

Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Balanced Fund of Funds



Minimum Disclosure Document

CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

As of 30/11/2024

MDD Issue Date: 17/12/2024

Fund Objective

The objective of the portfolio is to provide investors with low volatility moderate long term 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's net equity exposure will range between 0% and 60% 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	MGBF
Portfolio Manager	Cinnabar Investment Management Team
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Multi Asset - Medium Equity
Risk Profile	Moderate
Benchmark	ASISA Category Avg: SA - Multi Asset - Med Equity
Fund Size	R 547,517,607
Portfolio Launch Date*	09/09/2005
Fee Class Launch Date*	09/09/2005
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.sanlamunitrusts.co.za
Repurchase Period	2-3 business days

Fees (Incl. VAT)

A-Class (%)

Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3.45
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	1.15
Manager Annual Fee	1.15
Total Expense Ratio	1.79
Transaction Cost	0.10
Total Investment Charges	1.89
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 October 2021 - 30 September 2024

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.

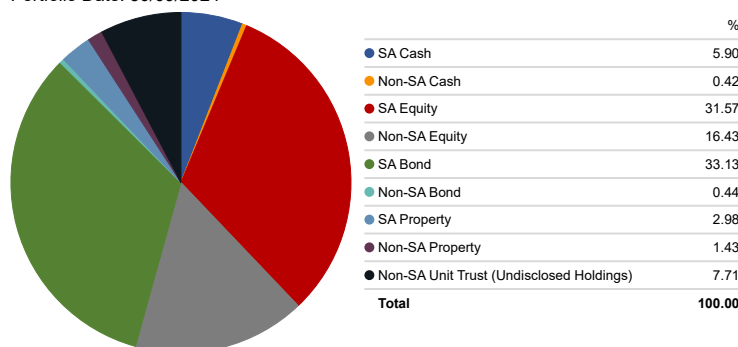
Effective 1 December 2024, SCI will charge a monthly administration fee of R23 (VAT Inclusive) on retail investors whose total investment value is less than R50 000. Clients with an active recurring monthly debit order will not be levied this fee.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
PortfolioMetrix BCI SA Bond Fund	31.59
Cinnabar Global Equity Fund of Funds	24.34
Satrix Top 40 Index Fund	13.47
PortfolioMetrix BCI Equity Fund	10.52
Centaur BCI Flexible Fund	7.99
PortfolioMetrix BCI Dynamic Income Fund	3.54
Portfoliomatrix BCI SA Property Fund	3.09
PortfolioMetrix BCI Global Property Fund of Funds	2.76
Saffron BCI Opportunity Income Fund	1.18
Miplan IP Enhanced Income Fund	1.12

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 30/09/2024



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	16.57	14.14
3 Years	9.93	8.84
5 Years	9.87	9.34
10 Years	7.23	7.15
Since Inception	8.48	8.87

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	16.57	14.14
3 Years	32.84	28.93
5 Years	60.09	56.26
10 Years	100.99	99.40
Since Inception	375.90	409.95

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2023

Highest Annual %	22.46
Lowest Annual %	-0.96

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation (Volatility)	8.61
Maximum Drawdown	-6.30
Sharpe Ratio	0.35
Information Ratio	0.43

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

30/06/2024	5.06 cpu	30/06/2022	3.87 cpu	30/06/2020	3.97 cpu
31/12/2023	4.83 cpu	31/12/2021	2.87 cpu	31/12/2019	3.81 cpu
30/06/2023	4.46 cpu	30/06/2021	2.02 cpu	30/06/2019	4.28 cpu
31/12/2022	2.84 cpu	31/12/2020	1.52 cpu	31/12/2018	4.04 cpu

Administered by





Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 30/11/2024

Risk Profile

Moderate

You want to protect yourself from the ups and downs as much as possible and, in so doing, have as smooth a ride as is possible. But you know you need to take some risk to grow your capital. You have a medium to long-term investment horizon; you are looking for a diversified portfolio (ie, a portfolio that invests in a number of different asset classes to spread your risk), and one that offers real (after inflation) returns but with lower volatility. This fund would appeal to anyone nearing retirement (in the capital accumulation phase) and as well as after retirement (in the de-accumulation or capital preservation phase).

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: November 2024

SA Market Drivers

South African inflation has benefitted from a stronger currency and lower oil prices. The latest print (October inflation annualised) came in at 2.8% which is below the 3-6% target band. Demand in the domestic economy is also quite low, and a restrictive policy rate set by the Reserve Bank is unlikely to change that. There will be growing calls for the SARB to cut rates more aggressively should inflation remain subdued.

Since Donald Trump won the US election markets have been more concerned around global trade, and particularly the impact of tariffs. This has caused the US Dollar to strengthen and EM currencies to weaken amid greater uncertainty. Specific to South Africa, ABSA research suggests that the removal of our participation in the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) will have limited economic impact overall. S&P Global revised its outlook for SA government debt to "positive" from "stable". This is a good step in the direction of reestablishing investment grade status, although there is still material progress required before the different rating agencies will upgrade our rating.

The JSE All Share Index declined by 0.9%, led by a 6.7% drop in the Resources sector, including sharp losses in platinum miners. Retail equities outperformed, with Pepkor (+17.0%) and Mr Price (+12.5%) delivering strong returns. Bonds rallied (+3.1%) on declining inflation and stable fiscal metrics, while listed property rose 1.7%, outpacing broader equities. The rand weakened against the U.S. dollar, reflecting global currency trends.

Global Market Drivers

The U.S. economy grew by 2.8% annualised in Q3, supported by consumer spending and robust business investments. Inflation edged up to 2.6% year-on-year in October, reflecting sustained price pressures in services. Retail sales increased by 0.4% in October, while the composite PMI rose to 55.3 in November, signalling strong private-sector activity. The Federal Reserve cut the Federal Funds Rate by 0.25% to 4.75%, balancing inflation control with economic growth. Protectionist policies have taken the forefront since Donald Trump was re-elected. Part of his "America First" agenda. The uncertainty this brings has led to a stronger US Dollar driven by risk-off rather than a confidence of a stronger US economy. The feedthrough of these policies to inflation is also unknown, however, economic friction typically translates in a rise in inflation. Geopolitical concerns have risen over the last month, following Donald Trump's election victory. Some of these are due to uncertainties around future policy, in particular with respect to China, but Joe Biden has also had his role to play. The US allowed Ukraine to use American long-range missiles to strike deep inside Russia. The potential implications of this decision are not known. Tensions in the Middle East and Syria remain present too.

U.S. equities surged (+6%), with small caps outperforming (+11%) amid optimism surrounding Trump's re-election. Growth stocks (+5.3%) led sector performance, driven by strength in technology, while healthcare lagged. Treasury yields declined, boosting bond prices, while commodities such as oil stabilized below \$85 per barrel.

UK economy grew by 0.1% quarter-on-quarter in Q3, the weakest quarterly performance in nine months. Inflation rose to 2.3% year-on-year in October, marking a six-month high. The Bank of England reduced its benchmark rate to 4.75%, aiming to support growth despite rising inflation. Consumer spending showed resilience, with retail sales increasing by 0.3%. The FTSE 100 gained 2.5%, driven by strong financials and defensive sectors, though energy stocks underperformed. Gilt yields climbed slightly amidst persistent fiscal concerns, while real estate activity remained subdued due to high borrowing costs. Public spending debates and ongoing Brexit adjustments continued to challenge investor sentiment and economic stability.

Eurozone GDP expanded by 0.4% in Q3, the strongest quarterly growth in two years. Inflation rose to 2.3% year-on-year in October, reversing earlier disinflationary trends. Germany faced challenges with weak consumer confidence and reduced export demand from China, while industrial production rebounded in France and Spain. European equities declined slightly, with the MSCI Europe ex-UK Index down 0.5%, driven by weak performance in the automotive and consumer goods sectors. Fixed income markets struggled due to rising yields, while commodities, particularly energy stocks, faced challenges from lower demand expectations. Trade uncertainties linked to U.S. tariff policies and sluggish economic activity contributed to regional market pressure.

China's economy grew by 4.6% year-on-year in Q3, supported by China's largest stimulus package since the pandemic. Inflation remained subdued at 0.2% year-on-year in October, reflecting tepid consumer demand. Industrial production and fixed-asset investment showed recovery, though retail sales growth remained weak. Export activity was pressured by trade tensions and a strong U.S. dollar. Chinese equities declined due to concerns over trade tensions and limited effectiveness of recent stimulus measures. Industrial metals, including copper, faced price pressures from reduced global demand. Government bonds remained stable under accommodative monetary policies, while the yuan weakened. The re-emergence of trade tensions with the U.S. following Trump's re-election and efforts to stabilize the real estate sector defined the political landscape.

Sources: *Portfoliometrix, Trading Economics, S&P Global, J.P. Morgan Market Insights, Morningstar Commentary, PwC South Africa Economic Outlook, Schroders Monthly Markets Review*

Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team