

GTC Passive Three



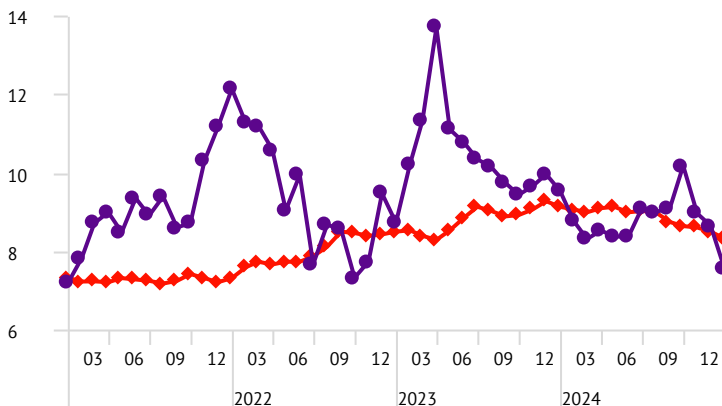
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As of 31/12/2024

Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2024

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.

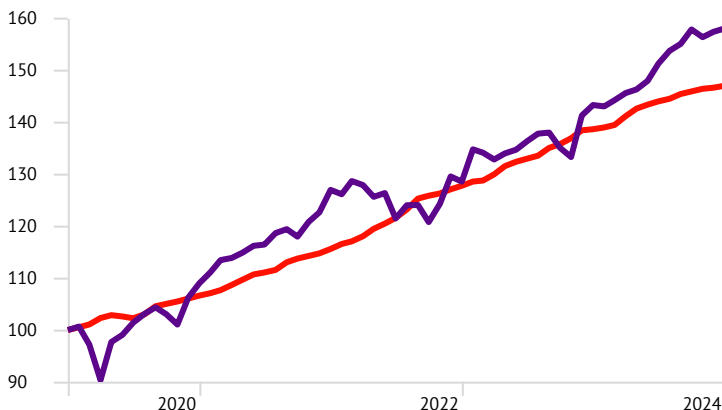
Features: Regulation 28 compliant
Flexible Asset Allocation
Local and international exposure

Fund facts:

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

5 Year cumulative performance history (%)

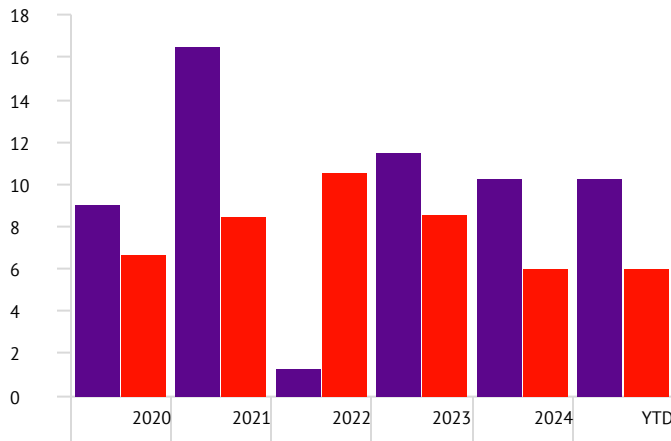
Time Period: 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2024



■ GTC Passive Three 158 ■ CPI+3% 147

Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/12/2024



■ GTC Passive Three ■ CPI+3%

Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Three	8.66	9.60	7.58	10.29
CPI+3%	7.94	8.03	8.35	6.04

*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: 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2024

	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Three	9.60	1.89	0.47	-10.26
Composite Benchmark*	10.50	0.00	0.54	-12.17

*Composite Benchmark: 2% Property, 21% Capped SWIX, 25% Bonds, 17% Cash, 4% FTSE WGBI, 23% MSCI World ESG and 8% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG.
Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

GTC Passive Three

As of 31/12/2024



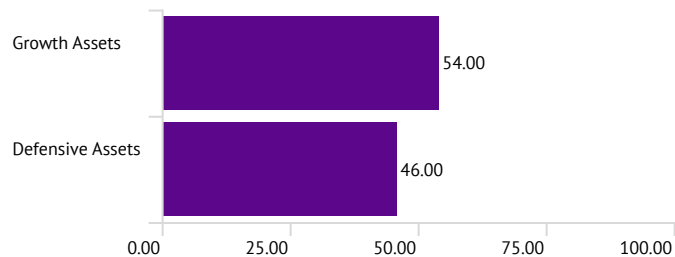
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Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies

	%
● WWC (Offshore Developed Passive Equity)	21.30
● WWC (Offshore Emerging Passive Equity)	9.20
● Sanlam (Passive Equity)	7.60
● WWC (Flexible Fund)	11.40
● Prescient (Protected Equity)	4.00
● WWC (Real Estate)	0.50
● SEI (Offshore Bonds)	4.50
● Aluwani (Bond Fund)	19.00
● Sanlam (Inflation Linked Bond)	7.00
● Taquanta (Money Market)	15.50
Total	100.00

Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	21.97
Local Property	0.61
Local Bond	29.92
Local Cash	9.49
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	32.35
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	4.40
Foreign Cash	1.25
Foreign Other	0.00

Investment allocation (%): Strategies



As of 31/12/2024

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/12/2024 Currency: 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 29.0
	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 21.9
	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 13.9	Local Bonds 17.2
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Property 10.1	Local Equity 13.4
	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 10.2
	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0	Local Cash 8.4
Worst	Local Property 1.9	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9	Global Bonds -0.1

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

Market summary

- Local equity markets ended the month down -0.3%, driven primarily by a pull back in the Resources (-5.9%) and Financials (-1.4%) sectors. The weak performance in Resources was a result of declines from platinum and gold miners, including Impala Platinum (-14.0%), AngloGold Ashanti (-6.9%) and Harmony Gold (-8.7%). The Industrials sector earned +2.7%, contributed by gains in MTN (+14.0%) and Compagnie Financiere Richemont SA (+11.5%).
- The local property sector had a return +0.4% for the month, with its year to date return at +29.0% making it the best outperforming asset class for the year.
- The local bonds sector declined -0.4% for the month, as an upward movement in yields led to capital losses that outweighed accrued income. Local cash earned +0.7% over the month.
- The South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SACCI) Business Confidence Index (BCI) rose to 118.1 in November 2024, its highest level since October 2015, up from 114.2 in October.
- The MSCI Emerging Market equity Index lost -0.1% for the month while the MSCI World equity Index shed -2.6%.
- The U.S. Federal Reserve reduced interest rate by 25 basis points to 4.25%-4.50%. The Bank of England held its key interest rate steady at 4.75%, citing the need to maintain tight monetary conditions despite signs of a slowdown late in the year. The European Central Bank (ECB) announced its fourth interest rate cut taking the rate to 3.15%, reaffirming its commitment to further monetary easing.
- As market volatility and economic uncertainty remain elevated, GTC remains cautious in our portfolio positioning as we navigate through this market cycle.

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.