

WHAT IS THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE?

Global Managed seeks to balance long term real returns and the risk of loss by investing in a range of listed asset classes around the world. Our intent is to outperform an equity-biased benchmark over all five year periods

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

Global Managed will have a bias towards shares, but can invest in a variety of assets including listed property, bonds and cash. The fund primarily invests in developed economies (including the US, Europe and Japan) but is also mandated to invest in emerging markets.

The intent is to keep the fund fully invested in foreign assets at all times. Its exposure will be in a variety of currencies, primarily the US dollar, British pound, euro and yen.

The fund may use exchange traded funds and other financial instruments (eg. derivatives) to implement specific investment views.

IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS

Risk Profile



Maximum growth/ minimum income exposures



Global Managed aims to balance long-term real returns and the risk of loss. The fund will have a sizeable exposure to shares, which typically offer the best returns over the long run.

Global Managed will only invest in assets we view as being attractively valued and that could offer strong long-term investment growth. The fund's share selection is the result of rigorous international research conducted by Coronation's investment team.

While shares typically offer superior long-term returns, this comes with higher levels of risk and volatility. We have a disciplined approach to reducing risk, but shares can be volatile investments and may suffer capital losses over the short term. Global currency movements may intensify investment gains or declines.

This feeder fund aims to remain fully invested in units in the Global Managed Fund, which is domiciled offshore. The only other assets that will be held at feeder fund level are local and foreign cash holdings for liquidity purposes.

HOW LONG SHOULD INVESTORS REMAIN INVESTED?

An investment term of more than five years is recommended.

WHO SHOULD CONSIDER INVESTING IN THE FUND?

Investors who are building wealth, and who

- seek a single international investment that will give them access to some of the best opportunities around the globe;
- require a fund which balances long-term real returns and the risk of loss;
- do not require an income from their investment.

WHAT COSTS CAN I EXPECT TO PAY?

An annual fee of 1.25% is payable.

Of the annual fee, 0.40% is collected at feeder fund level, while the balance of the fee is collected in the master fund.

All fees exclude VAT. Fund expenses that are incurred in the fund include administrative, 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?



NEIL PADOA
BEconSci (AcSci),
FFA, CFA



CHRIS CHEETHAM
BBusSci, CA (SA)
CFA

GENERAL FUND INFORMATION

Launch Date	29 October 2009
Fund Class	A
Benchmark	60% MSCI All Country World Index and 40% Barclays Global Bond Aggregate
ASISA Fund Category	Global – Multi-asset – High Equity
Income Distribution	Semi-annually (March & September)
Investment Minimum	R5 000 or R500/m debit order
Bloomberg Code	COGLMAZ
ISIN Code	ZAE000139721
JSE Code	COGM

CORONATION GLOBAL MANAGED [ZAR] FEEDER FUND

CLASS A as at 28 February 2026

ASISA Fund Category	Global - Multi Asset - High Equity
Launch date	29 October 2009
Fund size	R 9.02 billion
NAV	583.45 cents
Benchmark	Composite: 60% MSCI All Country World Index & 40% Barclays Global Bond Aggregate
Portfolio manager/s	Neil Padoa and Chris Cheetham

Total Expense Ratio	1 Year	3 Year
Fund management fee	1.38%	1.38%
Fund expenses	1.25%	1.25%
VAT	0.06%	0.06%
Transaction costs (inc. VAT)	0.12%	0.12%
Total Investment Charge	1.50%	1.50%

PERFORMANCE AND RISK STATISTICS

GROWTH OF A R100,000 INVESTMENT (AFTER FEES)



RISK AND RETURNS VS BENCHMARK (AFTER FEES) (ZAR)

	Fund	Benchmark
Since Launch (unannualised)	492.4%	537.6%
Since Launch (annualised)	11.5%	12.0%
Latest 15 years (annualised)	12.3%	12.8%
Latest 10 years (annualised)	7.8%	8.4%
Latest 5 years (annualised)	7.3%	7.7%
Latest 3 years (annualised)	9.7%	9.0%
Latest 1 year	(3.0%)	0.5%
Year to date	(7.6%)	(0.5%)

RETURNS VS BENCHMARK (AFTER FEES) (USD)

	Fund	Benchmark
Since Launch (unannualised)	189.2%	212.4%
Since Launch (annualised)	6.7%	7.2%
Latest 3 years (annualised)	14.9%	14.3%
Year to date	(4.4%)	3.4%

INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

Declaration	Payment	Amount	Dividend	Interest
30 Sep 2025	01 Oct 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00
31 Mar 2025	01 Apr 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE (AFTER FEES) - ZAR RETURNS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Fund 2026	(3.2)%	(4.5)%											(7.6)%
Fund 2025	4.0%	1.0%	(4.8)%	3.2%	5.9%	3.2%	2.7%	(0.9)%	1.0%	1.1%	(3.9)%	(2.1)%	10.3%
Fund 2024	0.9%	5.1%	0.7%	(2.3)%	0.8%	(3.5)%	0.7%	0.6%	2.1%	0.2%	9.5%	2.8%	18.5%
Fund 2023	11.0%	2.7%	(2.7)%	3.5%	6.9%	(1.0)%	(1.4)%	3.0%	(5.2)%	(4.6)%	9.2%	2.1%	24.5%
Fund 2022	(6.0)%	(1.1)%	(4.3)%	(1.3)%	(1.4)%	(2.7)%	6.4%	1.2%	(4.5)%	5.8%	(2.1)%	(0.7)%	(11.0)%

PORTFOLIO DETAIL

EFFECTIVE ASSET ALLOCATION EXPOSURE

Sector	28 Feb 2026
Equities	65.4%
Infrastructure	4.7%
Property	6.2%
Convertible Bonds	0.7%
High Yield Bonds	2.3%
Fixed Income	17.2%
Corporate	1.7%
Government	9.8%
Inflation-linked bonds	5.7%
Cash	3.6%

TOP 10 HOLDINGS

As at 31 Dec 2025	% of Fund
Auto1 Group	3.6%
TSMC	2.8%
Amazon.com	2.6%
LPL Financial	2.5%
Julius Baer	2.2%
Nu Holdings	2.0%
Airbus	1.9%
Sea	1.8%
MercadoLibre	1.8%
Charles Schwab	1.6%

RISK STATISTICS SINCE LAUNCH

	Fund	Benchmark
Annualised Deviation	13.4%	12.0%
Sharpe Ratio	0.42	0.50
Maximum Gain	22.7%	24.8%
Maximum Drawdown	(17.7)%	(15.8)%
Positive Months	60.2%	58.7%

	Fund	Date Range
Highest annual return	48.9%	Jan 2013 - Dec 2013
Lowest annual return	(11.0)%	Jan 2022 - Dec 2022

Please note that the commentary is for the US dollar retail class of the Fund. The feeder Fund is 100% invested in the underlying US dollar Fund. However, given small valuation, trading and translation differences for the two Funds, investors should expect differences in returns in the short term. Over the long term, we aim to achieve the same outcome in US dollar terms for both Funds.

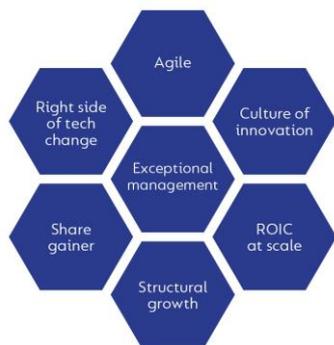
Please note that the commentary is for the retail class of the Fund.

After a tumultuous first 100 days of 2025 during which global equity markets suffered double-digit declines, stocks rallied strongly to end the year at all-time highs. Market breadth improved significantly after a multi-year period of increasing concentration in returns. The US equity market (S&P 500) returned 18%, well behind other developed markets, 33% (MSCI All Country World ex-US), and emerging markets, 34% (MSCI EM). Global fixed income markets were also strong, returning 8% (Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index), largely due to US dollar weakness and tight credit spreads. The Fund had a very good year, returning 25.9%, 9% ahead of the benchmark.

The Fund's overweight equity allocation, combined with good stock selection, contributed to the bulk of returns. Performance was notably broad-based. We have highlighted the opportunity set outside of tech mega-caps over the last few years, and it is pleasing to see the results coming through strongly. The top 15 contributors each added more than 1% to returns. These businesses span the market cap spectrum: from the relative minnow Auto1 at \$8bn, to the top 10 global mega-cap TSMC at \$1.7 trillion. They also span the globe, representing a truly global portfolio with strong regional contributions from Europe, the US, and emerging markets. Finally, these stocks reflect a range of sectors, indicative of a well-diversified portfolio.

A natural question following a period of strong performance is how we position the Fund from here? The winning businesses framework we introduced last year (Figure 1) remains a useful lens. In a dynamic and fast-changing world, we think owning winning businesses – when priced attractively – stacks the odds of outperforming over the long-term in your favour.

Figure 1
BUILDING BLOCKS OF A WINNING BUSINESS



Source: Coronation

We continue to witness elevated single-stock volatility, and this allowed us to improve both the return potential and percentage of the portfolio invested in winning businesses over the year. At the start of 2025, winning businesses comprised less than 80% of the portfolio; by year-end this had increased to over 95%. We group these holdings into two categories:

- **Advantaged compounders:** established industry leaders with favourable growth outlooks and a track record of strong execution (e.g., Airbus and TSMC)
- **Long-duration growth:** earlier stage, often founder-led, digital-native businesses with leading market shares in structural growth segments (e.g., Auto1 and Spotify)

We have written about how market structure changes have resulted in much higher single-stock volatility, and how this is a significant long-term advantage for active, valuation-focused stock pickers like Coronation. A few examples illustrate this below.

- From peak to trough, **ASML** declined more than a quarter, and at times was underperforming the market by c. 40% on a trailing one-year basis – a record over the last two decades. We doubled the position in the first four months of the year, and from the April tariff tantrum lows the stock is up over 90%
- **Thermo Fisher** (Thermo) presents a similar stock price story, although it is a completely different business. Thermo declined 36% peak-to-trough this year, before rallying over 50%
- **Nu Holdings** declined over 30% in just two months earlier this year, despite not being directly impacted by US tariffs. Like ASML, it appreciated c. 80% from these April lows

We also used price strength to reduce or exit positions when valuations re-rated meaningfully toward our assessment of fair value. Examples include:

- **Interactive Brokers**, which compounded at 38% p.a. over our four-year holding period
- **Tapestry**, which re-rated from 9x to 18x over our holding period of 15 months, appreciating by 175%

- **Warner Bros. Discovery**, which doubled in two months this year (between September and October) as multiple bidders emerged for the company

When buying a stock, our intention is to own it for the long term, to give our investment thesis time to play out, and to benefit from the economics inherent in that business. However, if prices appreciate rapidly, closing the gap to what we think a stock is worth, we will intentionally seek more attractive opportunities. We believe these actions have improved both the quality and embedded upside of the portfolio. Some recent additions are:

- **Adidas** (the second largest branded sportswear company), bought in August after the stock had declined 35% from its peak
- **Visa** (the world's largest card network), bought in November at a 14-year relative multiple low
- **MakeMyTrip** (India's leading online travel platform), bought in December after it had declined 40% from its peak

We recognise that following our valuation-driven discipline in volatile markets can result in higher-than-expected portfolio turnover. However, we believe this is entirely consistent with our investment philosophy. Higher volatility can create opportunity, and it is incumbent upon us to exploit that opportunity. Elevated portfolio turnover does not in any way mean we have shortened our time horizon. On the contrary, we have higher conviction than ever that our focus on the key long-term drivers and earnings power of a business is a large and likely enduring competitive advantage. Our top 10 holdings highlight a mix of long-tenured positions and more recent buys, which reflects this in practice:

- Amazon, Airbus, TSMC, and Auto1 have been continuously held for 5-10+ years
- The other six holdings in the top 10 have been held on average for one year

Outside of equities, we believe there is an increasingly attractive opportunity in the property sector. Fund exposure here has doubled over the year to 5%. It has taken time, but in general, balance sheets are stronger, funding rates have normalised as debt has been re-priced, and cap rates (property valuation multiples) have increased to more realistic levels. Stock prices, however, seem low: our US holdings are trading in line with 2018 prices, and our European names are lower than a decade ago. By geography, our holdings are diversified across the US, Europe, Australia, and Japan, with most of the sectoral exposure in the residential space.

The Fund's fixed income holdings also performed well, delivering solid double-digit returns for the year, outperforming the global fixed income benchmark by c. 2%. Positioning remains conservative. Even though duration has ticked up slightly to 3.6 years, it is still 2.7 years shorter than the index, while offering a yield to maturity of 4.4% compared to the index's 3.5%.

At quarter-end, the portfolio was positioned as follows:

- 65% effective equity
- 9% in real assets (listed infrastructure and property)
- 3% in high-yield fixed income
- 5.5% in inflation-linked assets
- 11.5% in investment-grade fixed income instruments
- 6% in short-dated T-bills

Key risks we continue to monitor include: (1) geopolitical rivalry and the unpredictability of escalation paths; and (2) unsustainable fiscal trajectories, where debt and spending dynamics appear inconsistent with long-term sustainability. We manage these risks through what we own (e.g., avoiding long-duration nominal government bonds), diversification across and within asset classes, and maintaining our valuation discipline.

A third risk is aggregate equity market valuation. Multiples are elevated versus history, and market returns have been well above long-run averages. Expectations are also demanding: S&P 500 earnings growth has been ~10-11% over the past two years, yet consensus forecasts imply an acceleration to ~15%, both in 2026 and 2027. This is an astonishing growth rate for a market that has grown to represent 64% of global market cap, and outside of the recovery post GFC (2010) and Covid (2021), would be the third highest earnings growth rate in the last 25 years. Disappointment could result in a dual headwind of lower earnings and multiple compression.

These considerations help explain why our equity exposure is not higher. The good news is we don't own the market; in fact, the portfolio has rarely looked as different from the market as it does today. However, it would be unrealistic to expect it to be insulated in a broad sell-off, as correlations typically rise materially during drawdowns. This is a useful reminder that we do not – and cannot – manage the portfolio to avoid short-term volatility; rather, we manage it to compound long-term returns. On that basis, we remain constructive on the long-term return potential of the businesses we own, with plenty of liquidity to add to existing and new ideas should they become even more attractively valued.

Thank you for your support and interest in the Fund.

Portfolio managers
Neil Padoa and Chris Cheetham
as at 31 December 2025

Portfolio manager update

We are pleased to welcome Chris Cheetham as a co-manager on this Fund. Chris is Coronation's Head of Global Developed Markets Research and is also a co-manager of the Coronation Global Equity Fund. He joined Coronation in 2017 and has 15 years' investment experience. We look forward to the insight and perspective that he will bring to the portfolio.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE INVESTING IN THE CORONATION GLOBAL MANAGED [ZAR] FEEDER FUND

The Global Managed [ZAR] Feeder Fund 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. A feeder fund invests in a single fund of a collective investment scheme, which levies its own charges and could result in a higher fee structure for the feeder fund. The top 10 holdings are reflected on a look-through basis. 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) Ltd (FSP 548), 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)?

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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