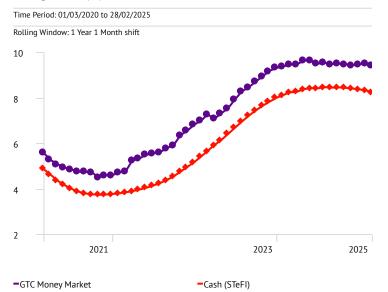
As of 28/02/2025



### Rolling returns (%)



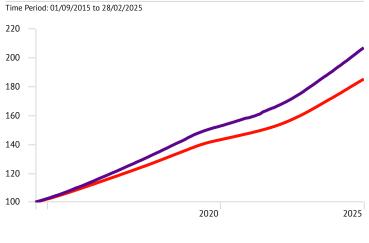
## Investment mandate and objectives

The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate real positive returns over time through the active management of a combination of money market, bond and income generating instruments. The strategy and investment mandate of the fund has a focus on income generation, with downside protection of capital.

#### Features:

The fund will primarily invest in a range of fixed income securities including instruments guaranteed by the Republic of South Africa, gilts, semi-gilts, loan stock, preference shares, debentures, debenture stock, debenture bonds, unsecured notes, financially sound listed property investments, participatory interest in collective investment schemes and any other instruments guaranteed by the Republic of South Africa which are considered consistent with the fund's primary objective. The fund has a weighted average duration of 180 days.

## Longest history cumulative performance (%)



GTC Money Market	207	Cash (STeFI)	185

## Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Money Market	7.72	7.30	8.72	9.42
Cash (STeFI)	6.49	6.18	7.40	8.27

<sup>\*</sup>Annualised

Returns are gross of all fees except for transaction, custody, and underlying manager performance fees. Please note that past performance is not a guide to future performance and individual investment returns may differ as a result of the selected client access point and cash flows

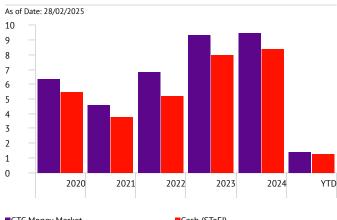
### **Fund facts:**

Multi manager: GTC
Benchmark: SteFI
Risk profile: Low Risk

#### Investment manager:

Taquanta 100%

## Calendar year returns (%)



■GTC Money Market

■Cash (STeFI)

## As of 28/02/2025



Instrument type	Exposure (%)		
Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	68.15		
• Floating Rate Note	17.34		
Credit Linked Note	11.16		
• Fixed Deposit	2.19		
• Treasury Bill	0.84		
• Other	0.32		
Total	100.00		

Updated quarterly	

## Glossary

## Negotiable certificate of deposit

A financial instrument with a fixed interest rate that can be traded in the secondary market allowing investors to buy and sell the instrument to other investors before maturity.

### Floating rate note

A financial instrument that has an interest rate that fluctuates based on a specified benchmark, adjusting periodically to reflect market conditions.

## Credit linked note

A financial instrument backed by loans, enabling the issuer to transfer credit risk to the investors. In exchange for taking on this credit risk, investors receive higher interest payments compared to conventional bonds.

## Fixed deposit

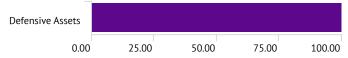
A financial instrument that allows investors to invest a specific amount of money at a fixed interest rate over a fixed duration.

### **Treasury Bill**

A financial instrument issued by the government sold at a discount to the face value. The investor does not receive interest payments however the investor earns a profit at maturity which is the difference between purchase price and face value.

Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Bond	27.32
Local Cash	72.68

### Investment allocation (%): Strategies



Top 10 local holdings	Exposure (%)
FirstRand Bank Ltd NCD 29/07/2026	5.17
Nedbank Ltd NCD 24/04/2028	4.98
Nedbank Ltd NCD 12/01/2026	4.18
Standard Bank NCD 30/07/2026	3.97
Absa Bank Ltd NCD 05/04/2027	3.87
Investec Bank Limited FRN 06/02/2027	3.85
FirstRand Bank Ltd NCD 02/02/2026	3.83
Absa Bank Limited FRN 05/04/2026	3.32
Absa Bank Limited NCD 04/07/2029	3.31
Firstrand Bank Limited NCD 10/4/2027	3.31
Total	39.79
Updated quarterly	







### Market performance ranking

As of Date: 28/02/2025 Currency: Rand						
Best	Global Emerging Markets 24.0	Local Property 36.9	Local Cash 5.2	Global Developed Markets 34.0	Local Property 29.0	Local Equity 2.2
Î	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 Cash 1.2
	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 13.9	Local Bonds 17.2	Global Developed Markets 0.7
	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Property 10.1	Local Equity 13.4	Local Bonds 0.5
	Local Cash 5.5	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Bonds 9.7	Global Emerging Markets 10.2	Global Emerging Markets 0.2
	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0	Local Cash 8.4	Global Bonds -0.2
Worst	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9	Global Bonds -0.1	Local Property -2.6
≥ "	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD
	ocal Equity ocal Cash Global Bonds		■ Local Property ■ Global Emerging Markets		Local Bonds Global Developed Markets	

## Market summary

- Local equities ended the month slightly in the red (-0.4%) despite a rally from the index heavyweight, Naspers of +12.3%. The Resources sector was the main detractor, shedding -6.2% and erasing much of January's rally. This weakness was seen in counters such as Sibanye Stillwater (-21.8%) and Thungela (+19.2%). The Industrial sectors added 2.8% over the month as AB InBev rose +20.9%, while the Financials sector returned +0.8% with Discovery gaining +14.3%. The Listed Property sector shed -0.3%.
- The local bonds had a modest return of +0.1% as yields rose for the third consecutive month in February with accrued interest income offsetting capital decline in bond prices. Local cash (+0.6%) outperformed local bonds over the month.
- On 30 January 2025, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) reduced its repo rate by 25 basis points, marking the third consecutive cut by the
  Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) and bringing the repurchase rate to 7.5%. The SARB Governor, Lesetja Kganyago, emphasised caution regarding
  further rate cuts for the remainder of the year, due to uncertainty in the global economic environment.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned +0.5% USD for the month outperforming its developed market counterpart. Chinese equities led the gain, with continued optimism surrounding its AI capabilities after the initial launch of DeepSeek's low cost open-source AI model in January.
- The MSCI World Index declined -0.7% USD for the month. The uncertainty surrounding the impact of trade tariffs on the US economy led to weak performance in the US equity market. In the UK, the Bank of England (BoE) reduced its benchmark interest rate by 0.25% to 4.5%, marking the third cut since the easing cycle began in August 2024. The BoE highlighted that monetary easing would progress slowly throughout the year, addressing concerns over slowing economic growth against persistent inflation in the services sector.
- 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.