

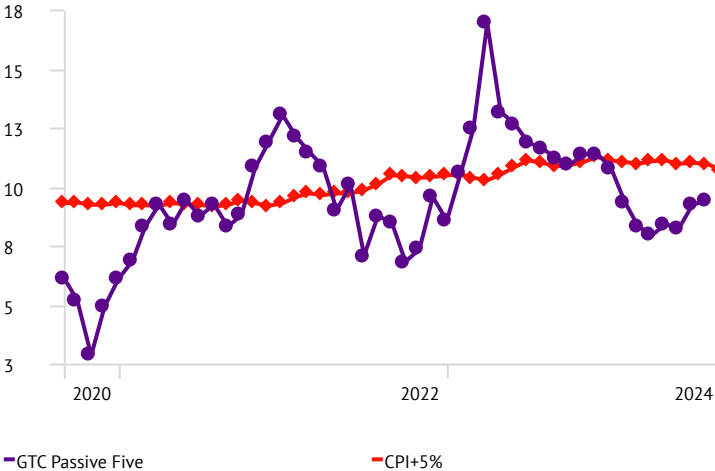
# GTC Passive Five

As of 31/08/2024

## Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2017 to 31/08/2024

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:**

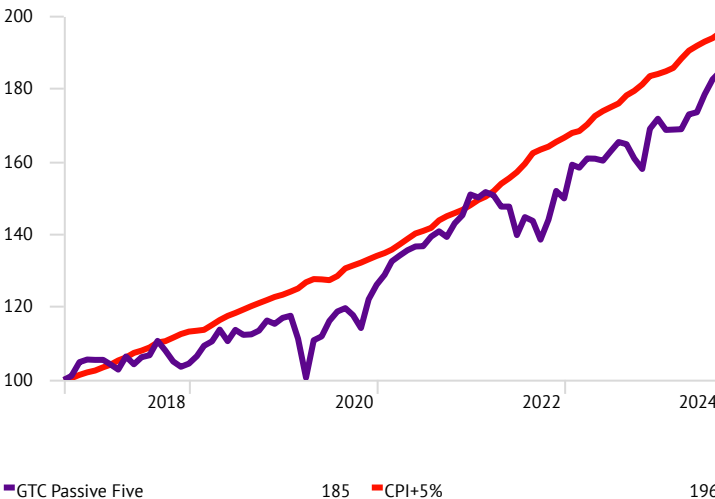
- Regulation 28 compliant
- Flexible Asset Allocation
- Local and International exposure
- Capital Growth

## Fund facts:

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

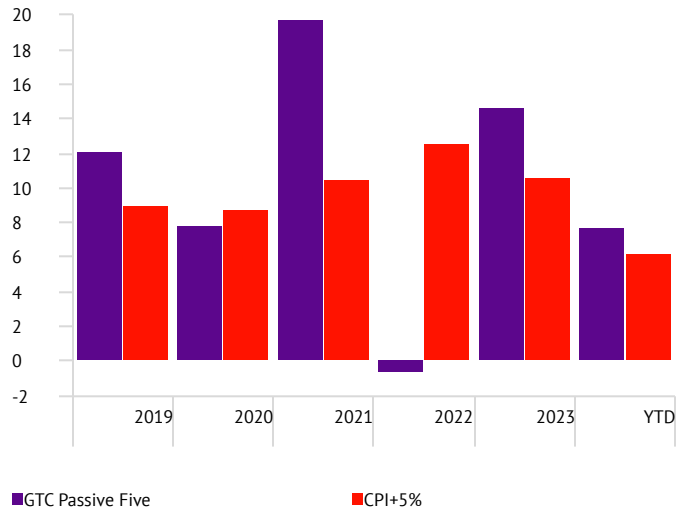
## 7 Year cumulative performance history (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2017 to 31/08/2024



## Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/08/2024



## Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Five	9.19	10.46	9.50	12.20
CPI+5%	10.07	10.22	10.78	9.69

\*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: 01/09/2017 to 31/08/2024

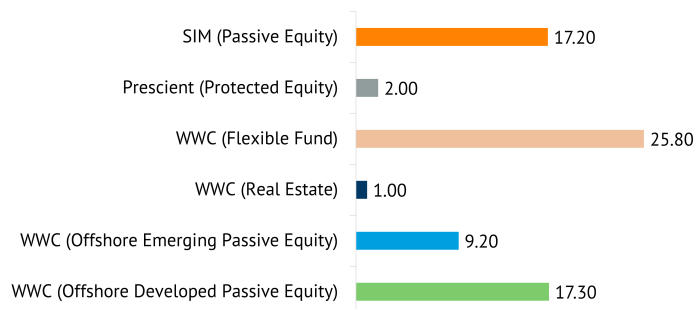
	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Five	9.19	2.32	0.33	-14.51
Composite Benchmark*	8.93	0.00	0.28	-16.40

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

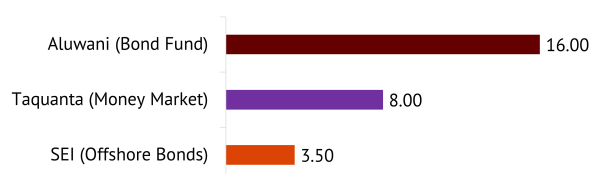
Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

As of 31/08/2024

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



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



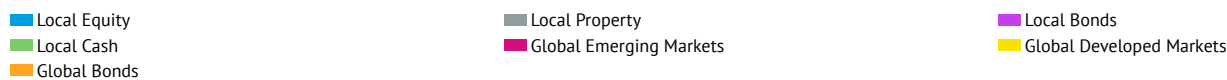
## Asset class Exposure (%)

Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	52.85
Local Property	1.38
Local Bond	18.42
Local Cash	0.37
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	23.60
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	2.97
Foreign Cash	0.40
Foreign Other	0.00

## Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/08/2024 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 23.8
	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 12.8
	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 13.9	Local Bonds 12.3
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Property 10.1	Local Equity 11.5
	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 5.7
	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0	Local Cash 5.5
Worst	Local Property 1.9	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9	Global Bonds -2.5



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

As of 31/08/2024

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## Market summary

- Local equities, as measured by the JSE All Share SWIX index, ended the month up +1.3%, driven by the Financials (+5.7%) and Industrials (+4.0%) sectors as Mr Price, ABSA, MTN and Telkom saw gains. The local property sector rose by +8.3% this month, driven by continued strength in Growthpoint (+14.3%) and Redefine (+11.7%).
- The Resources sector came under pressure, detracting -9.7%, amid poor global metal demand impacting company earnings. Despite positive returns for Gold (+2.3% USD), the sell-off in Gold Fields pulled the broader SA Gold mining sector down over the month.
- South Africa's annual inflation rate eased to a three-year low of 4.6% (year-on-year to the end of July 2024), down from 5.1% the previous month and in-line with the central bank's target level of 4.5%. South Africa's unemployment rate increased to 33.5% at the end of the second quarter of 2024, up from 32.9% in the previous quarter.
- Local bonds (JSE ALBI) earned +2.4% over the month, well ahead of local cash (STEFI Composite) at +0.7% and in-line with offshore bonds (FTSE WGBI) which came in at +2.3% USD. Offshore bond's gain was offset by the +2.4% Rand strength against the US Dollar over the month.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets equity index gained +1.6% USD but lagged the developed market MSCI World Index which was up 2.6% USD. Remarks by US Federal Reserve, at the Jackson Hole conference, prompted markets to anticipate a higher probability of a larger interest rate cut in September adding to the risk-on sentiment.

## 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.