

GTC Passive Market Plus

As of 28/02/2025

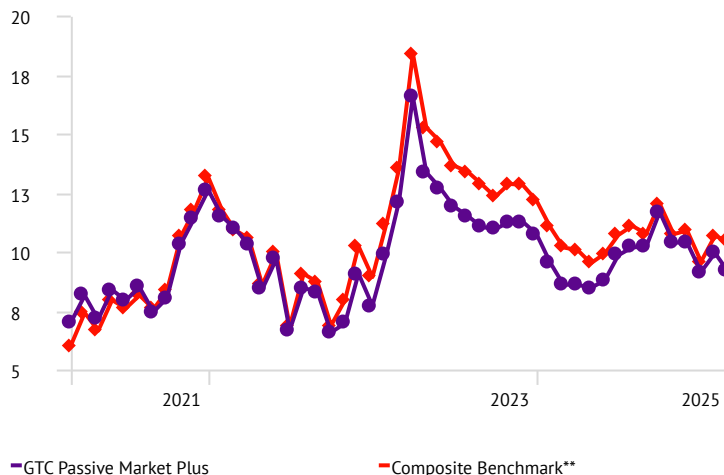


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Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/03/2018 to 28/02/2025

Rolling Window: 3 Years 1 Month shift



Investment mandate and objectives

The portfolio employs a rule based (passive) investment strategy. The objective of this portfolio is to outperform a full risk composite benchmark over a rolling 10-year period. This portfolio has been designed for maximum capital growth through a combination of local and offshore asset exposure. The portfolio's offshore exposure provides diversification, higher return potential and protects against local currency depreciation.

Features:

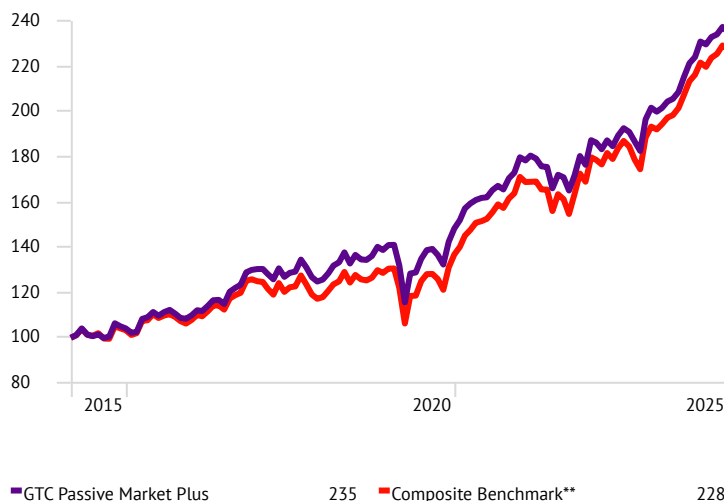
- Regulation 28 compliant
- Full equity exposure
- Local and international exposure
- Capital growth

Fund facts:

Multi manager: GTC
 Benchmark: Composite Benchmark**
 Risk profile: High Risk

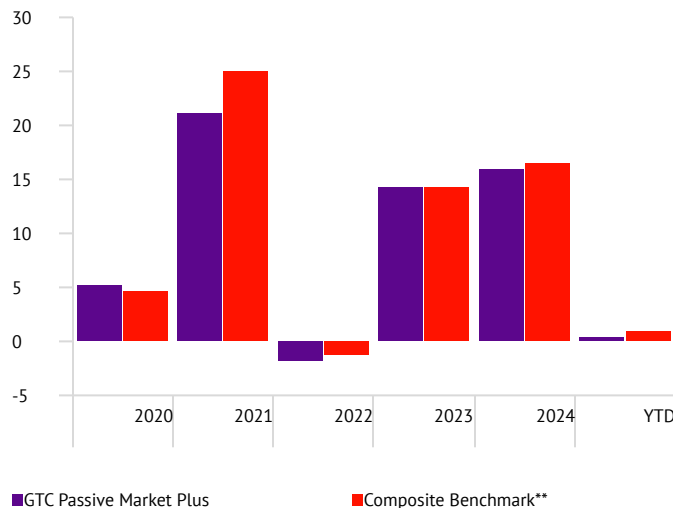
10 Year cumulative performance history (%)

Time Period: 01/03/2015 to 28/02/2025



Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 28/02/2025



Performance (%)

	10 Yr*	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Market Plus	8.94	9.08	12.26	9.23	16.74
Composite Benchmark**	8.59	9.39	13.30	10.50	17.24

*Annualised

**Composite Benchmark: 40% Capped SWIX, 5% Cash, 15% Bonds, 5% Property, 26% MSCI World and 9% MSCI Emerging Markets.

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: 10 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/03/2015 to 28/02/2025

	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Market Plus	8.94	1.51	0.27	-18.05
Composite Benchmark**	8.59	0.00	0.23	-18.63

Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

GTC Passive Market Plus

As of 28/02/2025

Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies

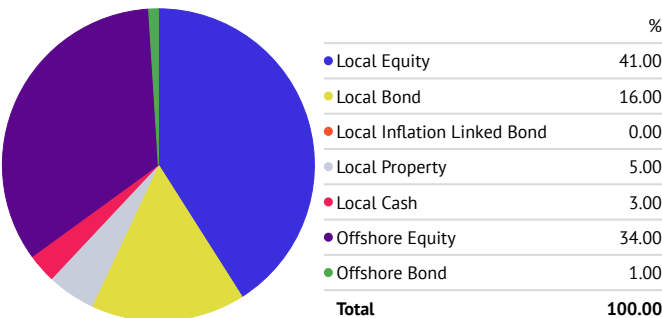
	%
WWC (Offshore Developed Passive Equity)	24.00
WWC (Offshore Emerging Passive Equity)	10.00
Sanlam (Passive Equity)	16.40
WWC (Flexible Fund)	24.60
WWC (Real Estate)	5.00
SEI (Offshore Bonds)	1.00
Aluwani (Bond Fund)	16.00
Taquanta (Money Market)	3.00
Total	100.00



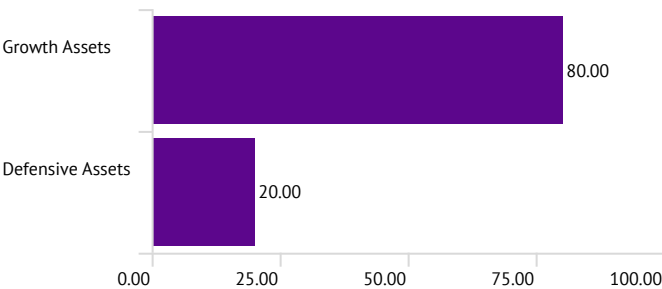
Asset class

Tactical exposure(%)

Portfolio Date: 30/09/2024



Investment allocation (%): Strategies



As of 28/02/2025

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
	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

Local Equity
Local 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.