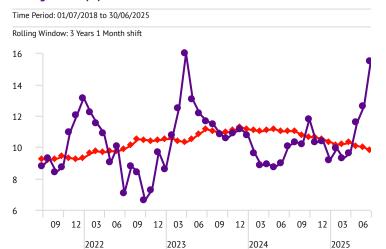
As of 30/06/2025

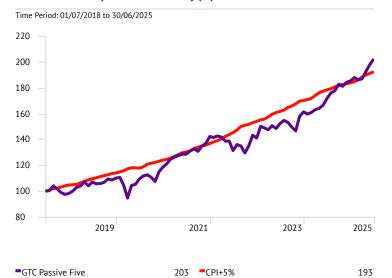


Rolling returns (%)



■GTC Passive Five CPI+5%

7 Year cumulative performance history (%)



Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Five	10.63	13.14	15.51	17.95
CPI+5%	9.83	10.32	9.83	7.83

*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.

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

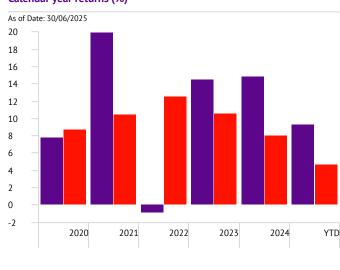
Fund facts:

Multi manager: GTC

Benchmark: CPI + 5% over a 7 year rolling period

Risk profile: Moderate to High Risk

Calendar year returns (%)



■GTC Passive Five

■CPI+5%

Risk statistics: 7 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/07/2018 to 30/06/2025

	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Five	10.63	1.27	0.45	-14.51
Composite Benchmark*	10.27	0.00	0.40	-16.40

 * Composite Benchmark: 41% Capped SWIX, 2% Property, 14% Bonds, 8% Cash, 4% FTSE WGBI, 23% MSCI World ESG and 8% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG.

Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.



SEI (Offshore Bonds)

• Aluwani (Bond Fund)

Total

• Sanlam (Inflation Linked Bond)

Taquanta (Money Market)



0.00

2.90

0.64

0.00

Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies		Asset class	Exposure (%)	
	%	Local Equity	44.49	
 WWC (Offshore Developed Passive Equity) 	21.30	Local Property	1.07	
 WWC (Offshore Emerging Passive Equity) 	8.70	Local Bond	18.05	
• Sanlam (Passive Equity)	17.20	Local Cash	2.56	
WWC (Flexible Fund)	25.80	Local Other	0.00	
Prescient (Protected Equity)	2.00	Foreign Equity	30.29	
• WWC (Real Estate)	1.00	Familia Deposits	0.00	

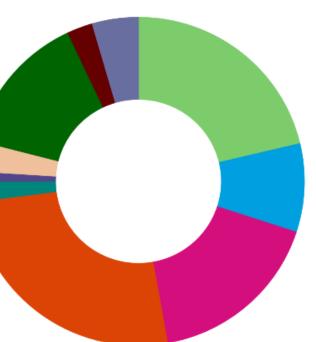
3.00

14.00

2.50

4.50

100.00



Investment allocation (%): Strategies

Foreign Property

Foreign Bonds

Foreign Cash

Foreign Other







Market performance ranking

	As of Date: 30/06/2025					
Best	Global Emerging Markets	Local Property	Local Cash	Global Developed Markets	Local Property	Local Equity
	24.0	36.9	5.2	34.0	29.0	16.1
Î	Global Developed Markets	Global Developed Markets	Local Equity	Global Emerging Markets	Global Developed Markets	Global Emerging Markets
	21.5	32.9	4.4	18.9	21.9	8.6
	Global Bonds	Local Equity	Local Bonds	Global Bonds	Local Bonds	Local Bonds
	15.4	27.1	4.3	13.9	17.2	6.6
	Local Bonds	Local Bonds	Local Property	Local Property	Local Equity	Local Property
	8.6	8.4	0.5	10.1	13.4	5.3
	Local Cash 5.5	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Bonds 9.7	Global Emerging Markets 10.2	Local Cash 3.8
	Local Equity	Local Cash	Global Bonds	Local Cash	Local Cash	Global Developed Markets
	0.6	3.8	-13.3	8.0	8.4	3.1
Worst	Local Property	Global Bonds	Global Emerging Markets	Local Equity	Global Bonds	Global Bonds
	-34.5	2.5	-15.2	7.9	-0.1	1.0
>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD
	ocal Equity ocal Cash lobal Bonds		■ Local Property ■ Global Emerging Markets		Local Bonds Global Developed Markets	

Market summary

- South Africa's economy stagnated in the first quarter of 2025, recording a +0.1% GDP growth, as strong gains in agriculture were offset by contractions in mining, manufacturing, and utilities.
- Local equity markets ended the month with up +2.2%. The Resources sector led with a +4.8% gain. The Industrials sector rose +2.5%, supported by performances from Naspers (+6.8%) and MTN (+12.7%). The Financials sector rose +0.8%, while local property ended the month in negative territory at -0.9%.
- Local cash delivered a return of +0.6% for the month, while local bonds returned +2.3%.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets Index recorded +6.0% for the month ahead of the developed market counterpart. The People's Bank of China (PBoC) kept its key lending rate unchanged at a record low of 3.0% in June, in line with market expectations.
- The MSCI World Index gained +4.3% for the month. In the US, the Federal Reserve held the federal funds rate steady at 4.25%–4.50% for the fourth consecutive time in the June meeting. The Bank of England voted 6–3 to keep the Bank Rate unchanged at 4.25%, while the European Central Bank (ECB) opted to ease policy, cutting its key interest rate by 0.25% to 2.15%.
- 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.