Fixed Income Fund

Investment mandate and objective

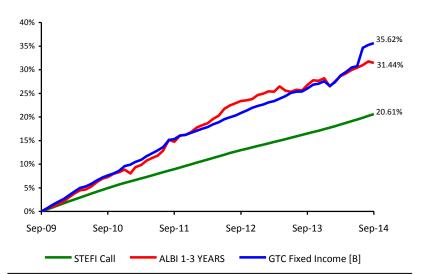
The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate real positive returns over time through the active management of a combination of money market, bond and income generating instruments. The strategy and investment mandate of the fund has a focus on income generation, with downside protection of capital.

Investment features

Domestic-Fixed Income-Interest Fund

The Fund will primarily invest in a range of fixed income securities including instruments guaranteed by the Republic of South Africa, gilts, semi-gilts, loan stock, preference shares, debentures, debenture stock, debenture bonds, unsecured notes, financially sound listed property investments, participatory interest in collective investment schemes and any other instruments guaranteed by the Republic of South Africa which are considered consistent with the fund's primary objective.

5 year cumulative performance history (%)



Performance history (%)

	1 Year	2 Year*	3 Year*	4 Year*	5 Year*
Fixed Income Class A ¹	7.14	5.45	5.09	5.49	5.79
Fixed Income Class B1	7.58	5.93	5.55	5.95	6.28
ALBI 1-3 year ¹	3.66	3.20	4.63	5.20	5.62
SteFi Call Rate ¹	3.53	3.33	3.44	3.54	3.82

^{*}Annualised

Risk profile of the fund

Low risk

Fund Facts

Manager: Prescient Inception date: July 2007

Classification: Domestic Fixed Income Varied

Fund size: R 725 068 449

Better of STeFI Call rate and ALBI 1-3 Benchmark:

year measured over a 3 year rolling

period. Trustee: ABSA Bank KPMG Inc Auditors:

Administrators: Global Independent Administrators GTC Management Company Management company: 28 February, 31 May, 31 August, 30 Income declarations:

November Class A: 1.2731cpu Class B: 1.3679cpu

First day of following month Income distribution: Minimum initial investment:

R20 000

Initial fees: 0-5% excl VAT NAV & dealing prices: Class A Class B R 1.0580 R 1.0587

Valuation: Priced a day in arrears

Performance fees

Performance fees are absolute return based, which implies that performance fees are only accrued on positive performances above an adjusted cash benchmark.

Fund Base Fees

Base fees were 1.09% (Class A) and 0.48% (Class B)

Performance Fee

20% of performance over Alexander Forbes Money Market (capped at 2%)

Manager Performance fee - 15% of out-performance of Albi 1-3 year. Performance fees of 0.65% (Class A) and 0.65% (Class B) were levied on the fund due to outperformance of the benchmark.

Total expense ratio (TER)

A Total Expense Ratio (TER) is a measure of a portfolio's assets that are relinquished as operating expenses. The total operating expenses are expressed as a percentage of the average value of the portfolio. Included in the TER is the proportion of costs that are incurred by the performance component, fee at target, trading costs (including brokerage, VAT, STT, STRATE and insider trading levy) and other expenses. These are disclosed separately as percentages of the net asset value. A higher TER ratio does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication of future TERs.

The total TER* was therefore 1.75% (Class A) and 1.13% (Class B).

TERs shown include VAT *as at June 2014

Fund	performance	history	(%)	١

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	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Cumulative
Class B 2014	-0.77	0.63	1.11	0.58	0.72	0.16	3.00	0.45	0.26				6.32
Class B 2013	0.23	0.38	0.21	0.42	0.42	0.56	0.22	0.01	0.53	0.62	0.16	0.41	4.26
Class B 2012	0.37	0.33	0.35	0.48	0.37	0.53	0.35	0.31	0.45	0.43	0.47	0.34	4.78
Class B 2011	0.28	0.52	0.42	0.67	0.57	0.55	0.62	1.30	0.18	0.65	0.14	0.38	6.28
Class B 2010 ¹	0.60	0.70	0.86	0.71	0.30	0.51	0.65	0.60	0.43	0.38	0.48	0.95	7.41
Class B 2009 ¹	1.00	0.98	0.93	1.02	0.52	0.76	0.73	0.72	0.80	0.67	0.73	0.61	9.89
Class B 2008 ¹	0.37	0.74	0.62	0.45	-0.08	1.12	1.76	1.05	1.05	0.75	1.38	1.03	10.72
Class B 2007 ¹							0.76	0.65	1.14	0.99	0.44	0.62	9.20

¹ The stated performance is after fees have been deducted

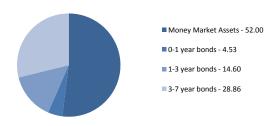
Disclaimer: GTC Management Company is a member of ASISA. Collective Investment Schemes in Securities are generally medium to long term investments. The value of participatory interests may go down as well as up. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of future performance. CIS are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Different classes of units apply to these portfolios and are subject to different fees and charges. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the Company. Commission and incentives may be paid and if so, would be included in the overall costs. Forward pricing is used. The manager may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. Performance numbers calculated on a NAV to NAV basis and do not take initial fees into account. Income is re-invested on the re-investment date. Actual investment performance will differ based on the initial fees applicable, the actual investment date and the date of reinvestment of income. Dealing prices are calculated on a net asset value and auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees are levied against the portfolios. An Authorised Financial Services Provider



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Fixed Income Fund

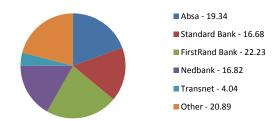
Asset class exposure (%)



Fund statistics (%)

Duration	0.42
Modified Duration	0.41
Yield to maturity	4.20

Issuer exposures (%)



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Portfolio comment

With a continually weakening Rand, rising imports and declining mining revenues impacting on the current account it was not surprising that at the Monetary Policy Committee meeting of the S.A. Reserve Bank in July that it was decided to raise the repo rate by 25 basis points to 5.75% as inflation had breached the upper limit of SARB's inflation target range of 3%-6%. CPI came in June at 6.6% (August 6.4%) against a consensus of 6.7% leaving the MPC with little choice but to raise rates in spite of the poor economic outlook. The Rand experienced a volatile third quarter weakening, weakening 5.7% versus a rampant US dollar while the delay in announcing a successor to outgoing SARB governor, Gill Marcus did little to stem the tide. The promotion of Deputy Governor Letsetja Khganyago was welcomed by the investment community-overall it is expected for the MPC to maintain a dovish tone and maintain an accommodative stance. Growth forecast for 2014 was trimmed down to 1.5%(1.7%) on the back of a disappointing 0.6% Q2 GDP number mainly on the back of strike activity in the mining and steel sectors.

