

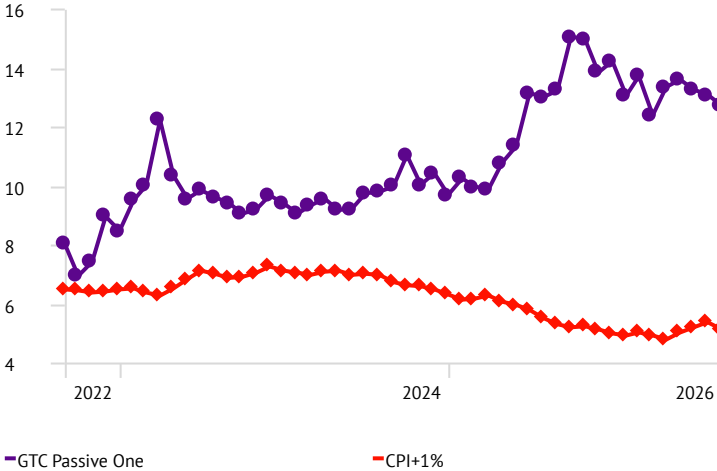
GTC Passive One

As of 31/08/2026

Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2019 to 31/08/2026

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:

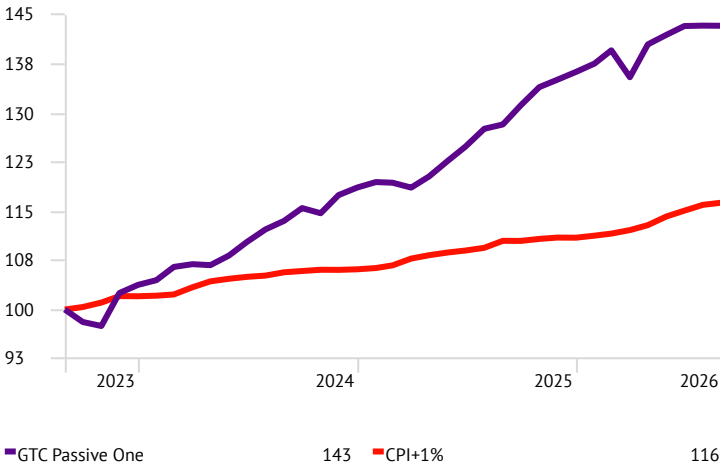
- Regulation 28 compliant
- Local and international exposure
- Multi-asset class exposure
- Capital preservation

Fund facts:

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

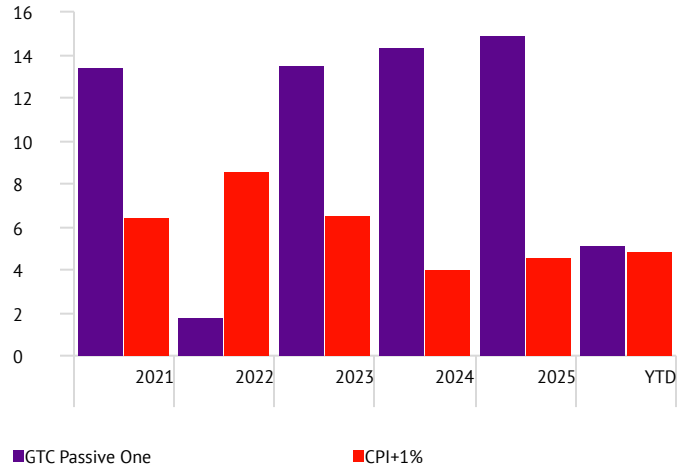
3 Year cumulative performance history (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2023 to 31/08/2026



Calendar year returns (%)

As of Date: 31/08/2026



Performance (%)

	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Passive One	10.80	10.95	12.76	11.76
CPI+1%	5.84	6.03	5.17	5.28

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

Strategy returns have been utilised to give an indication of how the actual 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: 01/09/2023 to 31/08/2026

	Return	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
GTC Passive One	12.76	0.55	1.04	-2.95
Composite Benchmark*	12.24	0.00	0.93	-2.88

*Composite Benchmark: 5% FTSE/JSE Capped All Share (formerly FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX), 26% FTSE/JSE ALB GOVI, 7% FTSE/JSE IGOV, 30% Cash STeFI, 5% FTSE WGBI, 20% MSCI World ESG and 7% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG.

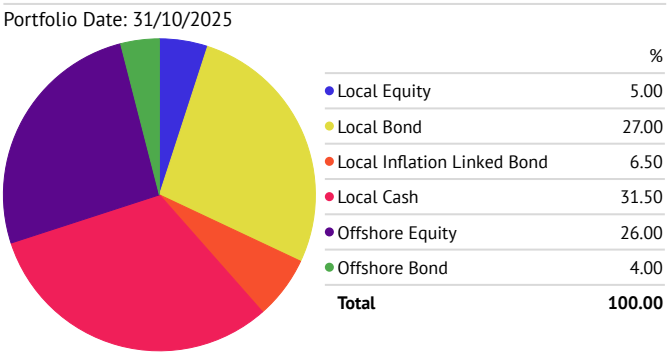
Tracking error reflected is against the Composite Benchmark.

Investment allocation: Managers and Strategies

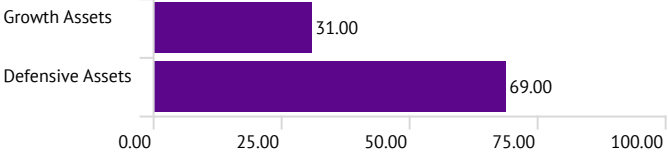
	%
WWC (Offshore Developed Passive Equity)	18.00
WWC (Offshore Emerging Passive Equity)	8.00
Prescient (Protected Equity)	1.00
WWC (Flexible Fund)	4.00
SEI (Offshore Bonds)	4.00
Aluwani (Bond Fund)	27.00
WWC (Passive Inflation Linked Bond)	6.50
Taquanta (Money Market)	31.50
Total	100.00

Asset class

Tactical exposure(%)



Investment allocation (%): Strategies



As of 31/08/2026

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 31/08/2026 Currency: Rand

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 20.7
	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 10.0
	Local Equity 27.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Global Bonds 13.9	Local Bonds 17.2	Local Bonds 24.2	Local Cash 4.5
	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Property 10.1	Local Equity 13.4	Global Emerging Markets 17.4	Local Bonds 3.5
	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	Local Bonds 9.7	Global Emerging Markets 10.2	Local Cash 7.5	Local Property 2.9
	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0	Local Cash 8.4	Global Developed Markets 6.5	Local Equity 2.9
Worst	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9	Global Bonds -0.1	Global Bonds -5.4	Global Bonds -3.2
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	YTD

Local Equity
Local Cash
Global Bonds

Local Property
Global Emerging Markets

Local Bonds
Global Developed Markets

Market summary

- Global markets in August 2026 were supported by a rotation back into the AI trade after July's reversal, as a favourable earnings season lifted global technology and semiconductor stocks. The Middle East conflict continued to weigh on global sentiment and kept oil prices elevated.
- In South Africa, July 2026 inflation came in at +4.3%, below the consensus forecast of +4.5%. Inflation remains above the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) +3% target.
- South African equities advanced +4.7% in August 2026, driven by higher commodity prices that benefitted energy and mining counters. The Resources sector gained +26.4%, while Industrials, Financials and Listed Property declined by -5.7%, -1.4% and -3.8%, respectively.
- Local cash earned a return of +0.6% while local bonds delivered a +0.7% return in August 2026.
- The MSCI World Index gained +2.6% in US dollar terms, supported by favourable corporate earnings results and continued optimism around the AI trade. US and Japanese semiconductor and technology stocks outperformed over the month.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets Index gained +3.4% in US dollar terms, driven by gains from South Korean and Taiwanese semiconductor and technology stocks following July's market reversal.
- The Rand strengthened by +2.5% against the US dollar in August 2026, supported by rising commodity prices.

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.