

Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Balanced Plus Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 29/02/2024



CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 15/03/2024

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 968,751,161
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.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	1.84
Transaction Cost	0.16
Total Investment Charges	2.00
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 January 2021 - 31 December 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.

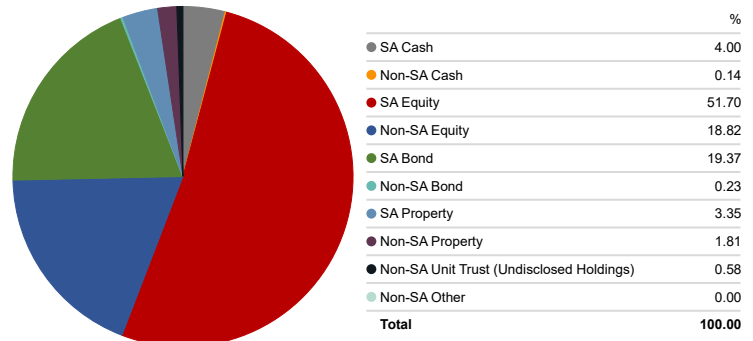
*The Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Balanced Plus Fund of Funds transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 02 December 2017.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
Satrix Top 40 Index Fund	24.06
PortfolioMetrix BCI Equity Fund	19.77
PortfolioMetrix BCI SA Bond Fund	17.21
Satrix MSCI World ETF	16.78
Centaur BCI Flexible Fund	9.87
Satrix MSCI Emerging Markets	4.08
PortfolioMetrix BCI Global Property Fund of Funds	3.00
Portfoliomatrix BCI SA Property Fund	2.94

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 31/12/2023



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	4.81	6.73
3 Years	7.99	8.61
5 Years	7.86	8.41
Since Inception	6.16	6.68

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	4.81	6.73
3 Years	25.95	28.13
5 Years	46.00	49.74
Since Inception	77.44	85.96

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2023

Highest Annual %	20.09
Lowest Annual %	-3.48

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation (Volatility)	10.12
Maximum Drawdown	-8.03
Sharpe Ratio	0.24
Information Ratio	-0.20

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

31/12/2023	2.03 cpu	31/12/2021	1.22 cpu	31/12/2019	1.73 cpu
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

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.

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.

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Portfolio Manager Comment

Cinnabar Market Update: February 2024

SA Market Drivers

Global asset classes in rands benefitted from a weakening currency to produce the most attractive returns for investors over the month. Global equities, driven mainly by strong dollar returns in the US, powered ahead to continue to meaningfully outperform other asset classes. Local equities suffered a broad-based selloff with resource stocks leading the way and mid cap equities underperforming both smaller and large cap companies. SA property was the best performing local asset class whilst local bonds fell slightly as yields rose along with global yields.

The SARB will transfer R250bn to the Treasury of which R150bn will be used to reduce debt over the next three years. The Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account (GFECRA) has grown substantially over the years (mainly due to a weakening currency and appreciation in the gold price) resulting in it becoming sizable as a percentage of GDP relative to global norms. The GFECRA withdrawal will be formalised through legislation, and through a framework agreed upon between the National Treasury and the SARB. This resulted in the outlook for debt-to-GDP of the country improving from the MTBPS. However, the move is a "once off" that cannot be repeated in the short to medium term. Fundamentally the country requires growth.

State owned logistics firm, Transnet, appointed Michelle Phillips as CEO after she had been acting CEO of freight rail, ports and pipelines utility since November. The move was seen as broadly positive by business, a rarity in South Africa, particularly given prior dubious appointments at SOE's in the past. Logistic backlogs are a major hindrance to growth for the country and significant changes are needed to ensure smooth functioning of the economy.

South Africa's headline consumer inflation quickened to 5.3% year on year in January from 5.1% in December. Key contributors to the annual inflation rate included food, housing, utilities and transport. With the SARB wanting to see a clearer trend of disinflation, it is unlikely we will see a rate cut in the first half of the year.

Global Market Drivers

A continuation of the strong US earnings season and stronger US economic data reignited market confidence from the end of last year. Business optimism appears to have returned to the US and, alongside signs of slightly stickier inflation, expectations for when the interest rate cutting cycle will begin were pushed out. The UK fell into a technical recession, but again there are signs that businesses are resilient, pointing to the likelihood of a very shallow and short recession. Broadly positive economic news fed through to stronger equity markets, whilst bonds fell slightly as the prospects of interest rate cuts were pushed out.

In the US, the strong earnings season continued as further evidence of economic resiliency boosted spirits. 4 of the 'magnificent 7' stocks reported earnings in February, all stronger than expected. And the record for the largest daily market cap increase by a single company was broken twice this month, firstly by Meta (+\$197bn), on February 2nd, swiftly surpassed by NVIDIA (+\$247bn) on February 22nd, both the day after their earnings releases. In total around 75% of companies have beaten earnings expectations this quarter.

The euro area started to show some more signs of an improving economy in February. Inflation fell to 2.8% in January, from 2.9% in December, in-line with expectations. Core inflation also ticked down to 3.3% in January, from 3.4% the prior month. Alongside prices falling, households were also cheered by a fall in unemployment to 6.4% in January, the lowest figure since records began. And businesses also appeared to be getting more optimistic about the future as composite PMI for February was 48.9, up from 47.9 in January. This was driven by a strong bounce in services activity, reaching 50 compared to 48.4 in January and well above expectations of 48.8. In contrast though, manufacturing dipped a little.

China saw a slight improvement in sentiment after further efforts to support the economy and market. A number of announcements were made including reducing the reference rate for mortgages (by 0.25%); clamping down on short selling; and directing state-owned investment firms to buy up stocks of banks and other large firms.

The US was the strongest performing equity region, driven by stronger macroeconomic & corporate earnings data; the US was closely followed by Emerging Markets. The UK was the weakest performing equity region, partly due to news that the UK fell into a recession at the end of 2023.

Bond performance was driven by higher-than-expected US inflation, pushing out rate cut expectations. Less interest rate exposed assets (lower duration) held up better, high yield was the best performing asset class. Whereas, high duration, index-linked bonds were the worst performing fixed income asset class.

Real asset performance was more muted, global infrastructure was the strongest performer here, rising just under 1% whilst Commodities were the weakest, falling a little.

Sources: *PortfolioMetrix*

Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team