CORONATION GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS PRESCIENT FEEDER AMETF

Fund Information as at 30 June 2025

CORONATION
TRUST IS EARNED™

WHAT IS THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE?

The 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

9/10
Aggressive

Maximum growth/
minimum income exposures

- Growth Assets: 100%
- Income Assets: 0%

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 0.95% is payable.

The full annual fee is collected in the master fund. 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.

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

Investment Manager	Coronation Asset Management (Pty) Ltd
Management Company	Prescient Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd
Liquidity provider	Prescient Securities (Pty) Ltd
Launch Date	22 August 2024
Benchmark	MSCI Emerging Markets Index
ASISA Fund Category	Global – Equity – General
Income Distribution	Annually (March)
Bloomberg Code	COGEM SJ
ISIN Code	ZAE000337176
JSE Code	COGEM
Base Currency	ZAR
Exchange	JSE

ASISA Fund Category	Global - Equity - General
Launch date	22 August 2024
Fund size	R215.13 Million
NAV	1156.95 cents
Benchmark	MSCI Emerging Markets Index
Portfolio manager/s	Gavin Joubert, Suhail Suleman and Iakovos Mekios
Number of units	18 596 859 units

	1 Year*	3 Year*
Total Expense Ratio		
Fund management fee		
Fund expenses		
VAT		
Transaction costs (inc. VAT)		
Total Investment Charge		

PERFORMANCE AND RISK STATISTICS

Performance and Risk Statistics will be available 12 months after launch.

PORTFOLIO DETAIL

EFFECTIVE GEOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE

Country	30 Jun 2025
Equities	**99.1%**
China	23.6%
Brazil	13.5%
India	11.2%
South Korea	10.7%
Taiwan	8.1%
Singapore	7.1%
Indonesia	3.5%
France	3.4%
South Africa	2.7%
Turkey	2.5%
Other	12.7%
Cash	**0.9%**
USD	1.1%
Other	(0.2)%

TOP 10 HOLDINGS

As at 30 Jun 2025	% of Fund
Tsmc (Taiwan)	6.1%
Nu Holdings (Brazil)	5.1%
Prosus (China)	4.0%
Coupang (South Korea)	4.0%
Hdfc Bank Limited (India)	3.7%
Sea (Singapore)	3.7%
Mercado Libre (Brazil)	3.5%
Grab Holdings (Singapore)	3.5%
Airbus Group Se (France)	3.4%
Jd.com (China)	3.4%

SECTORAL EXPOSURE

As at 30 Jun 2025	Fund
Consumer Discretionary	40.1%
Financials	21.1%
Information Technology	14.2%
Industrials	12.3%
Communication Services	5.9%
Consumer Staples	3.4%
Energy	2.1%
Cash	0.9%

INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

Not available - New fund

TER's not yet available. Please refer to page 4 for more information.

Issue date: 2025/07/23

Please refer to page 4 of the Comprehensive Fact Sheet for important additional *information*, including change in cost disclosures.

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.

The Fund returned 13.2% in the second quarter of 2025 (Q2), 5.0% ahead of the return of the benchmark MSCI Emerging Markets Total (Net) Return Index of 8.2%. This brings the total return for the year to date to 13.7%, 5.4% ahead of the benchmark. Besides good relative performance from the Fund, it is also encouraging that Emerging Markets (EM) as an asset class is now delivering strong absolute returns after not having done so for a number of years. In this regard, the Fund has produced a return of 15.7% over the past one-year period (outperforming the benchmark by 3.49%) and a return of 17.5% p.a. over three years (outperforming the benchmark by 4.7% p.a.). The five- and 10-year returns are clearly not yet where we want them, and we continue to work towards improving these outcomes. Since its inception in December 2007, the Fund has performed in line with the benchmark return.

The biggest contributor to the Fund's outperformance in the quarter was Coupang, a South Korean ecommerce retailer. Coupang returned 34% (in ZAR, as are all stock returns referenced herein) and contributed outperformance of 1.0%. The share price move was driven by the excellent results that it reported for the first quarter. Coupang's core ecommerce offering in Korea, which makes up about 90% of total revenue, delivered revenue growth of 16% (in local currency) in the first quarter. With overall retail sales in Korea up by only a few percent, this was a stellar result and another indicator that Coupang continues to grow its market share, both within ecommerce and the retail sector as a whole. Coupang's less mature offerings, such as food delivery in Korea and ecommerce in Taiwan, showed currency-neutral revenue growth of 78%, bringing overall revenue growth to 21% year on year (YoY). As these developing offerings ramp up, the losses they incur have narrowed (from -30% to -16% EBITDA margins YoY), and so the operating profit of the business at the group level (the core ecommerce business is very profitable) increased by 285%. The figures below illustrate how Coupang Eats (its food delivery business) has grown monthly Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) to the detriment of the market leader Baemin (owned by Delivery Hero) and the number three player Yogiyo. This has largely been achieved by extending the benefits of Coupang's ecommerce loyalty programme to food delivery, and, in our view, these strong market share gains are likely to continue.

Despite the strong share price performance, Coupang is still very attractively valued – its current operating margin is under 2% and we believe the business can ultimately be several percentage points higher. Together with double-digit revenue growth, this results in cumulative earnings growth in excess of 25% p.a. for several years ahead. Coupang is a 4.0% position in the Fund.

The second largest contributor to relative performance was NU Holdings ("NU"), the Latin American digital bank. NU returned 31% and also contributed 0.9% of outperformance. We have covered NU in detail in previous write-ups, but it is worth highlighting that the investment thesis continues to play out. In Brazil, NU already banks almost 60% of the adult population, and profitability continues to improve (the Return on Equity in Brazil is now 48%) as costs get diluted with scale. The Mexican and Colombian operations are growing steadily and are expected to make a material contribution in the years ahead. NU trades on 17x 2026 earnings and remains very attractive in our view.

After NU, the Fund's zero weighting in Alibaba added 0.9% to outperformance as Alibaba is a 3% weight in the benchmark and returned -16%. This partially reversed the upward move of Alibaba in the first quarter, which had cost the Fund relative performance at the time.

The other noteworthy contributor was Mercado Libre ("MELI", 3.5% of Fund at quarter end), the leading ecommerce and fintech platform in Latin America, with Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina accounting for around 95% of revenue and earnings. MELI returned 29% in the quarter and contributed 0.8% of outperformance. Like Coupang, this was driven by the most recent outstanding operating results: MELI's GMV rose 17% YoY in its reporting currency (USD), but in constant currency terms, GMV was up 40%. Total revenue was up 37% YoY, with ecommerce revenue growing 32% YoY, and the fintech business growing revenue 43% YoY. Overall operating profits rose by 45% compared to last year's first quarter. These exceptional results are due to historically heavy investment in the business ecosystem. MELI continue to offer a compelling proposition to customers, for example, by recently reducing the basket size threshold for free delivery in Brazil from R$79 to R$19 (roughly $14.50 to $3.50). Although this is likely to have a short-term impact on profitability, it will maintain their competitive positioning relative to other platforms like Shopee (owned by SEA – a 3.7% Fund position that contributed positively in the quarter).

Naspers/Prosus returned 19% (0.7% outperformance) and, in a departure from the usual outcome, this was not offset at all by negative alpha from not owning Tencent (which is Naspers/Prosus' main contributor to NAV). In fact, because Tencent was down 2% in the quarter (vs the benchmark return of 8.2%, the zero weight in Tencent added 0.4% of outperformance.

The biggest detractor in the quarter was JD.com (JD), which declined 22% and cost 1.0% in relative performance. The core ecommerce business at JD is showing good signs of recovery after a tough couple of years post the Covid reopening in late 2022. The three main parts of ecommerce (electronics & appliances, general merchandise, and third-party marketplace & advertising) are all growing strongly (around 10%), and this led to operating profit in the retail business growing by 38% YoY. The main reason for the share price decline has been concerns about JD entering the food delivery business to compete with Meituan, which dominates the sector in China. For reasons similar to Coupang in Korea, JD believes that its investment in logistics and drivers gives it an opportunity to have a meaningful contribution from food delivery in the years ahead, but in the short term, it will require heavy investment to get customers and restaurants on board. The "new business" segment in which food delivery is measured saw operating losses of RMB 1.3bn in the first quarter, and with food delivery having just launched in February, it is likely these losses will be larger in the quarters ahead as it ramps up. With markets being very short-term focused, this has weighed on the share price.

We believe that JD will be rational in its approach, and that these losses will moderate over time. They are also relatively small to the operating profit of RMB 13bn that JD delivered in its retail operation. Very importantly, JD continues to prioritise capital allocation and, after having bought back $3.7bn in shares last year, they bought back another $1.5bn in the first quarter as well as paying a $1.5bn dividend in April. This combined shareholder return of $3bn so far this year is around 6% of the company's market capitalisation. JD trades on just 7x 2026 earnings and we believe it is materially undervalued.

Wizz Air ("Wizz", 1.7% of Fund) returned -25% in the quarter and cost the Fund 0.5% of relative performance, while Brava Energia, Pinduoduo (which we sold down during the quarter) and Meituan detracted ~0.4% each.

The move in Wizz was triggered by a full-year results' expectations miss and exacerbated by an unexpectedly weak ex-fuel unitary cost outlook. Wizz is suffering from a disproportionate share of its fleet being grounded (one in five planes) due to Pratt & Whitney engine issues that need to be resolved by the engine manufacturer. These are affecting several cost lines and largely explain the weak cost performance.

The groundings will become less material over time as the fleet grows with unaffected new planes and as the grounded fleet is serviced and returns to operation. We believe that the fleet's engine teething issues will eventually become an advantage due to superior fuel efficiency and capabilities offered by Wizz's Airbus A321neo aircraft versus previous generation models as well as Boeing equivalents. Wizz is expected to operate one of the youngest and most efficient fleets of any major European airline over the next decade. Wizz now trades on less than 6x 2026 earnings.

The biggest news of the quarter was the announcement by the US of increased tariffs against pretty much every country in the world, with particularly heavy tariffs on countries with a trade surplus in goods with the US, and punitive tariffs on China in particular. This happened early in the quarter and was then rolled back as US equity markets declined, US government bond yields rose (making borrowing more expensive), and the US dollar weakened. The end result looks to be higher trading barriers for most countries with the US, but nowhere near the worst-case scenarios first announced, and the US stock market has returned close to its all-time highs.

The impact of this volatility was to create a few buying opportunities in high-conviction stocks held in the Fund. A good example was SEA Limited (SEA), which we added to at lower levels. Although the share appreciated by 18% (in ZAR) during the quarter, this masked some large intra-quarter moves. During the market sell-off initiated by the US tariff announcements, the share sold off heavily, falling from $135 (on the 2nd of April) to $106 (on the 8th of April). In our view, there was unlikely to be any material direct impact from US tariffs on SEA's business: structural growth (increasing ecommerce penetration in Southeast Asia) provides a buffer against any tariff-induced economic weakness in Southeast Asia, and the only US exposure is in their digital entertainment division (gaming) which was not subject to trade-related tariff risks.

There were a few new buys in the quarter, the largest being Bank Central Asia ("BCA") in Indonesia. This is a previous Fund holding, sold when it became too expensive, but having now de-rated along with much of the Indonesian market, it was bought back. As far as banking in EM goes, BCA is as close as one gets to the "gold standard" – excellent management and impeccable execution in a fast-growing market. This additional exposure to Indonesian banking (the Fund also owns Bank Mandiri) brings the combined total exposure to 3.3%. Although BCA trades at a premium to Mandiri, the absolute forward PE multiple of 16x is amongst the lowest it has been in the last decade, and the long-term outlook remains very attractive. BCA's superior execution has seen it deliver Returns on Assets that are best in class.

The Fund also bought back into MakeMyTrip (0.8% position) and ICICI Bank (0.7%) in India. Other smaller new buys were luxury group Prada and Taiwanese technology firm Asia Vital Components (both being 0.7% positions). Asia Vital Components provides cooling systems for power-hungry data centres and is growing particularly strongly in liquid cooling technology, which is more effective for Artificial Intelligence data centres. This is a very high-return business (30%+ Return on Equity and 50%+ Return on Invested Capital) and on 16x 2026 earnings, in our view, the stock is not priced for our earnings per share forecasts of 25%+ growth p.a. for the next couple of years.

A few positions were sold to fund these new buys as well as some of the position size increases in existing stocks. The most material sales were AngloGold Ashanti (1.7% of Fund at end March) and Pinduoduo Holdings (1.8% of Fund). In the case of AngloGold, the continued upward move in the share price provided insufficient upside (on any sort of normalised gold prices), particularly with the underlying gold price reaching all-time highs and being well above our assessment of normal. In the case of Pinduoduo, the sale was prompted by another re-evaluation of the investment case after yet more warning signs that culminated in very weak results in the first quarter. Although revenue was up 10% YoY, operating profit was down almost 40%. Disclosure of operating trends both domestically and in their international business (Temu) has been getting more opaque over time, and the refusal to countenance any form of capital return with their huge cash balance ($50bn net cash) has caused us to question the credibility of the management team.

We remain very excited about the prospects for the Fund and have been very actively travelling to meet current holdings and assess new prospects. During the quarter, our analysts were in India, China, Korea, and Taiwan, and we have a number of other trips planned for the remainder of the year.

Portfolio managers
Gavin Joubert, Suhail Suleman and Iakovos Mekios
as at 30 June 2025

IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE INVESTING IN THE CORONATION GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS PRESCIENT FEEDER AMETF

Collective investment schemes (CISs) should be considered as medium to long-term investments. The value of units may go down as well as up, and therefore Prescient 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. The investor acknowledges the inherent risk associated with the selected investments and that there are no guarantees. A feeder fund invests in a single fund of a collective investment scheme, which levies its own charges and could result in a higher fee structure for the feeder fund. 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 Management Company and Trustee are registered and approved under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act (No.45 of 2002). Prescient is a member of the Association for Savings and Investments South Africa. 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. The Manager retains full legal responsibility for any third party-named portfolio. CISs are allowed to engage in scrip lending and borrowing. Standard Bank has been appointed as trustees for the fund. Prescient is a full member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA (ASISA). Exchange Traded Funds vs Unit Trusts: Whilst both unit trusts and ETFs are regulated and registered under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, ETFs trade on stock exchanges just like any other listed, tradable security. Unlike a unit trust, which can be bought or sold only at the end of the trading day, an ETF can be traded intraday, during exchange trading hours. Exchange traded funds are listed on an exchange and may incur additional costs. This portfolio operates as a white label fund under the Prescient ETF Scheme, which is governed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act.

Management Company: Prescient Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd **Registration number:** 2002/022560/07 **Physical address:** Prescient House, Westlake Business Park, Otto Close, Westlake, 7945 **Postal address:** PO Box 31142, Tokai, 7966. **Telephone number:** 0800 111 899 **E-mail address:** info@prescient.co.za **Website:** www.prescient.co.za.

Trustee: Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd **Registration number:** 1962/000738/06 **Physical address:** Standard Bank Centre, 5 Simmonds Street, Johannesburg, South Africa 2001 **Telephone number:** 0860 222 050 **Website:** www.standardbank.co.za

HOW ARE UNITS PRICED AND AT WHICH PRICE WILL MY TRANSACTION BE EXECUTED?

CISs 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?

As this is a new fund the fact sheet does not include performance information yet. Once performance information is available the following will apply: Performance is calculated by using net NAV to NAV numbers 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 and are available to investors on request. Unannualised performance represents the total return earned by the fund over the given time period, expressed as a percentage.

HOW ARE THE BENCHMARK RETURNS CALCULATED?

The benchmark used for performance purposes is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

WHAT IS THE TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO (TER) AND TRANSACTION COSTS (TC)?

The TER and Transaction Costs cannot be determined accurately because of the short life span of the Financial Product. Calculations are based on actual data where possible and best estimates where actual data is not available. 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 the manager's website: www.prescient.co.za.

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.

The fund has adhered to it's policy objective.