

LONG TERM OBJECTIVE

The Coronation Strategic Bond Strategy is an actively managed fixed interest solution that allocates across all the different fixed income instruments. The Strategy has a flexible mandate with no duration or term restrictions. The Strategy invests in the traditional fixed interest assets, but can also invest in listed property, preference shares and inflation-linked bonds, which are typically excluded in most specialist mandates. This flexibility allows the Strategy to maximise every opportunity in the domestic fixed interest space and produce superior returns for clients. The Strategy aims to consistently outperform the JSE ASSA All Bond Index over the medium to long term.

INVESTMENT APPROACH

Coronation is a long-term, valuation-driven investment house. Our aim is to identify mispriced assets trading at discounts to their fair value through extensive proprietary research. The fixed income portfolios are positioned on a long term strategic market view, but this is balanced by taking advantage of shorter-term tactical opportunities when the market lags or runs ahead of that strategic view. As active managers, we consider investment decisions across the full spectrum of potential return enhancers. These include duration and yield curve positions, inflation-linked assets as well as yield enhancement through credit enhanced assets. We aim to maximise returns by actively combining both a top-down and a bottom-up approach to portfolio construction.

STRATEGY RETURNS GROSS OF FEES

Period	Strategy	Benchmark	Active Return
Since Inception (cumulative)	215.9%	188.9%	27.1%
Since Inception p.a.	9.1%	8.3%	0.7%
Latest 10 years p.a.	8.7%	8.2%	0.4%
Latest 5 years p.a.	7.9%	8.7%	(0.7)%
Latest 3 years p.a.	3.8%	5.5%	(1.7)%
Latest 1 year	17.3%	17.0%	0.4%
Year to date	(1.0)%	(1.7)%	0.7%
Month	(3.0)%	(2.5)%	(0.5)%

ASSET ALLOCATION

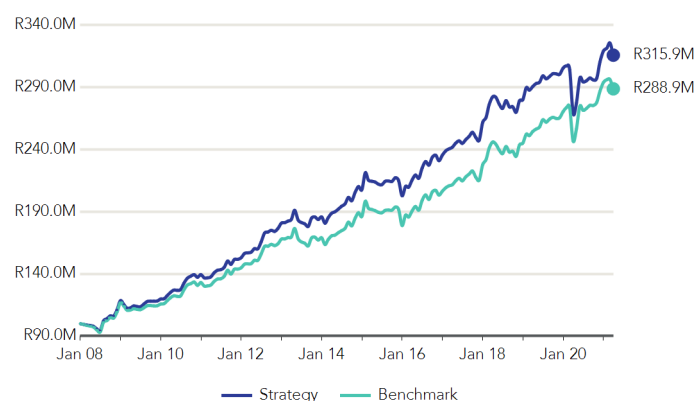
Asset Type	% Strategy
Fixed Rate Government Bonds	80.9%
Fixed Rate Corporate Bonds	6.9%
Property	4.0%
Corporate ILBs	3.0%
Floating Rate NCDs	2.1%
Fixed Rate Other	1.5%
Government ILBs	1.0%
Floating Rate Corporate Bonds	0.3%
Cash	0.2%
Floating Rate Other	0.1%

GENERAL INFORMATION

Inception Date	01 January 2008
Strategy Size †	R5.68 billion
Strategy Status	Open
Mandate Benchmark	JSE ASSA All Bond Index (ALBI)
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Base Currency	ZAR

†Strategy assets under management as at the most recent quarter end.

GROWTH OF R100M INVESTMENT



Benchmark: JSE ASSA All Bond Index (ALBI)

EFFECTIVE MATURITY PROFILE*

Term	% Strategy	% Benchmark
0 to 1 year	4.5%	22.7%
1 to 3 years	2.5%	6.0%
3 to 7 years	6.7%	18.7%
7 to 12 years	26.1%	24.0%
Over 12 years	56.2%	38.8%

STRATEGY STATISTICS*

	Strategy	Benchmark
Modified Duration (incl. inflation-linked bonds)	6.6	6.3
Modified Duration (excl. inflation-linked bonds)	6.4	6.3

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS**Nishan Maharaj** - BSc (Hons), MBA

Nishan is head of Fixed Interest and responsible for the investment unit's process and performance across all strategies. He also manages all fixed interest assets. Nishan has 18 years' investment experience.

**Adrian van Pallander** - BScEng, HTSdip, CFA, FRM

Adrian joined Coronation in 2002 and is a portfolio manager within Coronation's Fixed Interest investment unit. He is responsible for managing a portion of the fixed interest assets across all strategies as well as analysis, asset allocation modelling and portfolio construction monitoring. He has 19 years' investment experience.

**Seamus Vasey** - BCom (Hons), MSc, CFA

Seamus is a portfolio manager and analyst within the Fixed Interest investment unit with 17 years' investment experience. He manages assets within Coronation's specialist bond strategies. He also co-manages the Coronation Global Bond and Granite Hedge funds as well as the Global Strategic USD and Bond unit trust funds.

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* For SA Fixed Income investments only. Excludes international investments, equities, property and preference shares.

REVIEW FOR THE QUARTER

Progress is rarely made in a straight line, and there are always bumps in the road, but ultimately what matters is the direction you are heading in. It is just over a year since the World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 to be a global pandemic, and the world went into lockdown. The difference now, however, is that we have several viable vaccines that will help stave off serious infection, lessen the pressure on healthcare systems and, hopefully, return our lives to some version of normality. There are concerns that new variants might reduce the efficacy of vaccines; the vaccines might not be rolled out expeditiously; and that second, third and fourth waves will delay the global recovery. Ultimately, there is light at the end of the tunnel, and it doesn't look like another train!

South Africa (SA) remains precariously placed in the global recovery due to its stretched public finances, a glacial pace of reform implementation and the leisurely rollout of its vaccination programme. Following a strong start to the year, SA government bonds (SAGBs) gave back a portion of their initial gains due to concerns that the large amount of global fiscal and monetary stimulus would stoke inflation, hence forcing a quicker normalisation in policy rates. The benchmark 10-year SAGB rallied to 8.75% by the beginning of February but sold off by over 100 basis points (bps) by the end of Q1-21, ending at 9.89%. This resulted in the All Bond Index (ALBI) returning -1.7% over the quarter, anchored by the underperformance of the 7- to 12-year area of the curve. SAGB yield movements were not dissimilar to the experience in many emerging markets around the world as a reaction to a circa 80bps selloff in US 10-year yields. Conversely, South African inflation-linked bonds (ILBs) produced a return of 4.6% in Q1-21 as real yields held onto their gains since the beginning of the year. Due to March 2020 being the peak of the Covid-19 crisis in financial markets, the one-year performance of SAGBs and ILBs look spectacular at 17% and 16.7%, respectively.

In the US, the Federal Reserve Board (the Fed) left the funding rate range unchanged at 0.00%-0.25% and maintained the current asset purchasing programme pace and size. The Fed reiterated its stance of improvement in employment and inflation, reaching their target ranges being necessary precursors of interest rate hikes. US headline inflation accelerated to 1.7% year on year (y/y) in February from 1.4% y/y in January. Upward inflation pressure came from increases in energy costs and medical care service prices. Core inflation moderated slightly to 1.3% y/y in February from 1.4% y/y in January.

In emerging markets (EM), China's headline inflation contracted by 0.2% y/y in February from a contraction of 0.3% y/y in January. This deflation is on the back of falling meat prices, along with a drop in transport, apparel and utility costs. Elsewhere in emerging markets, the rollout of the vaccine in 2021 has been slow but is expected to contribute to further recovery in economic activity in the latter part of the year. Monetary policy settings have become more mixed, with some emerging market central banks signalling broad accommodation, while Russia, Turkey and Brazil's central banks all raised interest rates in March.

The rand was relatively unchanged over Q1-21 despite broader EM currency weakness, ending at US\$1/R14.78. The onset of the second wave in many parts of the world and increased developed market bond yields weighed on sentiment. However, underlying economic data continued to suggest better than previously expected global growth outcomes. In SA, specifically, this has led to slightly improved expectations, supporting the currency outperformance over February.

In SA, headline inflation slowed to 2.9% y/y in February from 3.2% y/y in January. The decline came from a moderation in food prices and a decrease in medical insurance costs. Core inflation fell more sharply, from January's 3.3% y/y to 2.6% y/y in February. Inflation pressure in the economy remains benign, and both core and headline inflation are anticipated to remain close to the 4.5% mid-point of the inflation target range.

At the end of August, shorter-dated fixed-rate negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs) traded at 5.83% (three-year) and 7.08% (five-year), much higher than the close at the end of the previous quarter. This was in large part driven by a repricing in global rate expectations following the selloff in developed market bonds. Over the past year however, shorter-dated NCDs have been pulled lower due to the significant interest rate cuts, a recovery in bond yields and a tightening of credit spreads. Short-dated fixed-rate NCDs continue to hold appeal due to the inherent protection offered by their yields and our expectations of a lower repo rate. In addition, NCDs have the added benefit of being liquid, thus aligning the Strategy's liquidity with the needs of its investors. The Strategy continues to hold decent exposure to these instruments (fewer floating than fixed), but we will remain cautious and selective when increasing exposure.

SA's Budget speech in February was an important road marker on South Africa's recovery path. Following better-than-expected tax revenue receipts, the National Treasury presented a picture of public finances that was much better than the October 2020 Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement but still not indicative of debt stabilisation. It was very encouraging that the tax windfall was not used to increase expenditure in other areas but instead used to reduce the borrowing requirement over the forecast period. This resulted in a reduction in weekly nominal fixed-rate issuance by circa 30%, which was welcomed by markets and resulted in the relative outperformance of the 12-year+ area of the curve, versus the 7-12-year bucket. However, implementation risk remains high as all the

expenditure consolidation is focused on a three-year public sector wage freeze, and public sector unions have already expressed their disapproval.

In addition, State-owned enterprises (SOEs) and other local municipalities are a further risk to expenditure, given their poor health going into the Covid-19 crisis. Long-term austerity is not palatable in SA, given the size of the expenditure adjustment needed to right the ship. To keep from sinking, SA needs to increase its potential growth rate by accelerating its reform process and involving the private sector in this process.

There are early signs that the private sector is starting to contribute to investment but, for this to be sustained, policy needs to be transparent and stable. It is also essential that previous perpetrators of corruption are brought to justice to show that there are real consequences for malfeasance. Unfortunately, given the country's poor track record, investor confidence remains depressed, which is abundantly reflected in the elevated level of bond yields and the steepness of the yield curve.

The positive showing in the February Budget should have resulted in an extensive rally and flattening in the SA bond curve. However, due to the selloff in global rates, this was cut short and reversed. In January 2021, short-term inflation expectations in the US, as reflected by market-implied breakeven inflation expectations (the difference between US nominal and ILB yields), moved materially above 2%, peaking at 4% for one-year forward inflation and 2.5% for five-year forward inflation. This now sits at around 2.3% to 2.5% across all maturities, which means that the market expects inflation in the US to exceed the 2% average inflation target set by the Federal Reserve Board (the Fed). This change in inflation expectations was driven by the Fed's revision to average inflation targeting (i.e., targeting average inflation rather than aiming to keep it at a target point); the unprecedented level of monetary policy stimulus (zero base rates and the bond-buying programme); and increased fiscal stimulus (approval of President Joe Biden's \$1.9 trillion support package and the proposal of a further \$2.2 trillion infrastructure spending package).

In SA, during the last taper tantrum, yields were materially lower (6.8% in the 10-year area as of March 2013), the yield curve was relatively flat, and local inflation was already at 6%. This time around, 10-year yields are close to 10%, the curve is materially steeper, and inflation is at 3%. In addition to this, SA's current account is in surplus (vs a 6% deficit in 2013), and foreign ownership of the local bond market is sub-30% (vs above 40% in 2013). This suggests that not only are valuations materially more attractive, providing a larger buffer, but the need for external funding of the deficits is also much lower.

The local listed property sector was up 6.4% over the quarter, bringing its 12-month return to 34.4%. Despite the assets class contributing to returns over the past 12 months, listed property has been the largest drag on the Strategy's performance over the past 2 years. The balance sheet concerns coming out of the crisis have subsided somewhat as companies have managed to introduce dividend payout ratios, withhold dividends in some cases and sell assets. Going forward, operational performance will remain in the spotlight as an indicator of the pace and depth of the sector's recovery. We believe that one must remain cautious, given the high levels of uncertainty around the strength and durability of the local recovery; however, certain counters are showing value, given their unique capital structures and earnings potential. These counters remain a core holding within the Strategy.

The FTSE/JSE Preference Share Index was up 2.1% over the quarter, bringing its 12-month return to 30.1%. Preference shares offer a steady dividend yield linked to the prime rate and, depending on the risk profile of the issuer, currently yield between 8% and 10% (subject to a 20% Dividends Tax, depending on the investor entity). The change in capital structure requirements mandated by Basel III will discourage banks from issuing preference shares. This will limit availability. In addition, most of the bank-related preference shares trade at a discount, which enhances their attractiveness for holders from a total return perspective and increases the likelihood of bank buybacks. Despite attractive valuations, this asset class will continue to dissipate, given the lack of new issuance and because of its associated risks being classified as eligible loss-absorbing capital (only senior to equity). The Strategy maintains select exposure to certain high-quality corporate preference shares but will not actively look to increase its holdings.

ILBs provide diversity to a portfolio given their low long-term correlation to nominal bonds (c. 50%) and offer protection against higher-than-expected inflation given that their outstanding principal grows in line with inflation. Despite the longer maturity of ILBs trading at high real yields, these yields are not attractive compared to fixed-rate nominal bonds and have a low breakeven to cash because of their high modified duration (capital placed at risk to interest rate movements), making them an unattractive investment. However, the short-dated ILB (four years) provides an attractive opportunity, given its the greater than 100bps yield pick-up relative to its the equivalent nominal bond and, hence, its higher breakeven to cash. We view this as an attractive decent opportunity to invest in an instrument that provides diversity and an attractive yield pick-up.

SA remains in a delicate balancing act. In the short term, inflation will remain under control, and growth will pick up, supporting a cyclically better economic outcome. However, the fiscal accounts are problematic, given the high levels of debt. While the cyclically better economic outcomes have provided some breathing room, there needs to be an acceleration in growth-enhancing reforms,

more emphasis on reviving private sector confidence to encourage investment, and no deviation from current expenditure plans. The recent move higher in developed market bond yields has sparked concerns of a replay of the 2013 taper tantrum. However, SA bond valuations are much more generous now with a much-reduced external funding requirement. We view SAGBs as an attractive investment opportunity and would still advocate an overweight position relative to the benchmark for a bond fund. In addition, we would also allocate to four-year ILBs and steer clear of corporate credit spreads at current levels.

We remain vigilant of the risks emanating from the dislocations between stretched valuations and the local economy's underlying fundamentals. However, we believe that the Strategy's current positioning correctly reflects appropriate levels of caution. The Strategy's yield remains attractive relative to its duration risk. We continue to believe that this yield is an adequate proxy for expected Strategy performance over the next 12 months.

As is evident, we remain cautious in our management of the Strategy. 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.