

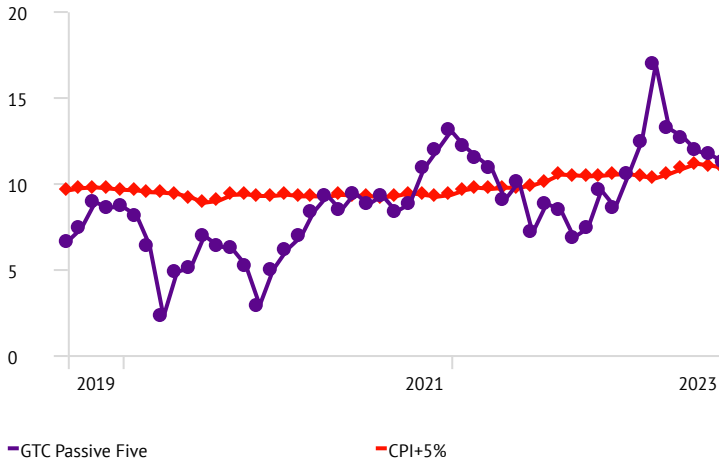
# GTC Passive Five

As of 31/08/2023

## Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2016 to 31/08/2023

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.

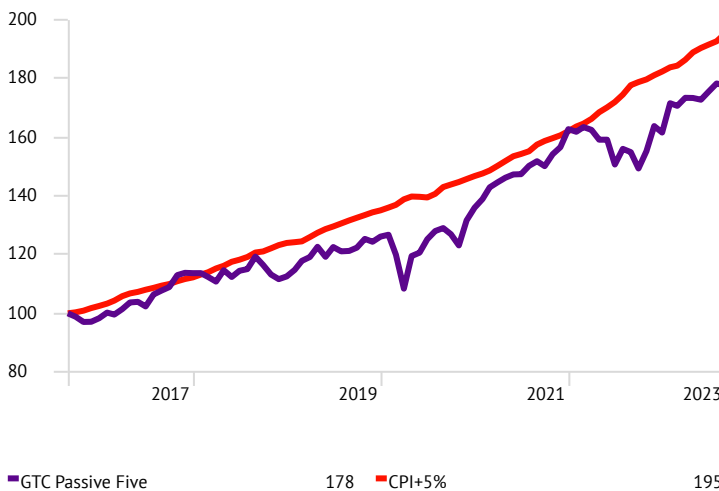
- Features:**
- Regulation 28 compliant
  - Flexible Asset Allocation
  - Local and International exposure
  - Capital Growth

## Fund facts:

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

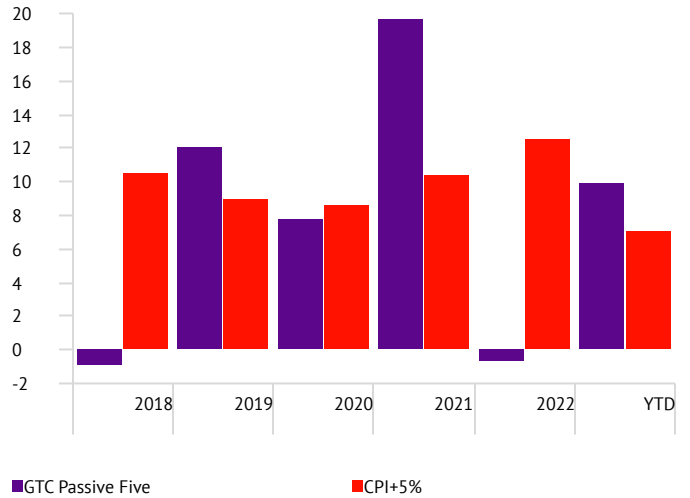
## 7 Year cumulative performance history (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2016 to 31/08/2023



## Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/08/2023



## Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Five	8.56	8.29	11.25	14.69
CPI+5%	10.03	10.09	10.92	9.80

\*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: 01/09/2016 to 31/08/2023

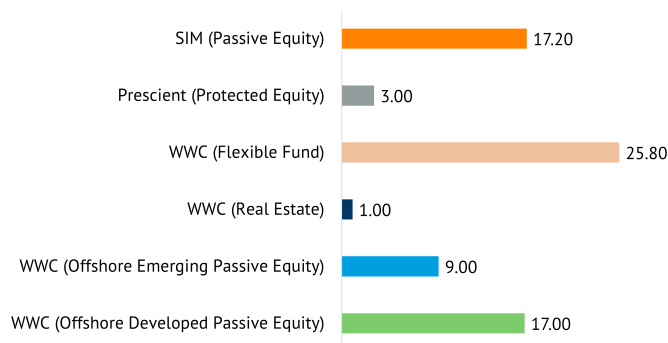
	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Five	8.56	1.96	0.29	-14.51
Composite Benchmark*	7.65	0.00	0.18	-16.40

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

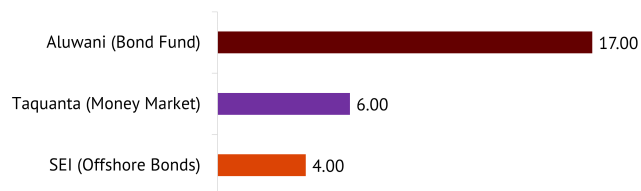
Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

As of 31/08/2023

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



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

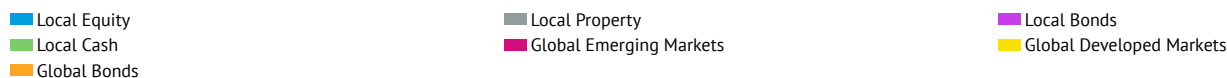


Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	41.26
Local Property	1.98
Local Bond	13.95
Local Cash	7.79
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	31.29
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	2.38
Foreign Cash	1.34
Foreign Other	0.01

## Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/08/2023 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 29.6
	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 16.7
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 12.2
	Global Developed Markets 6.1	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Cash 5.1
	Global Emerging Markets -0.7	Local Equity 6.8	Local Cash 5.5	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Bonds 3.9
	Local Equity -10.9	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Equity 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 -1.3



As of 31/08/2023

---

## Market summary

- The BRICS summit held in South Africa confirmed the extension of its membership to Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Iran.
- Local equities ended the month in the red, down -4.8% as all major sectors produced negative returns. Resources experienced the most significant decline (-9.6%), primarily due to the weak performance from Gold and PGM (Platinum Group Metals) counters. Industrials declined -4.7% while Financials detracted -1.8%. Local property earned a positive +0.9% return, ahead of the local equity market.
- Local cash gained a return of 0.7% and is up by 5.1% year to date while the local bond were slightly negative (-0.2%) amid the risk off sentiment over the month.
- On the back of elevated inflation, the Bank of England implemented its 14th consecutive interest rate hike, increasing the policy rate by 0.25% to reach 5.25% in August 2023.
- Emerging Market equities fell -6.1% USD and Developed Market equities detracted -2.4% USD over the month driven by ongoing weakness in China's economy and concerns that strength in the US economy will keep interest rates higher for longer.
- Adding to global market concerns, the credit rating agency Fitch, downgraded the US Government's credit rating from AAA to AA+, citing unsustainable debt and increased political dysfunction.

## 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.