CORONATION GLOBAL STRATEGIC USD INCOME FUND

Fund Information as at 31 August 2026

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WHAT IS THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE?

The fund aims to achieve a higher return than a US dollar term bank deposit. It is mainly focused on delivering short-term income.

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

The fund invests between 75% and 100% of its assets in a wide variety of fixed income assets. This may include bonds, money market instruments and other debt securities issued by international governments, banks and other companies or institutions.

Up to 25% of the fund may be invested in listed property, preference shares and other forms of hybrid debt or equity instruments.

While the fund may invest in instruments in any currency, its effective exposure to the US dollar will at least be 75% at all times. The fund is mandated to use derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The average duration in the fund will typically not exceed three years.

IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS

The fund is tactically managed to secure an attractive income, while protecting capital.

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 is not guaranteed to always outperform cash over short periods of time, and may suffer capital losses primarily as a result of interest rate movements or negative credit events.

Capital growth, if any, will generally come from capital market changes such as falling interest rates or movements in foreign currencies.

HOW LONG SHOULD INVESTORS REMAIN INVESTED?

The recommended investment term is 12-months and longer. Given its limited exposure to growth assets, the fund is not suited for long investment terms.

WHO SHOULD CONSIDER INVESTING IN THE FUND?

Conservative investors who are looking for an intelligent alternative to US Dollar bank deposits.

WHAT COSTS CAN I EXPECT TO PAY?

An annual fee of 0.75% is payable. This fee is applicable from 1 October 2025 and was reduced from 0.80% with effect from that date.

All fees exclude VAT. Fund expenses incurred in the fund include fees payable to unconnected international fund managers on a portion of assets situated offshore as well as 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

SEAMUS VASEY
BCom (Hons), MSc

GENERAL FUND INFORMATION

Fund Launch Date	30 December 2011
Class	A
Class Type	Accumulation
Fund Domicile	Ireland
Morningstar Fund Category	Global Bond – USD Hedged
Currency	US Dollar
Benchmark	110% of Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)
Investment Minimum	US$500
Bloomberg	CORGSUA
ISIN	IE00B4TFHM43
SEDOL	B4TFHM4

CORONATION GLOBAL STRATEGIC USD INCOME FUND

CLASS A as at 31 August 2026

CORONATION
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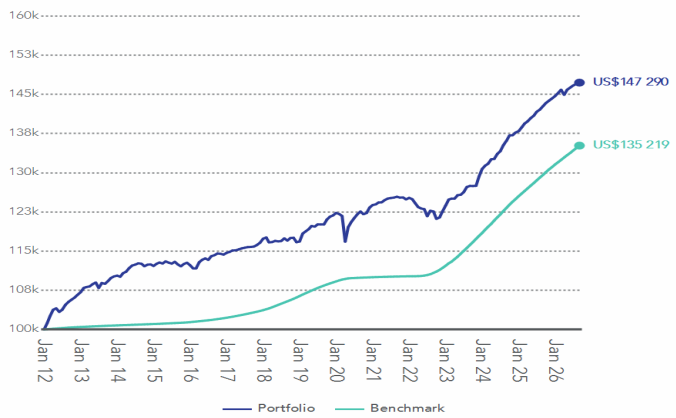
Launch date	30 December 2011
Fund size	US$ 747.73 million
NAV	1472.90 cents
Benchmark	110% of SOFR
Portfolio manager/s	Nishan Maharaj and Seamus Vasey

	1 Year	3 Year
Total Expense Ratio	0.87%	0.86%
Fund management fee	0.80%	0.79%
Fund expenses	0.07%	0.07%
VAT	0.00%	0.00%
Transaction costs (inc. VAT)	0.01%	0.01%
Total Investment Charge	0.88%	0.87%

PERFORMANCE AND RISK STATISTICS

GROWTH OF A $100,000 INVESTMENT (AFTER FEES)



PERFORMANCE (AFTER FEES)

	Fund	Benchmark	Active Return
Since Launch (unannualised)	47.3%	35.2%	8.9%
Since Launch (annualised)	2.7%	2.1%	0.6%
Latest 10 years (annualised)	2.6%	2.9%	(0.3)%
Latest 5 years (annualised)	3.3%	4.2%	(0.9)%
Latest 3 years (annualised)	4.9%	5.2%	(0.3)%
Latest 1 year	3.2%	4.3%	(1.2)%
Year to date	1.8%	2.7%	(1.0)%

	Fund
Modified Duration	1.5
Yield (Net of Fees)	3.8%

RISK STATISTICS SINCE LAUNCH

	Fund	Benchmark
Annualised Deviation	2.0%	0.6%
Sharpe Ratio	0.49	0.63
Maximum Gain	14.5%	35.2%
Maximum Drawdown	(4.5)%	N/A
Positive Months	77.3%	100.0%

	Fund	Date Range
Highest annual return	7.6%	Nov 2023 - Oct 2024
Lowest annual return	(3.2)%	Oct 2021 - Sep 2022

PORTFOLIO DETAIL

ASSET ALLOCATION BY INSTRUMENT TYPE

	% of Fund
Developed Market (Investment Grade)	**79.7%**
Fixed Rate Bonds	25.8%
Floating Rate Bonds	38.1%
Inflation Rate Bonds	15.8%
Emerging Market (Investment Grade)	**3.4%**
Fixed Rate Bonds	1.4%
Floating Rate Bonds	2.0%
Developed Market (High Yield)	**2.0%**
Emerging Market (High Yield)	**2.9%**
Convertibles and Hybrids	**4.8%**
Listed Property	**2.7%**
ETF	**0.0%**
Cash & Money Market	**4.5%**
Total	**100.0%**

ASSET ALLOCATION BY ISSUER TYPE

	% of Fund
Corporations	52.9%
Sovereigns	39.9%
Cash	4.5%
Multi-National	0.0%
REITS	2.7%
	100.0%

ASSET ALLOCATION BY RATINGS BAND

	% of Fund
Investment Grade	87.8%
Sub-Investment Grade	4.8%
Other instruments	7.4%
	100.0%

TOP 5 ISSUER EXPOSURE

	% of Fund
US Treasury	31.0%
French Republic	2.5%
JP Morgan	2.5%
Government of the United Kingdom	2.5%
Banco Santander	2.1%

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE RETURNS (AFTER FEES)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Fund 2026	0.4%	0.4%	(0.7)%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%					**1.8%**
Fund 2025	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	**4.9%**
Fund 2024	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0 %	0.4%	0.2%	**5.5%**
Fund 2023	0.9%	0.1%	0.0 %	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.4%	1.1%	**5.7%**
Fund 2022	(0.2)%	(0.6)%	(0.6)%	(0.2)%	(0.1)%	(1.1)%	0.9%	(0.1)%	(1.2)%	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	**(1.2)%**

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

MARKET BACKDROP AND PERFORMANCE

The second quarter (Q2) saw widespread recoveries across many fixed income asset classes from the conflict-induced weakness seen in Q1. The conundrum here was that the political, and hence energy, crisis itself hadn't found a stable solution over the same period. By the end of Q2, crude energy prices had indeed fallen back much closer to their upper ranges seen prior to the start of the Middle East conflict. But without a durable geopolitical resolution, this may not prove an end to energy instability and the multitude of downstream effects this has on growth and inflation, globally.

Against this backdrop, the Fund returned 1.24% for the quarter against the benchmark return of 1.01%.

During Q2, the Federal Reserve kept the federal funds target range unchanged at 3.50%-3.75% at both its April and June meetings, although the policy signal turned materially more hawkish. April's decision exposed unusually sharp internal division. By June, the Fed characterised economic activity as expanding at a solid pace, supported by strong productivity and capital investment, with unemployment broadly stable. However, Middle East-related energy disruptions and other supply pressures had lifted inflation risks. The June projections reduced expected 2026 GDP growth to 2.2%, raised headline and core personal consumption expenditures (PCE) inflation forecasts to 3.6% and 3.3%, respectively, and increased the median year-end policy rate projection to 3.8% – effectively signalling one rate increase rather than the cut projected in March. Market pricing consequently shifted away from expectations of near-term easing and towards a meaningful probability of tightening before year-end. The quarter was also notable for the leadership transition from Jerome Powell to President Trump's appointee, Kevin Warsh, who was confirmed in May and chaired his first FOMC meeting in June. Warsh immediately simplified the policy statement, removed explicit forward guidance and initiated reviews of Fed communications, balance sheet policy and the broader monetary policy framework, adding an institutional and political dimension to an already uncertain policy outlook.

The BoE held its bank rate at 3.75% throughout the quarter; June's 7-2 vote showed a hawkish tilt, but softer energy prices pushed markets away from the aggressive hike path priced early in the quarter. The ECB held in April, then raised the deposit rate 25bps to 2.25% in June as the energy shock lifted medium-term inflation risks. Markets accordingly repriced from easing to a renewed tightening cycle. The BoJ held its policy rate at 0.75% in April, then hiked 25bps to 1.00% in June, validating a quarter-long shift toward earlier and faster normalisation.

US Treasury yields rose modestly over Q2, with the 10-year yield increasing by approximately 14 bps to 4.4%, while the 30-year yield was broadly unchanged at 4.9%. Long-dated yields moved above 5% during the quarter as the Middle East conflict disrupted energy supplies, lifted oil prices, and intensified concerns about inflation, while resilient economic activity and elevated Treasury issuance maintained upward pressure on term premia. These moves subsequently reversed as geopolitical tensions eased, oil prices fell sharply, and the associated inflation risk moderated. Nevertheless, a higher-than-expected May inflation reading and a hawkish June Federal Reserve meeting – at which policymakers materially raised their 2026 inflation and policy rate projections – limited the decline in yields. The curve consequently bear-flattened, as shorter and intermediate maturities repriced more sharply than the long end. Elsewhere in the G10, UK gilts and euro area government bonds outperformed Treasuries, as weaker growth and more benign underlying inflation supported duration, while Japanese government bonds underperformed following the Bank of Japan rate increase and continued upward pressure on domestic yields.

US Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) weakened materially over the period as real yields repriced higher across the curve: average five-year real yields rose from 1.3% in March to 1.8% in June, while 10-year real yields increased from 1.9% to 2.2%, driven by firmer inflation data, higher energy costs, and tariff-related price pressures, as well as a more hawkish Federal Reserve outlook. The June FOMC projections raised 2026 headline PCE inflation to 3.6% from 2.7% and the projected year-end policy rate to 3.8% from 3.4%, reinforcing expectations that monetary policy would remain restrictive for longer. Breakevens initially widened as inflation risks intensified, but subsequently compressed in June as tighter policy expectations and concerns over the durability of the growth impulse outweighed near-term inflation pressures. Overall, the quarter was characterised by sharply higher real yields and a late-quarter reversal in inflation compensation.

Emerging Market (EM) hard-currency sovereign debt rebounded strongly in Q2, with the J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index returning 4.6% in US dollars. Performance was driven overwhelmingly by spread compression: spreads tightened by 53 bps to 235 bps, generating a 4.5% spread return, while US Treasury exposure added only 0.15%. High-yield sovereigns materially outperformed investment grade, returning 6.7% versus 2.5%, as geopolitical risk premia eased and investor flows strengthened. Ukraine, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, and Kenya led gains on IMF funding and reform-related developments, while China, India, and Malaysia lagged. Energy exporters initially benefitted from elevated oil prices, although subsequent price declines favoured importers.

EM local currency debt delivered a strong second quarter, with the J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index returning 3.9% in US dollar terms. The gain was driven primarily by local bond returns, as benchmark yields declined 27 bps, while carry and modest currency appreciation provided additional support. Lower oil prices and easing Middle East risk reduced inflation premia, benefitting longer-duration and higher-beta markets. Latin America outperformed, led by Colombia and Mexico, while Hungary and South Africa also rallied on disinflation, currency strength, and improved policy or fiscal credibility. Indonesia materially lagged amid capital outflows, rupiah weakness, rate hikes and fiscal concerns. Energy importers generally benefitted more than exporters from the late-quarter oil reversal.

The US investment-grade (IG) corporate bond market delivered a positive low-single-digit return in Q2, with the Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index gaining approximately 2%, supported by income carry and tighter credit spreads, while Treasury yields ended the period broadly unchanged. The ICE BofA US Corporate Index spread narrowed by 14 bps, from 90 bps at end-March to 76 bps at end-June, reflecting resilient corporate earnings, healthy balance sheets, and improving risk sentiment as Middle East tensions and energy pressures eased. Demand remained robust despite elevated supply, underpinned by attractive all-in yields and continued institutional inflows. Year-to-date US corporate issuance reached $1.52 trillion, 28% above the prior comparable period. Financials and technology-related issuers featured prominently, with AI infrastructure investment driving substantial borrowing. Overall, strong technical conditions and carry offset rate volatility, although historically tight spreads left a limited valuation cushion against weaker growth, renewed inflation, or further heavy issuance. The US high yield (HY) corporate bond market delivered a 2.5% total return in Q2, extending its run of positive quarterly performance. The ICE BofA US HY Index spread tightened by 53 bps, from 328 bps at end-March to 275 bps at end-June, with coupon income and spread compression more than offsetting volatility in base rates. Performance was initially supported by a reversal of the Q1 risk-off move associated with the Iran conflict, followed by resilient US employment and corporate earnings, easing recession concerns, and encouraging renewed demand for credit. The market's comparatively short duration, high starting yield, and improved average credit quality remained important defensive features. However, quarter-end spreads were historically tight, leaving limited compensation for adverse developments. Strong technical demand, manageable refinancing requirements, and subdued expected defaults supported valuations, while geopolitical risk, energy-driven inflation, and a more hawkish Federal Reserve remained the principal risks.

Global listed property rebounded strongly in Q2, with the FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index delivering a 9% total return, lifting its first half gain to 10.2% from just 1.0% at end-March. Performance was highly differentiated: North America led, reaching 17.3% year-to-date, while Developed Europe was broadly flat at 0.5% and Developed Asia declined 4.0%. US equity REITs gained approximately 11% during the quarter, supported by resilient operating fundamentals and attractive income yields. Sector leadership was concentrated in lodging, specialty assets, and AI-linked data centres, which recorded first-half returns of 42.8%, 34.1%, and 33.2%, respectively. Offices and healthcare also rallied sharply in June. Europe's subdued aggregate return masked firmer retail performance and renewed corporate activity, including takeover interest in discounted UK logistics assets. Asia remained pressured by geopolitical risk, energy-import exposure, and higher financing sensitivity, although regional data centres materially outperformed.

FUND ACTIVITY

Individual security selection activity ensures that recycling across the Fund's core holding of high-quality, short-dated corporate debt is an ongoing feature at all times and in all environments.

Investors may recall that the Fund had positioned across a range of opportunities involving select duration exposures, inflation-linked instruments, and in particular, listed property exposures prior to the advent of the crisis in the Middle East. The Fund was running low aggregate risk across all its opportunity vectors as the crisis burst onto the scene. Thus, with the combination of ample liquidity and abundant risk capacity, the advent of the generalised risk-off event was one that the Fund could use to increase risk-taking, rather than seek enhanced risk mitigation measures. The bulk of the Fund's activity in March was in accumulating spread assets that had cheapened. However, while many global fixed income markets did experience quick and sharp weakness, these were from especially rich levels and while subsequent cheapening was useful, it wasn't overwhelming. The net result was that, even as the Fund opportunistically added risk in the immediate aftermath of the advent of the crisis in the Middle East, the extent of weakness across global fixed income markets hadn't reflected enough of the potential downsides perceived as within reasonable bounds to warrant taking larger positions.

For many risk asset classes – especially spread products – the apex of weakness generated by the conflict actually occurred in Q1. Thus, even as the contours of the conflict were undecided, and a resolution wasn't properly cemented down (as seemingly remains the case…), many risk assets recovered quite rapidly in the opening weeks of Q2 and in some instances regained their extreme levels of overvaluation that were briefly obtained in later part of 2025/early part of 2026. This was a difficult fundamental landscape to navigate, as monetary policy and long-rate uncertainty continued to persist, even if spread products rallied strongly – often supported by reasonable concurrent macro and corporate fundamental data points.

For the Fund, this ambiguity posed less of a conundrum. With valuations having swung back to unequivocally stretched levels across most corporate credit markets globally, the Fund's processes emphasised more opportunities to sell back to the market than accumulate spread assets. Hence, the Fund ended Q2 with a conservatively positioned credit portfolio, even as interest rate and listed real estate opportunities continued to provide for interesting value-adding propositions. Once again, the flexible disposition of the Fund proves advantageous. While significant portions of the strategically most beneficial investment opportunities available to the Fund are out of bounds due to elevated valuations, there remain plentiful other avenues for adding value and diversification. The result is that the Fund's prospects for achieving its required performance objectives – with a highly optimised risk profile – remain strong.

Portfolio managers
Nishan Maharaj and Seamus Vasey
as at 30 June 2026

IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE INVESTING IN THE CORONATION GLOBAL STRATEGIC USD INCOME FUND

Unit trusts should be considered a medium- to long-term investment. 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 up to 100% of its portfolio 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 yield shown is an estimate (gross of fees) 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. 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. Coronation 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. Coronation Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited is authorised in Ireland and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. The fund is approved under Section 65 of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority of South Africa. Portfolio managed by Coronation Investment Management International (Pty) Ltd (FSP45646), an authorised financial services provider. JP Morgan SE (Dublin Branch) has been appointed as the fund's trustees and its custodian (www.jpmorgan.com; t: +353-1-612-4000). Coronation is a full member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA (ASISA).

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

Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices set on every business day. Fund valuations take place at approximately 17h00 each business day (Irish Time) and forward pricing is used. Instructions must reach Coronation before 12h00 (SA Time) to ensure the value of the same business day. You can expect to receive withdrawal payouts three to four business days after the dealing day. Large investments or redemptions (exceeding 5% of fund value) may be subject to an anti-dilution levy to defray dealing costs and expenses. This levy, where applicable, is applied fully for the benefit 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.

HOW ARE THE BENCHMARK RETURNS CALCULATED?

The benchmark used for performance purposes is 110% of Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). From 1 December 2021 the benchmark changed from the 110% of USD 3-month LIBOR to 110% of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). The benchmark returns shown in this MDD will be spliced between the previously applicable index values and the new benchmark from 1 December 2021.

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

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 www.coronation.com. You will also find additional information on the considerations pertinent to investing in a fund denominated in a foreign currency and domiciled in an offshore jurisdiction. The Prospectus of Coronation Global Opportunities Fund and Fund KIID can be sourced on the following link: https://www.coronation.com/en/institutional/strategy-information/literature/ucits-fund-library/umbrella-fund. A summary of Investor Rights can be sourced on the following link: https://www.coronation.com/en/institutional/about-us/ucits-v-disclosure/.

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