

# GTC Passive Five

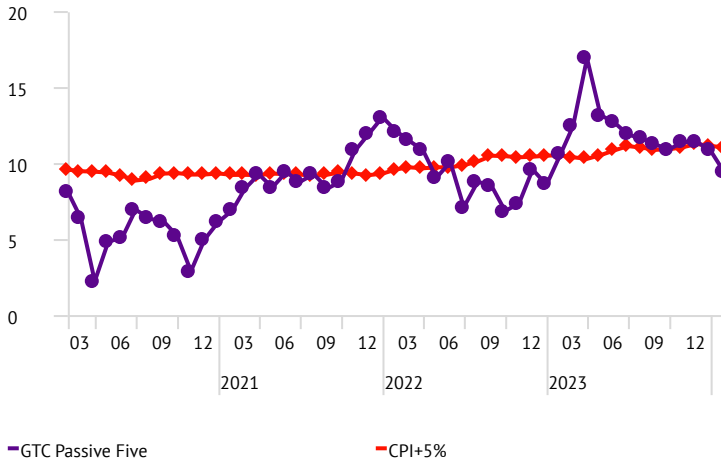


As of 31/01/2024

## Rolling returns (%)

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

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:**

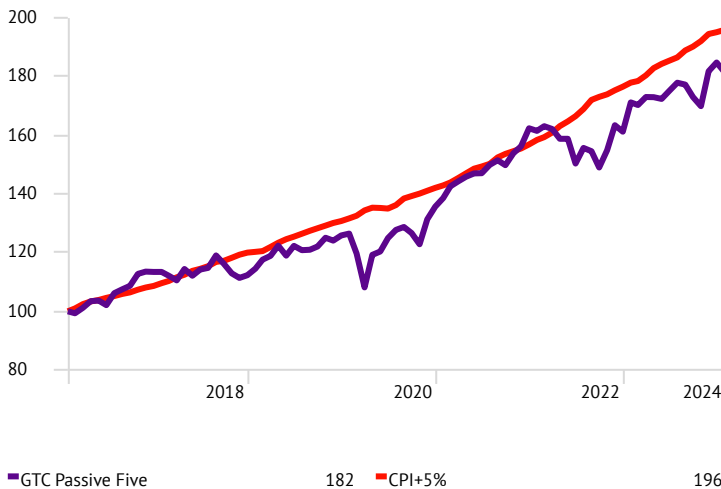
- Regulation 28 compliant
- Flexible Asset Allocation
- Local and International exposure
- Capital Growth

## Fund facts:

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

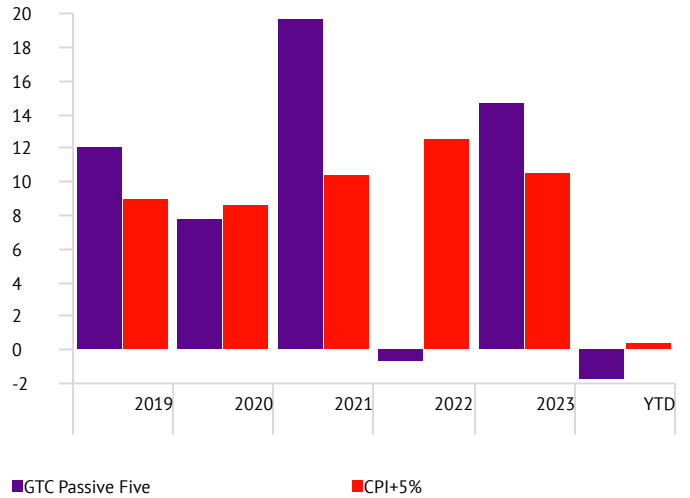
## 7 Year cumulative performance history (%)

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



## Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/01/2024



## Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Five	8.89	9.65	9.41	6.02
CPI+5%	10.09	10.26	11.09	10.11

\*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: 01/02/2017 to 31/01/2024

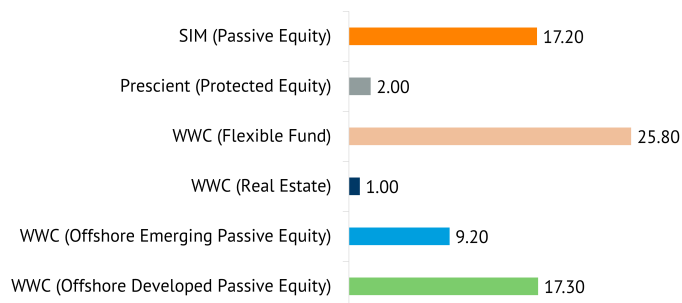
	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Five	8.89	2.05	0.31	-14.51
Composite Benchmark*	8.24	0.00	0.22	-16.40

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

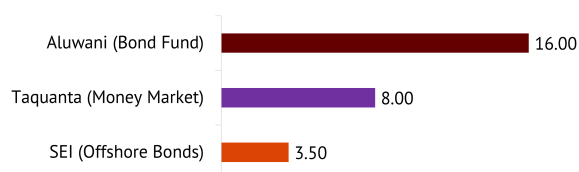
Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

As of 31/01/2024

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



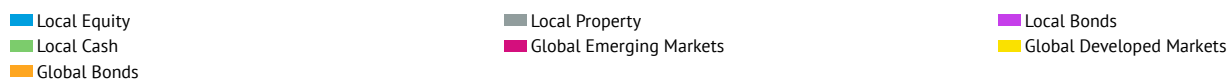
## Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies Fixed Income (%)



Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	44.68
Local Property	1.37
Local Bond	15.64
Local Cash	8.44
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	26.91
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	3.24
Foreign Cash	-0.29
Foreign Other	0.01

## Market performance ranking

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



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

As of 31/01/2024

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## 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.