10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND
(previously CoreShares Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Exchange Traded Fund)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023

10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND
(PREVIOUSLY CORESHARES WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023

GENERAL INFORMATION

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business	The 10X Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Exchange Traded Fund (previously CoreShares Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Exchange Traded Fund) (the "Portfolio") is registered in terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act of South Africa, No. 45 of 2002, as set out in the Supplemental Trust Deed. The Portfolio was established in 2023. The investment objective of the Portfolio is to track the Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Index (a custom index calculated interdependently by S&P Dow Jones) (the "Index") as closely as possible. Investors are able to get equal weighted exposure to the "Next 40" companies on the JSE by float-adjusted market cap (effectively shares ranked 21-60).
Management of company	10X Fund Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited (previously CoreShares Index Tracker Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited)
Postal address	The Terraces, 14th Floor, 34 Bree Street, Cape Town, Western Cape, 8001
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. Registered Auditors 5 Silo Square V&A Waterfront Cape Town 8001
Holding Company	10X Investments (Pty) Ltd
Trustee	The trustee/custodian of the 10X Exchange Traded Fund Scheme is FirstRand Bank Limited, acting through RMB Trustee Services.
Preparer	The annual financial statements have been prepared by IQ EQ South Africa Proprietary Limited, under the supervision of Emelia Maharaj CA(SA), Investment Operations Leader at the Management Company.

10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND
(PREVIOUSLY CORESHARES WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023

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10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND
(PREVIOUSLY CORESHARES WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING AND APPROVAL OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors of 10X Fund Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited (previously CoreShares Index Tracker Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited) (the “Manager”) are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the annual financial statements of the 10X Exchange Traded Fund Scheme (previously CoreShares Index Tracker Collective Investment Scheme) (the “Scheme”), which comprises the 10X Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Exchange Traded Fund (previously CoreShares Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Exchange Traded Fund) (hereinafter referred to as the “Portfolio”), which they manage. The Portfolio’s annual financial statements comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statements of comprehensive income, net assets attributable to participatory interest holders and cash flows for the period then ended, and the notes to the annual financial statements which include a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards (“IFRS Accounting Standards”), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “IASB”), including IFRIC® interpretations (“IFRIC interpretations”) issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (“the Committee), the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Listings Requirements and the provisions of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act 45 of 2002 (the "Act").

The directors ensure that there are adequate structures in place to identify, evaluate and manage risks. The group Audit, Risk and Compliance (ARC) Committee, comprising Board members, meets quarterly and sets out expectations, provides guidance on appropriate requirements and responses to risks, and monitors Management’s responses to identified risks, relevant to the preparation and presentation of these annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. The directors of the management company are required in terms of the Act to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report.

The directors have considered all the factors which contribute to the Scheme’s and the Portfolio’s ability to continue as a going concerns and have no reason to believe that the Scheme or the Portfolio will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Portfolio's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the Portfolio's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 4 to 6.

Approval of the annual financial statements

No authority was given to anyone to amend the annual financial statements after the date of issue. The annual financial statements, as set out on pages 7 to 23, were approved by the directors of the Manager on 23 May 2024 and are signed on their behalf by:

Marc Weber
Director of 10X Fund Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited

10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND
(PREVIOUSLY CORESHARES WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND)

MANAGER'S REPORT

For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023

1. Nature of the business

The 10X Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Exchange Traded Fund (previously CoreShares Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Exchange Traded Fund) (the "Portfolio") is registered in terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act of South Africa, No. 45 of 2002, as set out in the Supplemental Trust Deed. The Portfolio was established in 2023. The investment objective of the Portfolio is to track the Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Index (a custom index calculated interdependently by S&P Dow Jones) as closely as possible. Investors are able to get equal weighted exposure to the "Next 40" companies on the JSE by float-adjusted market cap (effectively shares ranked 21-60).

The underlying portfolio is held by the holders of the Portfolio's securities, who will have rights against the Portfolio. This includes rights to the income earned from those assets.

The Portfolio's securities are Exchange Traded Fund securities listed and traded on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in much the same way as any listed share.

2. Trustee

The trustee at the date of this report is FirstRand Bank Limited, acting through its RMB Trustee Services.

3. Manager

The Manager at the date of this report is 10X Fund Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited (previously CoreShares Index Tracker Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited).

4. Beneficiaries

Vested income beneficiaries include all holders of the Portfolio's securities.

5. Units in issue

23,614,943 units were created during the period.
Nil units were liquidated during the period.
23,614,943 units were in issue at the end of the period.

6. Registered and postal address

The Terraces, 14th Floor,
34 Bree Street,
Cape Town,
Western Cape,
8001

7. Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

8. Preparer of the annual financial statements

IQ EQ South Africa Proprietary Limited, under the supervision of Emelia Maharaj CA(SA), Investment Operations Leader at the Manager.

RMB

20 May 2024

The Directors
10X Index Fund Managers (RF) (PTY) Ltd
Suite 105 Sovereign Quav
34 Sommerset Road
Green Point
Cape Town
8005

Dear Sir/Madam

TRUSTEE REPORT ON THE 10X EXCHANGE TRADED FUND SCHEME

As Trustees to the 10X Exchange Traded Fund Scheme ("the Scheme"), we are required in terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, 2002 (Act No. 45 of 2002) ("the Act") to report to participatory interest holders on the administration of the Scheme during each annual accounting period.

We advise for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 we reasonably believe that the Manager has administered the Scheme in accordance with:

(i) the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the manager by the Act; and
(ii) the provisions of the Act and the relevant deeds.

We confirm that according to the records available to us there were no material instances of compliance contraventions and therefore no consequent losses incurred by the portfolios in the year.

Yours faithfully

Anton Rijntjes
Head Trustee Services
Rand Merchant Bank
A division of FirstRand Bank Limited

Ruan van Dyk
Fiduciary Portfolio Oversight Manager
Rand Merchant Bank
A division of FirstRand Bank Limited

Independent auditor's report

To the directors of 10X Fund Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of 10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND (the "Fund") as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act of South Africa.

What we have audited

10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND 's financial statements set out on pages 7 to 23 comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income for the period from 25 April 2023 to 31 December 2023;
- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the statement of changes in net assets attributable to participatory interest holders for the period then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the period then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the ***Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*** section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Fund and 10X Fund Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited (the "Manager") in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*.

Our audit approach

Overview

Overall materiality

- Overall materiality: R2,49 million, which represents 1% of net assets attributable to participatory interest holders.

Key audit matters

- Existence and valuation of Investments held at fair value

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where the directors of 1OX Fund Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality	R2,49 million
How we determined it	1% of net assets attributable to participatory interest holders
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose net assets attributable to participatory interest holders as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Fund is most commonly measured by users. It is thus deemed to be an appropriate benchmark for asset-orientated entities such as the Fund.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	*How our audit addressed the key audit matter*
Existence and valuation of Investments held at fair value *Refer to the following accounting policy and* notes to the financial statements for details: • Note 2.3 – Financial instruments; • Note 3 – Financial instruments; and • Note 3.3 – Fair value hierarchy We considered the existence and valuation of the Fund's financial assets, which consists of local equities, to be a matter of most significance to the current year's audit due to the following factors: • The magnitude of the value of the financial assets at year-end; • The fair value of these financial assets is a key measure in determining the performance of the Fund by interest holders; and • The financial assets are held in a fiduciary capacity by the Fund on behalf of the interest holders. As at 31 December 2023, the carrying value of local equities amounted to R249,74 million. A fair value gain of R22,97 million was recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. As disclosed in Note 3.3 to the financial statements, these investments on local equity instruments are classified as level 1 in terms of the fair value hierarchy described in IFRS 13 – Fair value measurement ("IFRS 13"), which implies that the fair value is determined using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical investments that the Fund can access at 31 December 2023.	Our audit addressed the existence and valuation of investments held at fair value as follows: Existence We obtained comfort over the existence of the Fund's investment holdings as at 31 December 2023 by obtaining confirmations from the custodian and agreeing the holdings per the confirmation to the listing provided by management. Where differences were identified, we obtained explanations from management and inspected relevant documentation. No material unexplained differences were noted. Valuation We obtained an understanding of the design and implementation of internal controls relevant to the valuation of the Fund's investments by 10X Fund Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited (the "Manager"). We further tested relevant controls relating to the valuation of investments. No significant deficiencies were noted. We evaluated the appropriateness of the fair value measurement methodology applied, against the requirements of IFRS 13. We did not note any inconsistencies in this regard. We assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodology with reference to the definition of an active market as per IFRS 13. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosure of the fair value hierarchy against the requirements of IFRS 13. We independently recalculated the fair value of the listed investments by obtaining the closing prices of the investments from external sources and multiplying these prices with the quantities obtained from confirmation received from the custodian. No material exceptions were noted when compared to management's fair values.

Other information

The directors of the Manager are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND Annual Financial Statements for the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023". The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors of the Manager for the financial statements

The directors of the Manager are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors of the Manager determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors of the Manager are responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors of the Manager either intend to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors of the Manager.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' of the Manager use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Fund's financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Fund's financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors of the Manager regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors of the Manager with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.
From the matters communicated with the directors of the Manager, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Restriction on use

Our report is intended solely for the directors of 10X Fund Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited and the Financial Sector Conduct Authority and should not be used by parties other than the directors of 10X Fund Managers (RF) Proprietary Limited and the Financial Sector Conduct Authority. Any third party to whom the report is made available enjoys such receipt for information only and that we accept no duty of care to them in respect of our report and that no reliance may be placed thereon. Any third-party placing reliance on our opinion does so at its own risk and we accept no responsibility towards such third parties. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: V Wiese
Registered Auditor
Cape Town, South Africa
23 May 2024

10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND
(PREVIOUSLY CORESHARES WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023

	Notes	8 Months 2023* R
NET INVESTMENT INCOME		
Dividend income		4,997,799
Interest income	4	84,972
Rebate		49,749
Income adjustments on creation and cancellation of participatory interest		1,040,502
Net fair value gains on financial instruments		22,966,373
		29,139,395
OPERATING EXPENSES BEFORE FINANCE COSTS		
Audit fees		(95,443)
Bank charges, custody and trustee fees	5	(137,951)
Management fees	5	(355,043)
Transaction costs		(376,956)
		(965,393)
NET INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE FINANCE COSTS		**28,174,002**
Distributions to participatory interest holders	6	(5,654,230)
Withholdings tax on dividends		(1,042)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARTICIPATORY INTEREST HOLDERS		**22,518,730**

* For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023.

10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND
(PREVIOUSLY CORESHARES WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	8 Months 2023* R
ASSETS		
Investments held at fair value		
Local equities		249,743,476
Investment income receivable	7	15,223
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,750,825
TOTAL ASSETS		**252,509,524**
LIABILITIES		
Operating expense payables		157,678
Distributions payable	6	2,411,086
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EXCLUDING NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARTICIPATORY INTEREST HOLDERS		**2,568,764**
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARTICIPATORY INTEREST HOLDERS		**249,940,760**

10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND
(PREVIOUSLY CORESHARES WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARTICIPATORY INTEREST HOLDERS
For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023

	Capital attributable to participatory interest holders R	Net income attributable to participatory interest holders R	Net assets attributable to participatory interest holders R
Balance at inception	**-**	**-**	**-**
Participatory interest created**	227,422,030	-	227,422,030
Change in net assets attributable to participatory interest holders	-	22,518,730	22,518,730
Transfer of net fair value gains, not distributable, net of transaction costs	22,589,417	(22,589,417)	-
Balance at 31 December 2023*	**250,011,447**	**(70,687)**	**249,940,760**

* For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023.
**Participatory interest created contains in-specie transactions of R172,577,367

10X WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND
(PREVIOUSLY CORESHARES WEALTH NEXT 40 EQUAL WEIGHTED EXCHANGE TRADED FUND)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023

	8 Months 2023* R
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Change in net assets attributable to participatory interest holders	22,518,730
Adjusted for:	
- Dividend income	(4,997,799)
- Interest income	(84,972)
- Withholding tax	1,042
- Deemed income	1,040,502
- Distributions to participatory interest holders	5,654,230
- Purchases of investments	(112,231,062)
- Sales of investments	58,029,242
- Net fair value gains on financial instruments	(22,966,373)
- Income adjustments on creation and cancellation of units	(1,040,502)
Changes in liabilities	
- Increase in operating expense payables	157,678
Cash utilised in operations	**(53,919,284)**
Dividend received	4,998,841
Interest received	69,749
Distributions paid	(3,243,144)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(52,093,838)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Creation of participatory interest	54,844,663
Net cash inflow from financing activities	**54,844,663**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**2,750,825**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD	**2,750,825**

* For the period from 25 April 2023 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2023.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The 10X Exchange Traded Fund Scheme (previously CoreShares Index Tracker Collective Investment Scheme) (the "Scheme") encompasses a number of open-ended investment portfolios, incorporated as trusts, in South Africa, under Collective Investment Schemes Control Act of South Africa, No. 45 of 2002 (the "Act").

The investment objective of the Portfolio is to track the Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Index (a custom index calculated interdependently by S&P Dow Jones) (the "Index") as closely as possible. Investors are able to get equal weighted exposure to the "Next 40" companies on the JSE by float-adjusted market cap (effectively shares ranked 21-60).

The administration of the investment activities of the Portfolio is delegated to the Manager, whose registered office is The Terraces, 14th Floor, Office 01401, Corner of Bree and Waterkant Street, Cape Town, Western Cape, 8001. Asset administration is outsourced to Prescient Fund Services Proprietary Limited.

The trustee and custodian of the Portfolio is FirstRand Bank Limited, acting through RMB Trustee Services.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Compliance

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards"), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB"), including IFRIC® interpretations ("IFRIC interpretations") issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("the Committee"), the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Listings Requirements and the provisions of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act 45 of 2002 (the "Act").

The annual financial statements provide information about the financial position, results of operations, changes in financial position and cash flows of the Portfolio. They have been prepared under historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities where the Portfolio adopts the fair value basis of accounting and incorporates the principal accounting policies set out below:

Functional and presentation currency

The annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand ("R"), which is the functional currency of the Scheme.

New standards and amendments

(a) Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 25 April 2023

There were no standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were effective for annual periods beginning on 25 April 2023 that had a material impact on the financial statements of the Portfolio.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 25 April 2023 and have not been early adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 25 April 2023, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Portfolio.

The annual financial statements have been prepared consistently based on the following principal accounting policies.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Material judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Given the nature of the Portfolio's investments, which are generally listed on recognised exchanges on which valuations are readily available, no material estimates or judgements were used in the preparation of these annual financial statements.

2.3 Financial instruments

a) Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are recognized as per IFRS 9, on the date that the Portfolio becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the date they are considered to be originated.

The Portfolio derecognises a financial asset when and only when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows arising from the financial asset have expired or been forfeited; or
- it transfers the financial asset including substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset; or
- it transfers the financial asset, neither retaining nor transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, but no longer retains control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part thereof) extinguished or transferred to another party and consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss. All purchases and sales of financial assets carried at FVTPL that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention, ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recognised at trade date, which is the date that the Portfolio commits to purchase or sell the instrument.

b) Classification

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instrument and the Portfolio's business model for managing them.

The management and performance of the Portfolio's investments are evaluated on a fair value basis. As such, the Portfolio investment-related financial instruments at fair value upon initial recognition. The Portfolio has not taken the option to irrevocably designate any equity securities as fair value through other comprehensive income.

All other financial instruments are classified as financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")' on the principal amount outstanding and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial instruments (continued)

b) Classification (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash includes current operating bank accounts and deposits held at call with banks, if any. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid instruments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are not held for investing purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, which approximates fair value. Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") has been assessed as insignificant due to low counterparty risk. These assets are measured at amortised cost.

Investment income receivable
In accordance with IFRS 9 principles, the investment income receivable is initially recognised and measured at fair value and then subsequently measured either at fair value through profit or loss or amortised cost.

Participatory interest in Portfolio
Participatory interest in the Portfolio provides investors with the right to require redemption for cash at the value proportionate to the investors share in the Portfolio's net asset value at each daily redemption date. Participatory interest in the Portfolio is classified as a financial liability and is measured at the fair value of net assets attributable to the Portfolio, being the exit price on redemption date, as specified in the Supplemental Trust Deed. All units issued by the Portfolio provide investors with the right to request redemption for cash at the value proportionate to the investors share in the Portfolio's net assets at redemption date. The Portfolio issued a single series of participatory units which are redeemable at the participatory interest holder's option. Therefore, the redeemable units are classified as financial liabilities and are designated at FVTPL to align with the measurement of the underlying financial assets. The net assets attributable to participatory interest holders represents the residual interest in the Portfolio and it is transferred to the statement of changes in net assets attributable to participatory interest holders.

An income adjustment arises on the creation and cancellation of units since the price of a unit includes income and expenses accrued and not yet distributed. The adjustments on creations and cancellations of the units are included in the statement of comprehensive income as "Income adjustments on creation and cancellation of participatory interests".

Financial instruments at amortised cost include investment income receivable, cash and cash equivalents, operating expense payables and distributions payable. All financial assets at amortised cost are held to collect contractual cashflows.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss include investments held at fair value.

c) Measurement

Financial instruments at FVTPL are recognised initially at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets or financial liabilities not recognised at FVTPL, are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial instruments (continued)

c) Measurement (continued)

Financial instruments at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment testing. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial instruments at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within "Net fair value gains / (losses) on financial instruments" in the period in which they arise.

Fair value is the price that would be received or paid to transfer a liability or asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date.

When quoted prices are not available, fair values are determined by using valuation techniques that refer as far as possible, to observable market data. These include comparison with similar instruments where market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

d) Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

The Portfolio assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset carried at amortised cost or a group of financial assets, excluding investments at fair value, is impaired. At each reporting date, the Portfolio measures the loss allowance on financial assets at amortised cost at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss ("ECL") if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Portfolio shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. Material financial difficulties of the counterparties, probability that the counterparties will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance.

e) Investment income

Interest income includes the amortisation of any discount or premium or any other difference between an interest-bearing instrument's initial carrying amount and its maturity value, calculated on an effective interest basis.

Dividends are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, when the Portfolio's right to receive the payment has been established on the dates on which the relevant securities were listed as "ex-dividend". In the case of investment in other collective investment schemes, this is the distribution date. Dividend income is shown gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately in the statement of comprehensive income, and net of any tax credits.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Creations and cancellations of units

Participatory interest holders can acquire the Portfolio's securities by trading on the JSE. These purchases will be made at the current market price of the securities plus a brokerage fee that is negotiable with the broker and any additional transaction costs applicable to such a trade.

Participatory interest holders can also acquire the Portfolio's securities by subscribing for them directly from the Portfolio. The cash subscription price and number of the Portfolio's securities to be issued to a participatory interest holder for cash will be determined by the amount which the participatory interest holder invests (net of transaction costs) and will be a function of the pro rata cost to the portfolio of acquiring the underlying basket of securities.

Participatory interest holders may sell securities by trading on the JSE, at the current market price quoted on the JSE. Participatory interest holders may also redeem securities directly with the Portfolio. Securities prices are determined by reference to the net assets of the Portfolio divided by the number of securities in issue. For unit pricing purposes, net assets are determined using the last reported trade price for securities.

2.5 Income adjustments

An income adjustment arises on the creation and cancellation of units since the price of a unit includes income and expenses accrued and not yet distributed. The adjustments on creations and cancellations of the units are included in the statement of comprehensive income as "Income adjustments on creation and cancellation of units".

2.6 Distributions

Taxation

Dividend and interest income received by the Portfolio are subject to withholdings tax imposed in accordance with the South African Income Tax Act, No 58 of 1962, and by foreign jurisdictions. Income that is subject to such tax is recognised gross of the taxes, which are in turn included as part of distributions payable. Withholding taxes are shown as a separate item in the statement of comprehensive income. Any taxable income realised during the period will be distributed to the Portfolio's participatory interest holders. As a result, the income and capital gains are taxed in the hands of the participatory interest holders. Under the current system of taxation in South Africa, the Portfolio is exempt from paying taxes on income or capital gains.

Distributions

In accordance with the Trust Deed, the Portfolio is required to distribute its distributable income, and any other amounts determined by the Manager, to investors who hold units as at the commencement of business immediately preceding distribution date, pro rata to the participatory interest held by said investors. The distributable income is recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income and any undistributed income is transferred to the statement of changes in net assets attributable to participatory interest holders. Undistributable income comprises of net fair value gains or losses and transaction costs.

2.7 Expenses

All expenses incurred by the Portfolio are recognised on an accrual basis. Where the expenses of the Portfolio exceed the income for a particular class of units, and in the event that the Manager considers it unlikely that the expenses will be recovered from future income earned, this shortfall is funded from the capital account, as provided for in the Supplemental Trust Deed.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.8 Operating Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the Chief operating decision maker. The Chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Investment Officer of the Investment Manager that makes strategic decisions. The Chief Investment Officer is responsible for the Portfolio's entire portfolio and considers the Portfolio to have a single operating segment. Investments asset allocation decisions are based on a single, integrated investment strategy, and the Portfolio's performance is evaluated on an overall basis. The internal reporting provided to the Chief Investment Officer for the Portfolio's assets, liabilities and performance is prepared on a consistent basis with the measurement and recognition principles of IFRS Accounting Standards.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

3.1 Financial objectives

The Portfolio maintains a position in a non-derivative financial instrument in accordance with the investment strategy. 10X Investments (Pty) Ltd (the "Investment Manager") has been given discretionary authority to manage the assets in line with the Portfolio's investment objectives as set out in the Supplemental Trust Deed. The Supplemental Trust Deed's investment objectives are further refined through the Investment Mandate.

The investment objective of the Portfolio is to track the Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Index (a custom index calculated interdependently by S&P Dow Jones) as closely as possible. Investors are able to get equal weighted exposure to the "Next 40" companies on the JSE by float-adjusted market cap (effectively shares ranked 21-60).

The Portfolio's ability to track the price and yield performance of the Index will be affected by the costs and expenses incurred by the Portfolio and by the liquidity of the constituent securities. Costs and expenses may result in the Index not being tracked perfectly by the Portfolio. Any adverse cost implications may be countered through the generation of securities lending income. Securities lending and derivative transactions will only be used within the lending and investment limits stipulated in the Portfolio's Supplemental Trust Deed and the Act.

The Portfolio is categorised as follows:

Geographic classification	Sector	Asset allocation classification	Benchmark
South African	General	South African - Equity - General	Wealth Next 40 Equal Weighted Index

3.2 Financial risk management

The Portfolio is exposed to financial risk through its financial instruments including:

- Market risk (price and interest rate)
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Secondary trading risk
- Index risk
- Regulatory, economic and political risk
- Capital risk management

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.2 Financial risk management (continued)

Exposure to the risks arise in the normal course of investment activities in listed index securities. The Portfolio's acceptance of risk is directly attributable to the risks associated with any investment in equities. The objectives for managing the risks associated with financial instruments held for investment purposes as well as a brief description of the relevant risks and methods adopted, if any, to mitigate these risks are outlined in more detail below.

The Portfolio is regulated by the Act. In terms of the Act the Manager must appoint a trustee. The assets comprising the Portfolio are held under control of the trustee as the custodian thereof. The Manager monitors compliance in terms of the Act, the Scheme Deed and the Portfolio Supplemental Trust Deed requirements and reports are submitted to the Financial Sector Conduct Authority on a monthly basis. Capital adequacy requirements required by the Act are maintained by the Manager of the Portfolio.

Daily pricing of the Portfolio is publicly available.

Market risk

Market risk is the potential for both loss and gain to the participatory interest holder resulting from decreases and increases in the unit price of the Portfolio. The main causes of unit price changes are the result of price changes in the underlying instruments caused by movements in securities prices, changes in credit rating of instrument issuers, changes in the prevailing level of interest rates.

Return is the desired reward for assuming market risk. Market risk is managed daily by the Manager with reference to the Portfolio's investment mandate, the objective being to produce the highest possible return for a given level of risk. Management monitors market positions on a daily basis with reference to the Portfolio's investment mandate.

The analysis inserted below sets out the asset allocation of the Portfolio's exposure to investments at period end:

As a % of the Portfolio's net assets								
	Equities							
Year	Basic materials	Consumer goods	Consumer services	Financials	Health care	Industrial	Other*	Total
2023	31.17	4.84	22.01	31.97	7.44	2.49	0.08	100.00

* Other includes cash, call and net receivables or payables.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of the Portfolio fluctuates as a result of changes in market prices of instruments held, whether caused by factors specific to the underlying investments of the Portfolio, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments trading in the market. Price risk is mitigated primarily by diversification. Diversification is achieved through asset allocation, sector diversification and market diversification. Where the Portfolio invests primarily in a specific industry there will be an increased exposure to market risk factors specific to that industry sector.

The price of the Portfolio is to a certain extent correlated to the movement in the indices noted below. Any movement in the index or the underlying constituents of the index will, to some extent, have an impact on the price of the security. The Manager considers the risk variable as a reasonable possible change in the market based on the current market economic environment. The Portfolio is required to replicate, as far as reasonably possible, the price and yield performance of the relevant index.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.2 Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Price risk (continued)
The following analysis reflects the sensitivity of the fair value of the Portfolio's investments to fluctuations in the relevant index based on market values as at 31 December 2023. The analysis is based on the assumption that if the relevant index will increase by the percentage disclosed below, which is the reasonable volatility experienced by the Portfolio over the last 12 months (or since inception if less than 12 months), and is reasonably expected to continue for the next 12 months, the net assets attributable to participatory interest holders will increase by the amounts shown below. A decrease of the relevant index would have an equal but opposite effect.

	Movement in index	**Impact on net assets**
	2023 **%**	**2023** **R**
Sensitivity analysis	1.00	2,497,435

Interest rate risk
There is a risk that fluctuating interest rates will unfavourably affect the Portfolio's earnings (cash flow interest risk) or the value of its assets and liabilities (cash flow valuation risk). The risk solely relates to interest earned from cash held at the Portfolio's bank account.

Management has determined that fluctuations in interest rates of 100 basis points is reasonably possible, considering the economic environment in which the Portfolio operates and the exposure at period end. A change in interest rates to this effect, would not have a material impact on the Portfolio. Accordingly, a sensitivity analysis of the impact of a change in interest rates has not been disclosed.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Portfolio.

The Act has strict guidelines ensuring that a high proportion of instruments held are of high credit quality. Any unrated instruments held must be issued by a listed issuer who guarantees liquidity. Credit risk arising on debt instruments are mitigated by investing in rated instruments or instruments issued by rated counterparties. Credit risk arising on non-rated investments is monitored through regular analysis of annual financial statements of their respective issuers.

The Investment Manager employed in the management of the investments of the Portfolio have credit policies in place, which are at least as stringent as the Act requirements, and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. In terms of the Act, the Manager may, subject to the requirements of Section 85, lend or offer to lend assets included in a portfolio within the limits or on the conditions determined by the Portfolio's Supplemental Trust Deed. No security lending activities took place during the current period.

The Portfolio is exposed to credit risk through cash and cash equivalents and investment income receivable. At 31 December 2023, the Portfolio's maximum credit exposure amounted to R2,766,048.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of deposits with reputable banks. Investment income receivable is not past due or impaired. Accordingly, ECL exposure is negligible.

The changes in fair value of the liability attributable to changes in credit risk is nil (2022: nil). The constant credit spread approach was applied from the date the liabilities were originated. No changes in the credit risk of the liabilities and the applicable credit spreads were observed after origin.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.2 Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The credit risk relating to unsettled transactions is considered small due to the short settlement period involved and the fact that the majority of financial instrument transactions are exchange traded, with settlement guaranteed by the exchanges.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Portfolio will not be able to meet its financial obligations towards participatory interest holders and creditors when they fall due.

The approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that the Portfolio would be able to pay suitable distributions to participatory interest holders on a quarterly basis.

The participatory interests can be sold to the Manager, who is obliged by the Portfolio's Supplemental Trust Deed to buy them from the participatory interest holder.

Liquidity risk is managed through the market making process, during which the Manager is obliged to buy units from the participatory interest holder should there be no willing buyers in the market.

The Portfolio's listed security is considered readily realisable as it is listed on a reputable stock exchange.

Market makers will attempt to maintain a high degree of liquidity through continuously offering to buy and sell at prices around the net asset value of the participatory interest, thereby ensuring tight buy and sell spreads. Under normal circumstances and conditions, the participatory interest holder will be able to buy or sell the Portfolio's securities from the market makers.

The Supplemental Trust Deed provides for the daily creation and cancellation of units and the Portfolio is therefore exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting participatory interest holders' redemptions at any time. The contractual maturities of all payables are less than 180 days, other than net assets attributable to unitholders which is repayable on demand.

As the Portfolio tracks an index, it is not exposed to any investment concentration risk, other than the inherent concentration in that index itself, and the Portfolio does not actively manage the investment concentration risk. The Portfolio keeps it cash balances at one institution for operating simplicity reasons, but these balances are never high and therefore concentration risk is not actively managed. Although the Portfolio has participatory interest holders who own more than 5% of its units, liquidity risk is considered low due to the market making process and large number of participatory interest holders.

Secondary trading risk

There is no guarantee that a liquid secondary market in the Portfolio's participatory interests will develop. The Portfolio's participatory interests may trade at a discount or premium to their underlying securities. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio's participatory interests will remain listed on the JSE. Any termination of listing would be subject to the JSE listings requirements.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.2 Financial risk management (continued)

Index risk
There is no guarantee that the Index will continue to be calculated in the manner in which it is currently calculated. Neither the Index licensor, nor the Manager or the trustee:

- Guarantee the accuracy/or completeness of the Index or any data included in the Index;
- Will bear any liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions in the Index;
- Warrant or make any representations as to the results to be obtained by the Portfolio's portfolio or any participatory interest holder in the Portfolio from the use of the Index or any data included in the Index; or
- Warrant the ability of any portfolio to track any applicable Index.

Given that the Index was created as a measure of market performance and not for the purpose of trading in the Portfolio's participatory interests, the Index may be adjusted by the Index licensor without regard to the interest of holders of participatory interests, but solely with a view to the original purpose of the Index.

The past performance of the Index is not necessarily an indication of the future performance.

There can be no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its objectives of replicating the performance of the indices.

Regulatory, economic and political risk
The performance of the Portfolio may be affected by changes in economic and market conditions, political developments, changes in government policies, or changes in legal, exchange control, regulatory and tax requirements.

Capital risk management
The capital of the Portfolio is represented by the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares. The amount of net asset attributable to unitholders of redeemable shares can change significantly on a weekly basis, as the Portfolio is subject to regular creations and cancellations at the discretion of unitholders, as well as changes resulting from the Portfolio's performance. The Portfolio's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Portfolio's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders, provide benefits for other stakeholders and maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Portfolio.

3.3 Fair value hierarchy

The Portfolio measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identified assets and liabilities. This can include the following investment categories as disclosed on the face of the Portfolio's statement of financial position: local equities.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices in level 1 that are observable for the assets and liabilities, either directly (i.e as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the assets or liabilities that are based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

All investments held by the Portfolio at 31 December 2023 is considered Level 1 as per the above fair value hierarchy.

	Level 1 R	Level 2 R	Level 3 R	Total R
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Local equities	249,743,476	-	-	249,743,476
Total financial assets measured at fair value	**249,743,476**	**-**	**-**	**249,743,476**

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.3 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

	Level 1 R	Level 2 R	Level 3 R	Total R
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Net assets attributable to participatory interest holders	-	249,940,760	-	249,940,760
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	**-**	**249,940,760**	**-**	**249,940,760**

There were no transfers between the levels during the financial period.

The Portfolio's financial assets instruments are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Level 1 instruments include listed equity investments. These are valued based on quoted closing prices in an active market.

Level 2 instruments include net assets attributable to participatory interest holders (based on observable net asset value per unit as reported by managers of such a scheme).

The Manager considers the carrying value of the Portfolio’s financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Fair values of investment income receivable, cash and cash equivalents, operating expense payables and distributions payable carrying amount approximates fair value due to their short-term in nature.

There has been significant changes in the fair value that has been noted in the current year due to the fair value movements from the market and realised profits on sales of the underlying instruments. Fair value gains and losses significantly increased due to volatile market conditions.

4. INTEREST INCOME

2023	On instruments held at amortised cost R	On instruments held at fair value through profit or loss R	Total R
Interest income	84,972	-	84,972
	84,972	**-**	**84,972**

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Manager of the Portfolio and the trustee and custodian are considered to be related parties.

	2023 R
The following related party transactions occurred during the period:	
Trustee - bank charges, custody and trustee fees	137,951
Manager - management fees	355,043
The following related party balances existed at the period:	
Manager - management fees payables	63,845

Outstanding balances relate to management fees payable and will be settled within 30 days..

6. DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions are made quarterly out of income. During the period the following distributions were paid. The distribution paid after period end has been accrued as at 31 December 2023.

Payment date	Cents per unit	Number of units at record date	2023 R
17 July 2023	4	13,576,009	575,623
16 October 2023	14	18,614,943	2,667,521
22 January 2024 (Accrual date: 31 December 2023)	10	25,114,943	2,411,086
			5,654,230

7. INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIVABLE

	2023 R
Interest receivable	**15,223**

The fair value of investment income receivable approximates its carrying amount.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023 R
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:	
Bank balances	**2,750,825**

At 31 December 2023, the credit ratings (Moody’s, or equivalent) by investment grade of financial assets bearing credit risk and by type of instrument was Ba2.

9. CREATION AND LIQUIDATION OF INCOME GENERATING UNITS

The below table shows the units created and liquidated during the current period.

	2023
Opening balance	-
Units created during the period	23,614,943
Closing balance	**23,614,943**

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Manager is not aware of any matters or circumstances arising since the end of the financial period that have a material impact on the annual financial statements.

11. GOING CONCERN

The directors of the Manager are not aware of any material changes that may adversely impact the Portfolios. The directors of the Manager are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the Portfolios. The directors of the Manager have considered all factors which contribute to each of the Portfolio's ability to continue as a going concern, as a result of the information provided by management, and do not believe that the Portfolios will not continue to operate as going concerns for the foreseeable future, given projected market levels.