

Fairtree Silver Oak Equity Long Short FR Retail Hedge Fund Minimum Disclosure Document - Class 1 31 July 2024

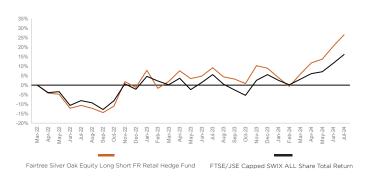
Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is to create long-term wealth for investors by extracting alpha from equity markets.

Fund Profile

The portfolio is managed as a long/short hedge fund, focused on extracting beta and alpha returns from the South African equity market. The funds returns are delivered through fundamental knowledge of South African equities vis-à-vis economic growth and broad economic themes as well as medium to long -term relative valuation opportunities, generating the largest portion of its returns through its directional bias. Relative value pairs, together with absolute longs and shorts seek to stabilize returns in turbulent market conditions, supported by the adjustment to the net exposure.

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 | FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX All Share Total Return |
|-----------------|--------|--|
| 1 Year | 15.91% | 10.01% |
| 3 Years | n/a | n/a |
| 5 Years | n/a | n/a |
| 10 Years | n/a | n/a |
| Since Inception | 10.62% | 6.62% |

All performance figures are net of fees.

Risk Analysis

| | Fund | FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX All Share Total Return |
|----------------------------------|---------|--|
| Sharpe Ratio | 0.50 | n/a |
| Sortino Ratio | 0.84 | n/a |
| Standard Deviation | 18.89% | 15.11% |
| Best Month | 14.60% | 9.62% |
| Worst Month | -8.81% | -7.48% |
| Highest Rolling 12 Months | 22.24% | 14.90% |
| Lowest Rolling 12 Months | -3.57% | -2.02% |
| Largest Cumulative Drawdown | -14.42% | -12.82% |
| % Positive Months(Since Incept.) | 50.00% | 53.57% |
| Correlation (Monthly) | 0.89 | |
| Value at Risk (VaR) 95% | 7.85% | |
| | | |

Fund Details

| Risk Profile: | High |
|------------------------------|---|
| Portfolio Manager: | Clarissa van der Westhuyzen |
| Fund size: | R 778.98 m |
| NAV Price (Inception): | 1000 |
| NAV Price (as at month end): | 1,253.77 |
| Number of Units: | 620,480.25 |
| JSE Code: | FAICL1 |
| ISIN Number: | ZAE000309589 |
| Inception Date: | 1 April 2022 |
| ASISA Classification: | Retail Hedge Funds - South African - Long Short Equity Hedge Funds - Long Bias Equity Hedge Funds |
| Hurdle/Benchmark: | Capped SWIX All Share Total Return Index |
| Minimum Investment: | R50 000 Lump sum or R1 000 monthly |
| *Service Fee: | 1.43% (excl. VAT) |
| | *Includes Base fee/Investment Management Fee of 1.25% |
| Performance fee (uncapped): | 20% outperformance over Capped SWIX with a 1 year rolling high water mark (excl.VAT). |
| Cost Ratios (incl. VAT) | . / |
| | |

| Total Expense Ratio (TER%) |): | 2.44% |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Performance Fee (PF) Inclu | ded in TER: | 0.76% |
| Transactions Costs Ratio (T | C%): | 0.51% |
| ** | (7100) | 0.050/ |

** Total Investment Charges (TIC%): 2.95%
* Total Investment Charges (TIC%) = TER (%) + TC (%)

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

Income Distribution

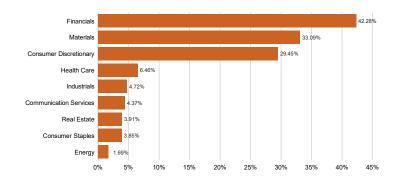
| 31 December | 2023 |
|-------------|------|

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1012.33 cents per unit (cpu)
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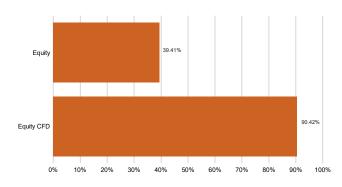
Investment Manager contact details

+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 |
|------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2022 | | | | -4.14% | -0.62% | -7.83% | 1.73% | -1.67% | -2.56% | 3.88% | 14.60% | -2.98% | -1.15% |
| 2023 | 9.11% | -8.81% | 3.63% | 5.55% | -3.81% | 1.23% | 4.22% | -4.38% | -1.15% | -2.29% | 9.36% | -1.23% | 10.19% |
| 2024 | -4.51% | -4.49% | 6.53% | 5.53% | 1.80% | 6.05% | 4.97% | | | | | | 16.19% |

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 advice.

Market Commentary

US politics and central bank actions are driving market volatility, with the VIX reaching a four-year high in early August. An assassination attempt on former President Trump and President Biden's withdrawal from the US race briefly raised the likelihood of a Trump victory, possibly with a Republican sweep. Trump has vowed to cut taxes and regulations, which would boost growth, but his plans to increase tariffs on China and restrict immigration could have the opposite effect. These policies are likely to be inflationary. Initially, cyclical and value stocks rallied on the higher odds of a Trump win, but later reversed these moves as Kamala Harris, the new Democratic nominee, closed the polling gap.

The rally in value and cyclicals was driven by a rotation away from highly rated big tech stocks. Disappointing earnings from AI and tech companies highlighted concerns that capital expenditure to enable AI may deliver disappointing returns.

US equities lagged their global counterparts, and 10-year Treasury yields fell below 4% as economic data softened. Labor markets weakened, raising fears of an imminent recession. Despite these signals, the Fed held rates steady, requiring more evidence of softening inflation before cutting rates. We believe the Fed may need to cut rates sooner than expected, potentially starting in September, as the labor market slows more meaningfully.

The US dollar weakened due to lower expected real rates, and the Japanese yen appreciated sharply after the Bank of Japan hiked rates. This led to a partial unwind of the yen carry trade, with the yen stabilizing after the Bank of Japan intervened to calm markets.

These dynamics led to market declines, particularly impacting emerging markets, with China underperforming. Hopes for economic easing from China's Politburo were not met, though the People's Bank of China did cut benchmark rates. Markets, however, are looking for signs of recovery in the property sector and consumer demand.

Growth-sensitive commodities like copper, iron ore, and oil are under pressure, while gold remains well-supported by falling real rates, geopolitical risks, and higher demand from reserve bank managers.

Brent Crude was down \$5.21 in July to close at US\$81.5/bbl; the LME Metals Index was down 5.84%; and Iron ore fell US\$5.1 to US\$100.9/ton. Gold rose US\$121 to close the month at US\$2448/oz.

South African assets outperformed, benefiting from a post-election re-rating in retail and financial stocks and a reduced risk premium in bonds. Foreign investor flows are rising, with growth prospects improving as the SARB is expected to begin cutting rates in September. The Rand continues to outperform other emerging market currencies. President Ramaphosa signed the "two-pot" pension law, allowing savers early access to their pensions from 1 Sept; National Treasury estimates that R28bn (c \$1.5bn) will be withdrawn with some used to pay down debt and the balance likely to fuel consumption.

In July, the Capped SWIX rose 4.1%, while the ALBI rallied 4%, and the Rand weakened slightly to R18.20 versus the US dollar. Resources (+5.5%) outperformed financials (+5.3%) and industrials (+2%). Key sector leaders were Tobacco (+13.9%) and Precious Metals (+12.1%), with key performing names including AmPlats (+17.4%) and Gold Fields (+16.7%). Laggards included Industrial Metals (-4.7%) and Personal Goods (-2.9%). MSCI South Africa rallied 5.2%, outperforming MSCI World (+1.7%) and MSCI EM (-0.1%) in US dollar terms.

The Silver Oak Fund outperformed its Capped SWIX benchmark by 0.9% during July. The largest contributors to outperformance were long positions in Anglogold (+0.4%), Momentum (+0.3%), Mothus (+0.3%) Sasol (+0.3%) and British American Tobacco (+0.3%). The largest detractors from relative performance during July were short positions in a food producer (-0.5%), a bank (-0.3%), a paper producer (-0.3%), a platinum producer (-0.3%) and a food retailer (-0.2%).

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



Glossary

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| The second s | |
|--|--|
| 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 |
| 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 : | 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 |

Portfolio Valuation & Transaction Cut - Off

company or sector.

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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