Cinnabar SCI* Balanced Plus Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/08/2022

CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 19/09/2022

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 531,516,923
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)	A-Class (%)
Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3.45
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	—
Manager Annual Fee	1.15
Total Expense Ratio	1.93
Transaction Cost	0.20
Total Investment Charges	2.13
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 July 2019 - 30 June 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.

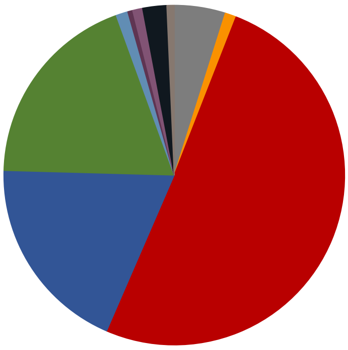
The historic total TER above is calculated based on 3 years of historic data, and includes Performance Fees until 30 June 2020. No performance fees have been charged since 1 July 2020 so the historic total TER will fall into line with the current effective TER as the historic data is removed from the 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	(%)
Satrix Top 40 Index Fund	14.94
Laurium Flexible Prescient Fund	11.54
Kagiso Balanced Fund	11.50
Centaur BCI Flexible Fund	11.49
Coronation Balanced Plus Fund	11.42
Satrix MSCI World ETF	9.81
Satrix Bond Index Fund	9.48
Ninety One Opportunity Fund	5.78
Northstar SCI Managed Fund	5.71
Coronation Resources Fund	2.67

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 30/06/2022



	%
SA Cash	4.85
Non-SA Cash	1.07
SA Equity	50.58
Non-SA Equity	18.94
SA Bond	19.04
SA Property	1.13
Non-SA Property	0.47
SA Unit Trust (Undisclosed Holdings)	0.95
Non-SA Unit Trust (Undisclosed Holdings)	2.28
SA Other	0.34
Other	0.35
Total	**100.00**

Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	1.99	2.71
3 Years	7.38	8.05
5 Years	5.18	5.83
Since Inception	5.25	5.88

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	1.99	2.71
3 Years	23.82	26.15
5 Years	28.70	32.72
Since Inception	51.27	58.79

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)	11.02
Maximum Drawdown	-12.87
Sharpe Ratio	0.27
Information Ratio	-0.30

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

30/06/2022	1.73 cpu	30/06/2020	2.33 cpu	30/06/2018	0.58 cpu
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

Administered by

Sanlam

Cinnabar SCI* Balanced Plus Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/08/2022

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 31/08/2022

CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Portfolio Manager Comment

Cinnabar Market Update: August 2022

United States of America

The US economy contracted an annualized 0.6% in Q2 the second consecutive quarter of negative growth implying the economy has entered a technical recession. Economic data published in August showed a minor change in Manufacturing PMI which remained steady at 52.8, the same as in July, and close to 53 in June. The US struggled to create jobs during August as the labour force participation rate rose to 62.4% in August, the highest since March, whilst at the same time, the unemployment rate rose to 3.7%, the highest since February and above market expectations of 3.5%. July data showed the US trade deficit narrowed by $10.2 billion to a 9-month low of $70.7 billion as total exports were up 0.2% compared to a decrease in total imports by 2.9%. Inflation seems to have passed its peak as CPI increased 8.5% year-on-year in July, down from 9.1% in June and the annual producer inflation slowing to 9.8% during the same time. On the monetary front the Federal Reserve's (the Fed's) rate-setting committee meets later this month and remains committed to curbing inflation, as evidenced by the rather hawkish speech that Jerome Powell gave at Jackson Hole at the end of the month, reiterating that the Fed policy needs to continue on a restrictive path to bring inflation down meaningfully and kept a 75bps hike on the table.

UK

In the UK, the economy expanded 2.9% year-on-year in the second quarter, however the central bank expects a recession to start in the fourth quarter. Over the month, the British economy contracted by 0.6% in June following growth of 0.4% in May. With this being said, it is important to note that the Platinum Jubilee, and the move of the May bank holiday, led to an additional working day in May and two fewer working days in June. This should be considered when interpreting the seasonally adjusted movements in May and June. Retail sales in the United Kingdom increased by 0.5% in August and Manufacturing PMI was revised higher to 47.3 from 46 but still remains below the 50-level mark, the differentiator between expansion and contraction. UK consumers find themselves more pessimistic on the state of the economy as consumer confidence fell to -44 in August hitting a new record low as British households continued to grapple with the surging cost of living. Inflation reached 10.1% year on year in July, its highest level in 40 years. The Bank of England raised its policy rate by 0.5% to 1.75% and warned of further tightening to contain inflation, which it expects to rise further to 13%.

Europe

Eurozone second-quarter GDP surprised on the upside, growing 0.7% quarter on quarter and 4.1% year-on-year in Q2. Spain, Italy and, to a lesser extent, France, those countries benefiting from the post-Covid services rebound, performed well while the German economy, which is the most dependent on Russian gas imports, came to a standstill. Recession risks remain elevated, as shown by manufacturing PMI which was lower to 49.6 in August. Retail sales increased 0.3% month-over-month in July while a trade deficit of EUR 24.6 billion was recorded in June. Despite this, consumers were less pessimistic with consumer confidence increasing to -24.9 in August from a record low of -27 in July. On the monetary side the European Central Bank (ECB) increased rates by 75 basis points and signalled more hikes to come. With an imminent recession looming, triggered by a further squeeze higher in natural gas prices and declining Russian supply, the ECB must choose between fulfilling its inflation mandate and imposing an additional economic cost to the eurozone. Preliminary readings show the annual inflation rate in the Euro Area accelerated to 9.1% in August from 8.9% in July. Inflation is likely to remain elevated as producer prices jumped 4% month-over-month in July, the biggest raise in four months.

Japan

Japan's economy expanded more than initially estimated in the three months through June, recovering the ground it lost during the pandemic. Gross domestic product grew 0.9% quarter-on-quarter and at an annualized 3.5% for Q2. The au Jibun Bank Japan Manufacturing PMI increased to 51.5 in August from 52.1 in July, while Japan trade balance shifted to a deficit from a year earlier. The latest result marked the 12th straight month of trade shortfall, amid a persistent surge in imports. Inbound shipments climbed 47.2% year-on-year, while outbound shipments grew by 19%. Japan's unemployment rate remained at 2.6% for the third straight month in July and retail sales increased by 2.4% year-on-year in July, exceeding market expectations. Surging fuel and food cost following Russia's invasion of Ukraine as well as a sharply weakening yen have all contributed to the 2.6% annual increase in inflation during July. This was the 11th straight month of increase in consumer prices and showing little sign of peaking as gauged by the producer prices rising by 8.6% year-on-year in July.

China

China's economy continues to struggle, analysts have warned that its zero-Covid policy threatens to continue dragging down economic growth in this year's third quarter, perhaps not as much as was seen in Q2. With all of China's 31 provinces having reported infections, if lockdowns are introduced, it could take a heavy toll on long-term confidence, weighing down investments and consumption. China's General Manufacturing PMI declined to 49.5 in August pointing to its first contraction since May. China's trade surplus unexpectedly dropped to a three-month low in August while retail sales were up by just 2.7% year-on-year in July after a 3.1% growth a month earlier. More positively, consumer confidence increased to a three-month high of 30.2 in August amid further improvement in the COVID-19 situation with the government already lifting all pandemic restrictions.

China's annual inflation rate rose to 2.7% in July from 2.5% in June, the fastest rise in consumer prices since July 2020, mainly due to a surge in food prices with cost of pork bouncing back sharply. In August China cut a key policy interest rate by 10 basis points, the first cut since January, in an attempt to give the economy some stimulus. However, China's monetary authority has less room to lower interest rates following a pledge by the US Federal Reserve to use all monetary policy tools available to "forcefully" to rein in inflation in the United States.

South Africa

In South Africa, the devastating floods in KwaZulu-Natal and intense power rationing had a negative impact on growth, with GDP shrinking by 0.7% over the quarter in the three months to June. Year-on-year, however the economy expanded by a mere 0.2% in the second quarter. More positively, the seasonally adjusted Absa Purchasing Managers' Index ticked up to 52.1 points in August from 47.6 in July, amid an easing in the intensity of load-shedding and as power cuts eased and fuel prices declined. Unemployment was at 33.9% in Q2, down from 34.5% in Q1 and a record high of 35.3% in Q4 of 2021. Consumers are slightly more optimistic with consumer confidence increasing by 5 points to -20 in Q3, unlike business confidence which took a more pessimistic stance with the index falling to 39 in Q3. The annual inflation rate accelerated to an over 13-year high of 7.8% in July, from 7.4% in June, above the upper limit of the South African Reserve Bank's target range of 3%-6%. Analysts expect the SARB to hike the repo rate by 75 basis points in this months meeting.

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

Portfolio Manager
Cinnabar Investment Management Team

Administered by

Sanlam