

GTC Passive One



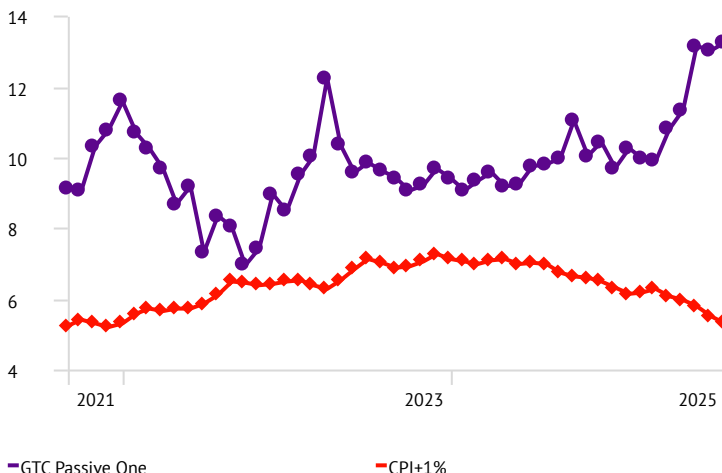
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As of 31/08/2025

Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2018 to 31/08/2025

Rolling Window: 3 Years 1 Month shift



Investment mandate and objectives

The portfolio employs a rule based (passive) investment strategy. The GTC Passive One fund comprises of both local and international asset classes, with a low exposure to equities. The fund is Regulation 28 compliant and aims to outperform inflation plus 1% over rolling 3 year periods, with no negative rolling 12 month period. The portfolio has been designed for capital protection through reduced volatility.

The portfolio utilizes asset allocation and downside protection to deliver consistent positive returns through most market conditions. The portfolio has international exposure of between 15% and 20%, which offers diversification and a local currency hedge.

Features:

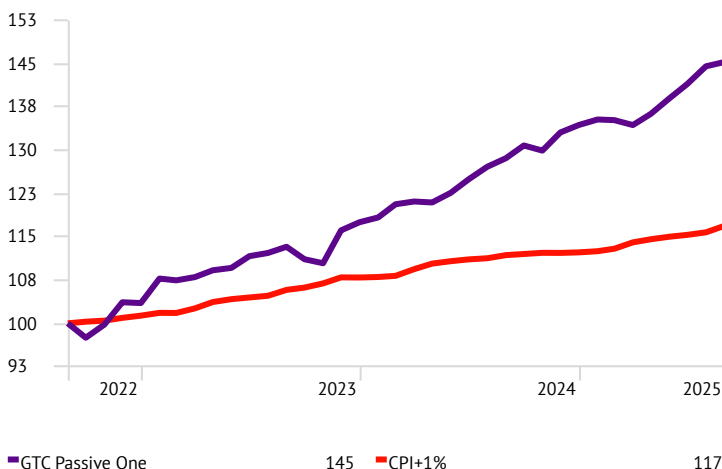
Regulation 28 compliant
Local and international exposure
Multi-asset class exposure
Capital preservation

Fund facts:

Multi manager: GTC
Benchmark: CPI + 1% over 3 year rolling periods
Risk profile: Low Risk

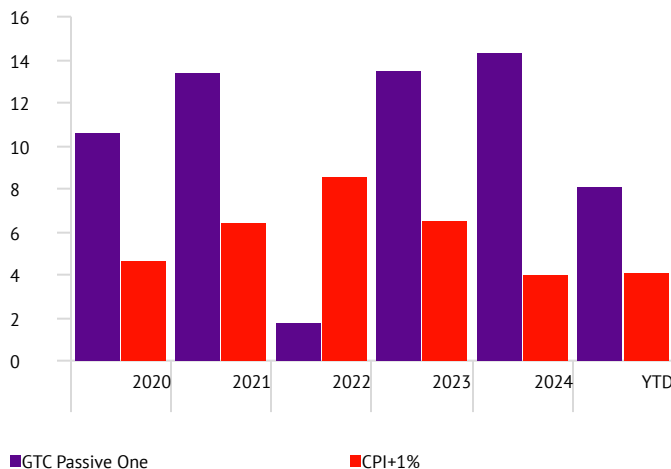
3 Year cumulative performance history (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2022 to 31/08/2025



Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/08/2025



Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive One	10.07	10.96	13.27	12.97
CPI+1%	5.81	6.19	5.35	4.55

*Annualised
CPI is lagged by 1 month.
Returns are gross of fees.

Actual underlying manager and indicative strategy returns have been utilised to give an indication of how the fund would have performed over time.

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: 3 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2022 to 31/08/2025

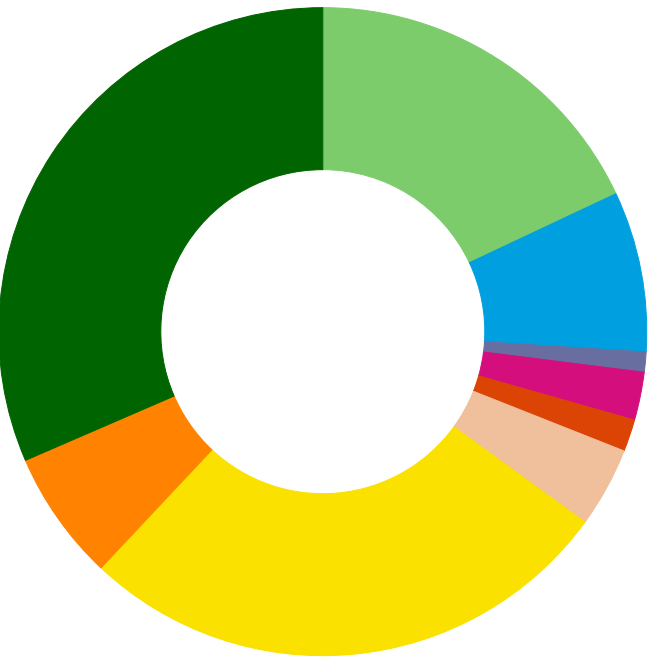
	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive One	13.27	0.73	1.06	-2.52
Composite Benchmark*	12.34	0.00	0.92	-2.87

*Composite Benchmark: 5% Capped SWIX, 33% Bonds, 30% Cash, 5% FTSE WGBI, 20% MSCI World ESG and 7% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG.

Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

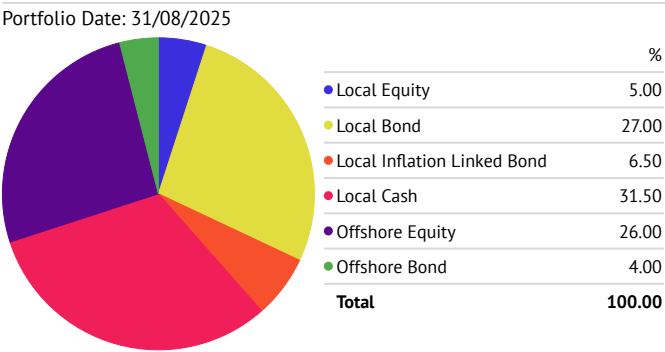
Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies

	%
WWC (Offshore Developed Passive Equity)	18.00
WWC (Offshore Emerging Passive Equity)	8.00
Prescient (Protected Equity)	1.00
WWC (Flexible Fund)	2.40
Sanlam (Passive Equity)	1.60
SEI (Offshore Bonds)	4.00
Aluwani (Bond Fund)	27.00
Sanlam (Inflation Linked Bond)	6.50
Taquanta (Money Market)	31.50
Total	100.00

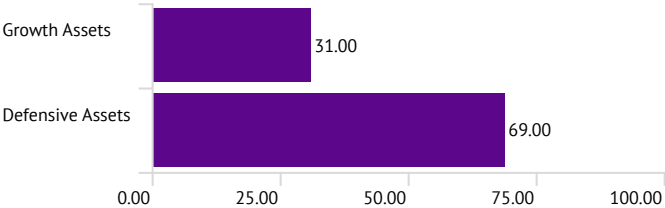


Asset class

Tactical exposure(%)



Investment allocation (%): Strategies



As of 31/08/2025

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/08/2025 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 22.9
	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 Property 13.4
	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 13.9	Local Bonds 17.2	Global Emerging Markets 11.6
	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Property 10.1	Local Equity 13.4	Local Bonds 10.4
	Local Cash 5.5	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Bonds 9.7	Global Emerging Markets 10.2	Global Developed Markets 6.6
	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0	Local Cash 8.4	Local Cash 5.1
Worst	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9	Global Bonds -0.1	Global Bonds 0.1
	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 up +3.5% supported by gains from the Resources sector. The Resources sector had a return of +12.0% driven by notable performances for Gold Fields Ltd (+31.5%) and AngloGold Ashanti Plc (+21.1%). While the Financials and Industrials sector returned +1.1% and +1.2% respectively. Local property gained +2.8% over the month.
- Local cash ended the month with a return of +0.6% slightly trailing local bonds, which returned +0.8%.
- The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) reduced its key interest rate by 0.75% to 7.0% in the eight months of 2025. The SARB stated that the cuts aim to support a slowing economy amid an improving inflation outlook.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets Index recorded a return of +1.3% USD for the month. Chinese equities gained, as sentiments shifted positive towards the US-China trade talks that allowed for another 90 day pause on tariffs. The People's Bank of China kept their key lending rates unchanged for the third consecutive month.
- The MSCI World Index had a return of +2.6% USD for the month outperforming its emerging market counterpart. The US Federal Reserve held its benchmark interest rate steady at 4.25%–4.50% for a fifth straight meeting in July. The Bank of England (BoE) cut interest rates by 75 basis points to 4.0% over the year thus far, despite inflation remaining above target at 3.8%. Meanwhile, the European Central Bank (ECB) cut 100 basis points in 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.