

GTC Passive Three

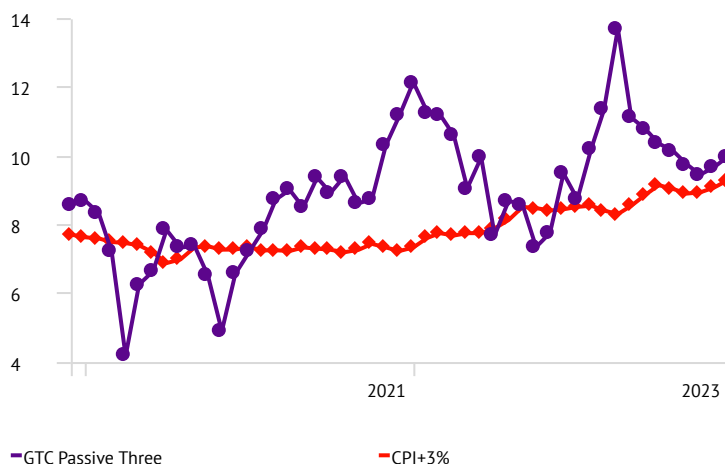


As of 30/11/2023

Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/12/2016 to 30/11/2023

Rolling Window: 3 Years 1 Month shift



Investment mandate and objectives

The portfolio employs a rule based (passive) investment strategy. The GTC Passive Three fund comprises of both local and international asset classes, with a medium to high exposure to equities. The fund is Regulation 28 compliant and aims to outperform inflation plus 3% over rolling 5 year periods. The portfolio has international exposure which offers diversification and a local currency hedge.

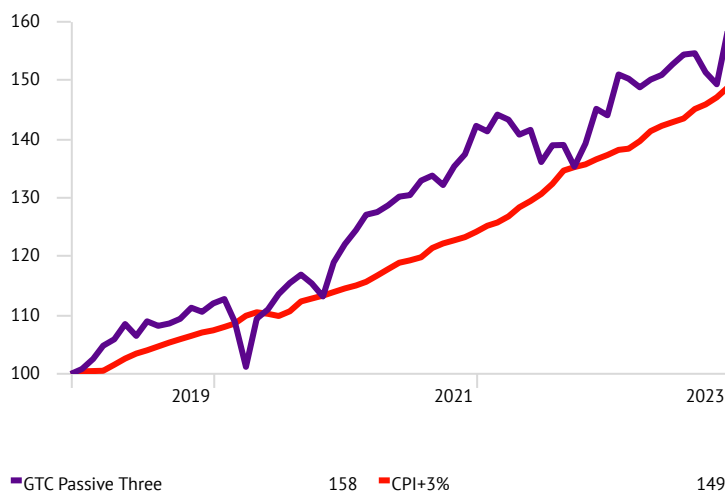
Features: Regulation 28 compliant
Flexible Asset Allocation
Local and international exposure

Fund facts:

Multi manager: GTC
Benchmark: CPI + 3% over 5 year rolling periods
Risk profile: Moderate Risk

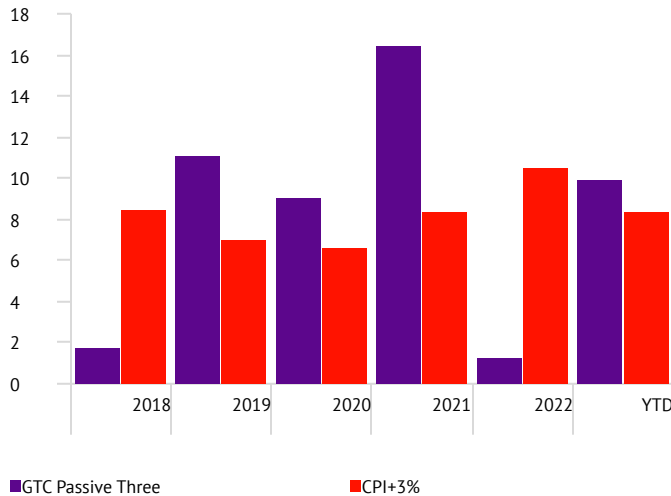
5 Year cumulative performance history (%)

Time Period: 01/12/2018 to 30/11/2023



Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 30/11/2023



Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Three	9.05	9.63	9.99	9.07
CPI+3%	8.21	8.28	9.30	8.95

*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: 5 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/12/2018 to 30/11/2023

	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Three	9.63	1.71	0.50	-10.26
Composite Benchmark*	9.30	0.00	0.43	-12.17

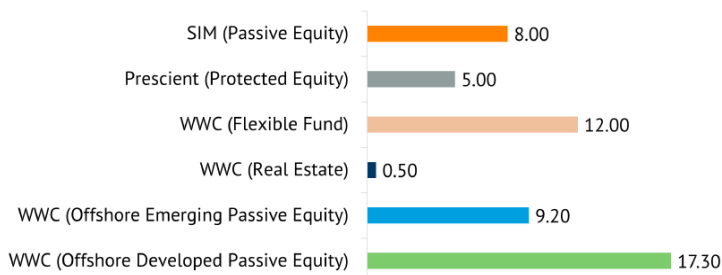
*Composite Benchmark: 3% Property, 24% Capped SWIX, 25% Bonds, 18% Cash, 4% FTSE WGBI, 18% MSCI World ESG and 8% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG.

Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

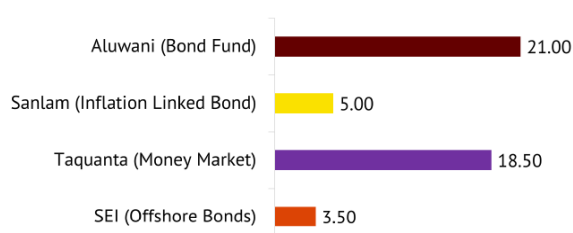
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As of 30/11/2023

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



Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies Fixed Income (%)



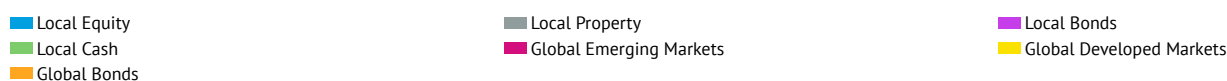
Asset class Exposure (%)

Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	23.81
Local Property	0.35
Local Bond	27.29
Local Cash	19.79
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	25.65
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	2.78
Foreign Cash	0.32
Foreign Other	0.01

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 30/11/2023 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 31.5
	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 17.8
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 12.5
	Global Developed Markets 6.1	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Bonds 8.1
	Global Emerging Markets -0.7	Local Equity 6.8	Local Cash 5.5	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Cash 7.3
	Local Equity -10.9	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Equity 4.8
Worst	Local Property -25.3	Local Property 1.9	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Property 0.2



For more detailed commentary please click on the following link: <https://gtc.co.za/news/publications/gtc-trendline/>

As of 30/11/2023

Market summary

- Local equities ended the month with a positive return of +8.3%, as all sectors delivered strong returns. Industrials lead the way with an overall +10.1% gain, largely driven by the +19.0% return delivered by Naspers.
- The local property sector rebounded +9.1% for the month while Resources posted +5.9% as a result of strong performances by Harmony (+35.4%) and Gold Fields (+14.6%). The Financials sector returned +8.7%, with notable performances from Capitec (+18.5%) and Investec (+18.4%).
- The S&P Global South Africa Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) increased to 50.0 in November, up from 48.9 in October. A reading above 50 indicates growth while below 50 reflects a contraction in the manufacturing sector.
- Ongoing supply chain disruptions due to inefficiencies and infrastructure limitation at Transnet have caused a material backlog in facilitating imports and exports.
- Local cash delivered +0.7% for the month and +7.3% year-to-date, behind the performance of local bonds which ended the month up +4.7% and +8.1% year-to-date.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets equities index gained 8.0% USD over the month, reversing all the previous negative year to date performance. China's retail sales grew +7.6%, well above expectations amid growth in both auto and restaurant sales.
- The MSCI Developed Market equities index increased +9.4%, representing a notable improvement from the negative performance in the preceding three months. US inflation came in at +3.2% (year on year) to the end of October, lower than the previous print.

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.