

GTC Passive Three

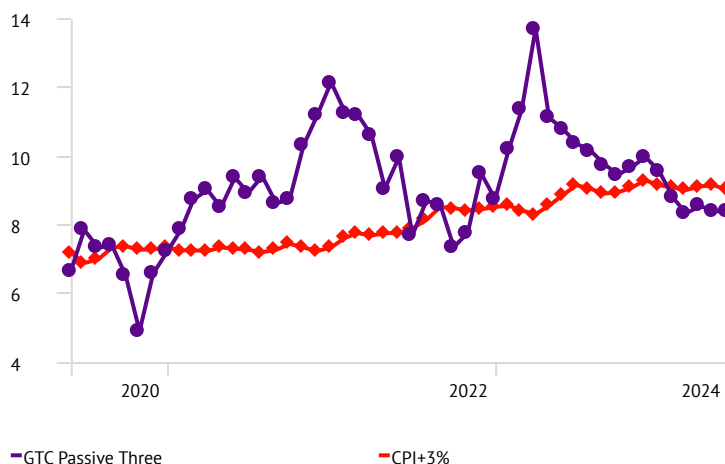


As of 31/05/2024

Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/06/2017 to 31/05/2024

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.

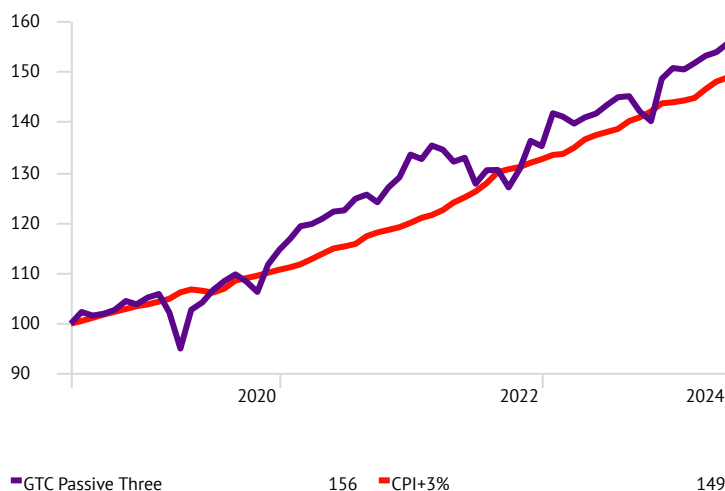
Features: Regulation 28 compliant
Flexible Asset Allocation
Local and international exposure

Fund facts:

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

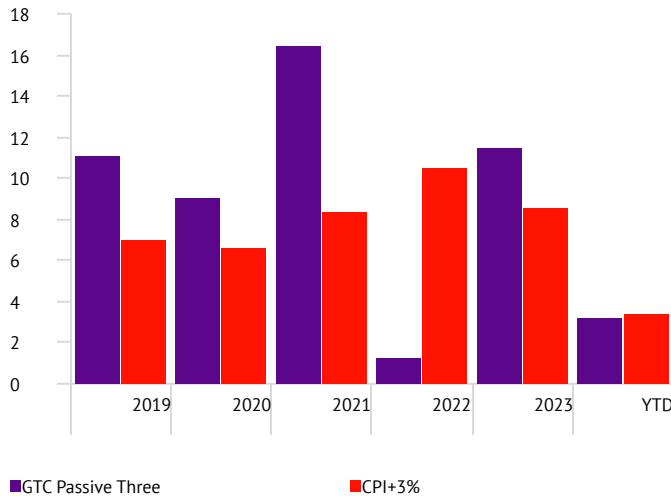
5 Year cumulative performance history (%)

Time Period: 01/06/2019 to 31/05/2024



Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/05/2024



Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Three	8.87	9.27	8.39	9.85
CPI+3%	8.08	8.30	9.02	8.32

*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: 01/06/2019 to 31/05/2024

	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Three	9.27	1.75	0.45	-10.26
Composite Benchmark*	9.32	0.00	0.42	-12.17

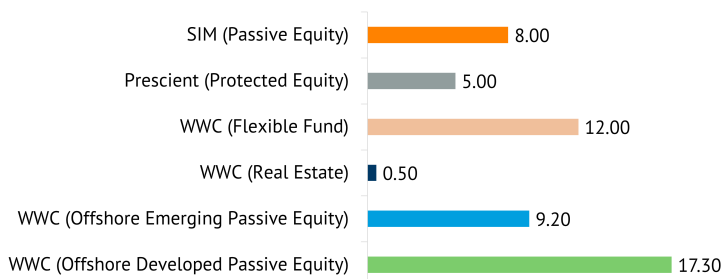
*Composite Benchmark: 3% Property, 24% Capped SWIX, 25% Bonds, 18% Cash, 4% FTSE WGBI, 18% MSCI World ESG and 8% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG.

Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

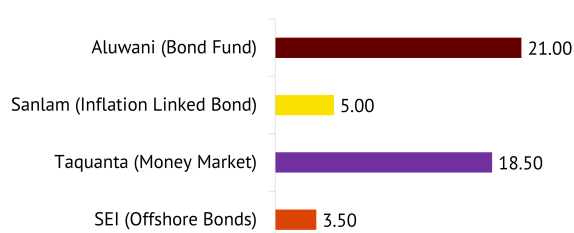
GTC Passive Three

As of 31/05/2024

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



Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies Fixed Income (%)



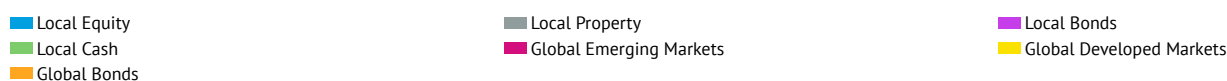
Asset class Exposure (%)

Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	24.13
Local Property	0.43
Local Bond	28.80
Local Cash	14.69
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	28.17
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	3.21
Foreign Cash	0.57
Foreign Other	0.00

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/05/2024 Currency: South African Rand

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YTD
Best	Global Developed Markets 24.1	Global Emerging Markets 24.0	Local Property 36.9	Local Cash 5.2	Global Developed Markets 34.0	Global Developed Markets 12.3
	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 Emerging Markets 5.8
	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 13.9	Local Cash 3.4
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Property 10.1	Local Property 3.4
	Local Equity 6.8	Local Cash 5.5	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Bonds 9.7	Local Equity 1.5
	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0	Local Bonds 0.3
Worst	Local Property 1.9	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9	Global Bonds -1.5



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

As of 31/05/2024

Market summary

- Local equities, as measured by the JSE All Share SWIX index, ended the month up +0.9%, driven primarily by the Industrials sector, +1.7%, as Richemont (+12.7%), Prosus (+5.8%), and British American Tobacco (+4.5%) saw some gains. The Resource sector came in slightly positive at +0.3% while the Financials sector declined -0.4%, due to a pullback in Capitec (-8.5%) and Discovery (-8.8%).
- The local property sector rose by +0.2% this month, driven by heavyweight Nepi Rockcastle, which gained +2.2%.
- During the month, President Cyril Ramaphosa signed the controversial National Health Insurance (NHI) Bill into law. The NHI bill continues to be surrounded by uncertainty since its announcement, particularly regarding its funding.
- The South African Reserve Bank kept the repo rate unchanged at 8.25% in May as widely expected. South Africa's annual inflation rate eased to a four-month low of 5.2% (year-on-year to the end of April 2024), down from 5.3% in March and slightly below market forecasts of 5.3%. However, inflation remains above the central bank's preferred level of 4.5%.
- Local bonds (JSE ALBI) earned +0.8% over the month, in line with local cash (STEFI Composite) but slightly below offshore bonds (FTSE WGBI) which came in at +1.1% USD. Concerns around a higher for longer interest rate environment globally has kept markets on uneven footing. The Gold price continued its upward momentum, gaining 1.4% USD in May 2024.
- The Bank of England maintained its key bank rate at 5.25% during its May meeting, while consensus still expects the ECB to cut rates in June. The US Federal Reserve also kept its rate unchanged in May for the sixth consecutive time, due to ongoing inflationary pressures and a tight labour market.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets equity index gained +0.6% but lagged the developed market MSCI World Index which was up 4.5%.

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.