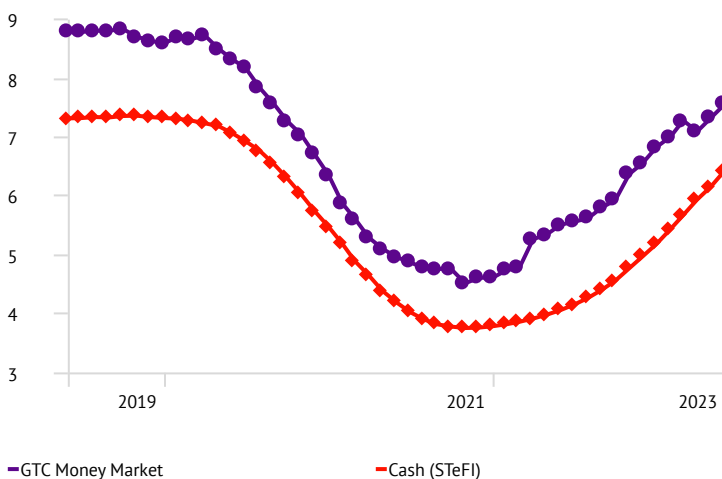


As of 31/05/2023

Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/06/2018 to 31/05/2023

Rolling Window: 1 Year 1 Month shift



Investment mandate and objectives

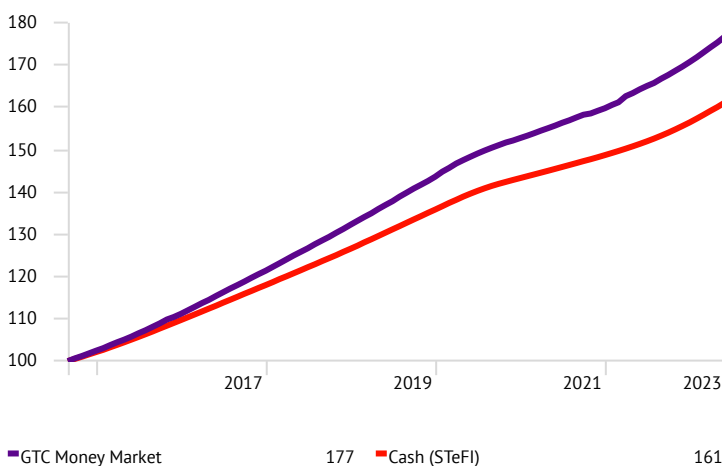
The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate real positive returns over time through the active management of a combination of money market, bond and income generating instruments. The strategy and investment mandate of the fund has a focus on income generation, with downside protection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

Features:

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. Taquanta Asset Management is our preferred investment manager mandated to achieve the above investment objectives.

Longest history cumulative performance (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2015 to 31/05/2023

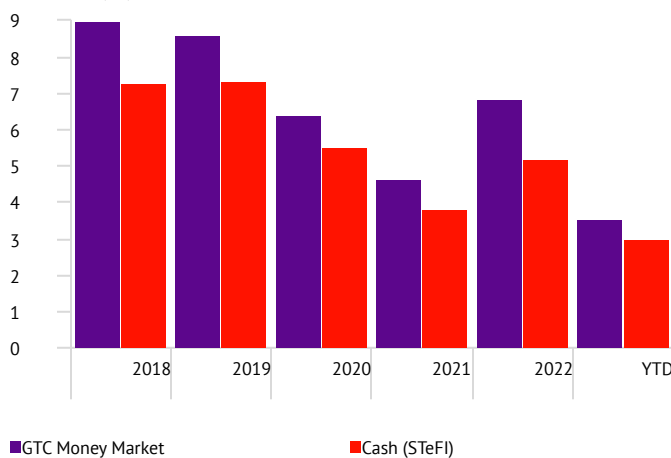


Fund facts:

Multi manager: GTC
Benchmark: SteFI
Risk profile: Low Risk

Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/05/2023



Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Money Market	7.60	7.02	6.01	7.56
Cash (STeFI)	6.29	5.81	4.89	6.43

*Annualised

Returns are gross of all fees except for transaction, custody, and underlying manager performance fees. Please note that past performance is not a guide to future performance and individual investment returns may differ as a result of the selected client access point and cash flows

As of 31/05/2023

Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies Fixed Income (%)

Taquanta (Money Market) 100.00

Asset class	Exposure (%)	Top 10 local holdings	Exposure (%)
Local Bond	23.82	ABS 8.383% 080724	4.93
Local Cash	76.18	FRBL 8.81300% 290726	4.56
		ABS 8.492% 080327	4.50
		NBG02G 8.76700% 300424	4.34
		FRBL 8.72500% 160524	4.31
		SBK 8.80300% 300726	3.92
		ABS 8.75800% 020425	3.81
		SBK 8.70000% 220227	3.77
		NED 8.42200% 120126	3.58
		NED 8.52700% 040724	3.48
		Total	41.19

Updated quarterly

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/05/2023 Currency: South African Rand

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	YTD
Best	Global Bonds 15.2	Global Developed Markets 24.1	Global Emerging Markets 24.0	Local Property 36.9	Local Cash 5.2	Global Developed Markets 26.8
	Local Bonds 7.7	Global Emerging Markets 15.1	Global Developed Markets 21.5	Global Developed Markets 32.9	Local Equity 4.4	Global Bonds 18.8
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Emerging Markets 18.1
	Global Developed Markets 6.1	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Cash 3.0
	Global Emerging Markets -0.7	Local Equity 6.8	Local Cash 5.5	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Equity -0.2
	Local Equity -10.9	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Bonds -2.7
Worst	Local Property -25.3	Local Property 1.9	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Property -5.3



As of 31/05/2023

Market summary

- The South Africa's (SA) market was particularly weak in May 2023 due to the risk off sentiment amid allegations of weapons sales from SA to Russia and concerns surrounding the deteriorating electricity landscape. China also faced challenges as its economic recovery fell short of expectations. With the slowdown in global trade activity, China's manufacturing PMI for April 2023 dipped to 49.5 points, below the 50 point mark which separates an expanding manufacturing sector from a contracting one. Further volatility came from concerns surrounding the US debt ceiling as the government sought to raise the government's borrowing limit.
- Local equities declined over the month, impacted negatively by the aforementioned risk off sentiment towards South Africa. Financials were the worst performing sector, contracting -7.9%, which can largely be attributed to decline in major banks such as Capitec (-13.7%) and FirstRand (-6.4%). Despite South African specific headwinds, the Resources sector limited its pullback to -2.2% as the 8.4% rand weakness provided a tailwind to some of the rand hedged companies. The Industrials and Listed property sector fell at -3.3% and -5.3% respectively.
- Local cash delivered a positive return of 0.7% well ahead of the local bond index which ended the month -4.8%. The South African Reserve Bank's decision to increase rates by 50bps to 8.25% in May 2023 as well as the meaningful rise in yields due to outflows from foreigners explains much of the bond index's decline.
- In US Dollar terms, the MSCI Emerging Market equity index (-1.7%) lagged the MSCI World index (-1.0%) amid the increase in global uncertainty. The US Federal Reserve raised interest rates by 25bps to 5.25%, marking the highest level since August 2007. The Bank of England and the European Central Bank also followed suit with a 25bps rate hike.
- As market volatility and economic uncertainty continue to be persistently elevated over the month, GTC remains cautious in our portfolio positioning as we navigate through this market cycle.

Glossary

Standard deviation

- Is a measure that is used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values around the mean value. This measure is commonly known as volatility and referenced as an explicit measure of risk.

Maximum drawdown

- Is the maximum loss from a peak to a trough of a portfolio before a new peak is attained. Maximum Drawdown is an indicator of downside risk over a specified time period.

Sharpe ratio

- Is a measure for calculating risk-adjusted return, and this ratio has become the industry standard for such calculations. The Sharpe ratio is the average return earned in excess of the risk-free rate per unit of volatility or total risk. In other words, it measures how much excess return a portfolio has earned in relation to the level of risk it is exposure to. The higher the ratio the stronger the risk adjusted return.

Calmar ratio

- Is a measure for calculating risk-adjusted return. It is the average return earned per unit of capital loss risk taken in the form of maximum drawdown over a given period.