

# Cinnabar SCI\* Flexible Fund of Funds

## Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/01/2024



CINNABAR  
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 16/02/2024

### Fund Objective

The objective of the portfolio is to provide investors with consistent low volatile performance and real capital growth.

### 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 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	GCFF
Portfolio Manager	Cinnabar Investment Management Team
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Multi Asset - Flexible
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	ASISA Category Avg: SA - Multi Asset - Flexible
Fund Size	R 210,672,069
Portfolio Launch Date*	22/08/2005
Fee Class Launch Date*	22/08/2005
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	1.95
Transaction Cost	0.20
Total Investment Charges	2.15
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 October 2020 - 30 September 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.

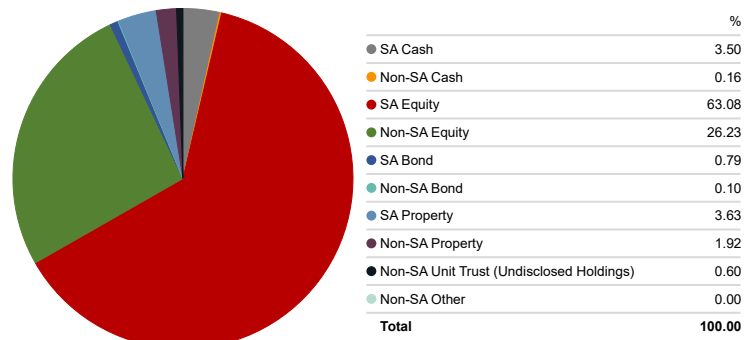
\*The Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Flexible Fund of Funds transitioned to Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 02 December 2017.

### Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
PortfolioMetrix BCI Equity Fund	43.62
Satrix MSCI World ETF	23.84
Satrix Top 40 Index Fund	10.12
Centaur BCI Flexible Fund	10.08
Satrix MSCI Emerging Markets	5.11
Portfoliomatrix BCI SA Property Fund	3.24
PortfolioMetrix BCI Global Property Fund of Funds	2.85

### Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 31/12/2023



### Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	3.71	4.94
3 Years	9.20	9.65
5 Years	8.26	8.91
10 Years	6.65	6.82
Since Inception	8.49	9.56

### Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	3.71	4.94
3 Years	30.18	31.80
5 Years	48.73	53.19
10 Years	90.39	93.44
Since Inception	349.55	438.67

### Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2023

Highest Annual %	22.83
Lowest Annual %	-6.15

### Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation (Volatility)	10.96
Maximum Drawdown	-9.50
Sharpe Ratio	0.34
Information Ratio	-0.11

### Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

31/12/2023	2.03 cpu	31/12/2021	2.11 cpu	31/12/2019	2.45 cpu
30/06/2023	1.92 cpu	30/06/2021	1.04 cpu	30/06/2019	2.87 cpu
31/12/2022	1.52 cpu	31/12/2020	1.24 cpu	31/12/2018	2.36 cpu
30/06/2022	2.88 cpu	30/06/2020	3.22 cpu	30/06/2018	0.19 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 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](http://www.sanlamunittrustsmdd.co.za) and using our Effective Annual Cost (EAC) calculator. Alternatively, contact us at 0860 100 266.

#### Cinnabar Investment Management (Pty) Ltd

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### Portfolio Manager Comment

Cinnabar Market Update: January 2024

#### SA Market Drivers

Local property continued its strong run of performance finishing the month as the best performing asset class for local investors once again. This was in the context of a weak broader local equity market and global real estate struggling as global bond yields rose. Local bonds offered slightly better returns than cash with yields finishing at roughly the same point they started at in the beginning of the month.

SA inflation came in lower for the second consecutive month at 5.1% (YoY, December). This is positive considering that the SA Reserve Bank is running a real policy rate of 3.1%, something that can be lowered upon inflation reaching the middle of the target band (4.5%) and easing in the US. The SARB MPC maintained rates at 8.25%.

A trade surplus of R14bn was recorded in December 2023 bringing the full year trade surplus for 2023 to R61bn compared to 2022 at R192bn. It is expected for this to continue to deteriorate as we see broad-based weakness in imports and exports.

There was an unexpected increase in private sector credit growth in December 2023 to 4.9% year-on-year. It was pushed higher by an increase in corporate credit. Slowing consumer credit dampened the figure somewhat with growth in mortgage lending struggling due to the high interest rate environment.

#### Global Market Drivers

The start of the new year saw a moderation in the exuberance that characterised the end of 2023. Markets, which had leaned heavily towards anticipating rapid central bank rate cuts in 2024 at the close of the previous year, shifted towards expectation of later rate cuts. January brought positive economic data, especially in the US, coupled with slightly higher-than-expected inflation figures. Central banks' communication playing down the chances of a Q1 interest rate cut was slightly negative for bonds, causing yields to rise and prices to fall. The equity market response was mixed but generally positive for developed markets. Lingering weak sentiment in China continued to weigh on emerging markets. Tensions in the Middle East led to a slight increase in energy prices.

Markets were treated to a barrage of surprisingly resilient economic data from the largest economy in the world. Firstly, the Q4 annualised quarter-on-quarter GDP growth figure was recorded as 3.3%, significantly above the 2% expected rise, aided by strength in exports. Businesses also appeared to be optimistic as Composite PMI stood at 52 in January, an increase from 50.9 the month before. This was driven by strong activity in both services and manufacturing. Households were not left out from the positive sentiment as 216,000 new jobs were created in December, above the 170,000 expected.

Headline inflation rose to 3.4% in December, from 3.1% the prior month and above expectations of 3.2%. The Federal Open Markets Committee agreed to keep interest rates unchanged on the last day of the month and their accompanying communication almost certainly ruled out a cut in March. This and the inflation increase led to a reassessment of the likely speed of future interest rate cuts, with markets now pricing in only 1.5% of rate cuts this year (vs 2% at the start of January).

The euro area economic data continued to be largely disappointing in January. Bigger picture, Q4 GDP growth showed stagnation at 0% which, if confirmed in the final figure, would mean that the bloc narrowly avoided going into a recession (having fallen 0.1% in Q3). Composite PMI data reflected this weakness, with January showing a slight pick-up to 47.9, from 47.6 in December, but still well below the 50 neutral threshold.

Developed equities continued its dominance over emerging market equities. In developed markets, Japan was the strongest performing equity region, driven by the lower for longer interest rate narrative reappearing. Emerging Markets was the weakest performing equity region, with China weakness being a large factor.

Bonds had a much quieter month, but largely delivered negative returns as markets reigned in their interest rate cut expectations. This caused yields to rise a little and thus prices to fall. High yield was the best performing fixed income asset class, given their shorter duration (less sensitivity to interest rates) and as the higher coupons on these bonds helped offset a small price fall. Unhedged global sovereign bonds and Emerging Market bonds performed the worst in US dollar terms.

Global Property had a difficult month and was the worst performing real asset class, whilst Commodities fared best through higher energy prices, delivering positive returns for the month. Unfortunately, this was driven by tensions in the Middle East and disruption caused by Houthi rebels to shipping routes.

Sources: *PortfolioMetrix*

#### Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team

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