

Cinnabar SCI* Global Balanced Feeder Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/07/2022



CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 18/08/2022

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 66,005,694
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.

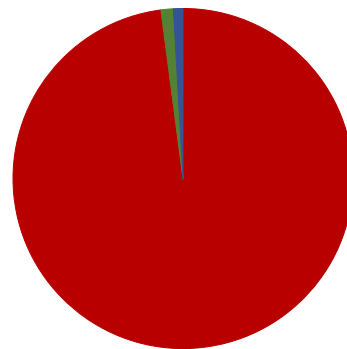
**** As the fund's track record is shorter than a year, the TER and TC cannot be accurately determined. Calculations are based on actual data where possible, and on best estimates where data is not available.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
Microsoft Corp	2.54
Apple Inc	2.05
Visa Inc	1.07
Amazon.com Inc	1.00
Nvidia Corp	0.88
Meta Platforms Inc	0.75
The Estee Lauder Companies Inc	0.70
Alphabet Inc	0.67
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	0.66
Tesla Inc	0.64

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 30/06/2022



	%
Foreign Equity	97.93
Non-SA Cash	1.17
SA Cash	0.90
Total	100.00

Annualised Performance (%)**

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	-6.45	-1.88
3 Years	—	—
5 Years	—	—
Since Inception	-2.65	2.10

Cumulative Performance (%)**

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	-6.45	-1.88
3 Years	—	—
5 Years	—	—
Since Inception	-3.93	3.15

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)

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

Administered by



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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.

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Portfolio Manager Comment

Cinnabar Market Update: July 2022

United States of America

The US economy contracted by an annualized 0.9% on quarter in Q2, following a 1.6% drop in Q1. Consumer spending slowed, business investment fell, and inventories tumbled. Inflation remains stubbornly high which means the Federal Reserve (Fed) are keeping their hawkish stance for now. The ISM Manufacturing PMI edged lower to 52.8 in July from 53 in June, as new order rates continue to contract. America's inflation increased 1.3% month-over-month and 9.1% annually in June up from 8.6% in May. The increase was broad-based, with Energy prices rising by 41.6%. Annual producer inflation in the US accelerated to 11.3% in June, the largest increase since a record 11.6% in March signalling further increases in inflation in the short term. The United States regained all of the 22 million jobs lost since the start of the pandemic with the unemployment rate returning to its pre-pandemic level of 3.5%. The better-than-expected employment report complicates the situation for the Fed as it attempts to use rate increases to temper inflation without tipping the economy into recession. However, the Fed raised its benchmark interest rate by 75 basis points to a range of between 2.25% and 2.5%. Fed Governor Michelle Bowman said she supported the decision to raise interest rates by 0.75% and thinks that "similarly sized increases should be on the table until we see inflation declining in a consistent, meaningful, and lasting way".

UK

The British economy expanded 0.5% month-over-month in May, recovering from a 0.2% contraction in April. Year-on-year the economy expanded 3.5% in May, slightly down from 3.7% in April. The UK trade deficit narrowed slightly to GBP 9.7 billion in May, whilst the unemployment rate in the UK held at 3.8% in the three months to May, suggesting the labour market remains robust despite rising prices squeezing the cost of living. Retail sales edged down 0.1% month-on-month and 5.8% year-on-year in June as higher prices are hurting consumers' affordability. Britain's annual rate of inflation rose to 9.4% in June, a 0.8% increase over the month, as the biggest price pressure came from the cost of motor fuels which increased 42.3%, as average petrol prices rose by 18.1 pence per litre. The Bank of England increased interest rates by 0.5%, its sixth consecutive increase, taking borrowing costs to 1.75%. The bank expects headline inflation to peak at 13.3% in October and to remain at elevated levels throughout much of 2023, before falling to its 2% target in 2025. In politics, the UK, Prime Minister Boris Johnson resigned after he lost the support of his parliamentary party. Rishi Sunak, the former chancellor, and Liz Truss, the current foreign secretary, are the two candidates competing to become UK's next prime minister, which will be announced on 5 September.

Europe

The Eurozone economy expanded 0.7% on quarter in the three months to June, up from 0.5% in Q1, as the easing of COVID-19 restrictions and the summer tourism season in southern countries prompted growth. However, the International Monetary Fund lowered its economic growth forecasts for the euro area to 2.6% this year and 1.2% next year, reflecting inflationary spill overs from COVID-19 and the ongoing impact of the war in Ukraine. The other key issue facing Europe remained gas supply. The European Commission requested that countries look to reduce their consumption by 15%. Eurozone inflation hit its highest level 8.6% in June, up from 8.1%, with preliminary estimates showing a further increase to a predicted 8.9% in July. High inflation pushed the European Central Bank (ECB) to deliver its first interest rate hike in over a decade, taking the eurozone out of negative rates. The ECB raised its 3 key interest rates by 50bps during its July meeting, in an attempt to release the inflationary pressures. To help ensure smooth transmission of monetary policy it also announced a new tool: the Transmission Protection Instrument. In other indicators the unemployment rate in the Euro Area was unchanged at 6.6% in June and the Euro Area trade deficit widened as imports surged. Furthermore, economic sentiment and consumer confidence indicators in the Euro Area signalled sustained pessimism.

Japan

In a quarterly economic outlook released at the end of the July, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) cut its growth forecast to 2.4% for the fiscal year ending in March. Unlike the U.S. and Europe, Japan's economy remains smaller than its pre-COVID-19 level, and the latest projections suggested it will remain so this year. Japan's Manufacturing PMI was at 52.1 in July slightly down from 52.7 in June, pointing the weakest growth in the sector in 10 months, amid rising energy and wage costs as well as persistent inflationary pressures. Households increased their spending for the first time in four months as Retail sales rose by 1.5% year-on-year in June. Trade on the other hand ran its first current account deficit in five months. The world's third-largest economy ran a current account deficit of ¥132.4 billion (\$980 million) in June. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 2.6% for June and consumer sentiment is more pessimistic with consumer confidence declining to an 18-month low of 30.2. On the monetary side the annual inflation rate in Japan was little changed in June at 2.4%. The BOJ maintained its key short-term interest rate at -0.1% and that for 10-year bond yields around 0% during its July meeting.

China

China continued to grapple with the Omicron outbreak and a series of rolling lockdown measures were enacted in various cities. China's economy contracted sharply in Q2 as these widespread coronavirus lockdown measures hit businesses and consumers. GDP fell by 2.6% in the three months to the end of June resulting in the economy expanding at

a softer pace of 0.4% year-on-year for Q2. The Manufacturing PMI eased to 50.4 in July from 51.7 in June, unemployment declined to 5.5% in June from 5.9% and China's trade surplus unexpectedly surged to a fresh record peak of USD 101.26 billion in July mainly boosted by a jump in exports. China's annual inflation rate climbed to 2.5% in June from 2.1% in the prior month. Chinese credit growth also improved as authorities were able to increase stimulus measures to support the economy.

South Africa

South Africa's economy continues to grapple with multiple challenges including intensified electricity shortages and a less supportive global economy, economists are set to cut their growth estimates for 2023. Turning our attention to some of the indicators, PMI edged higher to 52.7 in July from 52.5 in June, pointing to the strongest private sector growth since May last year. Retail trade increased by a mere 0.1% from a year earlier in May and South Africa's trade surplus narrowed to ZAR 24.23 billion in June as imports increased by 6.3% outpacing the marginal 1.6% increase in exports. SA's inventory levels are relatively low, which could lead to a further increase in imports in the second half of the year in anticipation of the typical end-of-year increase in consumer spending. On the monetary side the annual inflation rate in South Africa quickened to 7.4% in June from 6.5% in May as prices continued to accelerate mostly for transport on account of higher fuels. The annual producer inflation broke a fresh record high for a fourth consecutive month to reach 16.2% in June, suggesting inflation will remain at these upper levels in the short term. The South African Reserve Bank raised its benchmark repo rate by more than expected 75 bps to 5.5% at its July 21st meeting to contain the surging domestic inflation, while signalling further aggressive monetary tightening ahead.

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

Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team