

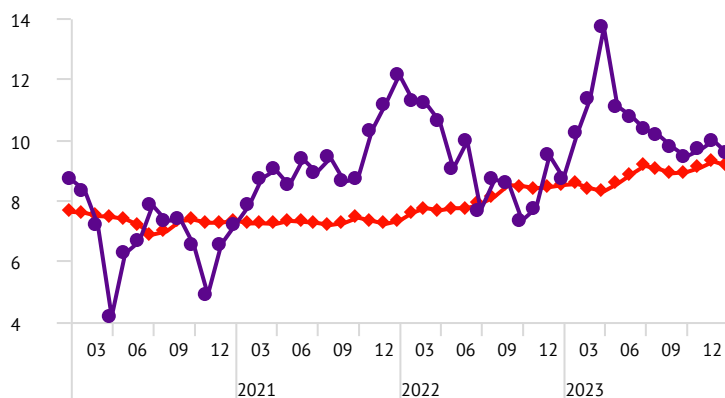
# GTC Passive Three

As of 31/12/2023

## Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/01/2017 to 31/12/2023

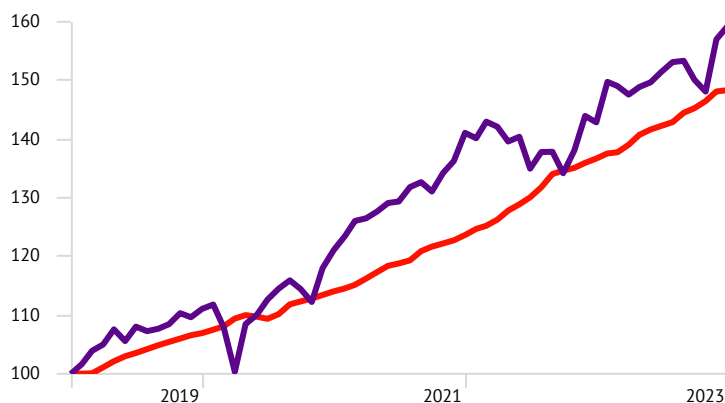
Rolling Window: 3 Years 1 Month shift



■ GTC Passive Three      ■ CPI+3%

## 5 Year cumulative performance history (%)

Time Period: 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2023



■ GTC Passive Three      159      ■ CPI+3%      148

## Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Three	9.13	9.76	9.57	11.48
CPI+3%	8.15	8.21	9.16	8.53

\*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.

## 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.

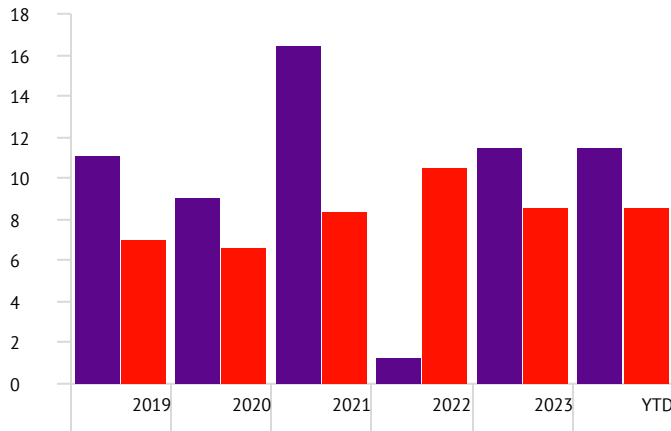
**Features:** Regulation 28 compliant  
Flexible Asset Allocation  
Local and international exposure

## Fund facts:

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

## Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/12/2023



■ GTC Passive Three      ■ CPI+3%

## Risk statistics: 5 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2023

	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Three	9.76	1.73	0.52	-10.26
Composite Benchmark*	9.60	0.00	0.46	-12.17

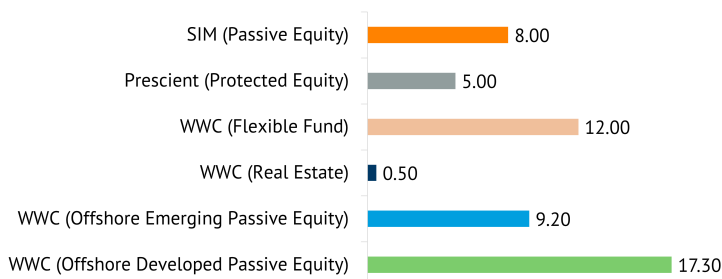
\*Composite Benchmark: 3% Property, 24% Capped SWIX, 25% Bonds, 18% Cash, 4% FTSE WGBI, 18% MSCI World ESG and 8% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG.

Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

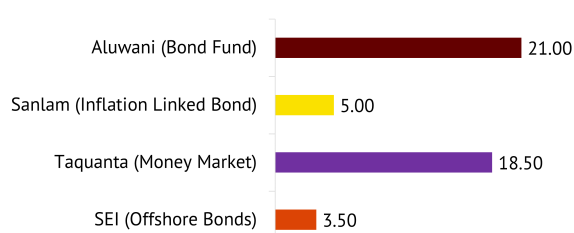
# GTC Passive Three

As of 31/12/2023

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



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



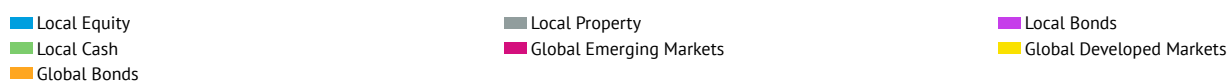
## Asset class Exposure (%)

Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	24.74
Local Property	0.41
Local Bond	27.94
Local Cash	16.77
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	26.45
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	3.21
Foreign Cash	0.48
Foreign Other	0.01

## Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/12/2023 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 34.0
	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 18.9
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 13.9
	Global Developed Markets 6.1	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Property 10.1
	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 9.7
	Local Equity -10.9	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0
Worst	Local Property -25.3	Local Property 1.9	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9



As of 31/12/2023

---

## Market summary

- Local equity markets ended the month up +2.9%, on the back of a 5.5% rally in the Financials sector and a +9.9% rally in the listed property sector. Industrials were slightly positive with +0.7% while the Resources sector contracted -1.3%.
- South African headline inflation (CPI) slowed to +5.5% in November 2023, down from +5.9% a month earlier.
- The local bond market (ALBI) delivered +1.5% for the month ahead of local cash (STEFI) at +0.7%.
- Developed market equities (+4.9%) outperformed emerging market equities (+3.9%) over the month in US dollar terms. The dollar weakened -2.9% relative to the rand, detracting from offshore assets' rand-based return.
- As market volatility and economic uncertainty remain elevated, 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.