

Cinnabar Sanlam Collective Investments Income Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/01/2025



CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 17/02/2025

Fund Objective

The objective of the portfolio is to provide investors with a high level of income combined with capital preservation.

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, fixed interest instruments (including, but not limited to, bonds, corporate bonds, inflation linked bonds, convertible bonds, cash deposits and money market instruments), debentures, preference shares and property securities as well as any other income enhancing securities which are consistent with the portfolio's primary objective and that the Act may allow from time to time. The portfolio's equity exposure will be limited to a maximum of 10% 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	GCIFA
Portfolio Manager	Cinnabar Investment Management Team
ASISA Fund Classification	South African - Multi Asset - Income
Risk Profile	Cautious
Benchmark	110% of STeFI Call Rate
Fund Size	R 100,634,766
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	March, June, September & December
Income Payment Date	1st business day of April, July, October & 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	0.63
Total Expense Ratio	1.28
Transaction Cost	0.01
Total Investment Charges	1.29
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 31 July 2019. No performance fees have been charged since 1 August 2019 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.

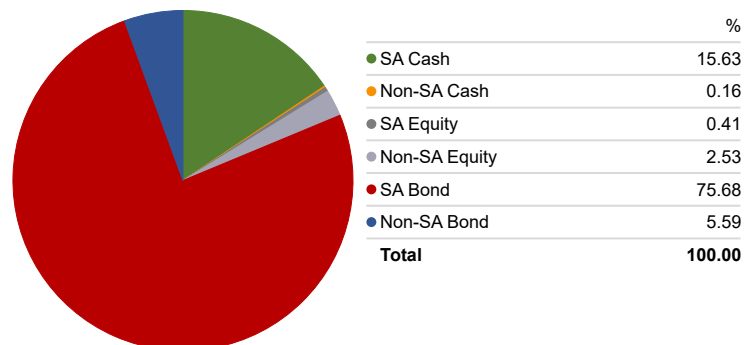
Effective 1 December 2024, SCI will charge a monthly administration fee of R23 (VAT Inclusive) on retail investors whose total investment value is less than R50 000. Clients with an active recurring monthly debit order will not be levied this fee.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
PortfolioMetrix BCI Dynamic Income Fund	59.32
Saffron BCI Opportunity Income Fund	19.64
Miplan IP Enhanced Income Fund	18.89
Mi Plan IP Enhanced Income Retention Fund B1	0.96
Saffron BCI Opportunity Income Retention Fund A	0.24

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 31/12/2024



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	11.86	8.96
3 Years	9.30	7.79
5 Years	7.78	6.38
Since Inception	7.29	6.83

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	11.86	8.96
3 Years	30.58	25.25
5 Years	45.45	36.28
Since Inception	109.60	100.21

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2024

Highest Annual %	12.83
Lowest Annual %	5.45

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation (Volatility)	3.86
Maximum Drawdown	-1.57
Sharpe Ratio	0.50
Information Ratio	0.37

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

31/12/2024	2.50 cpu	31/12/2023	2.49 cpu	31/12/2022	2.02 cpu
30/09/2024	2.42 cpu	30/09/2023	2.36 cpu	30/09/2022	1.50 cpu
30/06/2024	2.33 cpu	30/06/2023	2.23 cpu	30/06/2022	1.34 cpu
31/03/2024	2.50 cpu	31/03/2023	2.05 cpu	31/03/2022	1.35 cpu

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Risk Profile

Cautious

You prefer a low-risk profile with limited equity exposure for capital preservation and consistent income growth. You want your capital to be safe and prefer fairly stable income and/or income growth. Even knowing that equities are a riskier asset class, you are comfortable to have some exposure, albeit limited, to them because you know they will add that little extra to your portfolio.

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.* Income funds derive their income primarily from interestbearing instruments. 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: January 2025

South Africa

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) maintained the benchmark repurchase rate at 7.5% during its January meeting, citing balanced risks to the inflation outlook. Inflation remained within the SARB's target range, with the producer price index (PPI) rising 0.7% year-on-year in December, reflecting moderate cost pressures in the production sector. Retail sales increased by 7.7% year-on-year in November, signalling a recovery in consumer spending. South Africa recorded a trade surplus of ZAR 15.5 billion in December, supported by stronger exports of precious metals and minerals. The unemployment rate edged down to 32.1% in Q4, reflecting marginal improvements in the labour market. However, the S&P Global South Africa PMI fell to 47.4 in January from 49.9 in December, pointing to a contraction in private sector activity. The Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) All Share Index posted modest gains in January, buoyed by strength in the financial and industrial sectors. In his State of the Nation Address (SONA), President Ramaphosa outlined key economic and governance reforms, including a R940 billion infrastructure investment plan aimed at lifting economic growth above 3%. He also emphasized the government's focus on structural reforms, including improving municipal service delivery, leveraging private capital for logistics, and advancing the National Health Insurance framework. On the geopolitical front, recent tensions with the U.S. have drawn attention, particularly regarding potential implications for HIV/AIDS funding. Despite these challenges, the government remains committed to economic reforms and long-term policy stability.

United States

The U.S. economy expanded at an annualised rate of 2.3% in Q4, driven by consumer spending and business investment. The Federal Reserve maintained the federal funds rate at 4.25%-4.50% during its January meeting, emphasizing a data-dependent approach for future policy decisions. The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index increased to 108.1 in January, reflecting heightened optimism about economic prospects. Retail sales grew by 3.9% year-on-year in December, indicating robust consumer demand during the holiday season. PPI increased by 3.3% year-on-year in December, suggesting ongoing inflationary pressures in the production pipeline. The unemployment rate declined to 4.0% in January, indicating a tightening labour market. The U.S. trade deficit widened to \$70.5 billion in December, driven by increased imports of consumer goods. CPI rose for a 3rd consecutive month to 2.9% in December from 2.7% in November, with notable increases in food and energy prices. The ISM Manufacturing PMI rose to 50.9 in January from 49.2 in December, signalling an expansion in manufacturing activity. U.S. equities posted gains in January, with the S&P 500 Index rising by 2.8%, led by the technology and healthcare sectors. Treasury yields remained stable, reflecting balanced investor sentiment. Trade tensions escalated as President Trump imposed a 10% tariff on Chinese imports, prompting retaliatory tariffs of up to 15% on U.S. goods and export restrictions on critical minerals. Meanwhile, planned 25% tariffs on Canadian and Mexican imports were postponed by 30 days following discussions with both nations' leaders. Additionally, geopolitical risks intensified after Trump controversially proposed a U.S. takeover of Gaza, sparking international condemnation. Markets remain watchful of ongoing trade negotiations and potential foreign policy shifts that could impact economic stability.

United Kingdom

The S&P Global UK Manufacturing PMI stood at 48.3 in January from 47 in December, indicating a marginal expansion in manufacturing activity. The GfK Consumer Confidence Index dropped by 5 points to -22 in January, signalling growing concerns over an economic slowdown. The unemployment rate rose to 4.4% from September to November, indicating labour market stability. Retail sales increased 3.6% year-on-year in December. The UK economy expanded 0.9% year-on-year in Q3, revised down from 1% in the preliminary estimate, but the highest growth since the first quarter of 2023. The annual inflation rate edged lower to 2.5% in December. The Bank of England cut its benchmark Bank Rate by 25bps to 4.5% in its February meeting, maintaining its stance that monetary easing is expected to be gradual this year, as mounting growth concerns weigh against stubborn levels of underlying services inflation. The UK trade deficit narrowed to £4.76 billion in November, as exports increased, and imports declined. The FTSE 100 Index reached an all-time high, closing at 8,505 points in January, bolstered by investor optimism and a weaker pound benefiting multinational companies.

Europe

The Eurozone economy expanded by 0.9% in Q4, reflecting resilience in services and improved business activity. Inflation edged up to 2.5% in January from 2.4% in December, as energy prices accelerated. The European Central Bank (ECB) lowered its key interest rates to 2.9%, the rate cut is expected to gradually ease borrowing costs for firms and households. Consumer confidence in the Eurozone improved, with the index rising to -14.2 in January from -16 in December, as labour markets remained stable. The unemployment rate held at 6.3% in December, marking one of the lowest levels in recent history. Retail sales grew by 1.9% year-on-year in December, supported by holiday shopping and household spending resilience. The Eurozone trade surplus widened to €18.2 billion in November, as exports fell by 1.6% and imports decreased by 1%. The German DAX and French CAC 40 indices posted gains in January, with industrials and financials outperforming. The euro strengthened slightly against the U.S. dollar, reflecting improving economic sentiment.

China

China's economy grew by 5.4% year-on-year in Q4, surpassing market expectations and supported by strong export demand. The official Manufacturing PMI unexpectedly fell to 49.1 in January from 49.7 in December, signalling a contraction in factory activity. Retail sales increased by 3.7% year-on-year in December, as consumer spending improved amid government stimulus measures. The annual inflation rate edged up to 0.5% in January, driven by rising food and energy costs. The trade surplus expanded to \$104.84 billion in

December, supported by increased exports to key trading partners. The unemployment rate rose to 5.1% in December. The People's Bank of China continued its accommodative monetary policy, keeping interest rates unchanged at 2.5% to support economic stability. The Chinese yuan remained stable against the U.S. dollar, reflecting confidence in the central bank's currency management. Equities in China experienced mixed performance, with the Shanghai Composite Index declining slightly by 0.8% in January, while technology stocks outperformed.

Japan

Japan's economy expanded by 0.3% quarter-on-quarter in Q3. Retail sales grew by 3.7% year-on-year in December, marking the fourth consecutive month of expansion. Consumer confidence decreased, with the sentiment index declining to 35.2 in January, indicating reduced optimism about economic conditions. The Bank of Japan raised interest rates to their highest since the 2008 global financial crisis and revised up its inflation forecasts, underscoring its confidence that rising wages will keep inflation stable around its 2% target. The annual inflation jumped to 3.6% in December, as food prices rose to its steepest in a year. The trade surplus soared to JPY 130.94 billion in December, as exports rebounded strongly. The Producer Price Index (PPI) declined by 1.2% year-on-year in January, signalling easing cost pressures for manufacturers. Japanese equities performed well, with the Nikkei 225 Index rising by 4.2% in January, led by gains in the technology and industrial sectors. The yen depreciated slightly against the U.S. dollar, reflecting global currency trends and the Bank of Japan's continued monetary easing.

Sources: Trading Economics - Various Indicators, J.P. Morgan Market Insights, Morningstar Commentary, Schroders Monthly Markets Review, Fidelity Equities Monthly, Bureau for Economic Research.

Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team