASSET ALLOCATION



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2012				0.29%	-1.06%	-0.29%	0.17%	0.68%	1.20%	2.71%	2.51%	-0.29%	**6.00%**
2013	0.48%	0.95%	1.16%	3.11%	1.05%	-0.52%	3.23%	0.35%	2.36%	3.54%	-0.09%	2.17%	**19.20%**
2014	-0.41%	2.10%	1.28%	0.07%	1.02%	0.70%	-0.05%	0.42%	0.53%	0.68%	1.17%	1.58%	**9.44%**
2015	3.81%	2.67%	1.26%	1.26%	-0.77%	0.46%	1.04%	-0.40%	1.09%	1.15%	2.24%	-2.46%	**11.79%**
2016	0.36%	-1.48%	2.93%	-1.20%	1.16%	-1.17%	2.09%	2.06%	0.59%	-0.77%	-0.98%	2.61%	**6.22%**
2017	2.72%	-0.61%	0.39%	2.61%	0.78%	-2.27%	0.60%	-1.04%	-0.18%	3.29%	-3.67%	2.78%	**5.25%**
2018	-3.20%	3.34%	-4.80%	4.10%	0.01%	4.03%	2.12%	2.11%	1.60%	-2.40%	0.84%	1.61%	**9.27%**
2019	2.96%	3.59%	-1.91%	-0.37%	0.12%	1.52%	1.18%	1.44%	0.11%	2.10%	0.46%	4.94%	**17.15%**
2020	1.05%	-4.68%	1.53%	11.55%	5.38%	1.80%	1.98%	0.00%	-3.53%	-0.98%	5.10%	2.07%	**22.31%**
2021	0.68%	1.58%	0.90%	0.46%	1.23%	-0.56%	3.06%	-0.49%	-4.01%	1.52%	1.42%	4.39%	**10.42%**
2022	1.36%	0.64%	0.21%	1.38%	-0.36%	-3.76%	3.68%	0.48%	-2.51%	3.20%			**4.15%**

*The inception date for the portfolio is 1 April 2012. 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

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. Sanne 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.

Portfolio Valuation & Transaction Cut - Off

Portfolios are valued monthly. The cut off time for processing investment subscription 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.

Market Commentary

Markets recovered well during October as excessive pessimism and bearish positioning gave way to the increasing likelihood that central banks may start to cut back on aggressive rate hikes. Growth is slowing and inflation is in the process of peaking. Monetary policy has become restrictive allowing central banks to become more data-dependent. While the US Federal Reserve and European Central Bank hiked rates 75bps at their last meetings, both indicated that the pace of hikes may slow. The US and European PMI's, an indicator that forecasts economic activity, signal a contraction ahead. Some Central banks are starting to worry that excessive tightness may cause financial instability as housing markets are slowing rapidly. The Reserve Bank of Australia and the Bank of Canada both surprised the market with smaller rate hikes than expected.

While inflation data remains elevated, there are increasing signs of a peak in price pressures. In Europe, energy prices have fallen as gas reserves increased and hot weather delayed energy usage. The shift from goods spending to services spending is also weighing on goods-related prices. Household spending is in decent shape, as jobs continue to grow and labour market remains tight. The pressure on wages remains high. Earnings results affirmed that sales are slowing and cost pressures are weighing on profits.

The UK economy appears to have survived a tumultuous period of lax fiscal planning and political instability. Markets took comfort in Rishi Sunak, the new Prime Minister and Chancellor Jeremy Hunt.

The 20th Party Congress in China provided a few negative surprises. New leadership was unveiled consisting of Xi Jingping loyalists. This put at risk necessary checks and balances around policy. No mention of easing the zero-covid policy, providing support to property developers, and an increasing focus on safety and security, including Taiwan unification, spooked markets. However, post-conference rumours about easing Covid policy restrictions have boosted markets. We expect policies to ease gradually over the coming months. Given the weak growth environment, authorities have no other option but to provide further fiscal, monetary, and credit easing.

In South Africa, the medium-term budget surprised to the upside with strong revenue income along with fiscal discipline. Debt-to-GDP is now expected to peak around 71% instead of 75% previously. Along with global central banks, we expect the SARB to signal smaller rate hike increments in the coming meeting. The growth outlook has softened and consumers are feeling the pain of high inflation, rates, and unemployment.

Last month, global equities jumped 7.1%, with US equities outperforming ex-US equities. Emerging markets were down -3.2% (mostly due to China being down -16.9%) while South Africa was up 4.9%. Growth stocks, more sensitive to rising bond yields, underperformed value stocks. Energy was up almost 20% followed by financials, up 9%. Global bonds lost -0.7% while credit spreads tightened. South African government bonds were up 1.1%. Commodities were mixed with Oil up 7.8%, Gold down 1.6%, Platinum up 7.7%, and Palladium down -14.8%.

The Fairtree Woodland Multi-Strategy Sanne QI Hedge Fund recovered well during October in reversing the drawdown from September and getting back on track for the year. Fixed Income and SA Equity performed well during the month while commodities and global real estate market neutral detracted marginally from performance. The Fund is well ahead of the JSE All Bond Index on a year-to-date and 12-month basis with the lion's share of the contribution coming from market neutral equity, while directional equity, fixed income, and commodities also provided valuable support to the fund over these periods.

Equities: Tight financial conditions, higher cost of living and production, and increased policy uncertainty should weigh on valuations, earnings, and the risk premium. Valuations have come down from elevated levels but earnings estimates remain too high. We prefer South African and Emerging market equities with better valuations and less exposure to inflation risks and more exposure to a China recovery. We increased exposure to defensive sectors and securities. We like resources and non-resource Rand hedge exposure like global consumer and industrial stocks.

Fixed Income: Local bond yields are attractive. Local core inflation remains contained but upside risks are rising. The SARB will continue to hike rates and fiscal dynamics are improving. The credit premium remains elevated. Global developed market bonds remain attractive given the outlook for softer growth.

Currency: The US dollar has strengthened to levels where further upside may be limited. Longer term we believe the US dollar will soften, but the rand should remain fragile in the current high volatility, high geo-political risk environment.

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

Glossary

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 fees, brokerage and service fees.

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

Highest & Lowest Return : 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.

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

Correlation : 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.

Fund Risk

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 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 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.

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

Concentration and Maturity Segment Risk : A large proportion of total assets invested in specific assets and/or maturity segments on the yield curve. Concentrated positions in a portfolio will material impact the returns of the portfolio more so than diversified portfolios.
mmodity prices include politics, seasons, weather, technology and market conditions.

Interest Rate Risk : The values of bonds and other debt securities are inversely proportional to the change in interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer maturities as well as when the market does not expect a change in the interest rates.

Credit Default Risk : The risk that the government entity or company that issued the bond will run into financial difficulties and won't be able to pay the interest or repay the principal at maturity. Credit risk applies to debt investments such as bonds. The higher credit rating the less likely the possibility of the issuing company defaulting.

Commodity Price Risk : Commodity price risk is the possibility that commodity price changes will cause financial losses for the buyers or producers of a commodity. Primary factors influencing commodity prices include politics, seasons, weather, technology and market conditions.

Mandatory Disclosures

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Management Company: Sanne Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd (the "Manager"), Registration Number: 2013/096377/07, is authorised in terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act (CISCA) to administer Collective Investment Schemes (CIS). Physical Address: Pier Place, Heerengracht Street, Foreshore, Cape Town, South Africa Telephone Number: +27 21 202 8282. Website: www.snnmanco.com, Trustee: Firstrand Bank Limited, Johannesburg, Telephone +27 87 736 1732.

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