

Cinnabar SCI Worldwide Flexible Fund of Funds

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 31/08/2025



CINNABAR
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

MDD Issue Date: 15/09/2025

Fund Objective

The objective of the fund is to maximise total return for investors by way of a worldwide flexible portfolio actively investing across different asset classes, both locally and internationally.

Fund Strategy

The fund will consist of a mix of collective investment scheme portfolios investing in equity, bonds, property and money market instruments, both locally and abroad. The fund has complete flexibility in asset allocation between both asset classes, countries and regions. The fund will also be allowed to invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives) for the sole purpose of hedging exchange rate risk.

Fund Information

Ticker	MGWF
Portfolio Manager	Cinnabar Investment Management Team
ASISA Fund Classification	Worldwide - Multi Asset - Flexible
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	ASISA Category Avg: Worldwide - Multi Asset - Flex
Fund Size	R 114,199,209
Portfolio Launch Date*	01/09/2008
Fee Class Launch Date*	01/09/2008
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	2.40
Transaction Cost	0.33
Total Investment Charges	2.73
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 July 2022 - 30 June 2025

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.

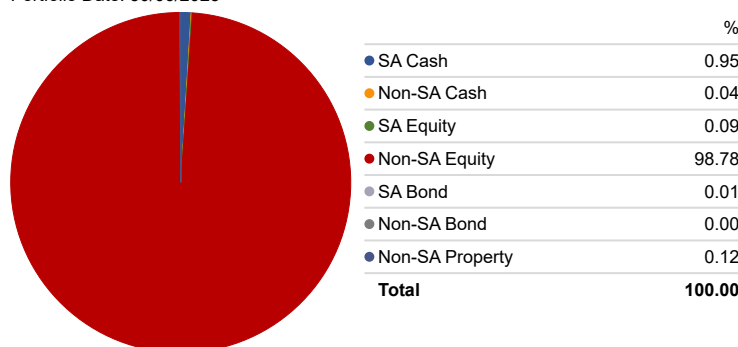
When Cinnabar funds are included in a portfolio, we always use zero-fee share classes to avoid double-charging and ensure cost transparency.

Top Ten Holdings

	(%)
Cinnabar Global Equity Fund of Funds	71.19
Cinnabar Global Balanced Fund of Funds	25.38
Satrix MSCI ACWI Feeder ETF	2.36

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 30/06/2025



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	9.86	15.34
3 Years	13.53	14.31
5 Years	7.77	9.89
10 Years	7.45	8.67
Since Inception	8.20	9.59

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	9.86	15.34
3 Years	46.35	49.39
5 Years	45.39	60.25
10 Years	105.23	129.59
Since Inception	281.74	374.19

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2024

Highest Annual %	23.00
Lowest Annual %	-12.30

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation (Volatility)	9.63
Maximum Drawdown	-6.51
Sharpe Ratio	0.58
Information Ratio	-0.20

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

30/06/2024	0.09 cpu	30/06/2019	0.00 cpu	30/06/2017	0.00 cpu
30/06/2020	0.38 cpu	31/12/2018	0.00 cpu	31/12/2016	0.60 cpu
30/06/2020	0.00 cpu	30/06/2018	0.00 cpu	30/06/2016	0.74 cpu
31/12/2019	0.00 cpu	31/12/2017	0.00 cpu	31/12/2015	0.21 cpu

Administered by





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 on request obtained 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: August 2025

In investing, uncertainty is often cast as the villain. It unsettles markets, shakes confidence, and tempts us to retreat to the safety of cash. But this view misses a fundamental truth: uncertainty is not the enemy; it is the very condition that makes reward possible.

The relationship between risk and return is foundational to investment theory. Assets with more predictable future cash flows, like government bonds, tend to offer lower returns. Their stability comes at the cost of limited upside. Equities, on the other hand, are exposed to a wide range of unstable factors: economic shifts, competitive pressures, and changing consumer behaviour. This uncertainty translates into volatility, which is uncomfortable, but also necessary. Without it, there would be no incentive to invest beyond the risk-free rate.

Despite this, our natural aversion to uncertainty often leads us to make decisions that work against our long-term interests. We crave stability, and when markets fluctuate, we react emotionally selling in downturns, chasing performance in rallies, or avoiding risk altogether. But avoiding risk entirely means accepting returns that may fall short of what we need to achieve our financial goals.

The answer is not to eliminate risk, but to take the right amount of it. Most investors tend to be cautious, sometimes to their own detriment, while a smaller group leans too far the other way, seeking risk for its own sake in pursuit of outsized returns. But this approach rarely pays off either. The higher the risk, the more dramatic the swings, and the harder it becomes to stay invested through market turbulence. Bigger drops demand stronger recoveries, and confidence can quickly erode. The most effective way to invest is not by aiming for the highest possible return, but by taking just enough risk to reach your destination.

What's more concerning is when this imbalance in risk isn't driven by the investor, but by the fund manager. There are cases where portfolios are constructed with far more risk than is necessary to meet the investor's intended outcomes. This isn't just inefficient; it reflects a deeper misalignment between the investment solution and the investor's needs. The real value lies in partnering with an investment manager who understands how much risk is enough, and who works alongside the adviser to shape investment objectives and manage portfolios accordingly. When this partnership is strong, the strategy becomes purposeful; not a pursuit of performance for its own sake, but a considered approach that matches the investor's journey with the right amount of risk.

Uncertainty, then, should not be feared, it should be understood. It is the reason markets exist, the reason prices move, and the reason opportunities arise. Without it, there would be no chance to earn more than the return on cash. But it must be approached with care. Risk is not something to be chased, nor something to be avoided entirely. It is something to be measured, managed, and matched to the investor's needs.

By reframing uncertainty as a source of possibility rather than a threat, we can help investors make better decisions and stay the course through market cycles. Because in investing, as in life, rewards never come without a cost. That cost is paid in the currency of uncertainty. The key is not to avoid it, nor to overspend it, but to use it wisely, and allowing time to do the heavy lifting. When wielded with care and patience, uncertainty becomes the very force that delivers meaningful rewards.

South African Drivers

The Reserve Bank cut the repo rate by 25 basis points to 7.00%, effective 1 August, and signalled it now prefers to anchor inflation at the bottom of the 3–6% band (around 3%). The unanimous move followed a May cut and came against a backdrop of a firmer rand into late August and slightly easier bond yields (the 2035 benchmark eased to ~9.58% near month-end).

July consumer price index rose to 3.5% y/y (0.9% m/m), driven mainly by food & non-alcoholic beverages (+5.7%) and housing & utilities (+4.3%), all still comfortably inside the SARB's 3–6% target, while producer inflation also edged up to 1.5% y/y. In plain English: prices are rising a touch faster, but not fast enough to derail the easing cycle, so long as fuel and food costs don't surprise higher. That leaves room for measured further rate cuts as global conditions allow.

Government approved 11 private train operators for access to 41 routes on Transnet's network, a long-awaited reform aimed at easing rail bottlenecks that have hampered bulk exports (coal, iron ore, chrome, manganese and fuel). Authorities framed the move as additive capacity rather than a replacement for Transnet, with contracts ranging 1–10 years and a clear goal to lift freight moved by rail towards 250 million tonnes by 2029. Practically, it will take time, permits, contracting and ramp-up, but if executed well this should improve miners' throughput, reduce logistics costs and, over time, support the trade balance and the rand.

Global Drivers

Markets lurched lower at the start of August after a weak US jobs report (just 73k payrolls and hefty downward revisions to prior months) saw the S&P 500 drop about 1.6% in a day and short-dated Treasury yields tumble, with the 2-year registering its sharpest one-day fall in months; sentiment then recovered after Fed Chair Powell used Jackson Hole to signal that rate cuts were likely "as the balance of risks" shifts, helping the S&P 500 finish August up roughly 2% with fresh record highs.

Political pressure on the Fed, most notably President Trump's move to fire Governor Lisa Cook, kept central-bank independence in focus and raised longer-term inflation worries, while Powell's dovish tilt boosted rate-cut bets; the result was a weaker US dollar (the dollar index fell ~2% in August) and gold pushing to new records above \$3,500/oz as investors sought safety.

France re-entered the market spotlight after Prime Minister Bayrou set a 8 September confidence vote tied to budget cuts, prompting a sell-off in OATs (French government bonds) as the OAT–Bund spread (the gap to German yields) widened to around 80bps and, at one point, French 10-year yields traded within single digits of Italy's, a rare convergence that underlined rising fiscal-political risk.

Sources: *Portfoliometrix*

Portfolio Manager

Cinnabar Investment Management Team