Cinnabar SCI* Balanced Plus Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 28/02/2022

CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: **18/03/2022**

Fund Objective

The objective of the portfolio is to provide investors with a moderate long term total return.

Fund Strategy

Investments to be included in the portfolio will, apart from assets in liquid form, consist solely of participatory interests in portfolios of collective investment schemes registered in the Republic of South Africa. The portfolio will consist of a mix of collective investment scheme portfolios investing in equity, bonds and property and money market instruments. The portfolio's equity exposure will range between 0% and 75% of the portfolio's net asset value. The Fund is Regulation 28 compliant. The portfolio will also be allowed to invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives) as allowed by the Act from time to time. The Manager shall be permitted to invest on behalf of the portfolio in offshore investments as legislation permits.

Fund Information

Ticker	GCBFA
Portfolio Manager	Cinnabar Investment Management Team
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Multi Asset - High Equity
Risk Profile	Moderate Aggressive
Benchmark	ASISA Category Avg: SA - Multi Asset - High Equity
Fund Size	R 554,435,895
Portfolio Launch Date*	29/07/2014
Fee Class Launch Date*	29/07/2014
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10,000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500
Income Declaration Date	June & December
Income Payment Date	1st business day of July & January
Portfolio Valuation Time	17:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	15:00
Daily Price Information	Local media & www.sanlamunittrusts.co.za
Repurchase Period	2-3 business days

Fees (Incl. VAT)

Fees (Incl. VAT)	A-Class (%)
Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3.45
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	—
Manager Annual Fee	1.15
Total Expense Ratio	1.89
Transaction Cost	0.18
Total Investment Charges	2.07
Performance Fee	0.02
TER Measurement Period	01 January 2019 - 31 December 2021

Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Financial Product. 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 Cost (TC) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Financial Product. Transaction Costs are a necessary cost in administering the Financial Product and impacts Financial Product returns. It should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Financial Product, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER.

Total Investment Charges (TER + TC) is the total percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product.

The historic total TER above is calculated based on 3 years of historic data, and includes Performance Fees until 30 June 2020. No performance fees have been charged since 1 July 2020 so the historic total TER will fall into line with the current effective TER as the historic data is removed from the calculation over time.

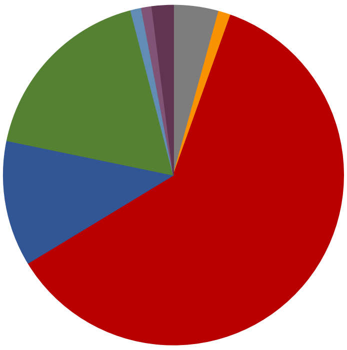
*The Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Balanced Plus Fund of Funds transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 02 December 2017.

Top Ten Holdings

Top Ten Holdings	(%)
Satrix Top 40 Index Fund	15.30
Laurium Flexible Prescient Fund	11.54
Coronation Balanced Plus Fund	11.50
Kagiso Balanced Fund	11.50
Centaur BCI Flexible Fund	11.27
Satrix MSCI World ETF	9.99
Satrix Bond Index Fund	9.47
Northstar SCI Managed Fund	5.73
Ninety One Opportunity Fund	5.72
Ninety One Commodity Fund	2.85

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 31/12/2021



	%
SA Cash	4.30
Non-SA Cash	1.16
SA Equity	60.86
Non-SA Equity	11.93
SA Bond	17.71
SA Property	1.03
SA Unit Trust (Undisclosed Holdings)	0.99
Other	2.02
Total	**100.00**

Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	12.81	12.76
3 Years	9.35	9.63
5 Years	7.02	7.63
Since Inception	6.30	6.71

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	12.81	12.76
3 Years	30.77	31.78
5 Years	40.37	44.42
Since Inception	58.94	63.66

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2021

Highest Annual %	20.09
Lowest Annual %	-3.48

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation (Volatility)	10.35
Maximum Drawdown	-12.87
Sharpe Ratio	0.41
Information Ratio	-0.14

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

31/12/2021	1.22 cpu	31/12/2019	1.73 cpu	01/12/2017	1.22 cpu
30/06/2021	0.77 cpu	30/06/2019	1.92 cpu	30/06/2017	0.25 cpu
31/12/2020	0.57 cpu	31/12/2018	1.77 cpu	30/04/2016	0.96 cpu
30/06/2020	2.33 cpu	30/06/2018	0.58 cpu	31/12/2015	0.83 cpu

Administered by

Sanlam

Cinnabar SCI* Balanced Plus Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 28/02/2022

CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Risk Profile

Moderate Aggressive
Your primary aim is to achieve the required capital growth necessary to realise your longterm goals and objectives. You are prepared to tolerate fluctuations in your returns because you know that the longer-term picture is worth the short term pain, even if that means you lose money sometimes. While diversified across all the major asset classes, your portfolio will be tilted more towards equities because you know they offer the best long-term returns of all the asset classes and thus your wealth will grow over time.

Glossary Terms

Annualised Returns
Annualised return is the weighted average compound growth rate over the period measured.

Asset Allocation
Asset allocation is the percentage holding in different asset classes (i.e. equities, bonds, property, etc.). It is used to determine the level of diversification in a portfolio.

Capital Volatility
Volatility is a measure of 'risk' and refers to the extent to which the price of an investment or capital value fluctuates over a certain period of time. Funds with high volatility usually offer the potential for higher returns over the longer term than low volatility funds.

Cumulative Returns
Cumulative return is the total growth experienced over the period measured.

Derivatives
Derivatives are instruments generally used as an instrument to protect against risk (capital losses), but can also be used for speculative purposes. Examples are futures, options and swaps.

Distributions
The income that is generated from an investment and given to investors through monthly, quarterly, biannual or annual distribution pay-outs.

Diversification
This is a strategy designed to reduce risk within a portfolio by combining a variety of investments (or asset classes) such as equities, bonds, cash or property, which are unlikely to all move in the same direction at the same time. This is designed to reduce the risk (and protect against capital losses) within a portfolio. Diversification allows for more consistent performance under a wide range of economic conditions as it smoothes out the impact of negative market events. The positive performance of some investments or asset classes should neutralize the negative performance of others.

Financial Instruments
Derivatives also known as financial instruments (such as a future, option, or warrants) whose value derives from and is dependent on the change in value of an underlying asset (such as a commodity, currency, or security) to protect against risk (capital losses).

Fund Objective
The fund objective is the portfolio's core goal.

Fund Strategy
The fund strategy is the way that the fund is managed to achieve the fund objective.

Information Ratio
The Information Ratio measures the market risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. The greater a portfolio's Information Ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been compared to the market in general.

Collective Investment Schemes
Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) (also called unit trusts) are portfolios of assets such as equities, bonds, cash and listed property, in which investors can buyunits. They allow private investors to pool their money together into a single fund,thus spreading their risk across a range of investments, getting the benefit ofprofessional fund management, and reducing their costs.

LISP (Linked Investment Service Provider)
A Linked Investment Service Provider is a financial institution which packages, distributes and administers a broad range of unit trust investments.

Market Capitalization
Market capitalization is the total value of the issued shares of a publicly traded company; it is calculated by multiplying the share price by the number of shares in issue.

Maximum Drawdown
The maximum drawdown measures the highest peak to trough loss experienced by the fund.

Participatory Interests
When you buy a unit trust, your money is pooled with that of many other investors. The total value of the pool of invested money in a unit trust fund is split into equal portions called participatory interests or units. When you invest your money in a unit trust, you buy a portion of the participatory interests in the total unit trust portfolio. Participatory interests are therefore the number of units that you have in a particular unit trust portfolio.

Sharpe Ratio
The Sharpe Ratio measures total risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. It measures the amount of risk associated with the returns generated by the portfolio and indicates whether a portfolio's returns are due to excessive risk or not. The greater a portfolio's Sharpe ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been (i.e. a higher return with a contained risk profile, where the portfolio manager is not taking excessive risk to achieve those returns).

Standard Deviation
The standard deviation is a widely used risk measure of the return dispersion relative to the mean. It is also referred to as volatility.

Additional Information

Cinnabar Investment Management (Pty) Ltd
(FSP) License No. 45402
Physical Address: 346 Ontdekkers Road, Florida, Roodepoort, 1709
Postal Address: 346 Ontdekkers Road, Florida, Roodepoort, 1709
Tel: +27 (11) 768 1022
Email: info@cinnabarim.com
Website: www.cinnabarim.com

Manager Information
Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd
Physical Address: 2 Strand Road, Bellville, 7530
Postal Address: P.O. Box 30, Sanlamhof, Bellville, 7532
Tel: +27 (21) 916 1800
Email: service@sanlaminvestments.com
Website: www.sanlamunittrusts.co.za

Trustee Information
Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd
Tel: +27 (21) 441 4100
Email: compliance-sanlam@standardbank.co.za

Administered by

Sanlam

Cinnabar SCI* Balanced Plus Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 28/02/2022

CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Portfolio Manager Comment

Cinnabar Market Update: February 2022

United States of America

Retail sales in the US beat expectations, jumping 3.8% month-on-month in January, rebounding from a 2.5% drop in December and suggesting US consumers had delayed spending because of Omicron. This rebound in consumer spending translated into an upside surprise in inflation. The annual inflation rate in the US accelerated to 7.5% in January, attributed to soaring energy costs, labour shortages, and supply disruptions. Looking abroad, Russia is a significant exporter of commodities, accounting for 13% of global Brent crude oil production. The Russia – Ukraine conflict is likely to impact energy prices, fuel higher inflation and eat into household incomes. During Congressional testimony, Fed Chair Jerome Powell made clear that the central bank would begin raising interest rates in its March meeting to restrain surging inflation. February's consumer sentiment is at 62.8, still the lowest level of consumer confidence in the past decade, amid inflationary declines in personal finances and a near-universal awareness of rising interest rates. Manufacturing PMI rose for a second straight month to 58.6 in February from 57.6 in January.

UK

On the 3rd of February, the Bank of England raised rates by 25bps to 0.5%, in line with expectations. The Committee also voted to begin to reduce the stock of UK government bond purchases by ceasing to reinvest maturing assets. Headline annual inflation for January edged higher to 5.5%, while core inflation rose to 4.4% year-on-year. With a significant household energy bill increase coming in April, the inflation readings are likely to climb higher before they come down. The persistently high inflation hurt consumer confidence, which dropped to -26 in February, its lowest level in 13 months. The unemployment rate came in at 4.1% in the fourth quarter, staying at the lowest level since the second quarter of 2020. The UK trade deficit narrowed in December as exports exceeded imports. Exports increased by 1.5%, while imports increased at a softer pace of 0.9%.

Europe

Eurozone Manufacturing PMI was slightly lower at 58.2 in February when compared with January's 58.7, however still above the 50-point mark, showing continued economic momentum. Rising energy prices and a weaker euro contributed to a widening trade deficit in December, as imports jumped 36.7% on the year whilst exports rose at a slower 14.1%. The labour market is improving in the eurozone. The unemployment rate fell to 7%, a record low since the euro's inception. The annual inflation rate rose to a record high of 5.8% in February, from 5.1% in January, with more than 50% of that number coming from energy inflation. More inflation would be expected as the Eurozone imports around a quarter of its crude oil and 40% of its natural gas from Russia. If Russian commodity exports are disrupted, it could significantly impact the European Union. The European Central Bank (ECB) maintained key interest rates at record low levels in February and suggested a calm and gradual approach to rate hikes. The ECB pledged to reduce its bond purchases this year, despite a record rise in inflation.

Japan

Japan's consumer prices rose by 0.5% year-on-year in January, easing from a 0.8% gain a month earlier. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has further worsened the global inflation outlook. The further rise in energy costs is expected to hurt the Japanese economy as companies look to pass the extra costs on to consumers. Analysts at the Bank of America Securities are expecting the Bank of Japan to scrap its negative interest rate policy and double its ceiling on its bond yield target in October as support for aggressive stimulus weakens. However, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) has no immediate plans to roll back its massive stimulus, said Gov. Haruhiko Kuroda. The BOJ will look past the cost-push inflation and keep monetary policy loose until sustained wage increases accompany those price rises. In trade, Japan's deficit jumped sharply in January, with imports jumping 39.6% year-on-year amid robust domestic demand and soaring commodity prices.

China

As developed economies push for tighter monetary policy, China moves in the opposite direction. December saw Q4 GDP growth at 4%, resulting in the People's Bank of China cutting several policy rates to stabilise economic momentum. A recent report by JP Morgan suggests China will deploy more fiscal and monetary support this year to lift economic growth back to around 5% to 5.5%. The World Bank projects growth this year will be 5.1%. China's manufacturing activity and new orders expanded last month, despite the interruptions caused by the Lunar New Year holiday and Winter Olympics. Still, analysts have warned of lingering supply shortages, inflation, and disruptions to services sector activities. In February, the official manufacturing purchasing managers' index rose to 50.2, from 50.1 in January.

South Africa

In December, manufacturing production in South Africa declined 0.1% as supply issues continued to linger. More positively, retail trade advanced by 3.1% from a year earlier in December, up from a 2.7% rise in the previous month. South African businesses felt more optimistic on the back of an increase in retail sales and external trade. The business confidence index rose to a three-month high of 94.1 in January. The annual inflation rate in South Africa eased to 5.7% in January, from a near five-year high of 5.9% in December, but remaining close to the top of South African Reserve bank's target range of 3-6%. As such, the consensus is for another 25-basis point hike of the repo rate to 4.25% at the Reserve Bank's March meeting.

Sources: Trading Economics, Moneyweb, JP Morgan, Cinnabar Investment Management

Portfolio Manager
Cinnabar Investment Management Team

Administered by

Sanlam