

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.

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, 32% (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 11.9%, compared to 5.9% for the benchmark.

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

- 15% in short-dated T-bills
- 38.5% in investment-grade fixed income instruments
- 10% in inflation-linked assets
- 3% in high-yield fixed income
- 7.5% in real assets (listed infrastructure and property)
- 26% effective equity

All asset classes contributed positively to returns.

The Fund's fixed income holdings delivered a solid absolute return for the year. Positioning remains conservative. Duration is around one year compared to over six years for the index, while offering a yield to maturity of 4.8% compared to the index's 3.5%.

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.

Very strong performance of 30% from the Fund's equity holdings was the main contributor to returns, even though equity exposure is relatively low compared to the Fund's history. 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 contributors 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. We group these holdings into two categories and believe there is an attractive opportunity set in both:

- **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 changes in market structure 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

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 sticking to 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% in both 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. We are maintaining a balanced portfolio structure, with the aim of delivering a reasonable return in a range of economic scenarios, while at the same time consciously holding a large liquidity safety net that can be put to work should there be dislocations in any of the asset classes.

Thank you for your support and interest in the Fund.

Portfolio manager
Neil Padoa
as at 31 December 2025