CORONATION ACTIVE INCOME PLUS FUND

Fund Information as at 31 May 2026

CORONATION
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WHAT IS THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE?

Active Income Plus aims to provide investors with a higher total return than traditional short duration income funds over the medium term.

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

Active Income Plus Fund can invest in a wide variety of yielding assets, such as cash, government and corporate bonds, inflation-linked bonds and listed property, both in South Africa and internationally.

The fund's effective exposure to property and equities is typically limited to a maximum of 10%. Total exposure to international assets will typically be limited to 25% (on both an effective exposure and SARB offshore asset capacity basis).

The fund has a flexible mandate with no prescribed maturity or duration limits for its investments or for the portfolio as a whole. The fund is mandated to use derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes and can invest in other collective investment schemes.

IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS

Risk Profile

3/10
Conservative

Maximum growth/ minimum income exposures

Growth Assets: 10%
Income Assets: 90%

Active Income Plus is tactically managed to secure an attractive return, while protecting capital over the medium term.

Its investments are carefully researched by a large and experienced investment team and subjected to a strict risk management process. The fund is actively positioned to balance long-term strategic positions with shorter-term tactical opportunities to achieve the best possible income.

While the fund is managed in a conservative and defensive manner, it will not always outperform short-duration income funds over short periods of time. Capital losses are possible, especially in the case of negative credit events affecting underlying holdings.

HOW LONG SHOULD INVESTORS REMAIN INVESTED?

The recommended investment term is 24-months and longer. The fund's exposure to growth assets like listed property and preference shares will cause price fluctuations from day to day, making it unsuitable as an alternative to a money market fund over very short investment horizons (12-months and shorter).

Given its limited exposure to growth assets, the fund is not suited as the sole holding for investment terms of longer than five years.

WHO SHOULD CONSIDER INVESTING IN THE FUND?

Investors who

- are looking for a liquid alternative to medium-term fixed deposits (3-5 years);
- seek managed exposure to income generating investments;
- believe in the benefits of active management within the fixed interest universe;
- are looking for a conservatively managed fixed income building block for use as a component of a low to moderate risk multi-asset portfolio appropriate for funding income drawdown commitments

WHAT COSTS CAN I EXPECT TO PAY?

The annual management fee is 0.75%.

Fund expenses that are incurred in the fund include trading, custody and audit charges. All performance information is disclosed after deducting all fees and other fund costs.

We do not charge fees to access or withdraw from the fund.

More detail is available on www.coronation.com.

WHO ARE THE FUND MANAGERS?

NISHAN MAHARAJ
BSc (Hons), MBA

MAURO LONGANO
BScEng (Hons), CA (SA)

GENERAL FUND INFORMATION

Launch Date	29 November 2023
Fund Class	A
Benchmark	Alexander Forbes STeFI Composite Index
ASISA Fund Category	South African – Multi-asset – Income
Regulation 28	Complies
Income Distribution	Quarterly (March, June, September, December)
Investment minimum	R5 000 or R500/m debit order
ISIN Code	ZAE000327516
JSE Code	CAIPA

CORONATION ACTIVE INCOME PLUS FUND

CORONATION
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CLASS A as at 31 May 2026

ASISA Fund Category	South African – Multi-asset – Income
Launch date	29 November 2023
Fund size	R 2.96 billion
NAV	110.14 cents
Benchmark	AF STeFI Composite Index
Portfolio manager/s	Nishan Maharaj and Mauro Longano

	1 Year	3 Year *
Total Expense Ratio	0.88%	0.88%
Fund management fee	0.74%	0.75%
Fund expenses	0.02%	0.02%
VAT	0.11%	0.11%
Transaction costs (inc. VAT)	0.01%	0.01%
Total Investment Charge	0.89%	0.89%

PERFORMANCE AND RISK STATISTICS

PERFORMANCE FOR VARIOUS PERIODS (AFTER FEES)

	Fund	Benchmark	Active Return
Since Launch (unannualised)	30.0%	20.7%	7.7%
Since Launch (annualised)	11.0%	7.8%	3.2%
Latest 1 year	10.1%	7.1%	2.9%
Year to date	2.6%	2.8%	(0.2)%

Yield (Net of Fees)	7.5%

RISK STATISTICS

Current		Fund
Weighted average time to maturity (credit)		5.1 years
Modified Duration		2.5 years
Modified Duration (ex Inflation Linked Bonds)		2.1 years
Since Inception	**Fund**	**STFIND**
Annualised Deviation	2.0%	0.2%
Sharpe Ratio	1.57	
Maximum Gain	28.8%	
Maximum Drawdown	(1.3)%	
Positive Months	96.7%	
	Fund	**Date Range**
Highest annual return	12.8%	May 2024 - Apr 2025
Lowest annual return	10.0%	May 2025 - Apr 2026

CREDIT RATINGS

	% of Fund
AAA+ to A-	85.1%
BBB+ to B-	2.5%
CCC+ to C-	0.0%
F1+	11.8%
No Rating	0.5%

INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

Declaration	Payment	Amount	Dividend	Interest
31 Mar 2026	01 Apr 2026	1.75	0.05	1.70
31 Dec 2025	02 Jan 2026	1.72	0.00	1.72
30 Sept 2025	01 Oct 2025	1.71	0.01	1.70
30 Jun 2025	01 Jul 2025	1.86	0.01	1.85

PORTFOLIO DETAIL

ASSET ALLOCATION BY INSTRUMENT TYPE

	Domestic Assets	International Assets
Cash and Money Market NCDs	12.6%	0.0%
Fixed Rate bonds	36.4%	8.1%
Floating Rate bonds	11.0%	(0.2%)
Inflation-Linked bonds	12.6%	0.5%
Credit Linked Notes (CLNs)	6.9%	6.7%
Listed Property	5.6%	0.3%
Preference shares	0.2%	0.0%
Other (Currency Futures)	(0.7%)	0.0%
Total	**84.6%**	**15.4%**
Net offshore exposure after currency hedge		**8.0%**

ASSET ALLOCATION BY ISSUER TYPE

	% of Fund
Government	43.6%
Banks: Senior Debt	25.4%
Banks and Insurers: NCDs & Deposits	4.3%
Other Corporates	5.1%
Banks: Subordinated debt (>12m)	2.3%
REITs: Equity and Debt	5.9%
Coronation Global Bond Fund	1.3%
State Owned Enterprises	1.5%
Insurers	0.5%
Banks: Subordinated debt (<12m)	0.5%
Coronation Global Strategic Income	2.1%
Currency Futures	7.5%
Total	**100.0%**

TOP 5 CREDIT EXPOSURE

	% of Fund
Republic Of South Africa	51.3%
Standard Bank Of Sa	17.0%
Firstrand Bank Ltd	9.5%
Absa Bank Ltd	4.7%
Investec Limited	3.5%

TOP 5 REFERENCE ENTITY EXPOSURE

	% of Fund
Republic of South Africa	7.7%
Itraxx Main	4.6%
MTN	0.6%
Prosus	0.3%
CDX IG	0.2%

100% of CLN exposure is issuer valued with a daily or at worst weekly price frequency

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE RETURNS (AFTER FEES)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Fund 2026	0.9%	0.8%	(1.3)%	1.2%	1.0%								**2.6%**
Fund 2025	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	**11.8%**
Fund 2024	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	0.1%	1.1%	0.7%	**11.6%**
Fund 2023												1.5%	**1.5%**

Issue date: 2026/06/08

As this is a newly launched fund, the TER and TC's are based on an estimated calculation.
Please refer to page 4 of the Comprehensive Fact Sheet for important additional infomation, including change in cost disclosures.

Please note that the commentary is for the retail class of the Fund.

The Fund returned -1.32% in March, bringing its 12-month total return to 10.31%, which is ahead of cash (12m: 7.04%) and its benchmark (12m: 7.28%) over the same period. We believe the Fund's current positioning offers the best probability of achieving its objective of at least cash +2% over the medium to longer term.

The first quarter of 2026 was defined by the dramatic escalation of conflict in the Middle East in late February and early March — a geopolitical shock that transformed the investment landscape in a matter of weeks. The conflict triggered the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, the largest supply disruption in the history of the global oil market. Brent crude surged to nearly US$120 per barrel, approaching its 2008 peak, as the shock reverberated across asset classes globally. Stock markets declined, a broad bond sell-off ensued, and central banks moved to delay or reconsider easing paths as the prospect of higher inflation and tighter financial conditions took hold. Entering the second quarter, markets remain hostage to the trajectory of the conflict, with the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz being the single most consequential variable for the global macro outlook.

South African (SA) assets, which had been buoyed by improving domestic sentiment, a strong rand, and contained inflation at the start of the year, bore the brunt of the risk-off rotation. The fallout was widespread. By the end of March, the rand had lost over 6% against the US dollar, ending the quarter around R16.94/US$, while the SA bond market suffered a sharp reversal after its remarkable 2025 rally. The FTSE/JSE All Bond Index returned -3.36% for the quarter (versus 19.24% over the last year), and the 10-year SA government bond (SAGB) yield widened by 112 basis points (bps) to 9.32%, erasing much of the prior year's compression. The long end bore the greatest pain, with bonds of 12 years and above losing 4.09%, while the one- to three-year segment offered modest protection at +0.64%. Inflation-linked bonds (ILBs) also declined, returning -1.13% (versus 13.32% over the last year), though they outperformed nominal bonds on a relative basis as breakeven inflation expectations repriced higher due to the oil shock. Cash returned 1.60% — the only positive-returning domestic fixed income asset class for the quarter.

Significant increases in fuel prices will be the first source of higher inflation, immediately adding 0.5%–1% to headline inflation relative to previous forecasts. However, the longer the oil price stays high (c.US$90–100/barrel), the greater the likelihood of second-round effects on the rest of the inflation basket. The closure of the Strait of Hormuz also affects approximately 35% of the global fertiliser trade, raising the risk of higher agricultural input costs and, by extension, food prices. Incorporating just the first-round effects of the oil price hike into our inflation forecasts sets the inflation average above 4% in 2026, before easing to an average closer to 3.5% in 2027. There is a risk that inflation in 2027 will be 0.2%–0.4% higher if oil takes longer to normalise, causing second-round inflation effects.

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) has indicated a willingness to look through first-round effects; however, their base forecasts assume a much quicker normalisation in the oil price to lower levels, while their adverse forecasts are closer to our current baseline. In the SARB's worst-case scenarios, they project the repo rate to around 7%–8.25% (25bps to 150bps of rate hikes). Current market expectations are for 75bps of rate hikes (repo rate at 7.5% by end 2026), which would keep the real policy rate at 3%. This pricing seems quite conservative. The long-term impacts of a sustained oil price spike are unambiguously negative for growth. This is a dynamic the SARB is acutely aware of and which, historically, has tempered its willingness to tighten aggressively into supply-side shocks. If the SARB ultimately hikes less than the 75bps the market has priced, this represents an unrecognised tailwind for bond valuations.

The Federal Reserve Board (the Fed) held the federal funds rate target range steady at 3.50%–3.75% at the Federal Open Market Committee's March meeting. Fed Chair, Jerome Powell acknowledged that the economy is performing reasonably well but emphasised that developments in the Middle East are creating significant uncertainty. He noted that job gains have remained low, with private payroll growth undershooting forecasts, while the unemployment rate has been little changed at around 4.4%. The market has removed all rate cuts in 2026 and expects rates to remain unchanged.

US headline inflation came in at 2.4% year on year (y/y) in February, while core inflation stood at 2.5% y/y, both unchanged from January's prints. The goods sector continued to show tariff-related price persistence, while services inflation remained somewhat elevated. Food, apparel, and energy prices edged up, while vehicle prices decreased. Markets had been pricing in a resumption of cuts by mid-year, but the oil shock has shifted expectations materially.

China's headline inflation increased to 1.3% y/y in February from 0.2% y/y in January, while core inflation jumped to 1.8% y/y from 0.8% y/y. Food prices and recreation costs increased significantly from the previous month, while apparel, medical and housing utilities costs remained steady. Transport costs continued declining, although less pronounced compared to previous months. Unfortunately, producer price deflation persists, albeit at a slower decline; down 0.9% y/y in February from 1.4% y/y in January.

The rand ended the month at R16.94/US$1, worse than its close in the previous month but in line with its Emerging Market (EM) peer group. Offshore credit assets and certain developed market bonds continue to flag as relatively attractive. The Fund has utilised a significant part of its offshore allowance to invest in these assets. When offshore assets become expensive (or relatively cheap), the Fund may adjust its foreign currency exposure by buying or selling currency futures on the JSE (typically in US dollars, UK pounds, or euros). This helps the Fund fine-tune its exposure to global markets without having to sell its offshore investments.

The South African economy grew 0.4% quarter on quarter (q/q) in the fourth quarter of 2025 (Q4-25) from a revised 0.3% q/q in Q3-25. Full-year 2025 GDP growth reached 1.1%, the strongest since 2022, up from a revised 0.5% in 2024. From the production side, positive gains were observed in the finance and business services and trade sectors, while manufacturing and mining industries dragged growth. From the demand side, household consumption, government spending and fixed investment sustained positive momentum, though inventories and net exports weighed on growth. Despite the Q4-25 improvement, growth risks have shifted to the downside as the impact of a potentially protracted rise in oil prices on inflation and consumption, and any possible fuel shortages on overall activity, remains a concern.

The SARB voted unanimously to keep the repo rate unchanged at 6.75% at the March MPC meeting. It noted the outlook for inflation had deteriorated, with fuel prices expected to increase considerably in the coming months. Forecasting inflation and GDP growth has become a difficult task given the volatile global markets. Furthermore, the SARB signalled that rate hikes remain on the table if conditions deteriorate further, assessing two possible US-Iran conflict scenarios: a short-term two-month disruption and a prolonged one-year scenario, both implying the need for higher interest rates.

Headline inflation ticked down to 3.0% y/y in February from 3.5% y/y in January, while core inflation also reduced to 3.0% y/y from 3.4% y/y. The decline was driven by lower fuel costs, easing food inflation, and favourable base effects. Housing and utility costs kept inflation up and the new global energy price risks are expected to keep inflation high in the coming months.

At the end of March, shorter-dated fixed-rate negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs) traded at 8.04% (three-year) and 8.50% (five-year), higher than at the end of the previous month. Our inflation expectations suggest that the current pricing of these instruments remains attractive given their lower modified duration and, hence, high breakeven relative to cash. In addition, NCDs offer the added benefit of liquidity, thereby aligning the Fund's liquidity with its investors' needs. The Fund continues to hold decent exposure to these instruments (fewer floating than fixed), but we will remain cautious and selective when increasing exposure.

ILBs significantly outperformed nominal bonds over the last quarter, but lag over the longer term. However, ILBs have shown their value in a domestic bond portfolio as the only real protection the portfolio can have during times of extreme risk-off due to their inherent inflation protection and lower beta to nominal bond factors. At current real yields, certain portions of the ILB curves still warrant some attention. ILBs out to the seven-year area are still trading above 4% (a guaranteed return of CPI+4%), with the curve past that area trading pretty flat, with no term premium to compensate for the higher risk taken. An important nuance that bears emphasis: while real yields remain elevated, the oil shock has pushed breakeven inflation expectations materially higher. This means that ILBs are now more expensive in breakeven terms, even as their real yields appear attractive in isolation. An investor buying front-end ILBs at a 4%+ real yield is making two implicit bets: first, that real yields will compress as the SARB's eventual easing cycle plays out; and second, that realised inflation will at least match the now-higher breakeven levels baked into the price. The total return of ILBs is more attractive relative to cash, even if ILB yields sell off 25bps per year over the next five years, and inflation averages 3.8%. The seven-year ILB is the most attractive in this scenario, offering both a superior return to that of cash and longer maturity ILBs. Our current inflation profile has inflation averaging above 4% for most of the next 12 months. Under those assumptions, the total return of SA ILBs compared to their equivalent nominal bond is much better in the sub-seven-year area of the ILB curve. Given the elevated uncertainty from the geopolitical backdrop, the embedded inflation protection these instruments provide makes them a particularly useful portfolio building block at current levels.

As SA exits a turbulent first quarter, the bond market has shifted from a story of stretched valuations and narrow upside to one of renewed opportunity born out of geopolitical disruption. The complex nature of the situation in the Middle East and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz have repriced risk across the curve, but in doing so have restored a more appropriate margin of safety. Crucially, the domestic reform thesis — fiscal consolidation, contained inflation expectations, and SARB credibility — remains fundamentally intact, even as the near-term inflation impulse from the oil shock clouds the path for monetary policy. In this environment, one should favour the belly of the nominal curve where carry and rolldown are most robust and maintain selective exposure to front-end ILBs where real yields above 4% offer genuine inflation protection and superior risk-adjusted returns. The trajectory of the conflict will ultimately determine whether this repricing proves a compelling entry point or merely a waystation to further volatility, but the quarter's dislocation has provided an opportunity to increase duration to benchmark levels while maintaining a decent allocation to ILBs within bond portfolios.

The local listed property sector was down 12.16% over the month, bringing its 12-month return to 29.1%. The cost savings due to the implementation of solar and increased payout ratios helped bolster the sector's performance. Dividend yields have repriced to fairer levels (8%-9%), and together with the improved dividend growth outlook, the total return prospects are well above bonds, which could support the sector. Rate hikes and/or a poorer growth outlook due to the Middle East conflict could erode optimism in the sector's prospects. We believe that one must remain selective and cautious given the high levels of uncertainty around the strength and durability of the local recovery.

Local credit spreads are at historically tight levels due to low issuance volumes and a large amount of capital seeking a home with reduced volatility. The use of structured products, such as credit-linked notes (CLNs), has become ubiquitous within the local market. This sector has experienced exponential growth over the last five years, reaching a market size of over R100 billion. However, only a third of this market reprices, creating an inaccurate representation of asset volatility and pricing. CLNs mask the underlying/see-through credit risk as the issuing entity (predominantly local banks) is seen as the primary credit risk.

The increased usage of CLNs has not expanded the pool of borrowers; rather, it has only served to concentrate it. This is due to the ability to limit the volatility of these instruments by not marking them to market based on the underlying asset price movements. The combination of attractive yields and absence of volatility is an opportunity that not many would pass up, unless, of course, transparency of pricing is important to the underlying investor. As a result, there can be significant unseen risks within fixed-income funds. Investors need to remain prudently focused on finding assets whose valuations are correctly aligned with fundamentals and efficient market pricing. Except for a few opportunities, we view the local credit market as unattractive relative to other asset classes.

Outlook

We remain vigilant about the risks posed by dislocations between stretched valuations and the local economy's underlying fundamentals. However, we believe the Fund's current positioning accurately reflects the appropriate level of caution, while its yield of 8.47% (gross of fees) remains attractive relative to its duration risk. We continue to believe that this yield is an adequate proxy for expected portfolio performance over the next 12 months. As is evident, we remain cautious in our management of the Fund. Depending on the opportunity set, the Fund will typically deploy between 1.5 and 2 times the risk of Coronation Strategic Income.

We continue to invest only in assets and instruments that we believe have the correct risk and term premium to limit investor downside and enhance yield. In periods demanding heightened caution, this Fund might deploy around 1.5 times the risk of **Coronation Strategic Income**. When the opportunity set is more compelling and the probability of outperformance is higher, it may deploy closer to 2 times.

Portfolio managers
Nishan Maharaj and Mauro Longano
as at 31 March 2026

IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE INVESTING IN THE CORONATION ACTIVE INCOME PLUS FUND

Unit trusts should be considered medium- to long-term investments. The value of units may go down as well as up, and therefore Coronation does not make any guarantees with respect to the protection of capital or returns. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of future performance. The fund is mandated to invest a portion of its portfolio (typically up to a maximum of 25%) into foreign securities and may as a result be exposed to macroeconomic, settlement, political, tax, reporting or illiquidity risk factors that may be different to similar investments in the South African markets. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying investments to go up or down. The asset allocation by instrument type are reflected on a look-through basis. The asset allocation by issuer type and top issuer exposures are not reflected on a look-through basis. The yield shown is an estimate in part based on market assumptions and forecasts. The yield is calculated by taking the interest and income receivable of all the instruments in the fund divided by the net asset value, expressed as a nominal annual rate. It is provided to give an approximate indication of the achievable yield for an investment made at the reporting date. Actual experience may differ, based on changes in market values, interest rates and changes in costs actually experienced during the investment period. The yield disclosed on the MDD is current and calculated as at the MDD reporting date.

Coronation Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd is a Collective Investment Schemes Manager approved by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority in terms of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act. Portfolio managed by Coronation Asset Management (Pty) (FSP 548) Ltd, an authorised financial services provider. The Management Company reserves the right to close the fund to new investors if we deem it necessary to limit further inflows in order for it to be managed in accordance with its mandate. Unit trusts are allowed to engage in scrip lending and borrowing. Standard Chartered has been appointed as trustees for the fund (www.sc.com/za; 011-2176600). Coronation is a full member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA (ASISA).

HOW ARE UNITS PRICED AND AT WHICH PRICE WILL MY TRANSACTION BE EXECUTED?

Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices set on every trading day. Fund valuations take place at approximately 15h00 each business day, except at month end when the valuation is performed at approximately 17h00 (JSE market close) and forward pricing is used. Instructions must reach the Management Company before 14h00 (12h00 for the Money Market Fund) to ensure same day value. The payment of withdrawals may be delayed in extraordinary circumstances, when the manager with the consent of the fund trustees deem this to be in the interest of all fund investors. These circumstances may include periods when significant underlying markets suspend trading which will prevent accurate valuation of the instruments held in the fund. When the suspension of trading relates to only certain assets held by the fund, these assets may be side-pocketed. This process allows normal liquidity on the assets that can be valued, but will delay liquidity on the affected portion of the fund. If the fund is faced with excessive withdrawals, the affected withdrawals may be ring-fenced, which is the separation and delayed sale of the assets reflecting the interest of the liquidity seeking investors. It ensures that the sale of a large number of units will not force Coronation to sell the underlying investments in a manner that may have a negative impact on remaining investors of the fund.

HOW WAS THE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THIS FACT SHEET CALCULATED?

Performance is calculated by Coronation as at the last day of the month for a lump sum investment using Class A NAV prices with income distributions reinvested. All underlying price and distribution data is sourced from Morningstar. Performance figures are quoted after the deduction of all costs (including manager fees and trading costs) incurred within the fund. Note that individual investor performance may differ as a result of the actual investment date, the date of reinvestment of distributions and dividend withholding tax, where applicable. Annualised performance figures represent the geometric average return earned by the fund over the given time period. Unannualised performance represents the total return earned by the fund over the given time period, expressed as a percentage.

WHAT IS THE TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO (TER) AND TRANSACTION COSTS (TC)?

The TER and Transaction Costs cannot be determined accurately because of the short life span of the Financial Product. Calculations are based on actual data where possible and best estimates where actual data is not available.

TER is calculated as a percentage of the average net asset value of the portfolio incurred as charges, levies and fees in the management of the portfolio over the period referenced. The TER charged by any underlying fund held as part of a fund's portfolio is included in the fund expenses portion of the TER, but trading and implementation costs incurred in managing the underlying fund are excluded. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER may not necessarily be an accurate indication of future TER's. The 1 year TER is for the 12 months to end of the previous financial year (updated annually). The 3 year TER is for a rolling 36-month period to the last available quarter end (December, March, June and September).

Transaction costs are a necessary cost in managing a fund and impacts the fund's return. They should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of fund, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER.

The Total Investment Charge is the sum of the Total Expense Ratio (TER) and transaction costs.

ADVICE AND PLATFORM COSTS

Coronation does not provide financial advice. If you appoint an adviser, advice fees are contracted directly between you and the adviser. For more information please contact the relevant platform (Linked Investment Service Provider or Life Assurance Provider).

WHERE CAN I FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?

Additional information such as daily fund prices, brochures, application forms and a schedule of fund fees and charges is available on our website, www.coronation.com

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING TERMS OF USE

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