

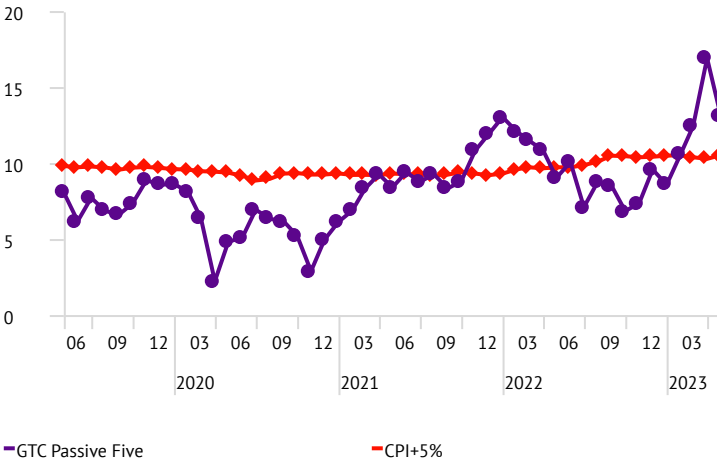
# GTC Passive Five

As of 30/04/2023

## Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/05/2016 to 30/04/2023

Rolling Window: 3 Years 1 Month shift



## Investment mandate and objectives

The portfolio employs a rule based (passive) investment strategy. The GTC Passive Five fund comprises of both local and international asset classes, with a maximum exposure of 75% to equities. The fund is Regulation 28 compliant and aims to outperform inflation plus 5% over rolling 7 year periods. International exposure is kept within regulatory limitation which offers diversification and a local currency hedge.

**Features:**

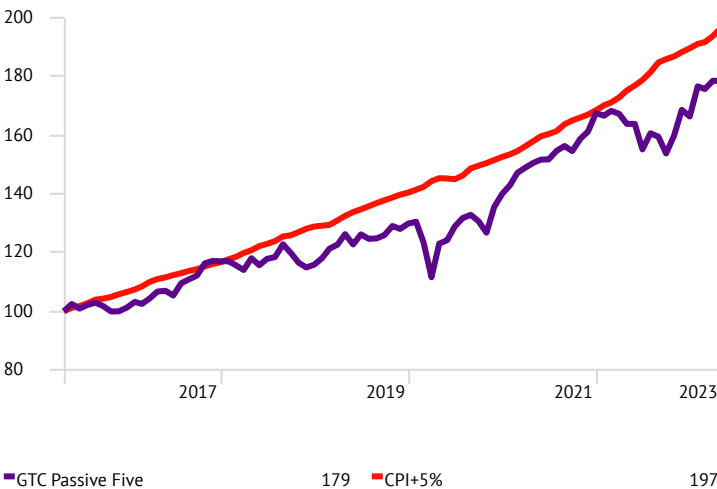
- Regulation 28 compliant
- Flexible Asset Allocation
- Local and International exposure
- Capital Growth

## Fund facts:

**Multi manager:** GTC  
**Benchmark:** CPI + 5% over a 7 year rolling periods  
**Risk profile:** Moderate to High Risk

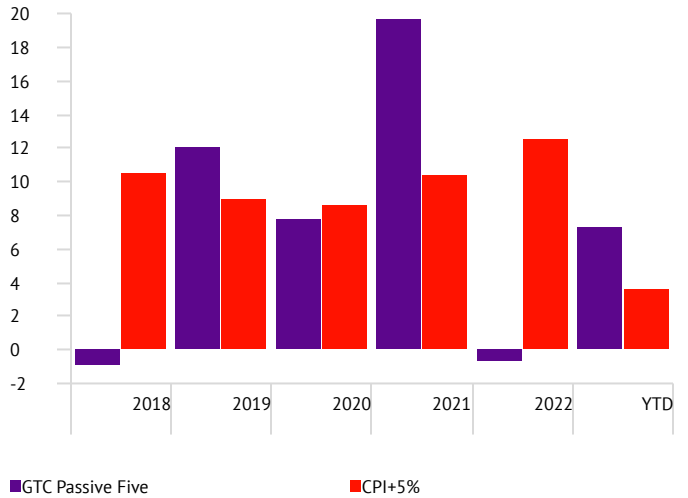
## 7 Year cumulative performance history (%)

Time Period: 01/05/2016 to 30/04/2023



## Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 30/04/2023



## Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Five	8.64	8.62	13.21	8.94
CPI+5%	10.13	10.22	10.57	12.12

## Risk statistics: 7 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/05/2016 to 30/04/2023

	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Five	8.64	1.90	0.30	-14.51
Composite Benchmark*	7.77	0.00	0.20	-16.40

\*Annualised

CPI is lagged by 1 month.

Returns are gross of fees.

Please note that this document is an INFORMATION SHEET meant only for illustrative purposes and is not a fund fact sheet.

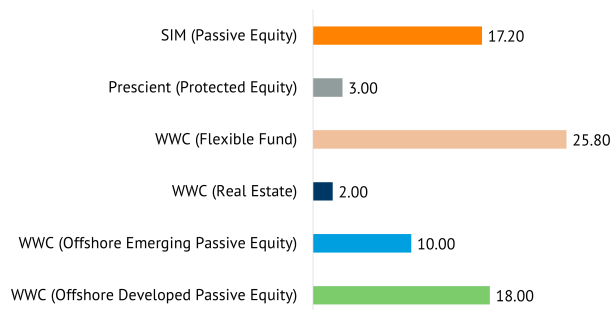
Please note that past performance is not a guide to future performance.

\*Composite Benchmark: 4% Property, 44% Capped SWIX, 14% Bonds, 8% Cash, 4% FTSE WGBI, 18% MSCI World ESG and 8% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG.

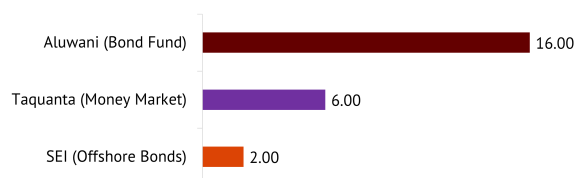
Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

As of 30/04/2023

## Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies Equity and Real Estate (%)



## Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies Fixed Income (%)

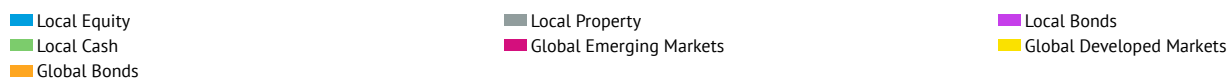


Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	45.03
Local Property	1.69
Local Bond	15.53
Local Cash	11.91
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	23.37
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	1.75
Foreign Cash	0.71
Foreign Other	0.00

## Market performance ranking

As of Date: 30/04/2023 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 18.2
	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 12.0
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Emerging Markets 10.8
	Global Developed Markets 6.1	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Equity 6.0
	Global Emerging Markets -0.7	Local Equity 6.8	Local Cash 5.5	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Cash 2.3
	Local Equity -10.9	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Bonds 2.2
Worst	Local Property -25.3	Local Property 1.9	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Property 0.0



As of 30/04/2023

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## Market summary

- The Local equity market ended the month of April in the green, up +3.4% as Property (+5.4%), Resources (+4.2%), Financials (+3.3%), and Industrials (+3.1%) all rallied after a volatile March. While fears amid the impact of a slowdown in global trade and the international banking crisis remains, markets seemed to have settled somewhat during April.
- South Africa's inflation rate remains persistently high at 7.1% for the year ended April 2023. This represents an increase over the year ended March 2023 inflation print and increases the likelihood that the South African Reserve Bank will hike interest rates in May 2023 should inflation not abate meaningfully.
- The local bond market (ALBI) contracted -1.1% for the month behind local cash (STEFI) at +0.6%.
- Developed equity markets ended the month up +1.8% in US dollar terms propelled by better than expected US corporate earnings, while Emerging equity markets detracted some -1.1% in US dollar terms. The Rand weakened further some 3% to R18.4 towards month-end, providing a tailwind to the overall Rand based returns for both these global equity markets.
- 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.