

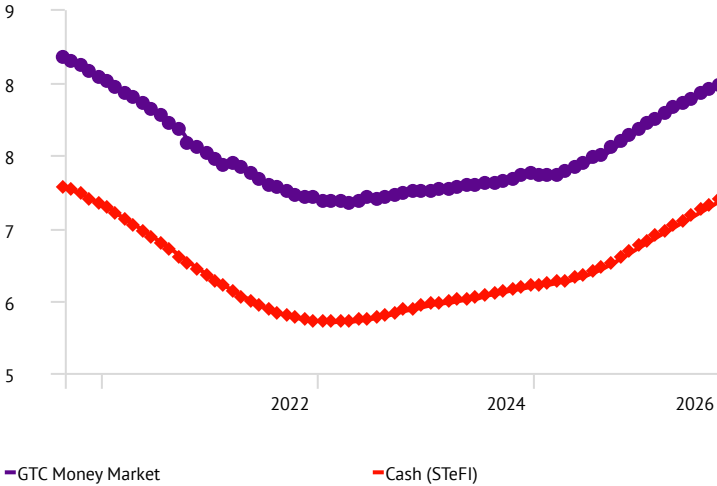
GTC Money Market

As of 30/09/2026

Rolling returns (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2015 to 30/09/2026

Rolling Window: 5 Years 1 Month shift



Investment mandate and objectives

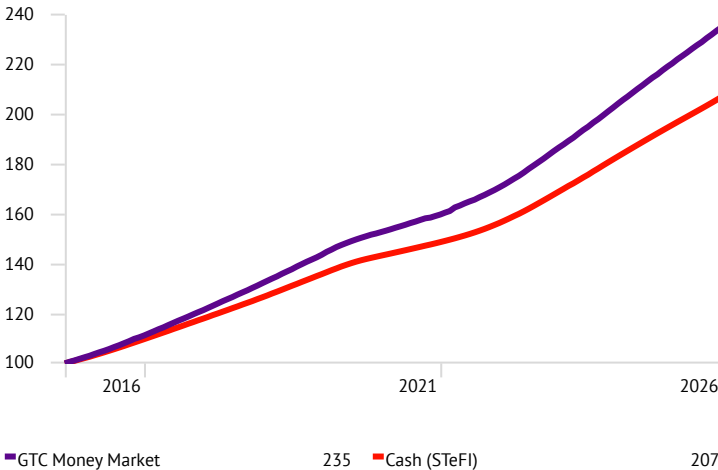
The primary investment objective of the Fund is to generate real positive returns over time through the active management of a combination of money market, bond and income generating instruments. The strategy and investment mandate of the fund has a focus on income generation, with downside protection of capital.

Features:

The fund will primarily invest in a range of fixed income securities including instruments guaranteed by the Republic of South Africa, gilts, semi-gilts, loan stock, preference shares, debentures, debenture stock, debenture bonds, unsecured notes, financially sound listed property investments, participatory interest in collective investment schemes and any other instruments guaranteed by the Republic of South Africa which are considered consistent with the fund's primary objective. The fund has a weighted average duration of 180 days.

Longest history cumulative performance (%)

Time Period: 01/09/2015 to 30/09/2026



Fund facts:

Multi manager: GTC
Benchmark: STeFI
Risk profile: Low Risk

Investment manager:

Taquanta 100%

Performance (%)

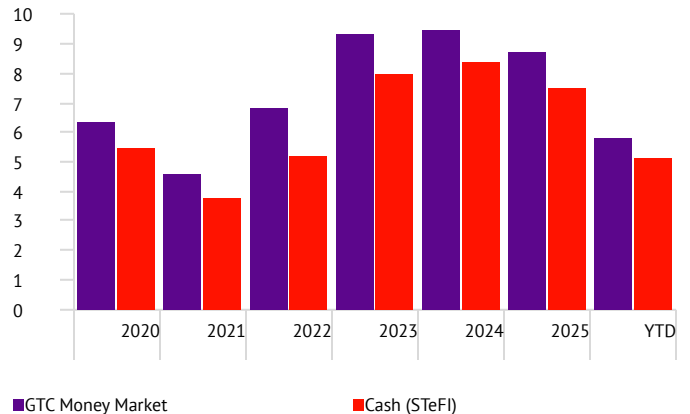
	10 Yr*	7 Yr*	5 Yr*	3 Yr*	1 Yr
GTC Money Market	7.99	7.59	8.23	8.84	7.96
Cash (STeFI)	6.75	6.47	7.05	7.75	6.97

*Annualised

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

Calendar year returns (%)

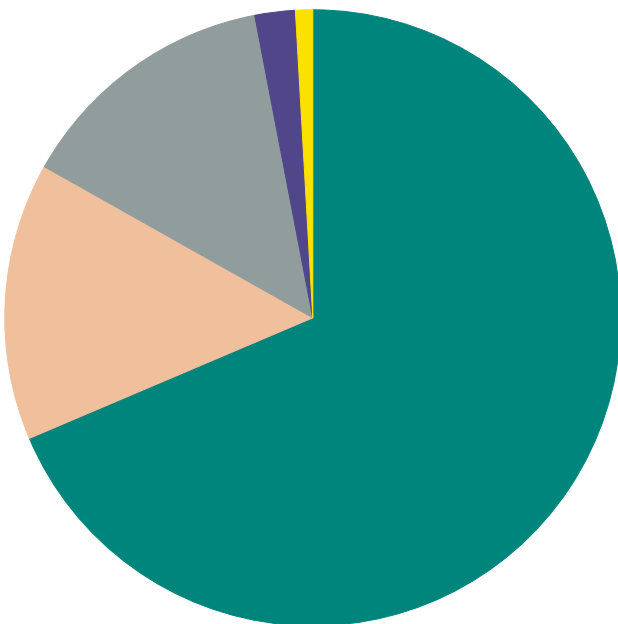
As of Date: 30/09/2026



GTC Money Market

As of 30/09/2026

Instrument type	Exposure (%)
● Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	68.60
● Floating Rate Note	14.56
● Credit Linked Note	13.82
● Treasury Bill	2.12
● Other	0.90
● Fixed Deposit	0.00
Total	100.00



Updated quarterly
Exposure may reflect as zero due to rounding

Glossary

Negotiable certificate of deposit

A financial instrument with a fixed interest rate that can be traded in the secondary market allowing investors to buy and sell the instrument to other investors before maturity.

Floating rate note

A financial instrument that has an interest rate that fluctuates based on a specified benchmark, adjusting periodically to reflect market conditions.

Credit linked note

A financial instrument backed by loans, enabling the issuer to transfer credit risk to the investors. In exchange for taking on this credit risk, investors receive higher interest payments compared to conventional bonds.

Fixed deposit

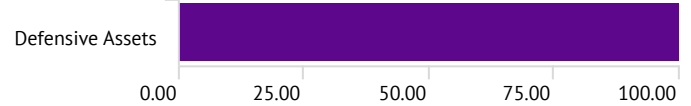
A financial instrument that allows investors to invest a specific amount of money at a fixed interest rate over a fixed duration.

Treasury Bill

A financial instrument issued by the government sold at a discount to the face value. The investor does not receive interest payments however the investor earns a profit at maturity which is the difference between purchase price and face value.

Asset class	Exposure (%)
Local Bond	28.35
Local Cash	71.65

Investment allocation (%): Strategies



Top 10 local holdings	Exposure (%)
Nedbank Ltd ZNCD 24/04/2028	4.95
Firstrand Bank Limited ZNCD 8/18/2033	4.88
Absa Bank Ltd NCD 2027/04/05	3.85
Investec Bank Limited FRN 06/02/2027	3.82
Firstrand Bank Limited NCD 9/3/2032	3.78
Absa Bank Limited NCD 7/4/2029	3.29
Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd ZNCD 2027/11/02	2.94
Nedbank Limited ZNCD 2/6/2030	2.94
Absa Bank Ltd ZNCD 2027/03/08	2.92
Standard Bank/RSA CLN 31/01/2027 Callable (31/01/2030)	2.73
Total	36.10

Updated quarterly

Issuer	Exposure (%)
ABSA Bank Limited	24.84
Nedbank Limited	24.64
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	22.33
Firstrand Limited	16.42
Investec Bank Limited	6.00
BNP Paribas	2.18
The Republic of South Africa	2.12
Amber House Fund 7 (RF) Limited	1.45
China Construction Bank Corp - JHB Branch	0.00

Updated quarterly
Exposure may reflect as zero due to rounding

As of 30/09/2026

Market performance ranking

As of Date: 30/09/2026 Currency: Rand

Best	Local Property 36.9	USD / R 6.1	Global Developed Markets 34.0	Local Property 29.0	Local Equity 42.6	Global Emerging Markets 22.0
	Global Developed Markets 32.9	Local Cash 5.2	Global Emerging Markets 18.9	Global Developed Markets 21.9	Local Property 30.6	Global Developed Markets 10.5
	Local Equity 27.1	Local Equity 4.4	Global Bonds 13.9	Local Bonds 17.2	Local Bonds 24.2	Local Cash 5.1
	USD / R 9.1	Local Bonds 4.3	Local Property 10.1	Local Equity 13.4	Global Emerging Markets 17.4	Local Bonds 3.5
	Local Bonds 8.4	Local Property 0.5	Local Bonds 9.7	Global Emerging Markets 10.2	Local Cash 7.5	Local Property 3.4
	Global Emerging Markets 6.3	Global Developed Markets -13.2	USD / R 8.2	Local Cash 8.4	Global Developed Markets 6.5	USD / R -1.1
	Local Cash 3.8	Global Bonds -13.3	Local Cash 8.0	USD / R 2.8	Global Bonds -5.4	Local Equity -3.1
Worst	Global Bonds 2.5	Global Emerging Markets -15.2	Local Equity 7.9	Global Bonds -0.1	USD / R -12.1	Global Bonds -3.9
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	YTD

Local Equity	Local Property	Local Bonds
Local Cash	Global Emerging Markets	Global Developed Markets
Global Bonds	USD / R	

Market summary

- In South Africa, headline inflation rose to +4.4% in August 2026. Although this was slightly below the +4.5% consensus forecast, it remained above the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) +3% target. Citing persistent upside risks to inflation, the SARB increased the repo rate by +0.25 percentage points to +7.25% at its September meeting.
- South African equities declined by -5.8% in September 2026, with weaker gold and platinum prices weighing on mining shares. Resources fell -9.8%, while Industrials and Financials declined by -4.9% and -3.5%, respectively. Listed Property was the exception, gaining +0.5% over the month.
- Local cash returned +0.6% in September 2026, while local bonds were flat as higher global yields and persistent inflation concerns offset the support from attractive domestic yields.
- The MSCI World Index declined by -1.2% and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index by -0.6% in US-dollar terms in September 2026. Rising bond yields, firmer inflation expectations and a stronger US dollar weighed on global equities, reversing some of the resilience seen earlier in the quarter. Elevated energy prices outweighed continued strength in selected Taiwanese and South Korean semiconductor and chip-manufacturing companies.
- The Rand weakened by 1.6% against the US dollar in September 2026, reflecting a global risk-off environment, broad-based dollar strength and reduced appetite for emerging-market currencies.

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.