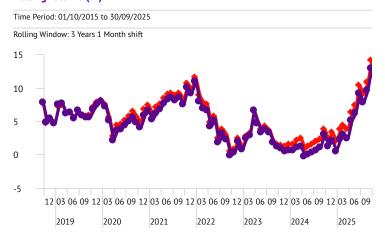
As of 30/09/2025



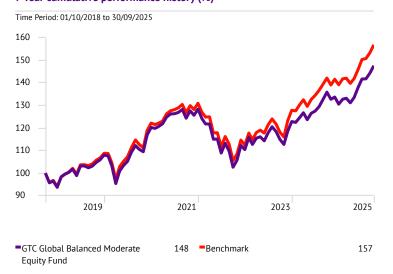
Rolling returns (%)



■GTC Global Balanced Moderate Equity Fund

Benchmark

7 Year cumulative performance history (%)



Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Global Balanced Moderate Equity Fund	5.71	5.95	12.87	8.61
Benchmark	6.63	6.83	14.11	10.35

All returns shown are gross of fees

 $\label{thm:pre-November-2023} Pre November 2023 \ actual \ gross \ of fee \ returns \ wave been \ used$

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

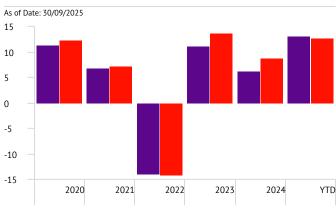
Government Bond Index[\$], 19% SOFR Blend (pre Oct 2024 Libor 3months)[\$], and 8.75% MSCI EM

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: 01/10/2018 to 30/09/2025

	Return	Std Dev	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Global Balanced Moderate Equity	5.71	9.91	-0.04	-20.02
Benchmark	6.63	9.72	0.06	-19.39

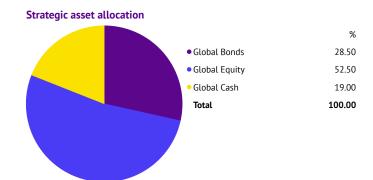
^{*}Annualised

Solution Solution Solution

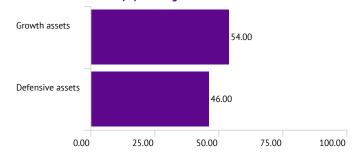
As of 30/09/2025

Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies

	%
• WWC (Offshore Developed Passive Equity)	41.25
• WWC (Offshore Emerging Passive Equity)	7.65
Coronation (Offshore Emerging Market Equity)	5.10
SEI (Offshore Bonds)	46.00
Total	100.00



Investment allocation (%): Strategies



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



As of 30/09/2025

Market performance ranking

	As of Date: 30/09/2025 Currency: Rand						
Best	Global Developed Markets 24.1	Global Emerging Markets 24.0	Local Property 36.9	Local Cash 5.2	Global Developed Markets 34.0	Local Property 29.0	Local Equity 30.9
Î	Global Emerging Markets 15.1	Global Developed Markets 21.5	Global Developed Markets 32.9	Local Equity 4.4	Global Emerging Markets 18.9	Global Developed Markets 21.9	Global Emerging Markets 16.6
	Local Bonds 10.3	Global Bonds 15.4	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 13.9	Local Bonds 17.2	Local Bonds 14.0
	Local Cash 7.3	Local Bonds 8.6	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Property 10.1	Local Equity 13.4	Local Property 12.3
	Local Equity 6.8	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 7.4
Worst	Global Bonds 2.9	Local Equity 0.6	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0	Local Cash 8.4	Local Cash 5.7
	Local Property 1.9	Local Property -34.5	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9	Global Bonds -0.1	Global Bonds -1.7
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD
	ocal Equity ocal Cash Jobal Bonds		Local Property Global Emerging	Markets	Local Globa	Bonds Il Developed Markets	

Ouarterly commentary

- 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. In May, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) reduced its key interest rate by 0.25% to 7.25%, in line with expectations.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets equity index ended the quarter up +12.0% outperforming its developed market counterpart. The MSCI World Equity Index returned +11.5% for the quarter. The US equity markets closed June and the second quarter at record highs, overcoming April's bear market drop.
- The US Federal Reserve kept interest rates unchanged over the quarter, at 4.25%–4.50%. The Bank of England (BoE) cut interest rates by 25 basis points to 4.25% in May, despite inflation remaining above target at 3.4%. Meanwhile, the European Central Bank (ECB) implemented two rate cuts during the quarter, each of 25 basis points.
- Overall, global investor sentiment was mixed over the quarter. While the short-term outlook is still unclear, the longer-term picture remains positive. Nonetheless, GTC remains cautious in our portfolio positioning as we navigate through this market cycle.



As of 30/09/2025

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.