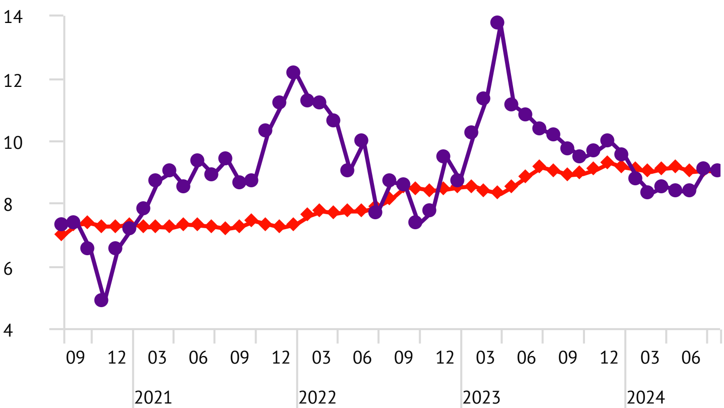
GTC Passive Three

As of 31/07/2024

Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/08/2017 to 31/07/2024

Rolling Window: 3 Years 1 Month shift



GTC Passive Three   CPI+3%

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:

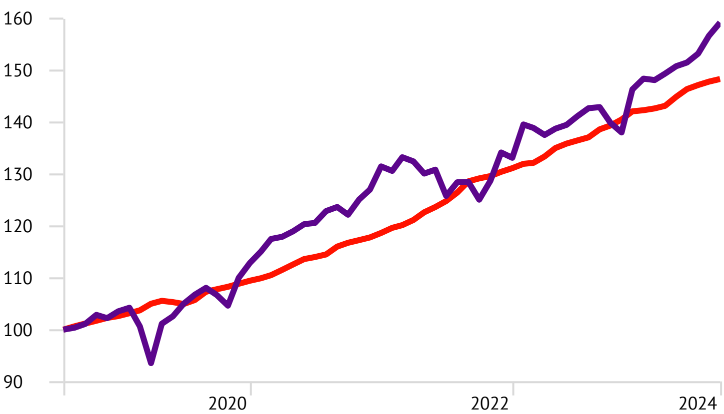
- Regulation 28 compliant
- Flexible Asset Allocation
- Local and international exposure

Fund facts:

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

5 Year cumulative performance history (%)

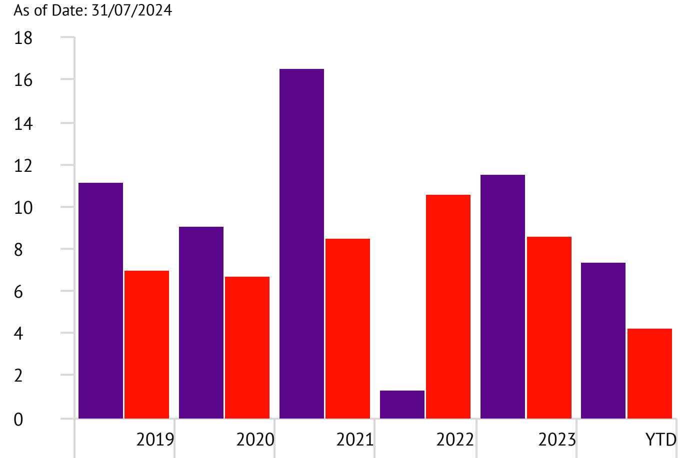
Time Period: 01/08/2019 to 31/07/2024



GTC Passive Three 159   CPI+3% 148

Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/07/2024



GTC Passive Three   CPI+3%

Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Three	9.15	9.76	9.03	11.59
CPI+3%	8.05	8.21	9.02	8.21

*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: 01/08/2019 to 31/07/2024

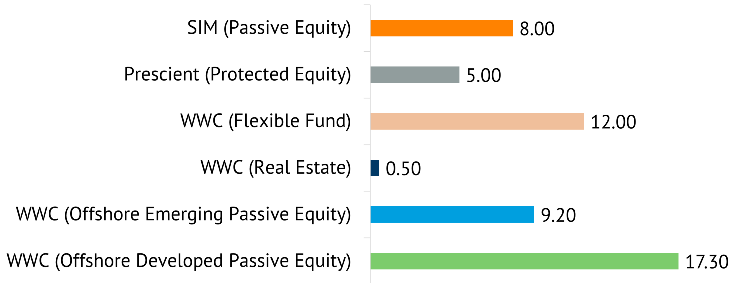
	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Three	9.76	1.77	0.50	-10.26
Composite Benchmark*	10.06	0.00	0.50	-12.17

*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.

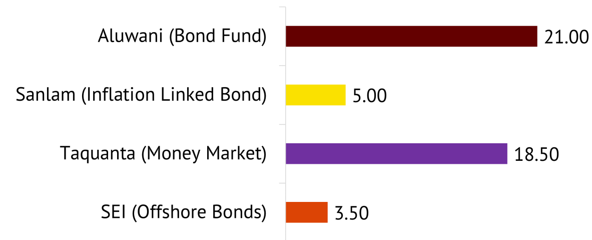
GTC Passive Three

As of 31/07/2024

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



Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies Fixed Income (%)



Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	25.41
Local Property	0.51
Local Bond	29.74
Local Cash	13.88
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	26.94
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	3.00
Foreign Cash	0.51
Foreign Other	0.00

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/07/2024 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	Local Property 14.4
	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 12.7
	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 13.9	Local Equity 10.1
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Property 10.1	Local Bonds 9.7
	Local Equity 6.8	Local Cash 5.5	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Bonds 9.7	Global Emerging Markets 6.5
	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0	Local Cash 4.8
Worst	Local Property 1.9	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9	Global Bonds -2.1

Local Equity
Local Cash
Global Bonds
Local Property
Global Emerging Markets
Local Bonds
Global Developed Markets

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

GTC Passive Three

As of 31/07/2024

Market summary

- South African manufacturing activity increased in July, driven by a rise in both domestic and global demand. The seasonally-adjusted PMI for the manufacturing sector rose to 52.4 points in July, up from 45.7 in June. The South African Reserve Bank's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to maintain the repo rate at 8.5% for the seventh consecutive time, despite a slight improvement in the inflation rate.

- Local asset classes enjoyed strong performances for the month, with local equities delivering return of +4.1%. Financials had a strong return of +5.2%, while Resources rebounded with a return of +5.7% following last month's negative return, notably highlighted by Gold Fields performance of +16.7%.

- Local property also ended the month with a robust performance of +4.4%. Local bonds delivered a +4.0% return as yields moved lower across the curve, driven by positive political developments and the growing possibility of lower interest rates in the second half of the year.

- The MSCI Emerging Markets Index recorded a return of +0.3% for the month, underperforming its developed market counterparts. This was primarily due to weak performances from China and Taiwan. The equity markets in South Korea and Taiwan saw declines, partly driven by a drop in semiconductor stocks, while China's market also fell amid uncertainty surrounding the Third Plenum.

- The MSCI World Index had a return of +1.8% for the month, outperforming its emerging market peers. In July, the US Federal Reserve concluded its policy meeting with a decision to keep its interest rate steady in the 5.25%-5.50% range. The Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell indicated that interest rates could be cut as soon as September if the U.S. economy performs as expected. In Japan, the Bank of Japan raised its key interest rate to 0.25% from a range of 0%-0.1%, also announcing plans to reduce bond purchases going forward. Meanwhile, the Bank of England has cut interest rates for the first time since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, as inflationary pressures in the economy have eased.

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.