SCIM RCIS OPTIMUM INCOME RETAIL HEDGE FUND

Minimum Disclosure Document prepared: 16 April 2021
Month ended 31 March 2021

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Fund Investment Objective

The Fund's objective is to offer a competitive dividend yielding investment that will closely track the Rand short-term interest rate cycle. The Fund aims to consistently outperform the average after-tax return of comparable low risk interest yielding investments.

Marketing Position

The Fund shall be an income Fund although there may be a capital appreciation element to the portfolio from time to time depending on market conditions. To achieve this objective, the portfolio will invest in listed and unlisted equity and non-equity securities including but not limited to debentures, bonds, notes (vanilla, credit linked, convertible, equity linked and other), structured deposits, preference shares, derivatives, securities and instrument which may or may not be Shariah compliant and any other securities which are considered consistent with the Portfolio's objectives, subject only to the requirements of the Act read with the Hedge Fund Requirements. The Portfolio may from time to time invest in participatory interests or any other form of participation in portfolios of collective investment schemes in securities as contemplated in Board Notice 90 as amended or retail hedge fund collective investment schemes as contemplated in Board Notice 52 as amended or other similar collective investment schemes as the Act may allow from time to time, and which are consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective. Where the aforementioned schemes are operated in territories other than South Africa, participatory interest or any other form of participation in portfolios of these schemes will be included in the Portfolio only where the regulatory environment is, to the satisfaction of the Manager and the Trustee, of sufficient standard to provide investor protection at least equal to that in South Africa. The Portfolio is permitted to invest in offshore Assets and in Shariah compliant Assets. The Manager may create leverage in the Portfolio by borrowing funds, using short positions or engaging in derivative transactions.

Risk Profile

The Fund's risk profile is low. The Fund's investment mandate restricts the Fund to investing in low risk assets issued or supported by highly credit rated institutions. The Fund is therefore well positioned for corporates with cash holdings seeking optimal after tax investment returns coupled with low volatility. It is also ideal for high net-worth individuals enhanced returns that will outperform short-term interest returns on an after-tax basis. The Manager shall use the value at risk approach to calculate the Portfolio's total exposure. The Manager shall ensure that the absolute value at risk using daily historical data is calculated on a daily basis to determine with 99% confidence level that the potential loss over the following month will not exceed 20% of the Portfolio's net asset value.

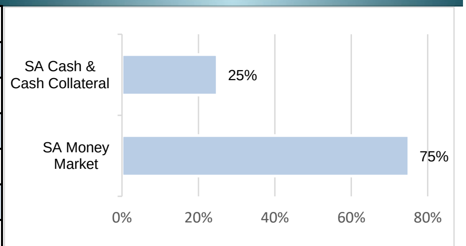
Monthly Returns (Net of Fees): Class A1

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD	BM
2019											0.54%	0.37%	**0.75%**	**1.31%**
2020	0.03%	0.33%	0.25%	0.10%	0.15%	-0.16%	-0.20%	0.08%	-0.16%	-0.76%	-0.13%	-0.18%	**-0.66%**	**4.02%**
2021	-0.18%	-0.16%	-0.17%										**-0.52%**	**0.68%**

Return Analysis

Return Analysis	Fund	Benchmark
1 Month Return	-0.17%	0.25%
3 Month Return	-0.52%	0.68%
12 Month Return	-1.76%	3.41%
Since Inception (Annualised)	-0.28%	4.84%
Since Inception (Cumulative)	-0.43%	6.09%
Highest Annual Return (Rolling 12 Month Return)	1.17%	4.62%
Lowest Annual Return (Rolling 12 Month Return)	-1.76%	3.41%

Asset Allocation



Holdings as at 31 March 2021

Total Expense Ratio (TER)

Underlying TIC	TER	TC	TIC
0.00%	5.92%	0.00%	5.92%

For the 12month period to 31 March 2021

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 Fund and impacts the Fund's 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 Fund, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER.

Monthly Income Distributions Per Unit

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
2020	-	1.1062	-	-	-	0.5002	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.6064**
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

Fund Information

Type of Fund	Registered South African Collective Investment Scheme
Category of Fund	CIS Retail Hedge Fund
JSE CODE	SCRHA1
ISIN	ZAE000278768
Benchmark	75% of the STEFI Composite Index on a rolling 12 month basis
Risk Profile	Conservative / Low
Trustees & Bankers	FirstRand Bank Limited through its RMB Trustee Services Division
Trustee contact details	trusteeservices@rmb.co.za +27 87 577 8730
CIS Manager	Realfin Collective Investment Schemes (RF) Pty Ltd
Client Administrator	RealFin Fund Services Pty Ltd
Portfolio Administrator	RealFin Fund Services Pty Ltd
Portfolio Manager	Southchester Investment Managers Pty Ltd
Portfolio Manager FSP No	44868
Portfolio Manager authorisation	Portfolio Manager is an authorised FSP
Portfolio Manager tel no	+27 87 094 2740
Portfolio Manager email	optimum-rif@southchester.co.za
Portfolio Manager Website	www.southchester.co.za
Fund Inception Date	2019-10-01
CIS Establishment Date	2019-01-19
Auditor	Price Waterhouse Coopers

Fund Facts

Fund Size	995 735.13
No of Participatory Interests	Class A1: 10,161.18
Income Distribution	Declare daily and distribute monthly
Income Payment Dates	First business day of every month
Value Distributed (last 12 months)	R0.50
Minimum Lump Sum	R100 000.00
Additional Lump Sum	R10 000.00
Subscriptions / Redemptions	Daily
Instruction cut-off	12h00 Daily
Valuation time*	15h00 Daily
Unit Price*	97.99

*Daily pricing is available on Finswitch on a T+1 basis

Fees (VAT Exclusive)

Initial Fee	0.00%
Annual Management Fee*	Class A1: 1.45%
Performance Fees	None

Adherence to Fund Investment Objective & Policy

The Fund has successfully adhered to its objective and investment policy.

Changes in Portfolio Composition

There were no material changes to the portfolio composition during the period under review.

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About the Portfolio Manager: Southchester Investment Managers (Pty) Limited

Southchester Investment Managers (Pty) Limited is a niche fixed income asset manager specializing in creating and managing short term liquid portfolios and alternative fixed income asset classes. Southchester focusses on doing business with other asset managers and investment institutions and in developing and providing tailored fixed income solutions for them. Southchester is a FSCA registered asset management business with Category I, II and IIA licenses.

About the CIS Manager: Realfin Collective Investment Schemes (RF) Pty Ltd

RealFin Collective Investment Schemes (RF) Proprietary Limited ("RCIS") is registered and approved by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA) as a manager of Collective Investment Schemes approved in terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act. This document is for information purposes only and does not constitute or form part of any offer to issue or sell or any solicitation of any offer to subscribe for or purchase any particular investments. The information contained in the 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 "RCIS Fund Information Document" which can be found on the RCIS website, www.realfin.co.za. Opinions expressed in this document may be changed without notice at any time after publication. We therefore disclaim any liability for any loss, liability, damage (whether direct or consequential) or expense of any nature whatsoever which may be suffered as a result of or which may be attributable directly or indirectly to the use of or reliance upon the information.

Additional Risk Disclosures as at the last quarter end (March 2021)

Leverage	At quarter end, there was no leverage at the fund level.	
VAR (limit 20%)	0%	
Max VAR for quarter	0%	
Assets encumbered as collateral	Rnil	
Re-hypothecation of assets	Re-hypothecation of the fund's assets is prohibited.	
Changes in liquidity	The fund's redemption period remained unchanged.	
Stress testing	Stress testing was conducted to assess the fund's sensitivity to stressed market conditions.	
Counterparty exposure (Top Holding)	FirstRand Bank Ltd	25%

Definitions and Methodologies

1. Collateral - Collateral is the placement of an asset with a counterparty in order to secure an obligation.
2. Counterparty exposure - Counterparty (credit) exposure represents the potential loss the Fund would experience in the event a counterparty defaults on its obligations.
3. Leverage - Leverage is a strategy used to increase the Fund's exposure beyond the capital employed.
4. Re-hypothecation - Re-hypothecation is the re-use of collateral by the prime broker.
5. Stress testing - To assess the fund's sensitivity to various market conditions, stress scenarios are created by simulating the impact of historic financial crises, increasing investor repurchase levels and decreasing liquidity of the fund's underlying assets.
6. VAR - Value at risk (VAR) is a statistical measure of a fund's financial risk over a specific period. VAR is calculated using historical data to determine the maximum potential loss over a month, 99% of the time. charges.

Disclosures

As required in terms of Section 27 of Board Notice 52. Any questions pertaining to the technical nature of the disclosures may be directed to clientservices@realfin.co.za.

1. Collective Investment Schemes are generally medium-to long-term investments.
2. The SCIM RCIS Optimum Income Retail Hedge Fund should be considered an investment with a time horizon of longer than a year.
3. The value of participatory interests (units) may go down as well as up.
4. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance.
5. Where different classes of participatory interests apply to certain Portfolio's, they would be subject to different charges.
6. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending.
7. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions, is available on request from RCIS.
8. RCIS does not provide any guarantee in respect to the capital or the return of the portfolio.
9. RCIS may suspend repurchases for a period, subject to regulatory approval, to await liquidity.
10. RCIS may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio where insufficient liquidity exists in a portfolio, or where assets cannot be released to withdraw or cancel participatory interests.
11. RCIS reserves the right to close the fund to new investors if we deem it necessary to limit further inflows in order for it to be managed in accordance with its mandate.
12. Forward pricing is used.
13. In terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, No.45 of 2002 (CISCA), RMB Custody and Trustee Services (A division of FirtsRand Bank Limited) has been appointed by RCIS as the Trustee of SCIM RCIS Optimum Income Retail Hedge Fund.
14. The portfolio is valued at 15H00 on each day.
15. Investment and Redemption Instructions will be processed according to: The transaction cut-off time as well as the Subscription and Redemption guidance stipulated within the General Information section of the Minimum Disclosure Document.
16. Any capital gain realised on the disposal of a participatory interest in a collective investment scheme is subject to Capital Gain Tax (CGT).
17. A money market portfolio is not a bank deposit account. The price of a participatory interest is a marked- to-market value. The total return to the investor is made up of interest received and any gain or loss made on any particular instrument, in most cases the return will merely have an effect of increasing or decreasing the daily yield. In the case of abnormal losses it can have the effect of reducing the capital value of the portfolio. Excessive withdrawals from a money market portfolio may place the portfolio under liquidity pressure and in such circumstances a process of ring-fencing of withdrawal instructions and managed pay-outs over time may be followed.
18. Where foreign securities are included in a portfolio, this may impose potential constraints on liquidity and the repatriation of funds. The portfolio can be impacted by macroeconomic risks, political risks, foreign exchange risks, tax risks, settlement risks and potential limitations on the availability of the market information. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying offshore investments to go up or down.
19. A Fund of Funds Portfolio only invests in other portfolio's of collective investment schemes which levies its own charges, which could result in a higher cost structure for these portfolios.
20. RealFin Collective Investment Schemes (RF) Proprietary Limited has entered into a co-naming agreement with and delegated the investment management function to Southchester Investment Managers Proprietary Limited (FSP 44868)
21. RCIS retains full legal responsibility for SCIM RCIS Optimum Income Retail Hedge Fund and performs Risk Management oversight.
22. Application forms can be obtained via the RCIS website www.realfin.co.za and any additional information can be requested from RCIS at manco@realfin.co.za
23. The RCIS complaints policy is available on the RCIS website www.realfin.co.za
24. RCIS has a Conflict of interest policy, Protection of Personal Information Policy and Treating Clients Fairly Policy which is available on request.

Contact details CIS Manager

Registration Number	2013/170284/07
Physical Address	1st Floor, 4 Silverwood Close, Steenberg Office Park, Tokai, Cape Town, 7945
Postal Address	Suite 25, Private Bag X16, Constantia, 7848
Website	www.realfin.co.za
Phone	+27 21 701 3777
Email	clientservices@realfin.co.za

Risk Assessment

- Investors should take care to investigate and understand the risks linked to the investments they make
- Investors should seek professional advice where necessary
- Income tax legislation and therefore the income tax status of investments held in this Fund may change in the future

Transaction cut-off time: In order for an Investment Instruction to be processed, your Investment form needs to be sent before 12h00 ("Cut Off") for your Investment application to be processed on the current business day. Investment Payments need to reflect in the RCIS Inflow account before 12h00 preceding the submission of the Investment form and proof of payment sent to clientservices@realfin.co.za. Any Investment payment which is received or reflects after Cut Off shall be retained by the Manager in a separate account and shall be invested (together with any interest which has accrued thereon) on the next available Investment Date.
Your Redemption form needs to be sent before 12h00 on current business day ("Redemption Date") for your Redemption instruction to be processed on the current business day. All redemption instructions must be submitted in writing and will be executed following receipt and acceptance of such instruction. Please note in the case of daily traded hedge fund redemptions, settlement may take up to 5 business days.
Investors wishing to redeem units amounting to more than 5% of the total market value of the relevant portfolio must provide the manager with at least 7 business days' written notice of such redemption. If this notice is not received by the manager, the manager may treat such withdrawal as only having taken place on the 7th business day after such instruction is received. However, where the amount to be redeemed exceeds 10% of the total market value of the portfolio, the parties shall determine the actual date of withdrawal through mutual agreement between them.

Performance calculation: CIS prices are calculated on a net asset basis, which is the total value of all the assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions (brokerage, STT, VAT, auditor's fees, bank charges, trustee and custodian fees and the annual management fee) from the portfolio divided by the number of participatory interests (units) in issue. Performance has been calculated using NAV to NAV figures with actual portfolio ongoing fees taken into account. Income is reinvested at the reinvestment date. Different classes of participatory interests apply to these portfolio's and are subject to different fees and charges. Actual Investment performance will differ based on the initial advice fee, ongoing advice fee, investment date, the date of reinvestment of distributions and dividend withholding tax. Initial advice fees have not been taken into account. Cumulative performance figures are calculated using lump sum investment amounts. Income distributions, prior to the deduction of applicable taxes, are included in the performance calculation. Performance calculations are available on request from RCIS.

Performance fees: Performance fees shall be calculated separately for each class at each Valuation Point. Performance fees are accrued and are payable at the end of the relevant Performance Fee Measurement Period. The calculation is based on whether the respective Class has achieved a return greater than the Fee Hurdle and where applicable, above the high watermark. A detailed description of how performance fees are calculated and applied for this portfolio is available on request from RCIS.

TER: The Fund's 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. Calculations are based on actual data where possible and best estimates where actual data is not available.

TC: 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 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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Hedge Fund Disclosures

The risks and characteristics within represent some of the more general risks and characteristics prevalent in hedge fund portfolios. The list below should not be seen as exhaustive. As more risks and characteristics are identified that were not initially mentioned, these will, as they become more prevalent, be included herein.

Investment strategies may be inherently risky - Hedge fund strategies may include leverage, short-selling and short-term investments. In addition, hedge fund portfolios often invest in unlisted instruments, low-grade debt, foreign currency and other exotic instruments. All of these expose investors to additional risk. However, not all hedge fund managers employ any or all of these strategies and it is recommended that investors consult their advisors in order to determine which strategies are being employed by the relevant manager and which consequent risks arise.

Leverage usually means higher volatility - Hedge fund managers may use leverage. This means that the hedge fund manager borrows additional funds, or trades on margin, in order to amplify his investment decisions. This means that the volatility of the hedge fund portfolio can be many times that of the underlying investments. The degree to which leverage may be employed in any given hedge fund portfolio will be limited by the mandate the client has with the manager. The limits laid down by the mandate should be carefully reviewed in making an investment decision.

Short-selling can lead to significant losses - Hedge fund managers may borrow securities in order to sell them short, in the hope that the price of the underlying instrument will fall. Where the price of the underlying instrument rises, the client can be exposed to significant losses, given that the manager is forced to buy securities (to deliver to the purchaser under the short sale) at high prices.

Unlisted instruments might be valued incorrectly - Hedge fund managers may invest in unlisted instruments where a market value is not determined by willing buyers and sellers. The hedge fund manager may have to estimate the value of such instruments, and these estimates may be inaccurate, leading to an incorrect impression of the fund's value. Investors should ensure that objective valuations are performed for all instruments in a portfolio and that the manager utilises the services of a competent administrator.

Fixed income instruments may be low-grade - Hedge fund managers may invest in low-grade bonds and other fixed interest investments. These investments are more likely to suffer from defaults on interest or capital. They are also more likely to have volatile valuations when the market changes its view on credit risk. The mandate should also limit the extent (i.e. lowest acceptable rating and maximum percentage exposure) to which low-grade debt can be acquired by the client. Investors should review the mandate to gain an appreciation of the maximum possible exposure applicable to the relevant mandate.

Exchange rates could turn against the fund - A hedge fund manager might invest in currencies other than the base currency. For example, a South African hedge fund manager might invest in UK or US shares. The portfolio is therefore exposed to the risk of the rand strengthening or the foreign currency weakening.

Other complex investments might be misunderstood - In addition to the above, hedge fund managers might invest in complex instruments such as, but not limited to, futures, forwards, swaps, options and contracts for difference. Many of these will be derivatives, which could increase volatility. Many will be "over-the-counter", which could increase counterparty risk. Many exotic instruments may also be challenging for the manager to administer and account for properly. Investors should inquire into how these instruments are objectively and independently valued.

The client may be caught in a liquidity squeeze - Given their often short-term nature, hedge fund managers need to be able to disinvest from or close certain positions quickly and efficiently. But market liquidity is not always stable, and if liquidity were to decrease suddenly, the hedge fund manager might be unable to disinvest from or close such positions rapidly or at a good price, which may lead to losses.

The prime broker or custodian may default - Hedge fund managers often have special relationships with so-called "prime" brokers. These are stockbrokers that provide the required leveraging and shorting facilities. Prime brokers usually require collateral for these facilities, which collateral is typically provided using assets of the relevant client, and consequently such collateral might be at risk if the prime broker were to default in some way. A similar situation could occur with the custodian of the client's funds.

Regulations could change - Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the investor's investment in a hedge fund portfolio that may adversely affect it. The effect of any future legal, tax and regulatory change or any future court decision on a hedge fund portfolio could be substantial and adverse.

Past performance might be theoretical - Hedge fund portfolios are on occasion marketed using theoretical or paper track records. Past performance is seldom a reliable indicator of future performance. Theoretical past performance is often an even less reliable indicator, and investors should place a lower significance on these.

The manager may be conflicted - The hedge fund manager might be managing other hedge fund portfolios or other traditional investment funds. The investor should ensure that sufficient controls are in place to manage any conflicts of interest between the different funds.

Hedge fund structures are often complex - As mentioned above, hedge fund structures are not fully regulated and they are often housed in legal structures not originally meant for pooled hedge funds, for example partnerships and companies. Given the many risks listed above, investors need to ensure that any structure is robust enough to contain any unlimited losses.

Manager accountability may be vague - Hedge fund portfolios are often managed by specific individuals and investors should ensure that sufficient controls are in place for the times when the manager is being covered for by colleagues. In addition, a hedge fund structure (for example, a fund of funds) and its managers or advisors may rely on the trading and/or investing expertise and experience of third-party managers or advisors, the identity of which may not be disclosed to investors. This constitutes an additional risk for investors, which they must take into account.

Fees might be high - Hedge fund structures' fees may be significantly higher than the fees charged on traditional investment hedge funds. Investments should be made only where the potential returns justify the higher fees.

Fees might be performance-based - Hedge fund manager's fees are usually performance-based. This means that the managers typically get a higher fee when their portfolios outperform specified performance targets, which might lead to riskier positions being taken. Investors need to ensure that performance fees allow for a fair sharing of both the good and the bad.

Transaction costs might be high - Given the often short-term nature of investment positions, hedge fund portfolios are often traded more aggressively. This implies more stockbroking commission and charges being paid from the portfolio, which is ultimately for the client's account. Again, investments should be made only where the potential returns make up for the costs.

Transparency might be low - A hedge fund manager's performance is often the result of unique proprietary strategies or contrarian investment positions. For obvious reasons, managers will want to keep these confidential. Managers are therefore less likely to disclose trades to their investors, and holdings might be disclosed only in part or with a significant delay.

Dealing and reporting might be infrequent - A hedge fund manager's performance can often be disturbed by irregular cash flows into or out of the hedge fund structure. For this reason, hedge fund managers often limit the frequency of investments and withdrawals. Similarly, the manager may choose to report infrequently on performance and other statistics. Investors should ascertain, prior to investing, the nature and frequency of reporting.

Withdrawals might not be easy - As mentioned above, the frequency of withdrawals might be limited to monthly or quarterly dates. In addition, the manager may impose notice periods or lock-ins in order to ensure that they have the necessary time for their investment positions to deliver their desired returns.

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