

# Cinnabar SCI\* Income Fund of Funds

## Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/03/2022



**CINNABAR**  
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 22/04/2022

### Fund Objective

The objective of the portfolio is to provide investors with a high level of income combined with capital preservation.

### 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, fixed interest instruments (including, but not limited to, bonds, corporate bonds, inflation linked bonds, convertible bonds, cash deposits and money market instruments), debentures, preference shares and property securities as well as any other income enhancing securities which are consistent with the portfolio's primary objective and that the Act may allow from time to time. The portfolio's equity exposure will be limited to a maximum of 10% 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	GCIFA
Portfolio Manager	Cinnabar Investment Management Team
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Multi Asset - Income
Risk Profile	Cautious
Benchmark	110% of STeFI Call Rate
Fund Size	R 101,884,731
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	March, June, September & December
Income Payment Date	1st business day of April, July, October & January
Portfolio Valuation Time	17:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	15:00
Daily Price Information	Local media & www.sanlamunitrusts.co.za
Repurchase Period	2-3 business days

### Fees (Incl. VAT)

	A-Class (%)
Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3.45
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	—
Manager Annual Fee	0.63
Total Expense Ratio	1.62
Transaction Cost	0.01
Total Investment Charges	1.63
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 31 July 2019. No performance fees have been charged since 1 August 2019 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.

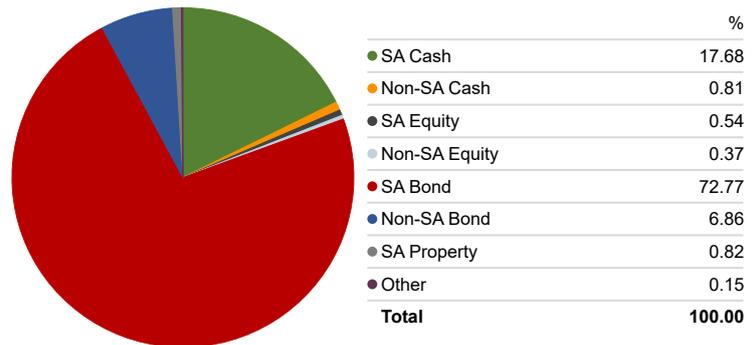
\*The Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Income Fund of Funds transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 02 December 2017.

### Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
Granate SCI Multi Income Fund	21.46
Miplan IP Enhanced Income Fund	21.44
Fairtree Flexible Income Plus Prescient Fund	19.49
Saffron SCI Opportunity Income Fund	19.33
Marriot Core Income - C	17.18

### Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 31/03/2022



### Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	5.59	3.99
3 Years	5.91	5.13
5 Years	6.40	6.03
Since Inception	6.38	6.40

### Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	5.59	3.99
3 Years	18.82	16.20
5 Years	36.34	34.01
Since Inception	60.71	60.95

### Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2021

Highest Annual %	8.13
Lowest Annual %	5.45

### Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation (Volatility)	1.59
Maximum Drawdown	-1.70
Sharpe Ratio	0.40
Information Ratio	0.45

### Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

31/03/2022	1.35 cpu	31/03/2021	1.11 cpu	31/03/2020	1.69 cpu
31/12/2021	1.32 cpu	31/12/2020	1.24 cpu	31/12/2019	1.76 cpu
30/09/2021	1.19 cpu	30/09/2020	1.27 cpu	30/09/2019	1.80 cpu
30/06/2021	1.16 cpu	30/06/2020	1.66 cpu	30/06/2019	1.73 cpu

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### Risk Profile

#### Cautious

You are cautious about taking on risk (i.e. have a limited exposure to equities in your portfolio). You want your capital to be safe and prefer fairly stable income and/or income growth. Even knowing that equities are a riskier asset class, you are comfortable to have some exposure, albeit limited, to them because you know they will add that little extra to your portfolio.

### 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 buy units. 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 of professional 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

All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the information on this MDD is accurate. The information to follow does not constitute financial advice as contemplated in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act. Use or rely on this information at your own risk. Independent professional financial advice should always be sought before making an investment decision. The Sanlam Group is a full member of the Association for Savings and Investment SA. Collective investment schemes are generally medium- to long-term investments. Please note that past performances are not necessarily a guide to future performances, and that the value of investments / units / unit trusts may go down as well as up. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the Manager, Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) Pty Ltd, a registered and approved Manager in Collective Investment Schemes in Securities. Additional information of the proposed investment, including brochures, application forms and annual or quarterly reports, can be obtained on request from the Manager, free of charge. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Collective investments are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any deductible expenses such as audit fees, brokerage and service fees. Actual investment performance of the portfolio and the investor will differ depending on the initial fees applicable, the actual investment date, and the date of reinvestment of income as well as dividend withholding tax. Forward pricing is used. The Manager does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or the return of a portfolio. The performance of the portfolio depends on the underlying assets and variable market factors. Performance is based on NAV to NAV calculations with income reinvestments done on the ex-div date. Lump sum investment performances are quoted. The portfolio may invest in participatory interests of other unit trust portfolios. These underlying funds levy their own fees, and may result in a higher fee structure for our portfolio. All the portfolio options presented are approved collective investment schemes in terms of Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, No 45 of 2002 ("CISCA"). The Manager may borrow up to 10% the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. The fund may from time to time invest in foreign countries and therefore it may have risks regarding liquidity, the repatriation of funds, political and macroeconomic situations, foreign exchange, tax, settlement, and the availability of information. Investments in foreign instruments are also subject to fluctuations in exchange rates which may cause the value of the fund to go up or down. The fund may invest in financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management purposes. *A fund of funds portfolio is a portfolio that invests in portfolios of collective investment schemes that levy their own charges, which could result in a higher fee structure for the fund of funds.* Income funds derive their income primarily from interest-bearing instruments. The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage them more efficiently in accordance with their mandates. Management of the portfolio is outsourced to Cinnabar Investment Management (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 45402, an Authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd retains full legal responsibility for the co-named portfolio. Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd is the appointed trustee of the Sanlam Collective Investments scheme. Sources of Performance and Risk Data: Morningstar Direct, INET BFA and Bloomberg. The risk free asset assumed for the calculation of Sharpe ratios: STEFI Composite Index. The highest and lowest 12-month returns are based on a calendar year period over 10 years or since inception where the performance history does not exist for 10 years. Obtain a personalised cost estimate before investing by visiting [www.sanlamunittrustsmdd.co.za](http://www.sanlamunittrustsmdd.co.za) and using our Effective Annual Cost (EAC) calculator. Alternatively, contact us at 0860 100 266.

#### Cinnabar Investment Management (Pty) Ltd

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#### Trustee Information

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### Portfolio Manager Comment

Cinnabar Market Update: March 2022

#### United States of America

The US economy remains in reasonable shape. Covid cases and deaths have fallen. Manufacturing PMI is holding up despite falling to 57.1 in March from 58.6 in the previous month. The unemployment rate declined to 3.6% in March from 3.8% during the last month. Sales at gasoline stations recorded a significant increase (5.3%), as gasoline prices soared nearly 7% last month. Oil prices are the main economic channel via which the Ukraine war will affect the US. However, the US is relatively well insulated from the conflict. Direct trade with Russia is low, and the US is mainly self-sufficient in gas, oil and many foods. Inflation, however, is proving to be more persistent than expected, finding its way into rents and wages. The annual consumer price index increased by 7.9% in February, a fresh 40-year high, increasing 0.8% month-over-month and in line with market expectations. Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Powell said Fed policymakers would take the necessary steps to reduce inflation even if that means increasing interest rates by more than 25 basis points. In its March meeting, the Fed hiked rates for the first time in this cycle by 25 basis points.

#### UK

The British economy grew 6.6% year-on-year in the final quarter of last year, expanding by 0.8% month-on-month in January, rebounding from a 0.2% fall in the previous month. The unemployment rate declined to 3.9% in the three months to January, the lowest in two years. Concerns about surging inflation, higher interest rates, and the Ukraine war have dampened consumer confidence, the reading falling to its lowest level in 16 months to -31 in March. Manufacturing PMI came in at 55.2 for March, pointing to the slowest growth in factory activity since February last year. Exports tumbled 8.3% whilst imports jumped 16% to a record high, increasing the UK's trade deficit. The Consumer Price Index increased 0.8% month-on-month and 6.2% annually in February. It is the highest inflation rate since 1992, as rising energy and food costs continue to squeeze living standards. The Bank of England raised its key Bank Rate by 25bps to 0.75% during its March meeting. This is the third consecutive rise in borrowing costs, seeing interest rates back to pre-Covid levels.

#### Europe

Consumer confidence in Europe remains subdued, with March confidence confirmed at -18.7, dragged down by the war in Ukraine. The war significantly impacts Europe, as there is a high risk that gas flows to the continent from Russia will be disrupted. Analysts suggest Europe could last for several months without but would face enormous difficulties later this year. European governments appear ready to wean themselves off Russian gas, but short-term supplies are limited. Despite manufacturing PMI detracting to 56.6 in March, the Eurozone remains in expansion territory. Unemployment recorded its lowest reading of 6.8% in February. The annual inflation rate surged to an all-time high of 7.5% in March compared to 5.9% in February, increasing 2.5% month-on-month. The European Central Bank (ECB) left its key interest rates unchanged during its March meeting. Still, it unveiled a faster-than-expected winding down of its asset purchase programme as soaring inflation outweighed growth concerns. ECB president Christine Lagarde now sees inflation at 5.1%, higher than 3.2% earlier projected, while GDP growth for this year is now seen slightly lower at 3.7% compared to 4.2%.

#### Japan

In the final quarter of last year, GDP was up 1.1% quarter-on-quarter; a mild slowdown in Japan's economy hasn't taken the shine off expectations for a solid year ahead. In December, the Japanese government forecasted that the world's third largest economy would expand by 3.2% in the fiscal year that begins in April, driven by resurgent private consumption, easing economic restrictions, and a period of relatively subdued Covid-19 infections. The au Jibun Bank Japan Manufacturing PMI increased to 54.1 in March, compared to 52.7 a month earlier. Japan reported a trade deficit for February as imports increased by 34%, whilst exports increased by 19.1%. Japan's unemployment rate was at 2.7% in February. Meanwhile, inflationary concerns in Japan turned sharply higher in the second half of last year, as prices around the world rose on a consumer boom and commodity shortages. CPI increased 0.4% in February and 0.9% year-on-year. In January, the Bank of Japan warned that rising energy costs are likely to spur gradual consumer inflation this year. The Bank of Japan left its key short-term interest rate unchanged at -0.1%, and that for 10-year bond yields around 0% during its March meeting.

#### China

China is showing signs of fatigue going into 2022. The world's second largest economy enjoyed an export boom when much of the world struggled with lockdowns. More recently, with confidence holding up in most other regions where restrictions are easing, and recovery from Covid-19 continues, sentiment in China is turning downwards. However, the Chinese government reaffirmed its pro-growth stance, setting a higher-than-expected GDP target of 5.5%. Manufacturing PMI fell to a 25-month low of 48.1 in March from February's reading of 50. In February, unemployment was at 5.5%, up from 5.3% a month earlier. China's trade surplus widened in January and February combined as exports extended their double-digit growth. In February, consumer prices were up 0.6%, and the annual inflation rate stood at 0.9%, unchanged from the previous month.

#### South Africa

The South African GDP advanced by 1.2% quarter-on-quarter in the three months to

December. Considering the whole year, the South African economy expanded by 4.9% in 2021, driven primarily by base effects, high commodity prices, and the gradual reopening of the economy after strict COVID-19 regulations and mobility restrictions. Real GDP growth is forecast to remain below 2% in 2023 and 2024, a rate, which analysts fear, is not sufficient to address the country's growing socio-economic needs. Manufacturing PMI increased to 60 in March from 58.6 in the previous month. Concerns over the global impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine on growth and inflation have left consumers pessimistic about South Africa's economic outlook. Consumer Confidence fell to -13 in Q1; however, strong domestic sales and exports have sparked optimism amongst manufacturers as business confidence increased to 46 in Q1. Inflation increased 0.60% month-on-month and with an annual increase of 5.7% in February. The South African Reserve Bank raised its benchmark repo rate by another 25 bps to 4.25% at its March meeting. This is the third consecutive hike due to increased inflation risks stemming from the war in Ukraine.

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

#### Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team