

Cinnabar SCI* Balanced Plus Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/07/2023



CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 18/08/2023

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 879,181,155
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	0.18
Total Investment Charges	2.11
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 April 2020 - 31 March 2023

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.

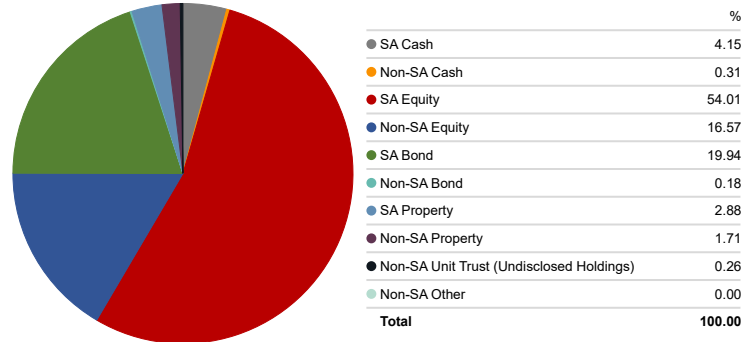
*The Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Balanced Plus Fund of Funds transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 02 December 2017.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
Satrix Top 40 Index Fund	27.28
PortfolioMetrix BCI Equity Fund	20.77
PortfolioMetrix BCI SA Bond Fund	17.81
Satrix MSCI World ETF	13.07
Centaur BCI Flexible Fund	10.03
Satrix MSCI Emerging Markets	4.20
Portfoliomatrix BCI SA Property Fund	2.95
PortfolioMetrix BCI Global Property Fund of Funds	2.86

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 30/06/2023



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	15.11	12.45
3 Years	11.39	10.99
5 Years	7.67	7.69
Since Inception	6.41	6.65

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	15.11	12.45
3 Years	38.19	36.70
5 Years	44.70	44.81
Since Inception	74.92	78.53

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2022

Highest Annual %	20.09
Lowest Annual %	-3.48

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation (Volatility)	9.67
Maximum Drawdown	-8.03
Sharpe Ratio	0.65
Information Ratio	0.14

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

30/06/2023	1.97 cpu	30/06/2021	0.77 cpu	30/06/2019	1.92 cpu
31/12/2022	1.07 cpu	31/12/2020	0.57 cpu	31/12/2018	1.77 cpu
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

Administered by



Cinnabar SCI* Balanced Plus Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/07/2023



CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

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.

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.* 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

Administered by



Cinnabar SCI* Balanced Plus Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/07/2023



CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Portfolio Manager Comment

Cinnabar Market Update: July 2023

SA Market Drivers

The generally upbeat global environment had a strong positive influence on South African asset classes with the rand continuing to strengthen, local bond yields falling and equities rallying over the month. South African equities were the best performing asset class with the financials index driving returns on the local bourse. Local bonds and property also had a good month as we saw the strongest daily inflow into the local bond market on record and foreigners turned to net buyers. The strengthening currency negatively impacted global asset class returns with global bonds the worst affected.

Local headline inflation cooled to 5.4%, surprising to the downside and bringing the important economic measure back within the central bank target of 3-6%. This gave the SARB sufficient reason to pause rate hikes for the first time since November 2021, leaving the repo rate at 8.25%. However, Governor Kganyago clarified the decision with a hawkish tone, outlining the fact that this pause does not necessarily mean an end to the hiking cycle as risks to the upward pressure on inflation remain a concern.

NERSA approved the issuing of a licence to the National Transmission Company of South Africa (NTCSA) to operate a transmission system in South Africa. This signified a milestone in the Eskom unbundling process which is seen as critical in the overall objective of reforming electricity supply in the country.

Government made changes to the board of the state-owned ports and rail operator appointing a former mining executive, Andile Sangqu, as its new chairman. A further eight appointments were made of various individuals with strong corporate backgrounds as non-executive directors. These changes are made in the hope of turning around the national logistics crisis that is estimated to have cost the country as much as R150 billion in exports last year alone.

Global Market Drivers

July saw further falls in global inflation and generally positive economic data, leading to positive market sentiment and strong returns overall, particularly in riskier asset classes. Commodities also picked up as the oil price rallied, and certain agricultural commodities rose because of Russia's cancellation of the Black Sea grain export deal. The fall in developed market inflation and relatively resilient GDP data raised hopes for a soft landing and provided an underpin to a month of good returns across asset classes and regions.

The Federal Reserve (Fed) raised its key policy rate by 0.25% to 5.25%-5.50%, in line with market expectations of this being the peak of the interest rate cycle. US CPI inflation also fell more than expected, to 3% year on year from 4% previously. The key rate the Fed looks at, Core services excluding housing, slowed to just below 4%. These downside surprises, coupled with more resilient than expected GDP growth at 2.4% (quarter on quarter annualised), raised hopes of the US avoiding a serious slowdown as a result of higher rates.

The European Central Bank (ECB) continued to raise rates to maintain downward pressure on inflation, increasing its deposit rate by 0.25% to 3.75% as expected, although it did leave the door open on a pause in September's meeting. Eurozone inflation continues to fall and the preliminary reading of the composite purchasing managers' index (PMI) came in below the neutral 50 number at 48.9. Manufacturing PMI dropped to a post-Covid low of 42.7. Preliminary second quarter GDP was a better than expected 0.3% quarter on quarter at the end of the month.

Japanese inflation remained strong at 4.2% excluding fresh food and energy, prompting the Bank of Japan to, very carefully, continue dismantling its yield curve control framework. It did this by further widening the trading band around which it allows its 10-year bonds to trade, although for the moment it continues to hold its key short-term interest rate at -0.1%.

Sources: *PortfolioMetrix*

Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team

Administered by

