GTC Global Balanced Moderate

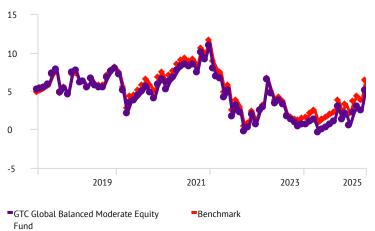
Equity Fund

As of 30/04/2025

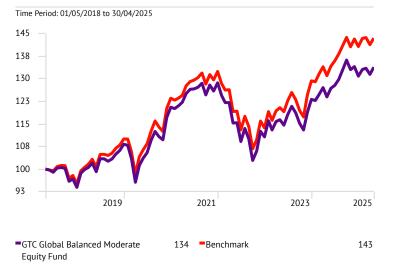
Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/05/2015 to 30/04/2025

Rolling Window: 3 Years 1 Month shift



7 Year cumulative performance history (%)



Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Global Balanced Moderate Equity Fund	4.25	5.75	5.09	7.95
Benchmark	5.29	6.63	6.39	9.51

All returns shown are gross of fees

*Annualised

Pre November 2023, strategy returns were used, from November 2023 actual gross of fee retuns have been used



Investment mandate and objectives

The fund comprises of diversified asset classes and investment strategies. The fund seeks a balance between capital growth and preservation and its main objective is to outperform a composite benchmark over a rolling 7 year period.

The fund is a blend of the GTC Global Balanced High Equity Fund (50%) and GTC Global Balanced Low Equity Fund (50%).

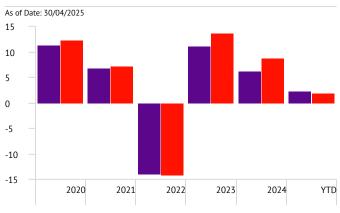
Features:	USD denominated international exposure			
	Multiple asset class exposure			
	Diversified investment strategies			

Fund facts:

Multi manager:	GTC
Benchmark:	43.75% MSCI World Index[\$], 28.5% FTSE World Government Bond Index[\$], 19% SOFR Blend (pre Oct 2024 Libor 3months)[\$], and 8.75% MSCI EM Index[\$]
Risk profile:	Moderate

Please note that this document is meant for information purposes only and is not a fund fact sheet.

Calendar year returns (%)



GTC Global Balanced Moderate Equity Benchmark Fund

Risk statistics: 7 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/05/2018 to 30/04/2025

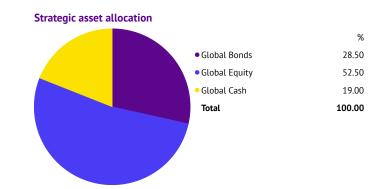
	Return	Std Dev	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Global Balanced Moderate Equity	4.25	9.80	-0.18	-20.02
Benchmark	5.29	9.62	-0.08	-19.39

GTC Global Balanced Moderate Equity Fund

As of 30/04/2025

Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies

 SEI (Offshore Bonds) 	48.75
Coronation (Offshore Emerging Market Equity)	4.20
 WWC (Offshore Emerging Passive Equity) 	6.30
• WWC (Offshore Developed Passive Equity)	40.75
	%



Investment allocation (%): Strategies Growth assets Defensive assets

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51.25

48.75

50.00

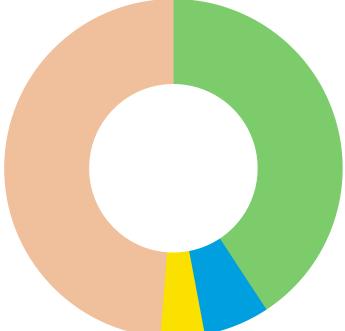
75.00

100.00



25.00

0.00





GTC Global Balanced Moderate

Equity Fund



As of 30/04/2025

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 30/04/2025 Currency: Rand

Global Developed Markets	Global Emerging Markets	Local Property	Local Cash	Global Developed Markets	Local Property	Local Equity
24.1	24.0	36.9	5.2	34.0	29.0	10.3
Global Emerging Markets	Global Developed Markets	Global Developed Markets	Local Equity	Global Emerging Markets	Global Developed Markets	Global Bonds
15.1	21.5	32.9	4.4	18.9	21.9	4.5
Local Bonds	Global Bonds	Local Equity	Local Bonds	Global Bonds	Local Bonds	Local Property
10.3	15.4	27.1	4.3	13.9	17.2	3.8
Local Cash	Local Bonds	Local Bonds	Local Property	Local Property	Local Equity	Global Emerging Markets
7.3	8.6	8.4	0.5	10.1	13.4	2.8
Local Equity	Local Cash	Global Emerging Markets	Global Developed Markets	Local Bonds	Global Emerging Markets	Local Cash
6.8	5.5	6.3	-13.2	9.7	10.2	2.5
Global Bonds	Local Equity	Local Cash	Global Bonds	Local Cash	Local Cash	Local Bonds
2.9	0.6	3.8	-13.3	8.0	8.4	1.5
Local Property	Local Property	Global Bonds	Global Emerging Markets	Local Equity	Global Bonds	Global Developed Market:
1.9	-34.5	2.5	-15.2	7.9	-0.1	-2.3
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD

Local Equity Local Cash Local Property
 Global Emerging Markets

Local Bonds
Global Developed Markets

Quarterly commentary

- South Africa's economy expanded 0.6% in the fourth quarter of last year, supported by a rebound in agricultural output. In March, the South African Reserve Bank kept the repo rate unchanged at 7.50%.
- The MSCI Emerging Market equity index gained +2.9% USD, outperforming its developed market counterpart. Optimism around China's AI capability and improved manufacturing data, along with additional government stimulus boosted market sentiment. India's equity market declined amid profit taking and some economic growth concerns, which prompted their first repo rate cut since May 2020.
- The MSCI World equity Index declined -1.8% USD for the quarter as US mega cap technology stocks turned negative. Global risk appetite further declined towards the end of the quarter as US president Donald Trump's "Liberation Day" looms.
- In their March meeting, both the US Federal Reserve and Bank of England kept interest rates unchanged at 4.5%, maintaining a wait-and-see approach amid persistent inflation and global economic uncertainty. Meanwhile, the European Central Bank (ECB) cut its three key interest rates by 25 basis points, bringing the deposit facility rate to 2.50%. The ECB President Christine Lagarde noted that the highly uncertain macro environment complicates monetary policy decisions, diverging from her past stance suggesting that the path to lower rates is clear.
- Overall, global investor sentiment was largely subdued over the quarter. While the short-term outlook is weak amid extreme volatile, the longer-term picture remains positive. Nonetheless, GTC remains cautious in our portfolio positioning as we navigate through this market cycle.

GTC Global Balanced Moderate Equity Fund



As of 30/04/2025

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.