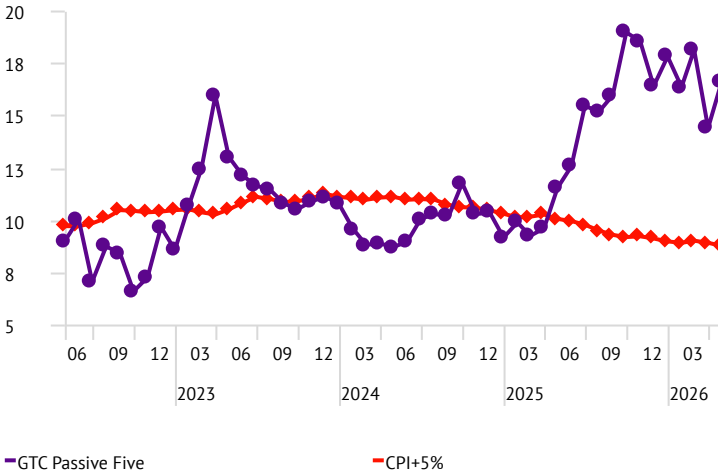


As of 30/04/2026

Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/05/2019 to 30/04/2026

Rolling Window: 3 Years 1 Month shift



■ GTC Passive Five ■ CPI+5%

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:

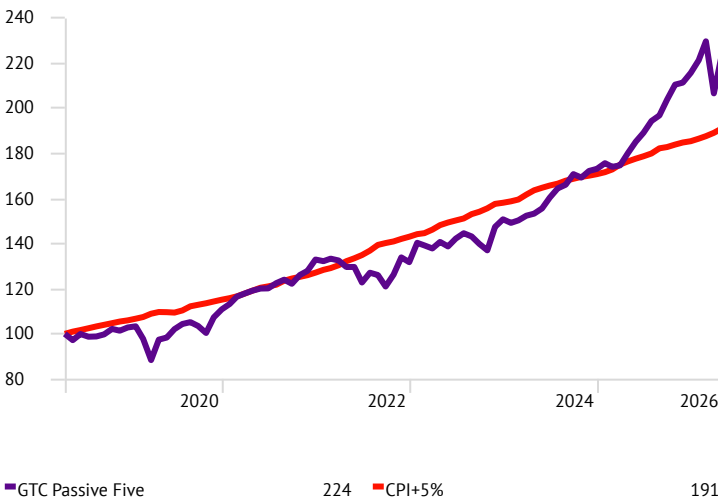
- Regulation 28 compliant
- Flexible Asset Allocation
- Local and International exposure
- Capital Growth

Fund facts:

Multi manager: GTC
Benchmark: CPI + 5% over a 7 year rolling period
Risk profile: Moderate to High Risk

7 Year cumulative performance history (%)

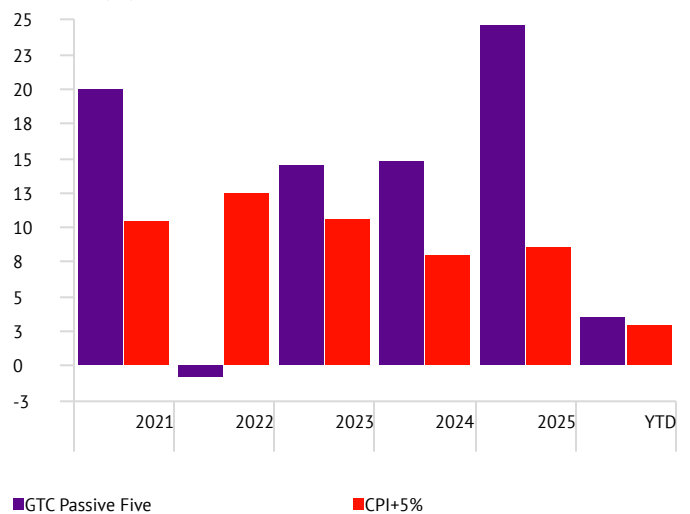
Time Period: 01/05/2019 to 30/04/2026



■ GTC Passive Five 224 ■ CPI+5% 191

Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 30/04/2026



■ GTC Passive Five ■ CPI+5%

Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive Five	12.18	13.40	16.65	24.04
CPI+5%	9.69	9.90	8.83	8.25

*Annualised

CPI is lagged by 1 month.

Returns are gross of fees.

The above returns reflect actual underlying manager and strategy returns blended with actual fund returns from September 2025

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: 7 years rolling (%)

Time Period: 01/05/2019 to 30/04/2026

	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive Five	12.18	2.65	0.55	-14.51
Composite Benchmark*	11.83	0.00	0.54	-16.40

*Composite Benchmark: 41% FTSE/JSE Capped All Share (formerly FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX), 2% SA Listed Property, 14% FTSE/JSE ALBI Gov, 8% Cash STeFI, 4% FTSE WGBl, 23% MSCI World ESG and 8% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG.

Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

GTC Passive Five

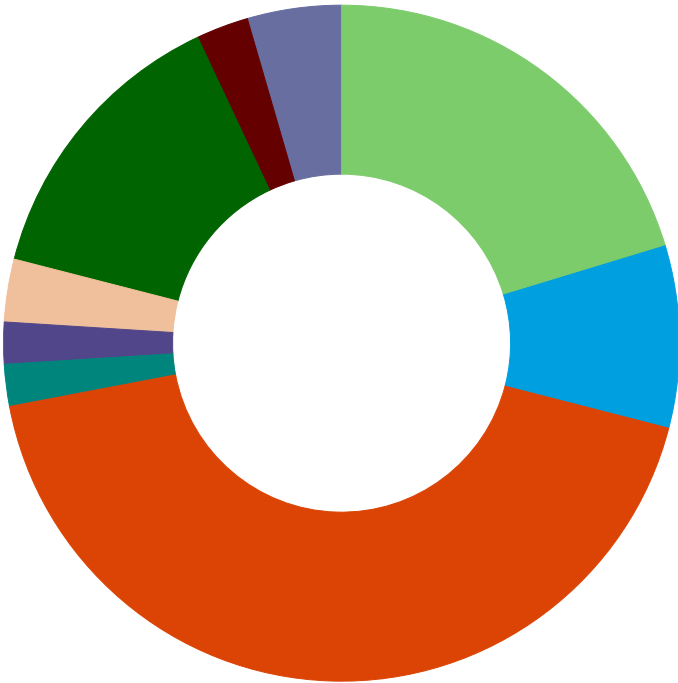
As of 30/04/2026

Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies

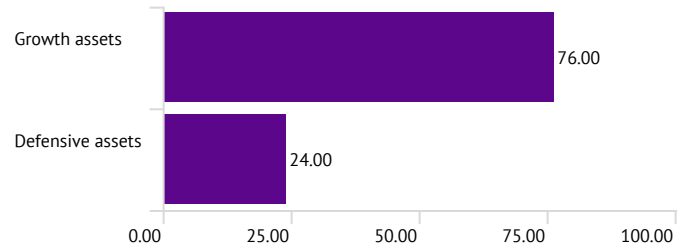
	%
● WWC (Offshore Developed Passive Equity)	20.30
● WWC (Offshore Emerging Passive Equity)	8.70
● WWC (Flexible Fund)	43.00
● Prescient (Protected Equity)	2.00
● WWC (Real Estate)	2.00
● SEI (Offshore Bonds)	3.00
● Aluwani (Bond Fund)	14.00
● WWC (Passive Inflation Linked Bond)	2.50
● Taquanta (Money Market)	4.50
Total	100.00

Asset class

	Exposure (%)
Local Equity	43.34
Local Property	1.89
Local Bond	14.50
Local Cash	6.76
Local Other	0.00
Foreign Equity	30.18
Foreign Property	0.00
Foreign Bonds	2.91
Foreign Cash	0.41
Foreign Other	0.00



Investment allocation (%): Strategies



As of 30/04/2026

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 30/04/2026 Currency: Rand

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	YTD
Best	Local Property 36.9	Local Cash 5.2	Global Developed Markets 34.0	Local Property 29.0	Local Equity 42.6	Global Emerging Markets 15.3
	Global Developed Markets 32.9	Local Equity 4.4	Global Emerging Markets 18.9	Global Developed Markets 21.9	Local Property 30.6	Global Developed Markets 6.4
	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 13.9	Local Bonds 17.2	Local Bonds 24.2	Local Cash 2.2
	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Property 10.1	Local Equity 13.4	Global Emerging Markets 17.4	Local Equity 1.2
	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Bonds 9.7	Global Emerging Markets 10.2	Local Cash 7.5	Global Bonds 0.7
	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0	Local Cash 8.4	Global Developed Markets 6.5	Local Property 0.2
Worst	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9	Global Bonds -0.1	Global Bonds -5.4	Local Bonds -0.2

■ Local Equity	■ Local Property	■ Local Bonds
■ Local Cash	■ Global Emerging Markets	■ Global Developed Markets
■ Global Bonds		

Market summary

- Elevated and volatile global oil prices amid ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East continued to shape global investment markets in April 2026. The effects were negative for investor sentiment and the rand, while lifting fuel prices and future inflation expectations.
- Local equity markets gained +1.7% over the month with the Listed Property, Industrials and Financials sectors up by +5.4%, +3.2% and +4.3% respectively while the Resources sector was down -2.6%.
- Local cash earned +0.6% while local bonds gained +3.3%, stabilising after its sharp repricing in March 2026, although yields remained elevated as investors continued to demand higher risk premiums amid inflation concerns. Inflation for the month of March 2026 came in at +3.1% with the rate expected to increase further in the month of April 2026.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets equity index gained +14.7% USD in April 2026. This rebound was driven by Asian tech stocks - particularly semiconductor companies linked to the global AI investment cycle. The biggest contributors were Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC), alongside Samsung Electronics and SK Hynix. These companies rallied on continued AI -related demand for advanced chips, memory, and data centre infrastructure.
- The MSCI World equity index gained +9.6% USD, with the rise attributed to a decisive rotation back into artificial intelligence stocks and a reduction in tail risks, despite ongoing geopolitical tension. The US Federal Reserve held interest rates at their target range of +3.5% to +3.75%, with the Bank of England (+3.75%), European Central Bank (+2.0%) and Bank of Japan (+0.75%) also keeping their respective interest rates on hold in April 2026.

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.