

Cinnabar SCI* Income Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/10/2022



CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 17/11/2022

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 99,665,667
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	1.54
Transaction Cost	0.01
Total Investment Charges	1.55
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 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.

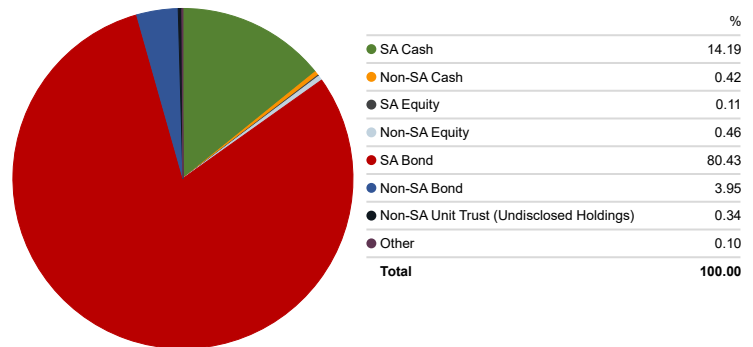
*The Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Income Fund of Funds transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 02 December 2017.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
PortfolioMetrix BCI Dynamic Income Fund	59.81
Saffron SCI Opportunity Income Fund	19.88
Miplan IP Enhanced Income Fund	19.85

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 30/09/2022



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	5.21	4.91
3 Years	5.37	4.77
5 Years	6.08	5.78
Since Inception	6.30	6.33

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	5.21	4.91
3 Years	16.98	14.99
5 Years	34.31	32.42
Since Inception	65.60	66.02

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)	1.82
Maximum Drawdown	-1.70
Sharpe Ratio	0.28
Information Ratio	0.30

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

30/09/2022	1.50 cpu	30/09/2021	1.19 cpu	30/09/2020	1.27 cpu
30/06/2022	1.34 cpu	30/06/2021	1.16 cpu	30/06/2020	1.66 cpu
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

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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 and using our Effective Annual Cost (EAC) calculator. Alternatively, contact us at 0860 100 266.

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

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Portfolio Manager Comment

Cinnabar Market Update: October 2022

United States of America

The US economy grew by an annualized 2.6% in Q3 with CPI starting to decline at 8.2% as of October 2022, driven by continued rate hikes with the interest rate increasing by a further 75bp in November to an effective interest rate of 4%. Economic data published in October showed a slight decline in Manufacturing PMI from 52 in September to 50.4 in October. Similarly small declines in non-manufacturing and services PMIs were also observed between September and October. Despite this consumer confidence rose slightly from 58.6 to 59.9 month on month. The US continued to struggle to create jobs during October with the labour force participation rate remaining steady at 62.2%, and the unemployment rate rose slightly by 0.2% to 3.7%. October data showed the US trade deficit increase from its 10-month low of \$67.4 billion to \$73.3 billion with total exports down slightly by 0.2% and a decrease in total imports by 1.1% as at September. On the monetary front the Federal Reserve's (the Fed's) rate-setting committee remains committed to curbing inflation, with the Fed policy reinforcing an intended continuation of the restrictive path to bring inflation down meaningfully.

UK

The effects of Chancellor Kwarteng's mini budget were anything but mini as a multitude of unfunded tax cuts spooked markets. The announcements caused large gyrations in the pound and in UK bond markets which also extended into global markets. This forced the Bank of England's hand into urgently intervening as a buyer in gilt markets to protect the UK pension industry, a victim of rapid falls in UK bond prices. In the UK, the economy's annual GDP growth rate was 4.4% in June, down from 10.9%. Over the month of August, the trade deficit increased by GBP 1.6 billion to GBP 7.1 billion. Business confidence declined significantly in October from -21 to -48 and consumer confidence improved slightly, but remained negative at -47 in September. Retail sales in the United Kingdom decreased and were down 1.4% in September. Manufacturing PMI dropped slightly and remained below 50 (the key level separating expansion and contraction) at 46.2 points in October. Inflation continues to persist at a slightly higher level (0.2% increase) to 10.1% in October. The Bank of England raised its policy rate further from 2.25% in to 3% in November and warned of further tightening to contain inflation.

Europe

Eurozone second-quarter GDP surprised on the upside, but this has slowed from 4.1% year-on-year in Q2 to 2.1% as at September. The unemployment rates remained constant at 6.6%, while the inflation rate crept higher for a second successive month to 10.7% in October despite ECB attempt to manage inflation through interest rate hikes, which moved higher again from 1.25% to 2% in October. Trade deficits increased significantly from Euro 33.9 bn to Euro 50.9 bn in August. Understandable manufacturing and services PMI levels remained contractionary with levels dropping further in October to 46.4 and 48.6 points respectively. Business confidence remained positive (albeit only slightly) at 0.76 points, while consumer confidence improved slightly but remained negative at -27.6 points in October. The growth outlook looks timid for the coming year on the back of persistent inflation, rising interest rates and stubbornly high energy prices.

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 continued to decrease slightly to 50.7 in October and the services PMI improved to 53.2 in October from 52.2 in September. The Japan trade balance shifted to a deficit from a year earlier but improved from 2.8 JPY bn in August to 2.1 JPY bn in September. Inflation increased further from 2.6% to 3% in August, with the BOJ leaving interest rates remaining unchanged and negative (-0.1%) in October, the lone example globally of an unchanged interest rate in light of increasing inflation. Nonetheless, business confidence remained positive (8 points, from 9 points in August). Consumer confidence remained positive, but declined slightly from 30.8 in September to 29.9 in October and aligned to this retail sales improved both month on month and year on year by 1.1% and 4.5% respectively.

China

China's economy showed a recovery with GDP improving from annualized levels of 0.4% in August to 3.9% in September. China's General Manufacturing PMI improved slightly from 48.1 in September to 49.2 points in October, but the services PMI declined slightly from 49.3 in September to 48.4 in October. China's trade surplus remained stable at USD 85.2 bn in October and retail sales continued in positive territory from July's -2.7% year-on-year to 2.5% in September. Consumer confidence remained stable at 87.2 points in September (87 points in August). China's annual inflation rate dropped to 2.1% in October from 2.8% in September. 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. Interest rates remain at 3.65% as at November 2022.

South Africa

GDP shrank by 0.7% over the second quarter in the three months to June. Year-on-year, however the economy expanded slightly by 0.2% in the second quarter. Unemployment remains a persistent issue and remains stable around 34% (33.9% in Q2, down from 34.5% in Q1 and a record high of 35.3% in Q4 of 2021). The manufacturing PMI improved to 50 points in October from 48.2 points in September. However, despite an improvement, consumer confidence remains negative, at -20 in September. Retail sales dropped by 1.8% month on month and declined to 2% on an annualised basis as of August. Business confidence remained positive but took a slightly more pessimistic stance with the index falling to 39 in September from 42 in August. The annual inflation rate improved again

dropping from a 13-year high of 7.8% in July to 7.5% in September. This does remain above the upper limit of the South African Reserve Bank's target range of 3%-6% and thus an interest rate increase from 5.55 to 6.25% was effected in September and remains as at October 2022.

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

Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team