11/20

INVESTING FOR LONG-TERM CAPITAL GROWTH

COROLAB

Your guide to investment ideas

CORONATION

TRUST IS EARNED™

THE CORONATION CLIENT CHARTER

We strive to always put clients first

We have an unwavering commitment to the long term

We focus on producing top performance over all meaningful periods

We are uncompromising about ethics

Patience is an investor's strength

If you are looking to achieve long-term capital growth, time is your great advantage. When you are investing to fund a long-term objective such as your retirement, your investment time horizon spans decades rather than years. This enables your investment portfolio to benefit from the key drivers of capital growth.

Drivers of long-term capital growth

1. THE POWER OF COMPOUNDING

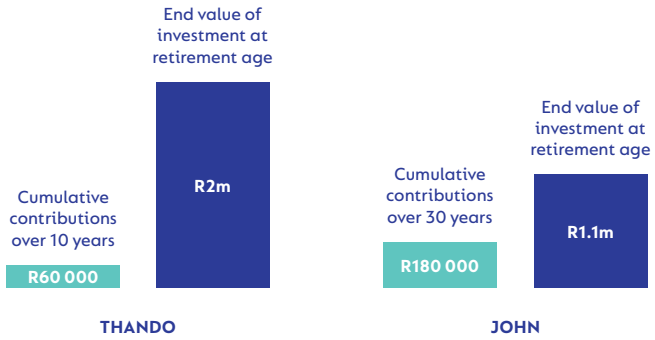
Critical to long-term wealth creation

Compounding is when your investment returns (from either dividends or interest) are re-invested, creating a larger base from which you can earn returns in the future. Compounding is an exponential rather than a linear function, so the longer you have to invest, the greater the possibility of dramatically multiplying your long-term returns.

Consider the extraordinary power of compounding with this example:

Thando starts to invest R500 a month at the age of 25. She contributes the same amount monthly for a period of 10 years, with her investment growing at a rate of 10% a year. After 10 years, she stops contributing on a monthly basis and simply allows her investment to grow until her retirement age of 65. John also invests R500 a month, but only starts 10 years later than Thando (at the point where Thando stops her contributions). He then continues to contribute that same amount diligently until his 65th birthday. His investment also grows at 10% a year.

THE PRACTICAL EFFECT OF COMPOUNDING



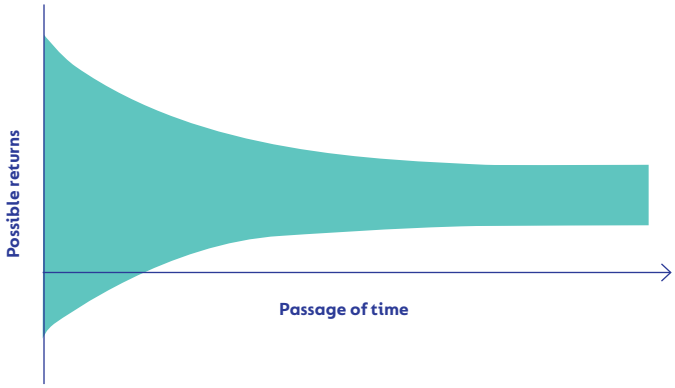
What has made the big difference for Thando?

The significant difference between the end values for Thando and John is highlighted in the illustration above. At 65, Thando (who only contributed for a period of 10 years and then left the investment to compound over a period of 40 years) had accumulated an amount of more than R2 million. At 65, John (who contributed three times more than Thando) only accumulated half the end value of Thando's investment.

2. TIME DIVERSIFICATION OF RISK

The benefit of lengthening the amount of time you invest

Put simply, time diversification means that the longer you hold a growth asset (such as equities), the lower your risk of losing capital becomes. 'After compounding, time diversification of risk is your second-best friend in the market,' writes Franco Busetti in *The Effective Investor* (Pan Macmillan, 2009).



Consider an investment in equities – the asset class that provides the highest expected return over time, but with higher short-term volatility. The chance of losing capital in any one-year period is much greater than that of an investment in cash or bonds. However, the longer you remain invested in equities, the lower this variability becomes.

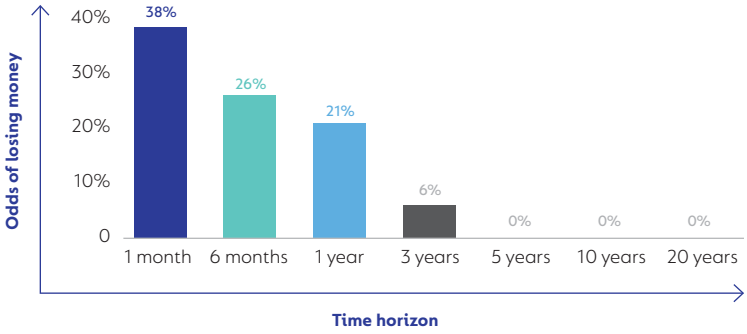
R1 committed to *local equities*
almost 90 years ago = *R547 today.*

R1 committed to *local bonds and/or cash*
over the same period = *R1-3 today.*

Figure 1 shows the odds of losing money on an investment in domestic equities (as measured by the FTSE/JSE All Share Index) over different investment time horizons (rolling 5, 10, 20 years, etc.). Using returns dating back as far as 1960, it confirms the fact that your likelihood of losing capital on your investment diminishes drastically as your investment horizon increases. While this doesn't imply a future guarantee, it does illustrate the benefit of a longer-term horizon when allocating to growth assets.

Figure 1

YOUR ODDS OF LOSING MONEY REDUCE DRASTICALLY IF YOU GIVE YOUR INVESTMENT TIME



Source: Coronation Fund Managers as at 30 September 2020

3. ASSET ALLOCATION AND DIVERSIFICATION

The benefit of making good strategic and tactical decisions

Investors in balanced funds, or those who have the skills to perform the asset allocation themselves, can enhance their long-term savings by making good strategic and tactical asset allocation decisions in response to the dynamic market environment.

Examples of this may include:

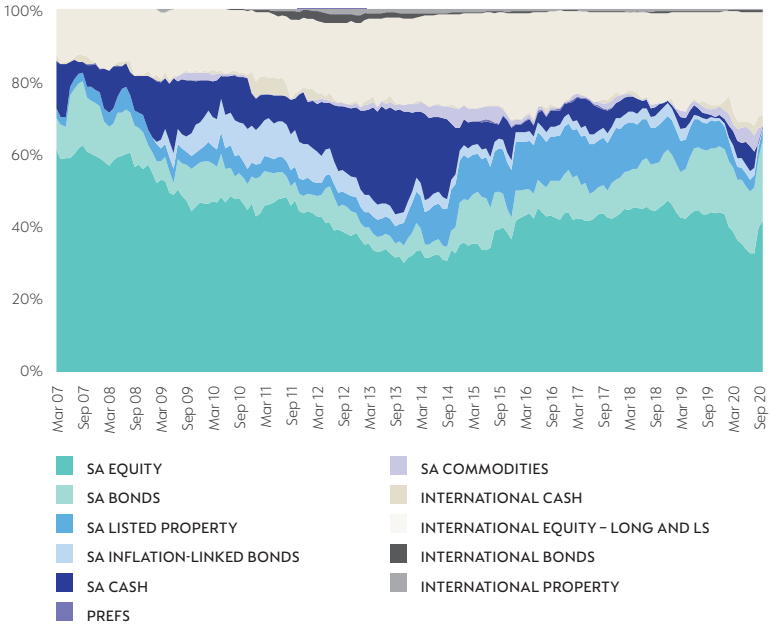
- New opportunities arising as companies, industries, countries and asset classes develop and contract;
- Changes in relative valuation levels, both within and between asset classes over time;
- A growing investible universe thanks to new asset classes (e.g. inflation--linked bonds);
- The deepening of existing asset classes (e.g. new listings and more activity, as was the case in the domestic listed property market);
- Changes to regulations that restrict or enhance the freedom to invest in foreign markets.

Figure 2 (overleaf) illustrates how we have used the above tools to add value through active allocation in our flagship balanced fund, Coronation Balanced Plus, over more than a decade. The stand-out features are:

1. Our comfort with temporarily holding relatively high levels of cash at times when we believe valuations to be stretched in higher return/higher risk alternatives such as bonds, property and equity
2. The increase in offshore equity exposure over time, primarily at the expense of local equities. This trend was partly due to regulatory action, as exchange control limits were gradually relaxed to the current 30% foreign asset limit, but, more importantly, driven by the more attractive relative valuation of global compared to local shares at certain times.

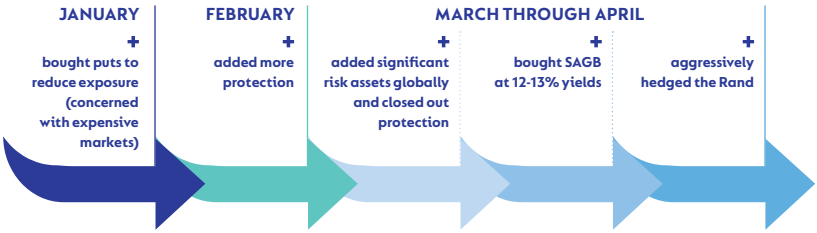
Figure 2

TOTAL ASSET ALLOCATION



Source: Coronation research

HOW WE ADDED VALUE IN YOUR PORTFOLIO THROUGH ACTIVE ASSET ALLOCATION DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS



4. THE VALUE OF ACTIVE RETURNS

Investing with a skilled fund manager, which actively manages your portfolio, gives you the opportunity to add alpha*, which can add significantly to your investment over time. Coronation, like all active managers, pursues the outperformance of market indices or benchmarks (net of the fees we charge and costs that our portfolios incur).

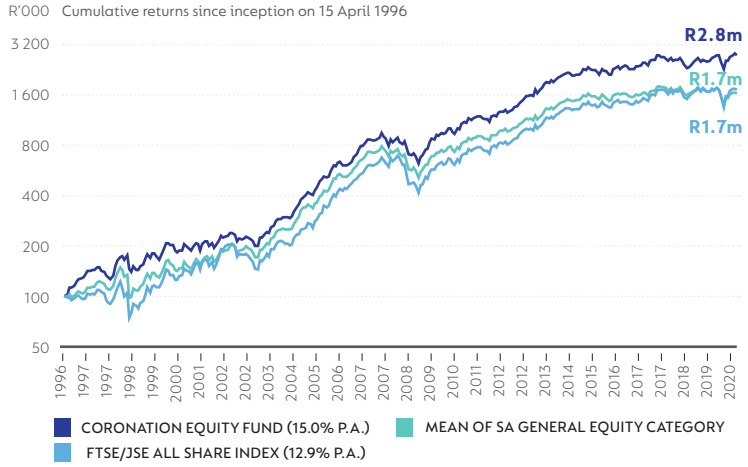
Figure 3 shows the rewards of adding an active return to that of the market by having remained invested with Coronation over the long term. An investment in the local equity market more than 24 years ago would have grown your capital by a little over 15 times (in nominal terms), whereas a similar investment in the Coronation Equity Fund, which has outperformed the market by 2.5% p.a. after fees (a seemingly small number), would have grown your capital by just over 26 times.

The conclusion is as simple as it is compelling:

> **Invest in the equity markets for long periods of time, stick with winning fund managers for the long haul, and the power of compounding will most likely do extraordinary things for you.**

Figure 3

GROWTH OF R100 000 INVESTMENT IN CORONATION EQUITY



Source: Coronation Fund Managers as at 30 September 2020
For more detail about the fund, refer to the fund information table at the end of this edition.

*Alpha is the difference between the return of an actively managed fund and that of the market index. Zero alpha means the earned return = that of the market

A few things to consider today

EXPECTED RETURNS

Long-term savers are ultimately interested in the real (or after-inflation) rate of return. Earning a positive real return is the 'reward' you get for delaying gratification. The following table demonstrates the material impact that your expected real return will have on your future purchasing power. The ability to compound returns at a real rate of 5% (as has been achieved by Coronation Balanced Plus over the 15 years) increases your purchasing power by 1.6 times over 10 years and by 7 times over 40 years. Being able to add an additional 2% p.a. over the average competitor fund (also achieved by Coronation Balanced Plus since its inception) improves purchasing power by two times after a decade, and by 15 times over 40 years.

INCREASE IN PURCHASING POWER

	REAL RATE OF RETURN		
INVESTMENT PERIOD IN YEARS	2.5% p.a.	5% p.a.	7% p.a.
10	1.3x	1.6x	2.0x
20	1.6x	2.7x	3.9x
30	2.0x	4.3x	7.6x
40	2.1x	7.0x	15.0x

Source: Coronation Fund Managers

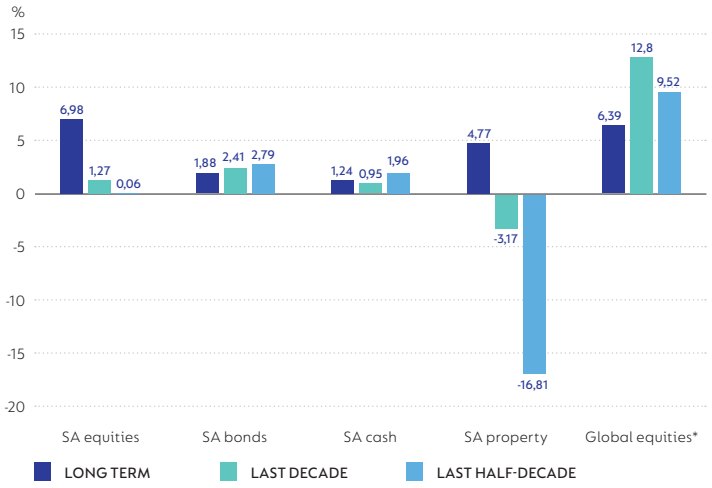
SELECTING A PRUDENT REAL RATE OF RETURN

But the future, by its very nature, is uncertain and we have, at best, only partial information to inform our forecasts. A good starting point to selecting prudent rates of return is to look at the very long-run asset class returns.

Figure 4 shows that growth assets (property and equity) produced a real rate of return between 6% and 7%, while income assets (cash and bonds) earned between 1% and 2%. This implies an expected long-run real rate of return of around 5% p.a. for a typical balanced fund (assuming growth asset exposure of between 70% – 75% and income asset exposure between 25% – 30%). Apart from global equities and local bonds, actual real returns achieved over the past decade were more or less in line with the long-term average across most of the major asset classes, which explains why the typical balanced fund achieved a real return of 4.0% p.a., while Coronation Balanced Plus, due to a positive active return contribution, achieved a real return of around 5.3% p.a. over the same period.

Figure 4

ANNUALISED REAL RETURNS PER ASSET CLASS (LAST 120 YEARS VS LAST DECADE AND HALF-DECADE TO SEP 2020)



**MSCI World Index*
Source: Deutsche Bank, IRESS, Triumph of the Optimists – Dimson, March and Staunten
**Shorter history for foreign equities (50 years) and local property (40 years)*

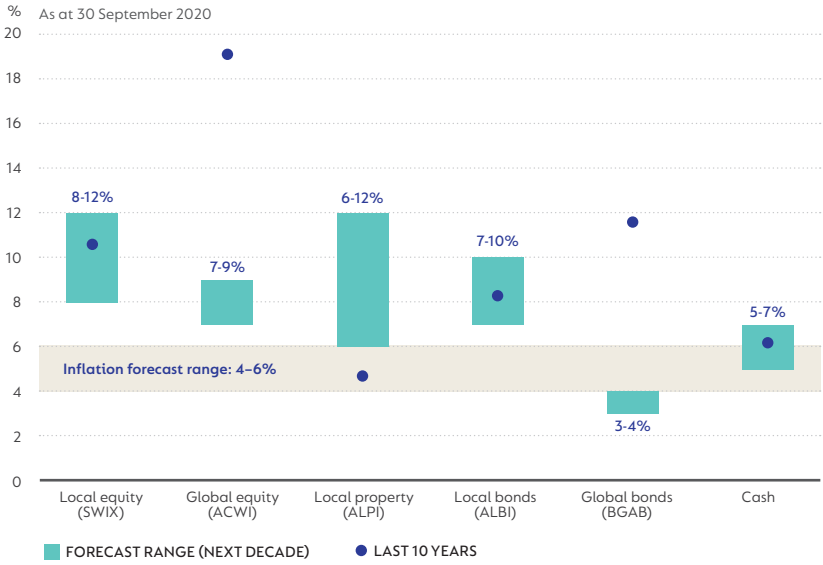
WHAT ARE OUR EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT DECADE?

The upper band of our 10-year forecast range for local equity (see **Figure 5**) is now above the experience of the last decade as a result of more attractive valuations. The strong performance from global markets has contributed to global equities outperforming local equities over the past decade and warrants caution in future expectations. However, it is reasonable to expect better returns from the average balanced fund over the next decade, based on a more favourable outlook for local growth assets. Considering our forecasted returns for the different asset classes that make up your typical balanced fund, it is reasonable to expect a real return going forward that is more in line with the long-term average return. In other words, after a five-year period of underwhelming returns, there is a higher probability of balanced funds meeting return expectations going forward.

Figure 5

EXPECTED ASSET CLASS RETURNS FOR THE NEXT DECADE

Asset allocation is the most important decision you make in investments



Source: Coronation

Investing for long-term capital growth with Coronation

People invest for the long term for different reasons. It may be for discretionary purposes, such as a child's education in five to 10 years' time, or for retirement, which may be multiple decades (30 to 40 years) in the future. Depending on your specific goal (and investment horizon), we offer a range of funds aimed at meeting the needs of investors who want to achieve long-term capital growth.

INVESTING FOR THE LONG TERM IN A RETIREMENT PRODUCT

INVESTORS NEED TO CHOOSE BETWEEN:

- **investing in a multi-asset (balanced) fund; or**
- **performing the asset allocation themselves by way of building block funds (DIY portfolio)**

Regardless of your chosen investment approach (balanced fund or DIY portfolio), your underlying investment portfolio needs to comply with Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act, which allows you to invest up to 75% in equities and a maximum of 30% in international assets. We do believe that the majority of investors are better off investing in a multi-asset fund with a strong track record, such as Coronation Balanced Plus (see **table below**).

	CORONATION BALANCED PLUS
Fund description	Our best investment view across asset classes for retirement savers
Recommended investment period	5 years +
Annualised return* (since inception)	13.6%
Benchmark return (since inception)	12.7%
Peer group average (since inception)	11.8%

** Refer to the fund information table at the end of this document.*

INVESTING FOR THE LONG TERM FOR DISCRETIONARY PURPOSES

INVESTORS NEED TO CHOOSE BETWEEN:

- **investing in a single-asset class; or**
- **a growth-oriented multi-asset portfolio**

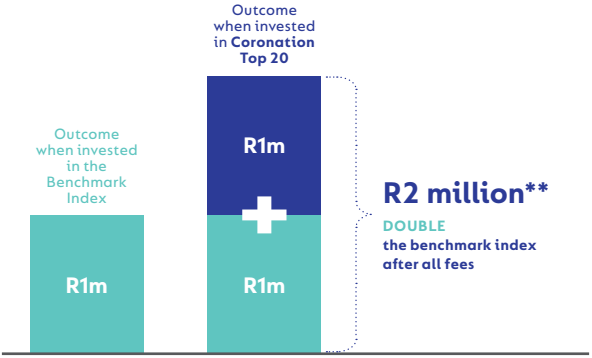
Single-asset class

We offer two equity (single-asset class) portfolios that pursue market-beating returns over the long term for investors that are able to withstand short-term market turbulence. These funds are not suited to investors who are concerned about short-term capital losses or who want to generate consistent income.

The Coronation Top 20 Fund is a concentrated portfolio that consists of no more than 20 of our best SA equity ideas. The fund celebrated its 20th birthday in 2020 and from inception in 2000 to end of September 2020, it had doubled the returns of its index (after fees). It is a good example of how alpha can accumulate over time, adding meaningfully to an investor's long-term wealth creation.

THE POWER OF ALPHA

Growth of R100 000 invested in Coronation Top 20 vs Benchmark Index*



Performance quoted net of fees from Morningstar as at 30 September 2020 for a lump sum investment with income distributions reinvested

** Splice of current and historic benchmark indices (The FTSE/JSE Capped All Share Index replaced the FTSE/JSE Top 40 Index from 1 October 2016)*

***since inception of the A-class in October 2000*

Due to Top 20's concentrated nature, the fund is not suitable for those who seek an equity investment that tracks the returns of the market. Coronation Equity is less concentrated than Coronation Top 20, making it more suitable for investors holding only one equity fund. The fund may underperform the market in the short term in pursuit of superior long-term gains.

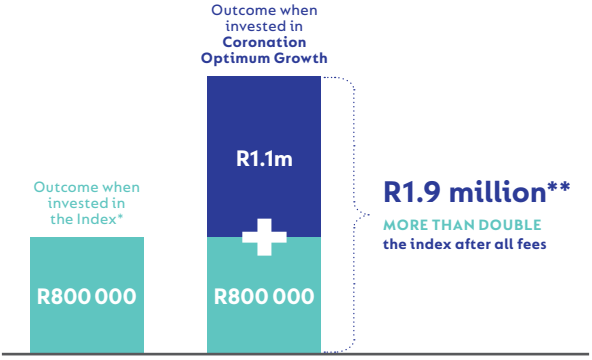
Multi-asset class

We also offer two worldwide multi-asset portfolios for investors looking to build up capital outside of a retirement fund, but who prefer to leave the asset allocation decision-making to the skilled portfolio manager. In the case of Market Plus, investors gain access to our best views across all asset classes limited to a maximum offshore investment of 40%. In the case of Optimum Growth, investors look to access Coronation's best long-term views without any geographical constraints, allowing Coronation the discretion to invest up to 100% of the portfolio offshore.

Like Top 20, Optimum Growth also celebrated a milestone birthday in 2020, as it turned 21. Since inception in 1999 to end September 2020, Optimum Growth more than doubled the returns of the MSCI World Index, again showing the power of active management over time with alpha accumulating to the benefit of investors who stayed the course in the fund since launch.

THE POWER OF ALPHA

Growth of R100 000 invested in Coronation Optimum Growth vs the MSCI World Index



Performance fees quoted net of fees from Morningstar as at 30 September 2020 for a lump sum investment with income distributions reinvested

**MSCI World Index*

***Since inception of the A-class in March 1999*

Investors who wish to invest for long-term capital growth in one of our international funds, can download our Offshore Investing Corolab from coronation.com.

FUND	Coronation Top 20	Coronation Equity	Coronation Market Plus	Coronation Optimum Growth
DESCRIPTION	A focused portfolio of our top stock picks on the JSE.	A less concentrated equity portfolio than Top 20 that can also invest up to 30% of your money offshore.	A balanced long-term portfolio that will have more of your money invested in South Africa than offshore over time.	An aggressive long-term portfolio that will have more of your money invested offshore than in South Africa over time.
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT PERIOD	10 years +	10 years +	5 years +	10 years +
SINCE INCEPTION:				
ANNUALISED RETURN*	16.2%	14.7%	14.3%	14.8%
BENCHMARK RETURN	12.6%	12.1%	12.8%	11.4%
PEER GROUP AVERAGE	12.5%	10.6%	10.2%	10.1%

** Refer to the fund information table opposite.*

*Fund information table

FUND	Coronation Balanced Plus	Coronation Equity	Coronation Top 20	Coronation Market Plus	Coronation Optimum Growth
LAUNCH DATE	15 April 1996	15 April 1996	2 October 2000	2 July 2001	15 March 1999
BENCHMARK	Composite: 52.5% equity, 22.5% bonds, 20% international, 5% cash	Composite: 87.5% SA equity, 12.5% International equity	FTSE/JSE Capped All Share Index (CAPI)	Composite: 52.5% equity, 22.5% bonds, 20% international, 5% cash	Composite: 35% JSE CAPI, 15% ALBI, 35% MSCI ACWI, 15% BGBA
HIGHEST ANNUAL RETURN (SINCE LAUNCH)	**49.3%** (Aug 2004 - Jul 2005)	**62.5%** (Aug 2004 - Jul 2005)	**68.9%** (May 2005 - Apr2006)	**50.0%** (Aug 2004 - Jul 2005)	**51.1%** (Jan 2013 - Dec2013)
LOWEST ANNUAL RETURN (SINCE LAUNCH)	**-17.4%** (Sep 1997 - Aug 1998)	**-28.7%** (Mar 2008 - Feb 2009)	**-31.7%** (May 2002 - Apr 2003)	**-20.1%** (Mar 2008 - Feb 2009)	**-31.5%** (Mar 2008 - Feb 2009)

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For **enquiries** you can call us on **0800 22 11 77**
or email us at **clientservice@coronation.com.**

For **new applications or transactions** you can email your forms directly to **transact@coronation.com** or fax us on **+27 21 680 2100.**

For **more information or to invest online**, visit us on **www.coronation.com**.