

LONG TERM OBJECTIVE

The Coronation Houseview Equity Strategy represents our best investment view for an equity mandate. The portfolio is constructed on a clean-slate basis with no reference to a benchmark. It seeks to identify the best risk adjusted returns in the market and aims to outperform the equity market over meaningful periods (defined as at least 5 years).

INVESTMENT APPROACH

Coronation is a long-term, valuation-driven investment house. Our aim is to identify mispriced assets trading at discounts to their long-term underlying value (fair value) through extensive proprietary research. In calculating fair values, through our fundamental research, we focus on through-the-cycle normalised earnings and/or free cash flows using a long-term time horizon. The Portfolio is constructed on a clean-slate basis based on the relative risk-adjusted upside to fair value of each underlying security. The Portfolio is constructed with no reference to a benchmark. We do not equate risk with tracking error, or divergence from a benchmark, but rather with the probability of a permanent loss of capital.

STRATEGY RETURNS GROSS OF FEES

Period	Strategy	Benchmark	Active Return
Since Inception (cumulative)	6,830.2%	3,720.0%	3,110.2%
Since Inception p.a.	15.9%	13.5%	2.4%
Latest 20 years p.a.	15.7%	13.3%	2.4%
Latest 15 years p.a.	11.1%	8.8%	2.3%
Latest 10 years p.a.	11.4%	9.3%	2.1%
Latest 5 years p.a.	9.0%	5.9%	3.1%
Latest 1 year	8.7%	6.9%	1.8%
Year to date	(5.3)%	(4.6)%	(0.7)%
Month	(6.0)%	(7.5)%	1.5%

TOP 10 HOLDINGS

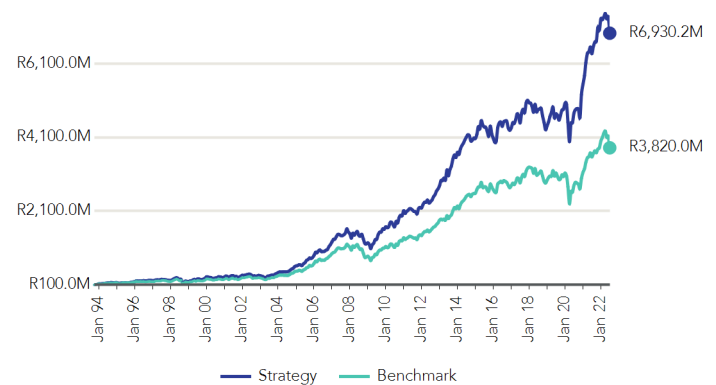
Holding	% Strategy
PROSUS	9.3%
NASPERS LIMITED	6.4%
GLENCORE XSTRATA PLC	6.0%
FIRSTRAND LIMITED	5.6%
STANDARD BANK GROUP LTD	4.8%
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE RICHEMONT SA	4.2%
ANGLO AMERICAN PLC	4.2%
SASOL LIMITED	4.1%
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO PLC	3.1%
ANHEUSER-BUSCH INBEV SA/NV	3.0%

GENERAL INFORMATION

Inception Date	01 October 1993
Strategy Size †	R37.55 billion
Strategy Status	Open
Mandate Benchmark	JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted Index (Capped SWIX*)
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Base Currency	ZAR

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

GROWTH OF R100M INVESTMENT



Benchmark: JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted Index (Capped SWIX*)

*FTSE/JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted Index from 01 April 2022. Previously FTSE/JSE Africa Shareholder Weighted Index, excluding real estate (inception to 30 November 2006) and FTSE/JSE Africa Shareholder Weighted Index (01 December 2006 to 31 March 2022).

PERFORMANCE & RISK STATISTICS (Since inception)

	Strategy	Benchmark
Average Annual Return	17.6%	15.2%
Tracking Error	4.4%	
Information Ratio	0.5	
Annualised Standard Deviation	17.3%	17.2%
Maximum Drawdown	(40.8)%	(41.0)%

TRACKING ERROR



SECTOR EXPOSURE

Sector	% Strategy	Sector	% Strategy
Basic Materials	24.7%	Industrials	2.0%
Financials	24.1%	Health Care	1.5%
Consumer Services	22.1%	Derivatives	0.7%
Consumer Goods	11.2%	Interest Bearing	0.7%
Technology	10.0%		
Telecommunications	3.0%		

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS



Karl Leinberger - BBusSc, CA (SA), CFA

Karl is Chief Investment Officer (CIO) and manager of Coronation's Houseview strategies. He joined Coronation in 2000 as an equity analyst, was made Head of Research in 2005 and became CIO in 2008. Karl has 21 years' investment experience.



Sarah-Jane Alexander - BBusSc, CFA

Sarah-Jane manages assets within the Coronation Houseview Equity Strategy. She also co-manages Coronation's Houseview balanced strategies and has research responsibilities across a range of financial services and hospital stocks, among others. Sarah-Jane joined Coronation in 2008 as an equity analyst and has 18 years' investment experience.

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REVIEW FOR THE QUARTER

The Strategy outperformed the benchmark over the quarter, largely driven by the overweight Naspers/Prosus position and an underweight to gold shares. The Strategy has outperformed its benchmarks and peers over all meaningful time periods.

The first half of the year saw broad weakness across asset classes. Markets faced numerous headwinds, including surging inflation, rising rates (after more than a decade of easy money), war between Russia and Ukraine and slowing growth in China. These factors combined to increase the risk of a global recession.

The MSCI World Index declined -16.2% for the quarter (dragging 12-month returns down to -14.3%). The MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Net Index declined -11.4%, resulting in a year-to-date (YTD) decline of -25.3%. China fell -11.2% as an extended lockdown in Shanghai undermined the country's economic growth. China stuck doggedly to their zero-Covid policy despite the near-term economic cost. Ineffective vaccines, low vaccination levels in the elderly population (relative to developed economies) and very low community transmission mean herd immunity is low. Given these headwinds, it is unclear whether attempts to stimulate growth will succeed. Russia remained a global pariah given ongoing military hostility in Ukraine. Western allies are broadly united in their opposition to Russian aggression. Energy commodities remain elevated due to trapped Russian supply and limited investment into new sources of production for several years given decarbonisation commitments. So far this year, the prices of oil (+47.6% YTD), gas (+45.4% YTD) and coal (+127.6% YTD) have all risen meaningfully.

Inflation continued to surprise to the upside as surging energy prices have exacerbated already high inflation. US inflation hit 8.6% during the quarter. Central banks have responded to inflation with widespread rate hikes. Whether inflation can be contained will depend on the willingness of central banks to increase rates sufficiently to properly dampen demand and slow growth.

In South Africa (SA), while the commodity cycle has supported the economy in the last few years, we remain concerned about the country's ability to deliver sufficient economic growth in the long term. A decade of mismanagement has undermined infrastructure, with power and rail capacity in particular constraining the economy. Loadshedding YTD has run at record highs, as Eskom struggles to generate sufficient power to keep the lights on. At these levels, economic growth will be constrained. Other frustrations include poor educational outcomes (which are failing to produce the skills needed to support a productive labour force) and ineffective policy. Campaigning ahead of the ANC's December elective conference will limit any appetite for reform.

The FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX Index declined during the quarter (-10.6%), giving up first-quarter gains to deliver -4.6% YTD. This still marked SA as one of the better performing markets in 2022, with USD returns (-10.2% for the FTSE/JSE All Share) ahead of the MSCI World Index (-20.5%) YTD. Given low starting valuations, we now see SA equities as extremely cheap with broad value across the resource, domestic and global stocks listed on the JSE. For the quarter, resources returned -20.7%, financials -15.8% and industrials -3.0%.

Major industrial constituents Naspers (+42.3%) and Prosus (+32.6%) were up strongly for the quarter. The market responded positively to the Naspers/Prosus announcement regarding their intention to commence an open-ended buyback programme of Naspers and Prosus shares funded by selling down the stake in Tencent. Coronation had previously urged the board (via a letter) to consider these actions given the very beneficial impact on net asset value per share. The meaningful discount at which NPN and PRX trade to their underlying Tencent investment means that at a per share level, exposure to Tencent is in fact increased through this buyback. The discount has already narrowed considerably since the announcement in recognition of both the value that this transaction would create and the positive message it sends about management's commitment to narrow the discount as well as their intention to optimise capital allocation.

The portfolio continues to hold a number of global businesses listed in SA that we believe offer considerable value. Examples include British American Tobacco, Bidcorp, Quilter and Richemont. The Richemont position has been built over the last few quarters as luxury companies have derated. We believe the prospects for this high-quality business remain strong. Richemont has a portfolio of desirable luxury brands across the jewellery and watch sector, with branded jewellery expected to continue growing strongly as it takes market share.

Domestic stocks continue to offer attractive stock picking opportunities with their low starting expectations and undemanding valuations (with many trading on high dividend yields too). During the quarter, Remgro made an offer for MediClinic. The JSE has seen several buyouts by international bidders in the last few years underlining the value on offer.

Our emphasis within the portfolio has been on finding businesses that can prosper even in a low growth economy. Examples of these include RMI and Transaction Capital (TCP). RMI's core holding is OUTsurance, which offers strong growth prospects, particularly in Australia, and can pay out the bulk of its earnings while growing. With regards to TCP, we expect the We Buy Cars business to continue to gain market share given its convenient and trusted consumer offer. Management is working hard to build a new technology-led platform in the TCRS business to service global clients.

The financials index returned -15.3% for the quarter. Year-to-date trading by the banks (+7.0%) has shown an ongoing recovery with advances growth across the corporate and retail sectors and low- to mid-cycle credit losses thus far. The rate hiking cycle will deliver endowment benefit for the banks. Strong corporate and household balance sheets are expected to withstand the level of rate hikes forecast without any blow out in credit losses. The Strategy has moderate exposure to the banks via FirstRand, Standard Bank and Nedbank. Insurers (-23.1% for the quarter and -10.3% YTD) have seen more challenging trading as the businesses face low growth and competitive pricing in risk at the same time as Covid-related mortalities have inflated claims.

The resource sector declined -20.7% as metal prices broadly retreated off their March highs. European countries have committed to reducing their reliance on Russian energy supply. This is supportive of longer-term goals to decarbonise, but the transition period will be challenging, requiring increased supply of oil, gas, and coal from other parts of the world. Fossil fuels have already faced several years of low investment given decarbonisation goals. Attracting capital to fund new production is difficult unless there is a willingness to commit to longer offtake periods. Near-term decarbonisation targets are already wavering in Europe. Constrained supply and growing demand are expected to keep energy markets tight.

While resource holdings were reduced during recent strength, the portfolio continues to hold positions in diversified miners such as Glencore and Anglo American. Both offer attractive free cash flow streams even at more normal commodity prices. Energy producers such as Exxaro and Sasol also offer attractive free cash flows given the tightness in near-term markets and are expected to return a significant portion of their market capitalisation in the form of dividends in the coming years.

The Strategy remains underweight the platinum group metals miners. While near-term cash flows are likely to be strong, longer-term demand will be undermined by a shift to electric vehicles. Governments (particularly European) are expected to accelerate the adoption of battery electric vehicles given recent events as they strive to increase energy independence and reduce reliance on Russian oil and palladium.

As always, our commitment to long-term investing and a disciplined valuation-based approach remains the bedrock of our investment process. While headwinds exist in both global markets and the domestic economy, we believe that carefully selected equities are well priced for the risks and offer attractive returns off these low starting prices.