

31 December 2025

Aven Global Moderate Aggressive Tracker

#### Fund Details

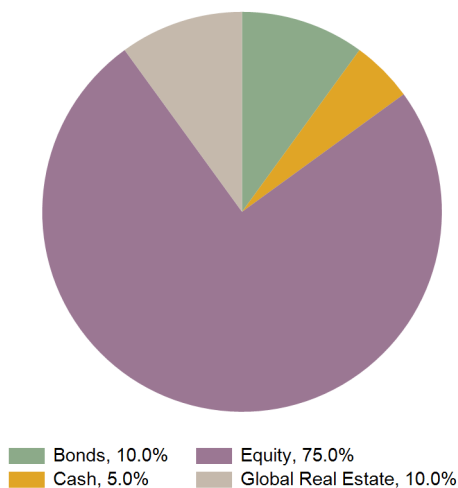
|                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Currency</b>          | USD(\$)               |
| <b>Benchmark</b>         | US 3 Month LIBOR + 5% |
| <b>Risk profile</b>      | Moderate Aggressive   |
| <b>Investment period</b> | 5 years or longer     |
| <b>Launch date</b>       | 01 December 2016      |

#### Fund Objectives

The objective of the portfolio is to provide capital growth by investing in a high level of growth assets over a full market cycle (max 85% equity). This portfolio is suitable for investors who require high levels of capital growth over a 5-years or longer timeframe.

| Holdings as at Month End                         | %     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|
| iShares Core Global Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF     | 8.79  |
| iShares Core MSCI Emerging Markets IMI UCITS ETF | 11.99 |
| iShares Core MSCI World UCITS ETF                | 68.95 |
| iShares Developed Real Estate Index              | 9.01  |
| Schroder ISF US Dollar Liquidity                 | 1.26  |

#### Global Asset Allocation

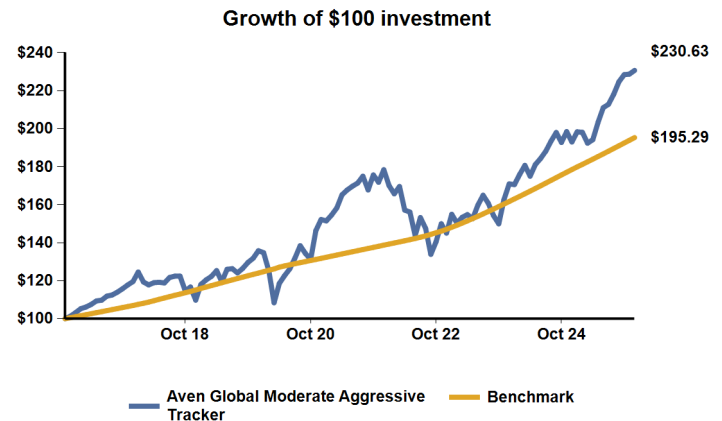


#### Investor Profile

This fund is suitable for investors looking for:

- High level of capital growth
- Able to tolerate high levels of volatility
- A minimum investment horizon of 5 years or longer

#### Cumulative performance since launch\*



| Performance (%)           | Fund* | Benchmark |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1 Month                   | 0.85  | 0.74      |
| 3 Months                  | 2.65  | 2.25      |
| 6 Months                  | 9.28  | 4.59      |
| YTD                       | 19.51 | 9.42      |
| 1 Year                    | 19.51 | 9.42      |
| 2 Years (annualised)      | 16.16 | 9.91      |
| 3 Years (annualised)      | 16.72 | 9.92      |
| 5 Years (annualised)      | 8.67  | 8.19      |
| Since Launch (annualised) | 9.64  | 7.65      |

| Risk statistics (since launch)  | Fund*   | Benchmark |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Returns (annualised)            | 9.64%   | 7.65%     |
| Standard deviation (annualised) | 13.39%  | 0.50%     |
| % Positive months               | 68.81%  | 100.00%   |
| Maximum drawdown                | -24.95% | 0.00%     |
| Sharpe ratio                    | 0.36    | 5.66      |

#### Fees (incl. VAT)

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Annual Wrap fee          | 0.17 |
| Underlying Manager TER's | 0.19 |

\* The investor is liable for CGT on any transactions in the units of the underlying unit trusts within the wrap funds. Compulsory investments are not subject to CGT. Performance is calculated using net returns (after fees) of the underlying unit trusts, and quoted excluding wrap fund fees. Performance quoted is pre-tax. Fund performance numbers shown are for a notional portfolio and do not reflect the actual performance of the client invested in the wrap fund due to timing differences of investments or disinvestments of the client. Dual-listed wraps will reflect combined fund sizes and will reflect primary platform performance information. Benchmark returns for CPI are based on actual published returns and an estimated one month return for the month of the report date. ASISA Benchmark returns are the ASISA returns available as at the time of reporting.

## Commentary

**Market Review**

In December, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) cut rates by 25 bps to 3.50-3.75%, marking its third reduction for the year on the back of a weakening labour market and slowing inflation. The Bank of England (BoE) followed suit, also cutting rates by 25 bps, while the European Central Bank kept rates unchanged. The Bank of Japan hiked rates by 25 bps to 0.75%, the highest level in 30 years. In emerging markets (EM), while the People's Bank of China did not announce any rate changes, it emphasised continuing appropriate easing and using policy tools to support growth. Despite the easing by the Fed and BoE, developed market (DM) equities delivered quite muted returns as investors rotated to cheaper areas of the market. The MSCI World Index ended up 0.81%, driven by financials, materials, and industrials, while interest rate-sensitive sectors such as staples, real estate, and utilities declined amid rising long-term bond yields.

From a regional perspective, the S&P 500 was flat, delivering a gain of 0.06% as investors rotated out of mega-cap tech names into value/cyclical names. The UK's FTSE 100 was among the top-performing DM regions, gaining 3.81% on the back of strong performance from energy and mining stocks, followed by financials. On the other hand, the Eurostoxx 50 was up 3.46%, supported by financials, industrials and consumer discretionary names. On the DM Asia front, Japan's Nikkei was up a meagre 0.39% amid a rate hike. In EM, equities continued their upward trend as the MSCI EM Index was up 2.99%, driven by strong gains from Korean and Taiwanese equities, while Chinese equities declined. In other asset classes, global bonds ended the month 0.26% higher, despite rising yields, while global property was down 1.02% on the back of profit-taking.

**Outlook**

Current consensus on MSCI World earnings growth has been revised from 8% to 12% for the next 12 months and from 12% to 13.5% for the following year, while EM corporate earnings growth has been revised from 11% to 12.5% one year out and from 17% to 16% the following year. The market consensus on the DM earnings growth profile remains constructive, particularly in the US. The lofty valuations in areas such as US tech may imply that the earnings growth trajectory may already be priced in. Nevertheless, the risk-on trade of being overweight DM and EM equities continues to be rewarding. EM equities continue to have a positive outlook given the softening US dollar and the supportive environment cyclical. The current market cycle continues to be marked by elevated uncertainty, largely stemming from geopolitical risks. A neutral weighting is retained in global bonds as a hedge against unexpected economic or market outcomes, notwithstanding the robustness of the US economy. In the case of inflation-linked bonds, an underweight position is held as inflation risks appear to be subsiding.