

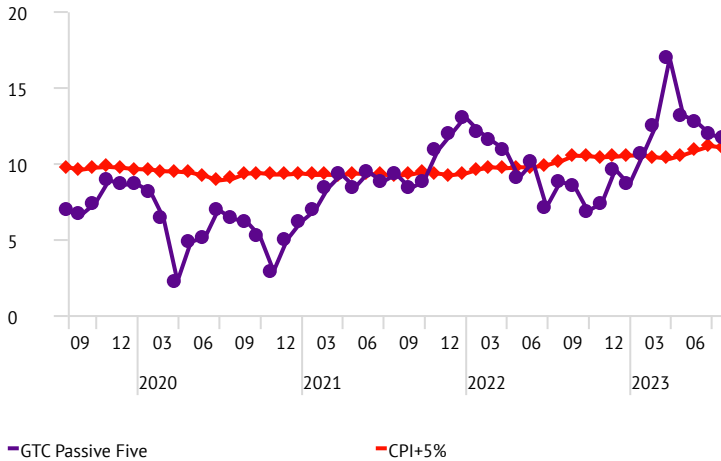
# GTC Passive Five

As of 31/07/2023

## Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/08/2016 to 31/07/2023

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:**

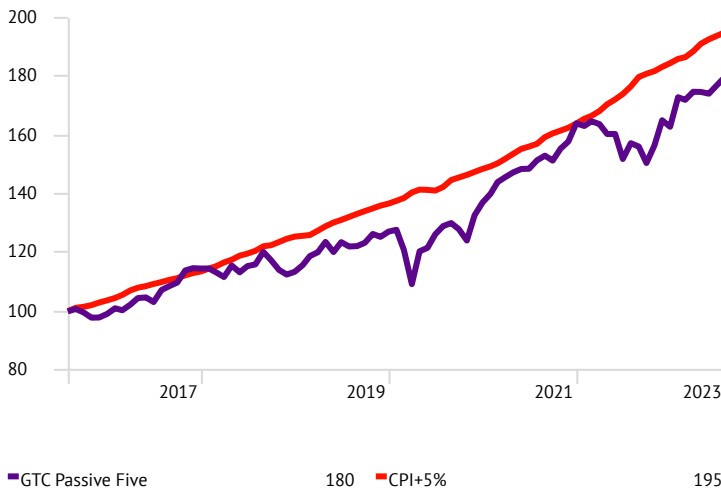
- Regulation 28 compliant
- Flexible Asset Allocation
- Local and International exposure
- Capital Growth

## Fund facts:

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

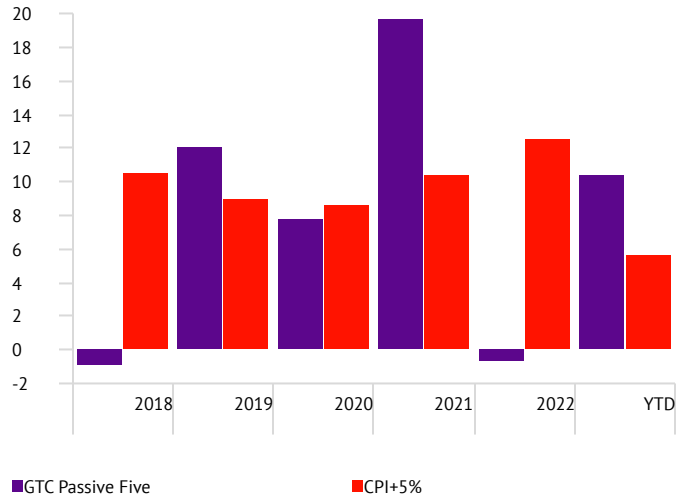
## 7 Year cumulative performance history (%)

Time Period: 01/08/2016 to 31/07/2023



## Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/07/2023



## Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Five	8.74	9.16	11.68	14.29
CPI+5%	10.02	10.09	11.06	10.43

\*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.

## Risk statistics: 7 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/08/2016 to 31/07/2023

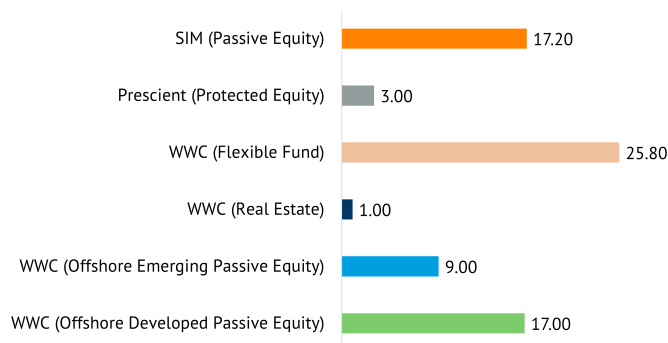
	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Five	8.74	1.95	0.31	-14.51
Composite Benchmark*	7.87	0.00	0.21	-16.40

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

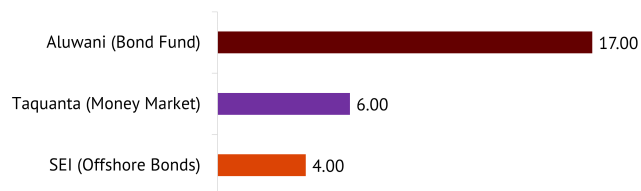
Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

As of 31/07/2023

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



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



## Asset class Exposure (%)

Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	38.88
Local Property	1.78
Local Bond	13.41
Local Cash	15.33
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	27.80
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	1.86
Foreign Cash	0.94
Foreign Other	0.00

## Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/07/2023 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 24.8
	Local Bonds 7.7	Global Emerging Markets 15.1	Global Developed Markets 21.5	Global Developed Markets 32.9	Local Equity 4.4	Global Emerging Markets 16.9
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Local Equity 7.9
	Global Developed Markets 6.1	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Global Bonds 7.0
	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 4.4
	Local Equity -10.9	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Bonds 4.1
Worst	Local Property -25.3	Local Property 1.9	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Property -2.2



As of 31/07/2023

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## Market summary

- The South African Reserve Bank left its key repo rate unchanged at a 14-year high of +8.25% during its July 2023 meeting. The central bank however warned that the decision did not mark the end of the hiking cycle, stating that the committee would continue to monitor inflationary pressures.
- Local equities ended the month up 4.1%, with all sectors contributing positively. Financials earned +7.9%, driven primarily by Capitec and ABSA. Resources were up 3.7%, benefiting from a recovery in platinum group metals (PGMs), while Industrials (+2.6%) and listed Property (+2.3%) ended the month positive as well.
- Local cash gained 0.7% behind local bonds over the month which earned 2.3% amid strong demand for SA bonds given the attractive yield on offer.
- The slightly increased risk on sentiment contributed to the outperformance of Emerging Market equities (+6.2% USD) over its Developed Market equity (+3.4% USD) counterpart. Local equities outperformed both offshore markets in ZAR terms as the rand strengthened 5.9% against the dollar over the month.
- In its July 2023 Federal Open Market Committee meeting, the US Federal Reserve recommenced tightening of monetary policies, following a pause in June 2023, with a 25bps increase in interest rates taking the benchmark rate to 5.5%.
- The European Central Bank mirrored the US Fed by implementing a 25bps rate increase and emphasised that they would continue to assess incoming data to inform future rate decisions.

## 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.