

# CORONATION GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS FLEXIBLE [ZAR] FUND

Fund Information as at 31 May 2025

## WHAT IS THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE?

The Global Emerging Markets Flexible [ZAR] Fund aims to give investors access to the best opportunities in emerging equity markets. The fund actively seeks out attractively valued shares to maximise long-term growth. Our intent is to outperform the emerging equity benchmark over all periods of five years and longer.

## WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

The fund invests in the shares of companies which are either based in emerging countries, or earn a significant part of their revenue from emerging economies. It can also invest in cash and bonds, but will remain biased towards shares at all times. The fund is mandated to use derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes.

## IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS

### Risk Profile



### Maximum growth/ minimum income exposures



The fund will only invest in shares we view as being attractively valued and which may offer superior long-term investment growth.

The fund's share selection is the result of rigorous international research conducted by Coronation's investment team.

While we have a disciplined approach to reducing risk, shares can be volatile investments and there is a meaningful risk of capital loss over the short term. Emerging markets are generally viewed as more risky than developed markets. Global currency movements may intensify investment gains or declines.

## HOW LONG SHOULD INVESTORS REMAIN INVESTED?

The fund is managed to deliver the best possible returns over the long term; an investment horizon of 10 years or more is therefore ideal. It is not suitable as a single investment for investors who need to preserve their capital over five years or less.

## WHO SHOULD CONSIDER INVESTING IN THE FUND?

Investors who are building wealth, and who

- ▶ are comfortable with full exposure to shares in emerging markets;
- ▶ accept that the fund may underperform the market significantly in the short term in pursuit of superior long-term gains;
- ▶ hold other investments and are looking for exposure to emerging markets;
- ▶ do not require an income from their investment.

## WHAT COSTS CAN I EXPECT TO PAY?

An annual fee of a minimum of 1.00% and a maximum of 2.40%, depending on the fund's performance, is payable.

If fund performance equals that of the benchmark (after fees and costs), a fee of 1.15% will be charged. We share in 20% of performance above the benchmark, up to a total annual fee of 2.40%. Performance is measured over a rolling 24-month period.

If the fund underperforms the benchmark over any 60-month period, the fee is reduced by 0.15%.

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 portfolio costs.

We do not charge any fees to access or withdraw from the fund.

More detail is available on [www.coronation.com](http://www.coronation.com).

## WHO ARE THE FUND MANAGERS?

**GAVIN JOUBERT**

BBusSc, CA (SA), CFA

**SUHAIL SULEMAN**

BBusSc, CFA

**IAKOVOS MEKIOS**

Ptychion (BSc), MIA, IMC, CFA

## GENERAL FUND INFORMATION

Launch Date	28 December 2007
Fund Class	A
Benchmark	MSCI Emerging Markets Index
ASISA Fund Category	Global – Multi-asset – Flexible
Income Distribution	Semi-annually (March & September)
Investment Minimum	R5 000 or R500/m debit order
Bloomberg Code	CORGLOB
ISIN Code	ZAE000109211
JSE Code	CGEM

# CORONATION GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS FLEXIBLE [ZAR] FUND

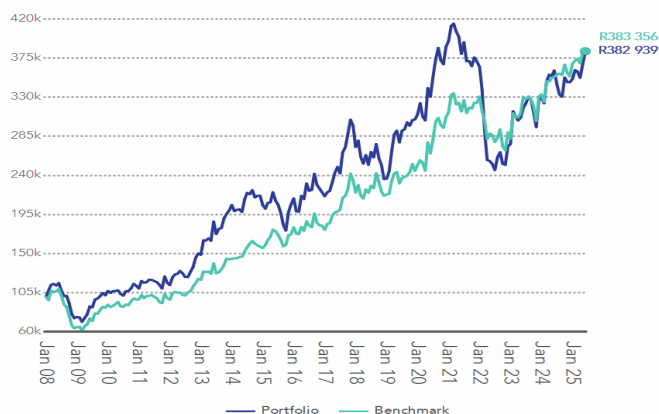
CLASS A as at 31 May 2025

ASISA Fund Category	Global - Multi Asset - Flexible
Launch date	28 December 2007
Fund size	R 5.18 billion
NAV	364.73 cents
Benchmark/Performance	MSCI Emerging Markets Index
Fee Hurdle	
Portfolio manager/s	Gavin Joubert, Suhail Suleman and Iakovos Mekios

Total Expense Ratio	1 Year*	3 Year
Fee for performance in line with benchmark	1.64%	1.46%
Adjusted for out/(under)-performance	1.15%	1.15%
Fund expenses	0.18%	0.02%
VAT	0.12%	0.12%
Transaction costs (inc. VAT)	0.20%	0.18%
Total Investment Charge	0.25%	0.22%
	1.89%	1.68%

## PERFORMANCE AND RISK STATISTICS

### GROWTH OF A R100,000 INVESTMENT (AFTER FEES)



### PERFORMANCE FOR VARIOUS PERIODS (AFTER FEES)

	Fund	Benchmark
Since Launch (unannualised)	282.9%	283.4%
Since Launch (annualised)	8.0%	8.0%
Latest 15 years (annualised)	9.1%	10.2%
Latest 10 years (annualised)	6.1%	8.1%
Latest 5 years (annualised)	3.0%	7.6%
Latest 3 years (annualised)	14.8%	10.2%
Latest 2 years (annualised)	9.8%	7.7%
Latest 1 year	6.1%	8.3%
Year to date	9.1%	3.9%

### RISK STATISTICS SINCE LAUNCH

	Fund	Benchmark
Annualised Deviation	16.8%	14.7%
Sharpe Ratio	0.06	0.06
Maximum Gain	25.5%	36.4%
Maximum Drawdown	(40.6)%	(44.2)%
Positive Months	54.5%	56.5%

	Fund	Date Range
Highest annual return	49.7%	Mar 2009 - Feb 2010
Lowest annual return	(37.5)%	Mar 2008 - Feb 2009

### MONTHLY PERFORMANCE RETURNS (AFTER FEES)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Fund 2025	2.9%	(0.4)%	(2.0)%	4.2%	4.2%								9.1%
Fund 2024	(1.9)%	7.7%	2.3%	(0.4)%	1.7%	(4.4)%	(3.4)%	(0.7)%	6.7%	(1.5)%	0.0%	1.1%	6.5%
Fund 2023	13.7%	(1.9)%	(1.4)%	1.1%	3.6%	1.6%	2.5%	(1.2)%	(4.4)%	(5.3)%	10.5%	0.8%	19.3%

\*This column shows the most recently available figures for the 12 months ending April 2025.  
The 12-month TER for the financial year ending September 2024 was 1.80% which included a 0.31% adjustment for out/(under) performance and a total investment charge of 2.02%.

Issue date: 2025/06/13

## PORTFOLIO DETAIL

### EFFECTIVE ASSET ALLOCATION EXPOSURE

Country	31 May 2025
<b>Equities</b>	<b>99.11%</b>
China	25.52%
Brazil	13.67%
South Korea	10.78%
India	8.45%
Taiwan	7.88%
Singapore	7.30%
France	3.57%
Italy	3.02%
South Africa	2.82%
Indonesia	2.72%
Other	13.38%
<b>Cash</b>	<b>0.80%</b>
USD	0.99%
EUR	(0.01)%
ZAR	(0.06)%
Other	(0.11)%
<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>0.09%</b>
Brazil	0.09%

### TOP 10 HOLDINGS

As at 31 Mar 2025	% of Fund
Tsmc (Taiwan)	4.5%
Jd.com (China)	4.3%
Nu Holdings (Brazil)	4.2%
Prosus (China)	4.2%
Coupang (South Korea)	4.1%
Mercado Libre (Brazil)	4.1%
Sea (Singapore)	3.9%
Hdfc Bank Limited (India)	3.6%
Grab Holdings (Singapore)	3.6%
Airbus Group Se (France)	3.4%

### INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

Declaration	Payment	Amount	Dividend	Interest
28 Mar 2025	01 Apr 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00
27 Sep 2024	01 Oct 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Please note that the commentary is for the retail class of the Fund. All Fund and share price returns are quoted in ZAR.**

The Fund returned 0.4% during the first quarter of 2025, which was ahead of the return of the benchmark MSCI Global Emerging Markets (Net) Total Return Index in ZAR at 0.1%. Over the past three years, the Fund has now returned 11.0% p.a., comfortably ahead of the 9.4% p.a. return of the benchmark. We remain committed to improving the five- and 10-year relative returns, both of which are below the market return. Since its inception in December 2007, the Fund is marginally behind the benchmark.

The sell-off in technology, and specifically semiconductor stocks, was the big theme in global markets in the quarter (and has continued post quarter-end), and with the Fund being 5% underweight TSMC relative to its 10% benchmark weight, the -18% return from TSMC in the quarter ended up being the biggest contributor to the Fund's outperformance in Q1 (1.0% positive relative contribution). We have made the point a few times that whilst we believe that TSMC is a great company and its role in keeping the world going is indispensable (no one else can make the high-end chips that go into all the advanced electronics the world uses), a 5-6% position (as opposed to an 'overweight' 10-12% position) was appropriate given TSMC's valuation, other opportunities in Emerging Markets, and the geopolitical risk of having 95% of its production based in Taiwan (including almost all the high-end chips). Historically, TSMC's stellar share price performance has cost the Fund relative performance, but the sharp decline so far this year has now benefited the Fund on a relative basis. With TSMC at the time of writing down 30% YTD and trading on 13x this year's earnings, we have been slowly adding to the position.

The second largest contributor to relative SEA Limited (SEA), which returned 16% and provided 0.5% of outperformance. SEA has now graduated into the profitable camp with all divisions making a positive EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation & Amortisation) contribution and net income being positive for the last three quarters as well as for 2024 as a whole. For 2025, SEA management has guided to around 20% growth in Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) in ecommerce, and after some time of heavy pressure in their Digital Entertainment (gaming) business (the cash cow that has funded all their other ventures), they have guided to double-digit revenue growth there. At the end of March, SEA was a 4% position in the Fund.

Most pleasingly, having been in the "loss-making" categorisation of the Fund from the time it was first bought, SEA has now graduated into the profitable camp with all divisions making a positive EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation & Amortisation) contribution and net income being positive for the last three quarters as well as for 2024 as a whole. For 2025, SEA management has guided to around 20% growth in Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) in ecommerce, and after some time of heavy pressure in their Digital Entertainment (gaming) business (the cash cow that has funded all their other ventures), they have guided to double-digit revenue growth there. At the end of March, SEA was a 4% position in the Fund.

Other material positive contributors were MercadoLibre (MELI; 9% return, 0.4% positive contribution), JD.com (15% return, 0.5% contribution), Tencent Music Entertainment (22% return, 0.4% contribution) and TBC Bank (33% return, 0.4% contribution). In the case of MELI, the positive share price movement was a reversal of what we saw in the fourth quarter, with the Brazilian real strengthening (Brazil is its most important market) and Argentina continuing its stabilisation programme under the Milei government. In the fourth quarter, MELI saw revenue grow 37% YoY, with Brazil up 38% and Mexico up 43% (both YoY). Net income for the quarter was almost 4 times higher than that of the comparable quarter in 2023. MELI continues to grow its market share in a growing market despite its already large size. Its years of investment into growing its ecosystem of sellers as well as improving its logistics and fulfilment capabilities (getting packages to buyers) have seen its market share increase to 42%. SEA's competing Shopee operation has also grown its market share strongly in Brazil and is now the number two player, having overtaken Magazine Luiza.

The biggest detractor in the period was Alibaba, which the Fund does not own but is now, after a 55% upward move in the quarter, a 3.3% weight in the benchmark. This underweight cost the Fund 1.2% relative performance. There are a few reasons why we haven't owned Alibaba (the Fund sold out of Alibaba in mid-2022), but the short summary is that, firstly, the Fund already has positions in JD.com and Pinduoduo (both China ecommerce) and from a portfolio risk point of view, we wish to limit overall Fund exposure to any one sector in a single country. Secondly, Alibaba has bled ecommerce market share to JD.com and Pinduoduo, as well as the live streaming companies like ByteDance. Having been highly dominant with 90% market share a decade ago, Alibaba now has less than 40% share of a much larger market. Alibaba has derated massively over time as its growth slowed and it spent more and more on its cloud and other divisions, and the decision not to own it has largely been correct. It is, therefore, important to understand what changed in such a short period of time to warrant a 55% move in the share price.

In our view, there are two main developments. Firstly, the Chinese government appears to be far more positively predisposed to Alibaba and the private sector in general. We have previously discussed the broader evolution in thinking by the government to the private sector as the Chinese economy has slowed, but in Alibaba's case, the rehabilitation of the founder Jack Ma is a significant positive development – he appeared onstage with China's president at a high profile government event in mid-February, having become almost invisible since their financial services arm Ant Financial had its high profile initial public offering pulled by authorities in 2021. The second main development was the announcement by China-based DeepSeek that they had produced AI models on par with those of Open AI in the US at a fraction of the cost. This set off a scramble for AI investment in China, and in Alibaba's results release in February, it was announced that they would be spending RMB380bn (about \$50bn) in capex on the cloud segment over the next few years. This announcement is largely what drove the increase in the share price. Although there is potentially significant opportunity in Alibaba, we are a bit more circumspect on the company's long-term moat in AI. China's state-owned entities have invested heavily in cloud infrastructure, as have private sector entities like Baidu and Tencent. It is, therefore, far from certain that the heavy spending announced on cloud capex will generate meaningful financial returns for shareholders. The deeper issues with market share losses to better operators in ecommerce remain unchanged. We, therefore, retain our existing exposures to China ecommerce via JD.com (4.1% of Fund) and Pinduoduo (1.8% of Fund).

The Turkish hard discount retailer BIM returned -22% in the quarter and cost 0.7% of performance. Most of this move took place in mid-March when Turkey's flawed democratic credentials were worsened by the arrest of the country's leading opposition politician, the Istanbul mayor, who was about to be nominated by his party as their next candidate to take on the current president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan. The charges against the mayor are widely believed to be false and aimed at keeping him from challenging the incumbent, who has led the country in some form or another for over 20 years. The stock market and currency both fell sharply but subsequently recovered some of their losses.

We do not believe these negative political developments materially alter the long-term value of BIM. Historically, periods of currency weakness and high inflation have benefited this business as its value proposition becomes even more compelling in times of hardship. Our main concern has always been that unorthodox monetary policy destroys the value of the currency since we seek market-beating returns in dollars from the investments in the Fund, and from this perspective, the monetary authorities have stuck to high interest rates to bring down inflation and protect the currency.

This ended up being a reasonably busy quarter in terms of new buys and sells. This is to be expected in a volatile market where opportunities are constantly evolving. In India, the Fund bought the two leading food delivery companies, which effectively operate as a duopoly: Zomato (a previous holding that was sold) and Swiggy, a new listing that is part-owned by Prosus. These two businesses are now collectively 1.2% of Fund. Our thinking on the opportunity for these two stocks has evolved over time as we have come to appreciate that their addressable market is much wider than just food delivery. India is the third largest grocery market in the world, and 95% of it is informal, with small "kirana" stores (unbranded traditional convenience) dominating the sector. Less than 1% of sales are via ecommerce. The market opportunity here for Zomato and Swiggy is unparalleled, and they offer better selection and prices already, with the potential to take a significant portion of this market online.

With continued good execution, there is no reason why quick commerce cannot get to 5% market share within the next five years (from 0.3% in 2024), which implies one percentage point in annual market share gains in an overall market that is also growing strongly. Zomato and Swiggy are in a strong position to capture a large share of this, and together with their lead in food delivery, we believe they offer compelling long-term upside.

Partly as a hedge against heightened volatility and strained geopolitics (Russia/Ukraine, the Middle East, US tariffs, China/Taiwan), we bought AngloGold back into the Fund (having previously owned it for a long period) and the purchases, together with strong share price performance, meant this was a 1.7% position by quarter end. Gold mining stocks are often very frustrating investments – one doesn't always get the full benefit of higher gold prices feeding through to stock returns, but we believe AngloGold has ample self-help opportunities, and the position brings some valuable diversification to an investment portfolio given that AngloGold's earnings are geared towards changes in gold prices (the cost of digging the gold out of the ground doesn't change significantly in the short term, but earnings can swing wildly up or down with gold price moves). At spot gold prices of around \$3 100 an ounce, AngloGold is trading on 6x forward earnings and offers a 5% dividend yield. Even at a gold price of \$2 500, AngloGold is still attractive.

Other new buys included New Oriental Education (0.8% at quarter-end), Galaxy Entertainment (Macau gaming; 0.7% at quarter-end) and Embraer (Brazilian multinational aerospace; 0.7% at quarter-end). To fund the buys several names were sold, with the most material sales to zero being ICICI Bank in India (1.3%, as it got closer to fair value) and Yum China (0.8%, close to fair value).

We remain very positive about the long-term prospects for the Fund, with the upside at 90% at the time of writing in early April and the potential return (IRR) of 22% p.a., which are well above the long-term averages.

### Assessing the impact of tariffs on Fund holdings

At the time of publication, there is extreme market volatility driven by the ever-changing situation regarding the "reciprocal" tariffs the US has proposed to implement against the rest of the world. These were then delayed for 90 days, except for China, but the new standard 10% rate remains across the board for other countries. We can take no definitive long-term view on where these tariffs end up, but for now, it does look like China will be more affected than anyone else out of the major exporters to the US. Tariffs are unlikely to deliver on their stated goal of returning large-scale manufacturing to the US, particularly of low-value-added consumer goods. The economics of producing these goods in the US, where labour costs in manufacturing are 4- 20x higher than in emerging markets, means that such goods will always be far more expensive to produce in the US than elsewhere. For China, because it is more affected, we have carefully assessed the impact of tariffs on each of the Chinese holdings in the Fund. China's exports to the US make up less than 3% of its GDP. This is meaningful, but manageable. There is very little direct exposure to US trade within the Chinese holdings in the Fund, most of which are fully domestic operations, with the few stocks with large non-China exposure mostly exporting to, or operating in, the rest of Asia and/or Europe.

### Portfolio managers

Gavin Joubert, Suhail Suleman and Iakovos Mekios  
as at 31 March 2025

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE INVESTING IN THE CORONATION GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS FLEXIBLE [ZAR] FUND

The Global Emerging Markets Flexible [ZAR] Fund should be considered a 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. Asset allocation and 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 International Limited, a financial services provider authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. 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](http://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 a rolling 12-month period to the last available month end (updated monthly). The financial year TER displayed at the bottom of page 2, is the latest available 12-month TER to the end of the previous financial year ending 30 September (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](http://www.coronation.com).

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING TERMS OF USE

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