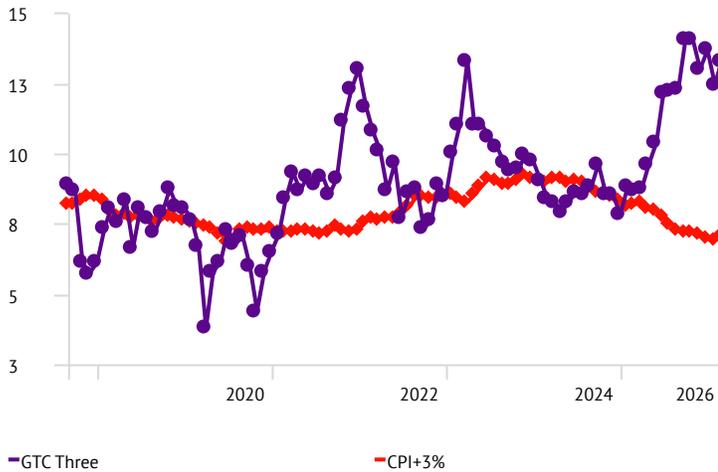


As of 28/02/2026

Rolling returns (%)

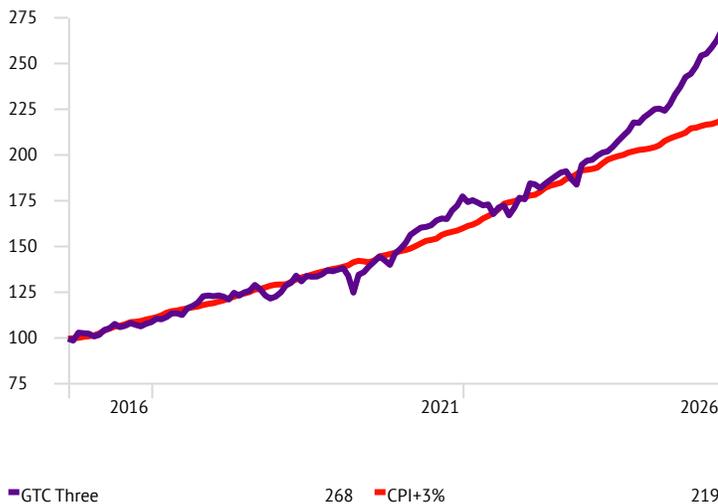
Time Period: Since Common Inception (01/09/2015) to 28/02/2026

Rolling Window: 3 Years 1 Month shift



Longest history cumulative performance (%)

Time Period: Since Common Inception (01/09/2015) to 28/02/2026



Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Three	11.02	11.35	13.32	18.87
CPI+3%	7.78	7.99	7.07	6.55

*Annualised

CPI is lagged by 1 month.

Returns are gross of all fees except for transaction, custody, and underlying manager performance fees. Please note that past performance is not a guide to future performance and individual investment returns may differ as a result of the selected client access point and cash flows.

Investment mandate and objectives

The primary investment objective of the Fund is to obtain steady growth and maximum stability for capital invested. The portfolio will strive to provide investors with a minimum return in excess of inflation (CPI+3%) over a rolling 5 year period. The portfolio has exposure to both local and offshore assets.

Features:

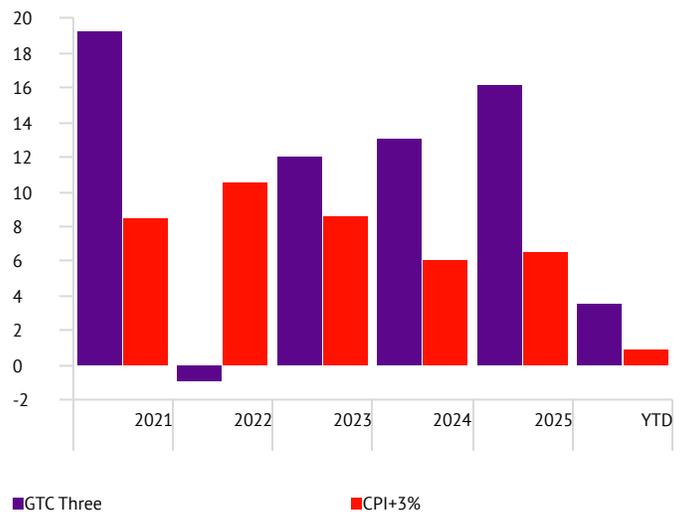
- Regulation 28 compliant
- Local and international exposure
- Multi-asset class exposure
- Capital preservation

Fund facts:

Multi manager: GTC
 Benchmark: CPI + 3% over 5 year rolling periods
 Risk profile: Moderate Risk

Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 28/02/2026



Risk statistics: 5 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/03/2021 to 28/02/2026

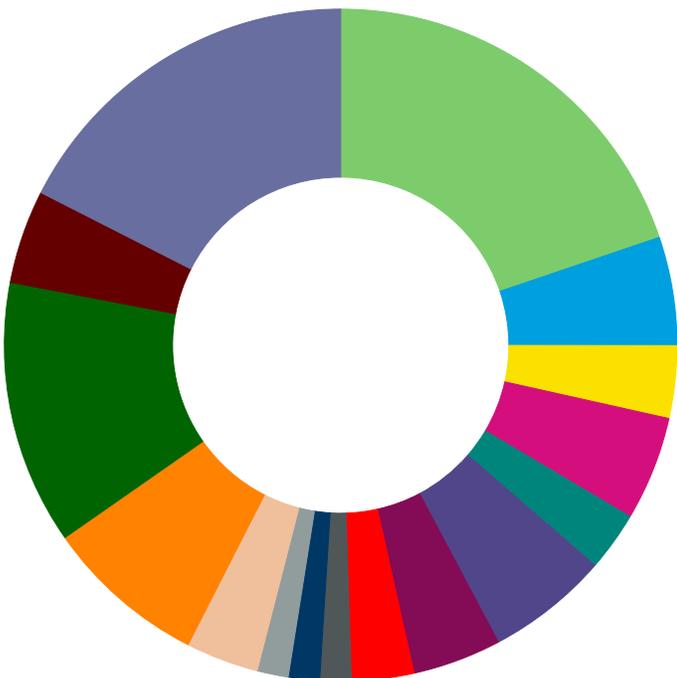
	Return	Std Dev	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Three	11.35	5.47	0.90	-5.82
Composite Benchmark*	12.36	6.05	0.98	-6.02

*Composite Benchmark: 19% FTSE/JSE Capped All Share (formerly FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX), 2% FTSE/JSE All Share (formerly FTSE/JSE SWIX), 16% FTSE/JSE ALBI, 9% Barclays SA Gov ILB, 2% SA Listed Property, 17% Cash STeFI, 4% FTSE WGBI, 23% MSCI World ESG and 8% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG

As of 28/02/2026

Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies

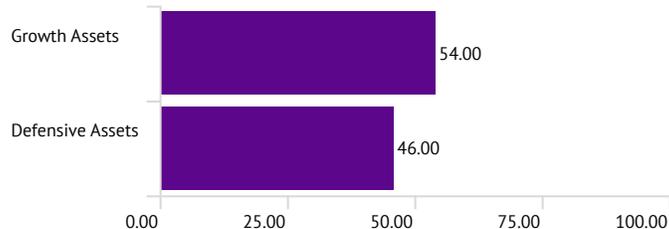
	%
● WWC (Offshore Developed Passive Equity)	19.80
● WWC (Offshore Emerging Passive Equity)	5.22
● Coronation (Offshore Emerging Market Equity)	3.48
● Aylett (Absolute Equity)	5.02
● 36One (Active Equity)	2.84
● WWC (Flexible Fund)	5.87
● M&G (Core Equity)	4.26
● Prescient (Protected Equity)	3.00
● WWC (Real Estate)	1.50
● 36One (Hedge Fund)	1.50
● Fairtree (Hedge Fund)	1.50
● SEI (Offshore Bonds)	3.50
● Coronation (Absolute Bond)	7.80
● Aluwani (Bond Fund)	12.70
● WWC (Passive Inflation Linked Bond)	4.50
● Taquanta (Money Market)	17.50
Total	100.00



Asset class

Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	21.25
Local Property	1.60
Local Bond	29.17
Local Cash	13.92
Local Other	3.51
Foreign Equity	27.26
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	3.08
Foreign Cash	0.19
Foreign Other	0.00

Investment allocation (%): Strategies



Top 10 local equity holdings

Top 10 local equity holdings	Exposure (%)
Naspers Ltd	1.49
Standard Bank Group Ltd	1.14
Firststrand Ltd	1.03
Gold Fields Ltd	0.92
Anglogold Ashanti Ltd	0.88
Valterra Platinum Ltd	0.74
ABSA Group Ltd	0.67
MTN Group Ltd	0.66
Anglo American Plc	0.55
Impala Platinum Holdings Ltd	0.53
Total	8.61

Updated quarterly

As of 28/02/2026

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 28/02/2026 Currency: Rand

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	YTD
Best	Local Property 36.9	Local Cash 5.2	Local Property 85.5	Local Property 29.0	Local Equity 42.6	Local Equity 11.3
	Global Developed Markets 32.9	Local Equity 4.4	Local Equity 74.5	Global Developed Markets 21.9	Local Property 30.6	Global Emerging Markets 10.7
	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Developed Markets 74.0	Local Bonds 17.2	Local Bonds 24.2	Local Property 7.3
	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Bonds 59.7	Local Equity 13.4	Global Emerging Markets 17.4	Local Bonds 3.7
	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Global Emerging Markets 53.8	Global Emerging Markets 10.2	Local Cash 7.5	Local Cash 1.1
	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 25.9	Local Cash 8.4	Global Developed Markets 6.5	Global Developed Markets -0.7
Worst	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Global Bonds 7.5	Global Bonds -0.1	Global Bonds -5.4	Global Bonds -1.5



Market summary

- South Africa's budget presented by the Minister of Finance, Enoch Godongwana, was well received by the market. The fiscus benefited from increased tax collection as a direct result of stronger global commodity prices. Prudent management of national debt, spending and revenue collections remain a key focus.
- Local equities ended the month up +7.2%, supported by the continued rally in global commodity prices and the local Resources sector. The Resources sector gained 13.4% with notable returns from AngloGold Ashanti Plc (+30.3%), Sasol Ltd (27.2%) and Valterra Platinum Ltd (22.7%). Financials rose +7.4% and listed Property rose +6.3%, however Industrials was flat at +0.1%.
- Local cash ended the month with a return of +0.5% below local bonds, which returned +1.7%.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned +5.5% USD for the month ahead of its developed market counterpart. South Korea continues to be a notable performer as expectations from memory-related stocks and a positive outlook on governance reform drove asset prices higher. Taiwan's returns were supported by gains in technology hardware stocks.
- The MSCI World Index returned +0.7% USD for the month. The Bank of England (BoE) kept interest rates steady at 3.75%, and the European Central Bank (ECB) maintained its rate at 2%.

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.