

WHAT IS THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE?

Strategic Income aims to achieve a higher return than a traditional money market or pure income fund.

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

Strategic Income can invest in a wide variety of assets, such as cash, government and corporate bonds, inflation-linked bonds and listed property, both in South Africa and internationally, in a manner similar to that usually employed by retirement funds.

As great care is taken to protect the fund against loss, Strategic Income does not invest in ordinary shares and its combined exposure to locally listed property (typically max. 10%), local preference shares (typically max. 10%), local hybrid instruments (typically max. 5%) and international assets (typically max. 10% on an effective exposure basis*) would generally not exceed 25% of the fund.

The fund has a flexible mandate with no prescribed maturity or duration limits for its investments. The fund is mandated to use derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes.

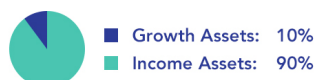
* Prudential (SARB) international exposure is typically limited to a maximum of 15%

IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS

Risk Profile



Maximum growth/ minimum income exposures



Strategic Income is tactically managed to secure an attractive return, 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, there are no guarantees it will always outperform cash 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 12-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). Note that the fund is also less likely to outperform money market funds in a rising interest rate environment.

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

WHO SHOULD CONSIDER INVESTING IN THE FUND?

Investors who

- ▶ are looking for an intelligent alternative to cash or bank deposits over periods from 12 to 36 months;
- ▶ seek managed exposure to income generating investments;
- ▶ are believers in the benefits of active management within the fixed interest universe.

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	2 July 2001
Fund Class	A
Benchmark	110% of STeFI 3-month index
ASISA Fund Category	South African – Multi-asset – Income
Income Distribution	Quarterly (March, June, September, December)
Investment minimum	R5 000 or R500/m debit order
Bloomberg Code	CORSTIN
ISIN Code	ZAE000031522
JSE Code	CSIF

CLASS A as at 31 August 2025

ASISA Fund Category	South African - Multi Asset - Income
Launch date	02 July 2001
Fund size	R39.41 billion
NAV	1624.34 cents
Benchmark	110% of the STeFI 3-month Index
Portfolio manager/s	Nishan Maharaj and Mauro Longano

PERFORMANCE AND RISK STATISTICS

PERFORMANCE FOR VARIOUS PERIODS (AFTER FEES)

	Fund	Benchmark	Active Return
Since Launch (unannualised)	824.3%	552.5%	41.7%
Since Launch (annualised)	9.6%	8.1%	1.6%
Latest 20 years (annualised)	8.7%	7.5%	1.2%
Latest 15 years (annualised)	8.3%	6.7%	1.6%
Latest 10 years (annualised)	8.1%	7.1%	1.0%
Latest 5 years (annualised)	8.5%	6.7%	1.8%
Latest 3 years (annualised)	10.5%	8.5%	2.1%
Latest 1 year	10.6%	8.4%	2.2%
Year to date	6.9%	5.4%	1.5%

Yield (Net of Fees)

RISK STATISTICS

Current	Fund
Weighted average time to maturity (credit)	3.2 years
Modified Duration	1.9 years
Modified Duration (ex Inflation Linked Bonds)	1.4 years
Since Inception	Benchmark
Annualised Deviation	2.7%
Sharpe Ratio	0.74
Maximum Gain	60.5%
Maximum Drawdown	(4.2)%
Positive Months	91.7%
	Date Range
Highest annual return	18.7% Nov 2002 - Oct 2003
Lowest annual return	2.0% Apr 2019 - Mar 2020

CREDIT RATINGS

	% of Fund
AAA+ to A-	71.6%
BBB+ to B-	3.0%
CCC+ to C-	0.0%
CLNs	13.4%
No Rating	11.9%

INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

Declaration	Payment	Amount	Dividend	Interest
30 Jun 2025	01 Jul 2025	30.00	0.22	29.78
31 Mar 2025	01 Apr 2025	28.66	0.00	28.65
31 Dec 2024	02 Jan 2025	32.37	0.10	32.27
30 Sep 2024	01 Oct 2024	33.39	0.02	33.38

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE RETURNS (AFTER FEES)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Fund 2025	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%					6.9%
Fund 2024	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	0.2%	1.1%	0.7%	11.2%
Fund 2023	1.6%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	(1.1)%	2.1%	1.6%	0.9%	(0.3)%	0.7%	2.1%	1.4%	10.5%
Fund 2022	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	(0.9)%	1.1%	0.6%	(0.7)%	1.2%	1.6%	0.7%	4.9%
Fund 2021	0.3%	0.7%	(0.3)%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	(0.2)%	(0.1)%	0.6%	1.4%	6.7%

	1 Year	3 Year
Total Expense Ratio	0.87%	0.87%
Fund management fee	0.74%	0.74%
Fund expenses	0.01%	0.01%
VAT	0.11%	0.11%
Transaction costs (inc. VAT)	0.00%	0.00%
Total Investment Charge	0.87%	0.87%

PORTFOLIO DETAIL

ASSET ALLOCATION BY INSTRUMENT TYPE

	Domestic Assets	International Assets
Cash and Money Market NCDs	25.2%	0.1%
Fixed Rate bonds	27.6%	5.0%
Floating Rate bonds	11.7%	(0.8)%
Inflation-Linked bonds	15.7%	0.3%
Credit Linked Notes (CLNs)	5.8%	7.6%
Listed Property	2.6%	0.0%
Preference shares	0.2%	0.0%
Other (Currency Futures)	(1.0)%	0.0%
Total	87.8%	12.2%
Net offshore exposure after currency hedge		3.5%

ASSET ALLOCATION BY ISSUER TYPE

	% of Fund
Banks and Insurers: NCDs & Deposits	25.2%
Government	32.6%
Banks: Senior Debt	25.5%
Other Corporates	6.3%
Banks: Subordinated debt (>12m)	4.4%
State Owned Enterprises	1.3%
REITs: Equity and Debt	2.8%
Banks: Subordinated debt (<12m)	0.2%
Insurers	0.7%
Coronation Global Bond Fund	1.3%
Coronation Global Strategic Income	0.8%
Currency Futures	(1.1)%
Total	100.0%

TOP 5 CREDIT EXPOSURE

	% of Fund
Republic Of South Africa	43.4%
Standard Bank Of SA Ltd	20.6%
Nedbank Ltd	11.6%
Absa Bank Ltd	9.6%
Firststrand Bank Ltd	7.1%

TOP 5 REFERENCE ENTITY EXPOSURE

	% of Fund
Republic of South Africa	8.0%
MAS	1.4%
MTN	1.3%
Bidvest	1.1%
Nepi	0.7%

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

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

Performance and fund positioning

The Fund returned 0.75% in August, bringing its 12-month total return to 10.61%, which is ahead of cash (7.65%) and its benchmark (8.44%) over the same period. We believe the Fund's current positioning offers the best probability of achieving its cash +2% objective over the medium to longer term.

Local bonds delivered subpar returns in August. The FTSE/JSE All Bond Index (ALBI) returned 0.75%, with the long end of the curve (bonds maturing in 12+ years) up only 0.35%. The belly of the curve (maturing in 7-12 years) closed 0.90% higher, while medium-term bonds (maturing in 3-7 years) posted 1.05%, and short-term bonds (1-3 years) returned 0.90% in August. Cash came in at 0.59%, while inflation-linked bonds (ILBs) were up 1.50% for the month.

US headline inflation remained unchanged at 2.7% year on year (y/y) in July, while core inflation ticked up to 3.1% y/y from 2.9% y/y. Inflation was supported by increases in used and new vehicle prices, high food prices and sticky shelter and air transportation costs. Energy costs declined and partly offset the increases from the other sectors. The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) is due to meet at the end of September, and the market is expecting a 25 basis points (bps) rate cut.

The Bank of England cut the deposit rate by 25bps at the August Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting, moving the deposit rate to 4% from 4.25%. The MPC noted substantial disinflation over the past two years as a result of the restrictive monetary policy stance, although new price pressures have surfaced. While services inflation has been flat in the past few months, inflation is expected to tick up on the back of rising food and energy prices before returning towards the 2% target.

UK headline inflation increased to 3.8% y/y in July from 3.6% y/y in June, while core inflation accelerated to 3.8% y/y from 3.7% y/y. The main driver of the increase was a rise in transport costs and energy prices. Food and non-alcoholic beverages, restaurants, and hotels also contributed to price increases. Elsewhere, housing utilities, healthcare, and apparel costs were soft.

Euro area headline and core inflation were unchanged at 2% y/y and 2.3% y/y, respectively, in July. There were slight increases in non-energy industrial goods, food, alcohol, and tobacco prices, but broader pressures remained muted. This balance of stable headline inflation and elevated core inflation pressure reinforces the European Central Bank's cautious stance, with the door still open for potential rate cut action if inflation drifts below target.

China's headline inflation flatlined in July following an increase of 0.1% y/y in June, while core inflation rose to 0.8% y/y from 0.7% y/y. Food inflation remains a big detractor, decelerating for the sixth consecutive month. Modest price increases were observed in apparel, healthcare, and household items. Producer price inflation continued to fall, down 3.6% y/y in July.

The rand ended the month at R17.650/US\$1, stronger than its close in the previous month but weaker than its Emerging Market 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 valuations are stretched, the Fund will hedge/unhedge portions of its offshore exposure back into rands/dollars by selling/buying JSE-traded currency futures (US dollars, UK pounds, and euros). These instruments are used to adjust the Fund's exposure synthetically, allowing it to maintain its core holdings in offshore assets.

South African (SA) headline inflation ticked up to 3.5% y/y in July from 3.0% y/y in June, while core inflation marginally increased to 3.0% y/y from 2.9% y/y. The acceleration was driven by increases in food, energy, and administered prices. Vehicle prices were flat for the month of July, while broader transport costs fell. Base effects and lingering pressure on food prices are likely to see headline inflation drift towards 4% in the coming months. This will be a challenging trajectory for the South African Reserve Bank to navigate, and we expect policy rates to remain on hold into 2026. However, moderate core pressures, combined with a downward adjustment to expectations, might open the window for another cut, especially if oil prices become more supportive of lower fuel prices going forward.

At the end of August, shorter-dated fixed-rate negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs) traded at 7.55% (three-year) and 8.00% (five-year), with both maturities lower compared to the end of the previous month. Our inflation expectations suggest that the current pricing of these instruments remains attractive due to their lower modified duration and, hence, high breakeven relative to cash. In addition, NCDs have the added benefit of being liquid, thus aligning the Fund's liquidity with the needs of its investors. 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 have continued their underperformance over the last quarter, primarily due to the SARB maintaining the real policy rate at elevated levels and realised inflation being below expectations for an extended period. However, inflation is currently close to, if not at, its trough, and we expect it to average 4%-4.5% over the next 12 months. This, combined with high starting real yields makes ILBs quite attractive relative to certain nominal bonds. ILBs are also less correlated to nominal bonds, given their inherent risk-protection attributes. These are present since inflation in SA has historically been very closely tied to the currency performance and because the currency is the release valve for any SA- (and global risk-off) specific difficulties, it has a direct feed through to inflation. This makes ILBs a good risk-offset to hold in a portfolio, specifically in uncertain times. The valuation argument for owning ILB's with a maturity of less than six years is still very strong as they provide a decent uplift relative to their nominal counterparts.

The global landscape remains uncertain; however, emerging markets have continued to outperform developed markets. SA Government Bonds have flourished as local anxiety has eased and expectations for a lower inflation target have bolstered prospects for a lower repo rate. These bonds are now trading at or close to fair value, and to see a further rerating, one would need to see a significant change in fiscal prospects or monetary policy accommodation. Anchoring inflation at 3%

will take longer, thus delaying any tailwinds for bonds from further policy easing and achieving substantial fiscal consolidation would require growth in excess of 2%-3% p.a. Global bond flows have turned more supportive of emerging markets, given their relatively cleaner balance sheets, and could support further compression in bond yields if that trend gains momentum. Valuation suggests that the best value on the yield curve sits in the 10- to 15-year band and in ILBs with a maturity of less than six years.

The local listed property sector was up 2.04% over the month, bringing its 12-month return to 18.47%. The durability of the operational performance will remain in the spotlight as an indicator of the pace and depth of the sector's recovery. The current increase in the cost base, due to higher administered prices and second-round effects on deteriorating infrastructure in much of the country, will weigh on the sector's earnings in the coming year. We believe that one must remain 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 no 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 of which the valuations are correctly aligned to 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 of the risks from the dislocations between stretched valuations and the local economy's underlying fundamentals. However, we believe that the Fund's current positioning accurately reflects the appropriate level of caution, while its yield of 8.60% (gross of fees) remains attractive in relation 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. 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.

Portfolio managers

Nishan Maharaj and Mauro Longano

as at 31 August 2025

IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE INVESTING IN THE CORONATION STRATEGIC INCOME 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 10%) 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) 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

This document is for information purposes only and does not constitute or form part of any offer to issue or sell, or any solicitation of any offer to subscribe for or purchase any particular investment. Opinions expressed in this document may be changed without notice at any time after publication. We therefore disclaim any liability for any loss, liability, damage (whether direct or consequential) or expense of any nature whatsoever which may be suffered as a result of or which may be attributable, directly or indirectly, to the use of or reliance upon the information.