GTC Market Plus

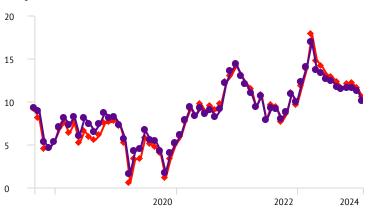
As of 31/01/2024



Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: Since Common Inception (01/09/2015) to 31/01/2024

Rolling Window: 3 Years 1 Month shift



■GTC Market Plus

Composite Benchmark**

Longest history cumulative performance (%)



Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Market Plus	9.18	10.46	10.11	5.67
Composite Benchmark**	9.12	10.42	10.53	6.91

^{*}Annualised

Returns are gross of all fees except for transaction, custody, and underlying manager performance fees. Please note that past performance is not a guide to future performance and individual investment returns may differ as a result of the selected client access point and cash flows

Investment mandate and objectives

This is a higher risk portfolio which has a direct market focus as opposed to an inflation targeting strategy. The objective of this portfolio is to outperform a market benchmark portfolio, constructed using market indices, over rolling 10 year periods. This portfolio has been designed for capital growth through direct market exposure, accepting that there will be periods of greater volatility and market shocks from time to time. The portfolio has exposure to both local and offshore assets. The portfolio will have international equity exposure which offers diversification and a local currency hedge.

Features: Regulation 28 compliant

Local and international exposure Multi-asset class exposure Maximum equity exposure

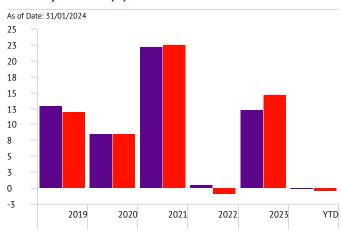
Fund facts:

Multi manager: GTC

Benchmark: Composite Benchmark**

Risk profile: High Risk

Calendar year returns (%)



■GTC Market Plus

Composite Benchmark**

Risk statistics: 7 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/02/2017 to 31/01/2024

	Return	Std Dev	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Market Plus	9.18	10.53	0.32	-14.23
Composite Benchmark**	9.12	11.47	0.29	-16.24

^{**}Composite Benchmark: 45% Capped SWIX, 15% Bonds, 5% Cash, 5% Property, 21% MSCI World ESG and 9% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG

GTC Market Plus

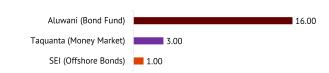


As of 31/01/2024

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



Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies Fixed Income (%)



Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	44.45
Local Property	5.77
Local Bond	14.34
Local Cash	5.03
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	28.88
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	0.95
Foreign Cash	0.59
Foreign Other	0.00

Top 10 local equity holdings	Exposure (%)		
Naspers Ltd	3.26		
Firstrand Ltd	2.13		
Standard Bank Group Ltd	1.86		
British American Tobacco Plc	1.84		
Prosus NV	1.48		
ABSA Group Ltd	1.48		
MTN Group Ltd	1.36		
Compagnie Financiere Richemont	1.24		
Anglo American Plc	1.24		
Reinet Investments SCA	1.19		
Total	17.08		

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/01/2024 Currency: South African Rand

	Global Developed Markets 24.1	Global Emerging Markets 24.0	Local Property 36.9	Local Cash 5.2	Global Developed Markets 34.0	Local Property 4.1
	Global Emerging Markets 15.1	Global Developed Markets 21.5	Global Developed Markets 32.9	Local Equity 4.4	Global Emerging Markets 18.9	Global Developed Markets 2.8
	Local Bonds	Global Bonds	Local Equity	Local Bonds	Global Bonds	Local Bonds
	10.3	15.4	27.1	4.3	13.9	0.7
	Local Cash	Local Bonds	Local Bonds	Local Property	Local Property	Local Cash
	7.3	8.6	8.4	0.5	10.1	0.7
	Local Equity 6.8	Local Cash 5.5	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Bonds 9.7	Global Bonds 0.0
	Global Bonds	Local Equity	Local Cash	Global Bonds	Local Cash	Local Equity
	2.9	0.6	3.8	-13.3	8.0	-2.8
Į	Local Property	Local Property	Global Bonds	Global Emerging Markets	Local Equity	Global Emerging Markets
	1.9	-34.5	2.5	-15.2	7.9	-3.2
ĺ	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YTD

Updated quarterly

Local Equity
Local Cash
Global Bonds

Local PropertyGlobal Emerging Markets

Local Bonds
Global Developed Markets

GTC Market Plus



As of 31/01/2024

Market summary

- Local equities ended the month with a negative return of -2.8%. Industrials declined -1.2% with Financials, influenced by weakness in major banking counters such as Firstrand (-7.6%) and Standard Bank (-4.0%), which dropped -2.9%. Resources experienced the largest detraction (-5.9%) due to weak performance from energy and platinum counters, with Sasol (-11.4%), Thungela (-22.0%), Anglo American Platinum (-17.3%) and Impala Platinum (-19.8%). The local property sector continued its recovery, up +4.1% over the month.
- In January, South African manufacturing activity experienced a decline with the Absa Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) falling 43.6 points in January from 50.9 in December, dropping below the 50-point threshold which signifies contraction in the sector. The decrease was largely due to a decline in new sales orders, an indicator of demand.
- Both local cash and bonds earned +0.7% for the month. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) decided to keep interest rates on hold with a range of 5.25% to 5.50%. Concerns around a higher for longer interest rate environment globally has kept markets on uneven footing.
- Developed Market equities returned +1.2% for the month ahead of Emerging Market equities -4.6%. Emerging Markets came under pressure amid global trade concerns. The Chinese equity market sold-off over the month amid poor stimulus from their central bank and concerns over their property sector after a Hong Kong court ordered the liquidation of the Evergrande Group. The repercussions of Evergrande's collapse on investors, debt holders and the numerous homebuyers who have already paid deposits remains uncertain.

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.