

Cinnabar SCI* Global Balanced Feeder Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/05/2022



CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 20/06/2022

Fund Objective

The primary investment objective of the Fund is to achieve enhanced growth of capital over the longer term at the risk of moderate short-term volatility of capital values. The Fund is aimed at investors with medium to long term investment horizon.

Investment Policy

The portfolio will apart from assets in liquid form invest in participatory interest of the Cinnabar Global Balanced Fund of Funds established under the Offshore Mutual Fund PCC Limited approved by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission in 20 May 2010. The Cinnabar Global Balanced Fund of Funds is a flexible funds designed to maximise returns. It will ideally be well diversified across asset classes. The fund will, apart from assets in liquid form, consist of participatory interests in collective investment schemes including exchange traded funds and regulated fund of funds basis. The asset allocation will be varied in such a manner as is deemed appropriate and shall not be precluded from continually varying the exposure to equity securities, non-equity securities and money market portfolios and assets in liquid form to achieve the investment. The manager may utilise exchange rate swaps or any other instrument permissible, subject to the conditions and limits as stipulated under the Act and its regulations for the exclusive purpose of hedging exchange rate risk.

Fund Information

Ticker	CISFFA
Portfolio Manager	Cinnabar Investment Management Team
ASISA Fund Classification	Global: Multi Asset : Flexible
Risk Profile	Moderate Aggressive
Benchmark	Average ASISA Global Multi Asset Flexible
Fund Size	R 61,500,156
Portfolio Launch Date*	01/02/2021
Fee Class Launch Date*	01/02/2021
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10,000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500
Distribution Date	Annually
Income Payment Date	1st business day of 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	1.15
Manager Annual Fee	0.29
Total Expense Ratio****	0.68
Transaction Cost****	0.11
Total Investment Charges****	0.79
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 February 2021 - 31 March 2022

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.

Please note that the legal registered name of Cinnabar SCI Global Balanced Feeder Fund is Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Global Balanced Feeder Fund. SCI is an abbreviation for Sanlam Collective Investments.

**Returns and expense measures (excluding the annual manager fee) are only published from the fund's first 12-month anniversary.

*** Risk statistics will be published from the fund's first 3 year anniversary.

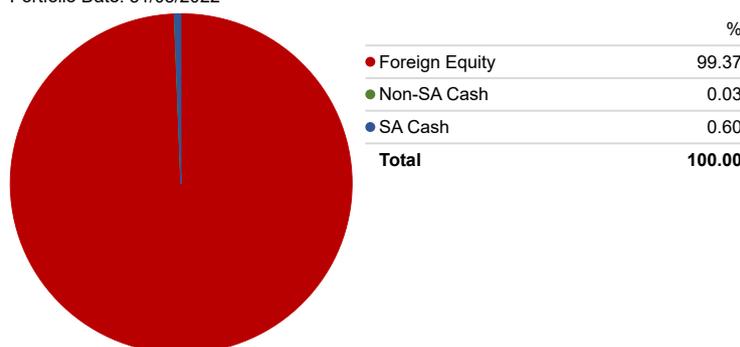
**** As the fund's track record is shorter than a year, the TER and TC cannot be accurately determined. Calculations are based on actual data where possible, and on best estimates where data is not available.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
Microsoft Corp	2.64
Apple Inc	2.18
Visa Inc	1.10
Amazon.com Inc	1.07
Nvidia Corp	0.95
Meta Platforms Inc	0.80
PayPal Holdings Inc	0.76
Alphabet Inc	0.75
Tesla Inc	0.72
The Estee Lauder Companies Inc	0.66

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 31/03/2022



Annualised Performance (%)**

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	-2.83	2.21
3 Years	—	—
5 Years	—	—
Since Inception	-6.03	0.34

Cumulative Performance (%)**

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	-2.83	2.21
3 Years	—	—
5 Years	—	—
Since Inception	-7.91	0.45

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns**

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2021

Highest Annual %	—
Lowest Annual %	—

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)***

Standard Deviation (Volatility)	—
Maximum Drawdown	—
Sharpe Ratio	—
Information Ratio	—

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

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Risk Profile

Moderate Aggressive

Your primary aim is to achieve the required capital growth necessary to realise your long-term 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.

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.

Investment Policy

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.

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.

Performance Fee

Performance fees are incentive fees earned by the manager for performance in excess of the benchmark.

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

Standard deviation (also called monthly volatility) is a measure of how much returns on an investment change from month to month. It is typically used by investors to gauge the volatility expected of an investment.

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. 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 invest in financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management purposes. A feeder fund is a portfolio that invests in a single portfolio of a collective investment scheme, which levies its own charges and which could result in a higher fee structure for a feeder fund. 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 and using our Effective Annual Cost (EAC) calculator. Alternatively, contact us at 0860 100 266.

Cinnabar Investment Management (Pty) Ltd

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Portfolio Manager Comment

Cinnabar Market Update: May 2022

United States of America

The US economy contracted by an annualized 1.5% in Q1. PMI numbers remain positive as manufacturing PMI for the US unexpectedly rose to 56.1 in May from 55.4 in April. Retail sales in the United States rose 0.9% month-on-month in April as consumers continued to spend despite elevated levels of inflation, which trickled down to 8.3% in April from 8.5% in March, the first drop in the consumer price index in eight months. The Federal Reserve (Fed) increased its target by 50bps to a target range of 0.75%-1% in May, aiming to tackle soaring inflation. The central bank added that ongoing increases in the target range would be appropriate, with Fed Chair Powell pointing to 50bps hikes in the next couple of meetings. The US economy added a better-than-expected 390 000 new jobs in May. The unemployment rate remained at 3.6% for the third consecutive month, while the labour force participation rate edged up to 62.3% in May from 62.2% in the previous month.

UK

Britain's economy shrank by 0.1% in March but expanded by 0.8% in Q1. Labour markets continue to tighten. UK unemployment fell to its lowest level since 1974, to 3.7% in Q1, which supported the acceleration in wage growth, but real wages remain negative with high inflation. The annual inflation rate in the UK jumped to 9% in April, prompted, according to the governor of the Bank of England (BOE), by rises in food prices, although energy costs account for much of the increase. Policymakers suggested that inflation could hit 10.25% in Q3 and said there was a "material deterioration in the outlook" for economic growth. The UK government imposed a 25% windfall tax on the profits of oil and gas producers, which will be used to help households struggling amid the "cost-of-living" crisis. The BOE lifted its main rate to 1% from 0.75%, the highest level since 2009 and the fourth consecutive rise.

Europe

The European economy expanded 0.3% in Q1. The economic outlook for the Euro Area is subdued as the war in Ukraine continues with no sign of resolution. Retail sales in the Euro Area decreased 1.3% month-over-month in April, a sign rising prices are starting to weigh on consumer affordability. The Euro Area recorded a €16.4 billion trade gap in March as the war in Ukraine amplified an existing energy crisis in Europe, sending energy prices even higher. Imports soared 35.4%, while exports increased at a softer 14%. The annual inflation rate in the Euro Area increased to 8.1% in May. European Central Bank (ECB) policymakers expressed concerns over the high inflation. ECB president Christine Lagarde indicated the first-rate hike in July or September, along with an end to asset purchases early in Q3 and an exit from negative rates by the end of Q3. The unemployment rate in the Euro Area was unchanged at a record low of 6.8% in April. European consumer confidence, while still low, improved by 0.9 points in May from the previous month.

Japan

Early data shows Japan's economy shrinking by 0.2% quarter-on-quarter in Q1, amid a resurgence in COVID-19 cases and multiple headwinds abroad. Manufacturing PMI was little-changed at a three-month low of 53.3 in May, down from 53.6 a month earlier. Household spending fell faster than expected in April, contracting 1.7% from a year earlier. The yen's sharp decline and surging commodity prices pushed up retail costs, hitting consumer confidence and heightening pressures on the battered economy. Unemployment decreased marginally to its lowest level since March 2020, falling to 2.5% in April. Japan's consumer prices rose by 2.5% year-on-year, after a 1.2% gain a month earlier. The latest figure also marked the 8th straight month of annual inflation, with food prices rising at the fastest pace in 7 years. "Unlike other central banks, the bank has not faced the trade-off between economic stability and price stability," Bank of Japan (BOJ) Gov. Haruhiko Kuroda said. Under its yield curve control program, the BOJ sets short-term interest rates at -0.1% while guiding 10-year Japanese government bond yields to around 0%.

China

China's General Manufacturing PMI increased to 49.1 in May from 46 a month earlier. PMI remains below the 50 level mark, at a contractionary level, as China grapples with the Omicron variant. April saw China's trade surplus surge to USD 51.12 billion as exports rose while imports remained unchanged. Prolonged COVID-19 restrictions following widespread outbreaks in some key cities had a negative impact on urban unemployment, which increased to 6.1% in April. Retail trade declined by 11.1% year-on-year in April as consumption deteriorated. China's consumer price index saw a marginal increase of 0.40% for April, with the annual inflation rate reaching 2.1%. On the political front, officials announced a gradual general reopening during June. China's State Council released a set of 33 measures to stimulate the economy, including an increase of \$120 million in the credit quota for policy banks to support infrastructure construction.

South Africa

South Africa's economy reached its size before the coronavirus pandemic struck, after South Africa's gross domestic product expanded 1.9% in Q1, compared with 1.4% in the previous quarter. South Africa's unemployment rate eased to 34.5% in Q1, down from a record high of 35.3% in the prior period. However, it's expected that the unemployment rate will remain stubbornly elevated for the foreseeable future, only dropping to around 33.1% at the end of Q3. The S&P Global South Africa PMI rose to 50.7 in May from 50.3 in

the prior month, indicating a slightly greater improvement in the health of the private sector economy. In April, South Africa's trade surplus shrank to ZAR 15.49 billion as exports slipped by 19.1% from a month earlier. The Consumer Price Index in South Africa increased 0.60%, keeping the annual inflation rate at 5.9%. According to a recent economic survey by Bloomberg South Africa, inflation is expected to remain elevated, peaking at 6% year-on-year in Q2 before pulling back to 5.8% in Q3. The South African Reserve Bank raised its benchmark repo rate by 50 bps to 4.75% at its May meeting, which was widely expected.

Sources: *Trading Economics, Bloomberg, Fidelity, JP Morgan, Office for National Statistics, Cinnabar Investment Management*

Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team

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