

Cinnabar SCI* Worldwide Flexible Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 2023/04/30



CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 2023/05/18

Fund Objective

The objective of the portfolio is to maximise total return for investors by way of a worldwide flexible portfolio actively investing across different asset classes, both locally and internationally.

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, property and money market instruments. 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	MGWF
Portfolio Manager	Cinnabar Investment Management Team
ASISA Fund Classification	Worldwide - Multi Asset - Flexible
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	ASISA Category Avg: Worldwide - Multi Asset - Flex
Fund Size	R 90 669 203
Portfolio Launch Date*	2008/09/01
Fee Class Launch Date*	2008/09/01
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.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	1,15
Total Expense Ratio	2,22
Transaction Cost	0,11
Total Investment Charges	2,33
Performance Fee	0,01
TER Measurement Period	01 January 2020 - 31 December 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.

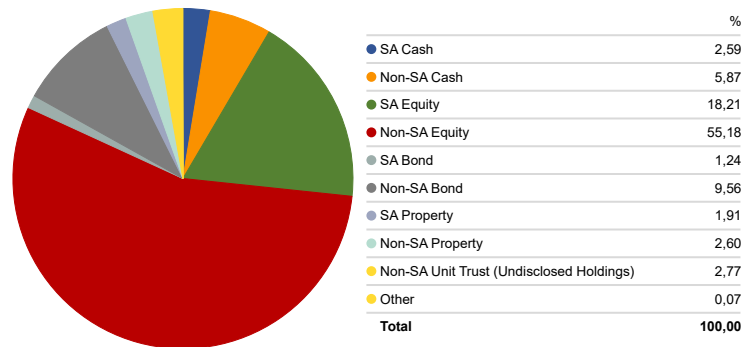
*The Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Worldwide Flexible Fund of Funds transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 02 December 2017.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
Cinnabar Global Balanced Fund of Funds	34,56
Satrix MSCI World ETF	34,44
Centaur BCI Flexible Fund	11,91
PortfolioMetrix BCI Equity Fund	6,94
Satrix MSCI Emerging Markets	6,06
PortfolioMetrix BCI Global Property Fund of Funds	2,88
Portfoliomatrix BCI SA Property Fund	2,45

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 2023/03/31



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	11,04	11,41
3 Years	5,58	8,79
5 Years	8,28	8,67
10 Years	7,97	9,39
Since Inception	7,55	9,03

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	11,04	11,41
3 Years	17,69	28,72
5 Years	48,85	51,52
10 Years	115,22	145,24
Since Inception	190,83	254,91

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 2022/12/31

Highest Annual %	21,17
Lowest Annual %	-12,30

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation (Volatility)	10,96
Maximum Drawdown	-17,32
Sharpe Ratio	0,12
Information Ratio	-0,68

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

2020/06/30	0.38 cpu	2018/06/30	0.00 cpu	2016/06/30	0.60 cpu
2019/12/31	0.00 cpu	2017/12/31	0.00 cpu	2015/12/31	0.74 cpu
2019/06/30	0.00 cpu	2017/06/30	0.00 cpu	2015/06/30	0.21 cpu
2018/12/31	0.00 cpu	2016/12/31	0.00 cpu	2014/12/31	0.39 cpu

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Risk Profile

Aggressive

You can afford to take on a higher level of risk (i.e., have a greater exposure to equities) because of your investment time horizon and/or your appetite for risk. You know that in taking the risk, you need to be patient if you want to achieve the results. So you are willing to invest for the long-term and are prepared to tolerate some volatility in the short term, in anticipation of the higher returns you expect to receive in five years or beyond.

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 on request obtained 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. 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: April 2023

SA Market Drivers

South African (SA) asset classes performed well over the month with a strong rally in local property and reasonable returns from the local equity market. Offshore asset classes benefitted from a weaker rand and reasonable performance in hard currency. The local bond market, as measured by the All-Bond Index, struggled however as yields continued to rise resulting in capital losses for the asset class.

The annual rate of inflation increased to 7.1% in March and rose a full 1% month on month. The contributors to inflation were broad based but of concern was food inflation at 14.4%, the highest level since early 2009. Core inflation remained unchanged at 5.2% in line with market expectations.

Recent results from retailers are showing the extent of the damage directly attributable to loadshedding. Pick n Pays share price tumbled after releasing their results as the market was left disappointed. The group spent just over half a billion rand on diesel, only slightly less than its competitor, Shoprite, that spent R560 million.

Retail sales contracted 0.8% in January year-on-year following a revised fall of 0.5% in December. The number demonstrates the pressures consumers are under in a likely scenario of bleak economic growth for the year.

Manufacturing output declined 5.2% year-on-year in February. The reasons for the decline are broad-based and include power outages, disruptions to rail and port infrastructure, a general lack of fixed investment activity, rising import intensity, higher interest rates and weak business confidence. Shockingly, output remains 13% less than what it was pre-Covid and 13.5% less than that recorded at the end of 2018.

Global Market Drivers

April was a quieter month than March from a news flow and market activity perspective. Lower energy prices resulted in falling inflation globally, although perhaps not as much as expected and there were indications that inflation may continue to be a bit 'stickier' at these elevated levels for some time. Economic data pointed to underlying strength globally, although this masked an emerging divergence between the strength in services sectors and weakness in manufacturing sectors. Earnings in the US were down, but better than expected. Markets generally drifted upwards over the month.

April was a relatively good month for equity investors with UK equities the best performing equity asset class, closely followed by mainland European equities. Emerging market equities struggled, however, driven by underperformance in China. Emerging Europe followed suit with broader developed European equities with very strong performance over the month.

Fixed income performance was steady. Government bond yields in the US fell a little, causing prices to rise slightly in April. The best performing bond asset class was global corporate bonds as credit spreads tightened over the month. Inflation linked bonds underperformed as inflation surprised to the downside.

Real assets generally held up a bit better with both infrastructure and property delivering positive returns, whilst commodities fell.

Falling energy and food prices pulled down headline inflation, which fell to 5% in March from 6% the previous month (below expectations of 5.2%). Somewhat concerningly, the cost of shelter (housing) continued to rise as it makes-up over 30% of the inflation basket. But what helped consumers was the labour markets maintaining their relative strength as 236,000 new jobs were created in March (in-line with expectations). Unemployment edged down to 3.5%.

Falling inflation was also the central talking point in mainland Europe. March inflation was 6.9%, a sharp fall from 8.5% in February, driven by falling energy prices – the first time in 2 years that energy prices declined. Unfortunately core inflation nudged up again from 5.6% in February to 5.7% in March, perhaps a sign that further headline inflation falls may be more muted in the near term – indeed there are expectations of a further 0.75% of rate rises by the European Central Bank over the next 6 months or so.

In Emerging Markets, China's economic activity is still eagerly watched. Year-on-year growth for Q1 2023 was recorded at 4.5%, above estimates of 4%. Composite PMI also remained strong at 54.5 for March as services rose and just about offset a very disappointing fall in manufacturing to 50.0 in March, below expectations of 51.7. Inflation continues to fall in the second biggest economy to 0.7% for March, the lowest level since September 2021.

First Republic Bank was taken over by JPMorgan Chase as depositors fled the bank following the collapse of SVB in March. The bank started the year with a deposit base of \$176bn which sunk to \$104bn by the end of March. First Republic's share price tanked 89% between March 8th and 20th, however, the share price continued to sink deeply after releasing a dismal set of quarterly earnings on April 24th.

House Republicans narrowly passed sweeping legislation that would raise the government's legal debt ceiling by \$1.5 trillion in exchange for steep spending restrictions. Biden has threatened to veto the Republican package, which has almost no chance of passing the Democratic Senate anyway. The Republicans want Democrats to negotiate and prevent a catastrophic federal default which may come as soon as June this year.

Sources: *PortfolioMetrix Bloomberg Terminal*

Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team

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