

CORONATION GLOBAL STRATEGIC USD INCOME PRESIDENT FEEDER AMETF

Fund Information as at 28 February 2026

WHAT IS THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE?

The fund aims to achieve a higher return than a US dollar term bank deposit. It is mainly focused on delivering short-term income.

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

The fund invests between 75% and 100% of its assets in a wide variety of fixed income assets. This may include bonds, money market instruments and other debt securities issued by international governments, banks and other companies or institutions.

Up to 25% of the fund may be invested in listed property, preference shares and other forms of hybrid debt or equity instruments.

While the fund may invest in instruments in any currency, its effective exposure to the US dollar will at least be 75% at all times.

The average duration in the fund will typically not exceed three years.

IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS

Risk Profile



Maximum growth/ minimum income exposures



The fund is tactically managed to secure an attractive income, 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, it is not guaranteed to always outperform cash over short periods of time, and may suffer capital losses primarily as a result of interest rate movements or negative credit events.

Capital growth, if any, will generally come from capital market changes such as falling interest rates or movements in foreign currencies.

This feeder fund aims to remain fully invested in units in the offshore domiciled Global Strategic USD Income Fund. The only other assets that will be held at feeder fund level are local and foreign cash holdings for liquidity purposes.

HOW LONG SHOULD INVESTORS REMAIN INVESTED?

The recommended investment term is 12-months and longer. Given its limited exposure to growth assets, the fund is not suited for long investment terms.

WHO SHOULD CONSIDER INVESTING IN THE FUND?

Conservative investors who are looking for an intelligent alternative to US dollar bank deposits.

WHAT COSTS CAN I EXPECT TO PAY?

An annual fee of 0.50% 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?



**NISHAN
MAHARAJ**
BSc (Hons), MBA



**SEAMUS
VASEY**
BCom (Hons), MSc

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	8 August 2024
Benchmark	Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)
ASISA Fund Category	Global – Multi-asset – Income
Income Distribution	Annually (March)
Maximum Bid/Offer Spread	1.6%
Bloomberg Code	COUSDI SJ
ISIN Code	ZAE000337168
JSE Code	COUSDI
Base currency	ZAR
Exchange	JSE

CORONATION GLOBAL STRATEGIC USD INCOME PRESCIENT FEEDER AMETF

As at 28 February 2026

ASISA Fund Category	Global - Multi-Asset - Income
Launch date	08 August 2024
Fund size	R19.24 million
NAV	945.07 cents
Benchmark	SOFR
Portfolio manager/s	Nishan Maharaj & Seamus Vasey
Number of units	2 020 104 units

Total Expense Ratio	1 Year	3 Year
Fund management fee	0.81%	N/A
Fund expenses	0.74%	N/A
VAT	0.07%	N/A
Transaction costs (inc. VAT)	0.00%	N/A
Total Investment Charge	0.81%	N/A

PERFORMANCE AND RISK STATISTICS

GROWTH OF A R100,000 INVESTMENT (AFTER FEES) ILLUSTRATIVE PERFORMANCE



The investment performance is for illustrative purposes only. The investment performance is calculated by taking the actual initial fees and all ongoing fees into account for the amount shown and income is reinvested on the reinvestment date

PERFORMANCE AND MODIFIED DURATION (AFTER FEES)

	Fund	Benchmark	Active Return
Since Launch (unannualised)	(1.3)%	(3.9)%	2.7%
Since Launch (annualised)	(0.9)%	(2.6)%	1.8%
Latest 1 year	(8.5)%	(10.7)%	2.2%
Year to date	(2.3)%	(3.2)%	0.8%

RISK STATISTICS SINCE LAUNCH

	Fund	Benchmark
Annualised Deviation	7.7%	8.3%
Sharpe Ratio	(0.66)	(0.83)
Maximum Gain	10.8%	10.5%
Maximum Drawdown	(10.3)%	(11.0)%
Positive Months	44.4%	38.9%

	Fund	Date Range
Highest annual return	6.3%	Oct 2024 - Sep 2025
Lowest annual return	(9.0)%	Feb 2025 - Jan 2026

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE RETURNS (AFTER FEES)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Fund 2026	(2.9)%	0.6%											(2.3)%
Fund 2025	(0.6)%	0.0%	(0.1)%	1.5%	(2.4)%	(1.0)%	2.1%	(1.8)%	(1.8)%	1.2%	(1.2)%	(2.9)%	(6.9)%
Fund 2024									(2.1)%	2.6%	3.0%	4.8%	8.5%

PORTFOLIO DETAIL

ASSET ALLOCATION BY INSTRUMENT TYPE

	% of Fund
Developed Market (Investment Grade)	83.0%
Fixed Rate Bonds	27.0%
Floating Rate Bonds	42.6%
Inflation Rate Bonds	13.4%
Emerging Market (Investment Grade)	3.5%
Fixed Rate Bonds	2.3%
Floating Rate Bonds	1.2%
Developed Market (High Yield)	1.7%
Emerging Market (High Yield)	3.2%
Convertibles and Hybrids	5.2%
Listed Property	2.2%
ETF	0.0%
Cash & Money Market	1.2%
Total	100.0%

ASSET ALLOCATION BY ISSUER TYPE

	% of Fund
Corporations	52.8%
Sovereigns	43.8%
REITS	2.2%
Cash	1.2%
Multi-National	0.0%

ASSET ALLOCATION BY RATINGS BAND

	% of Fund
Investment Grade	91.4%
Sub-Investment Grade	4.9%
Other instruments	3.7%
Total	100.0%

TOP 5 ISSUER EXPOSURE

	% of Fund
US Treasury	36.3%
Federal Government of Germany	3.7%
NatWest	2.6%
UBS	2.6%
Government of the United Kingdom	2.5%

INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

Declaration	Payment	Amount	Dividend	Interest
01 Apr 2025	02 Apr 2025	0.92	0.00	0.92

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.

Asset class performances

The final quarter of 2025 emphasised the continued divergence in central bank policy across different jurisdictions. At the same time, it highlighted the unfading presence of fiscal vulnerabilities and how these are only set to deepen as medium-term drivers of term premia, sovereign spreads, and risk appetite. Differing interest rate outlooks; debt supply concerns; pipeline effects of earlier global trade shocks; geopolitical ructions and the usual complications of muddled macroeconomic signals all helped drive one of the leading global financial phenomena of 2025 to new heights: demand for precious commodities. Indeed, if the extraordinary performance of gold in Q4, in particular, is emblematic of a safe haven shift, then concerns around global tariffs, geopolitical conflict, cyclical downturn fears, corrosion of the US as an effective hegemon, and a desired de-risking away from paper numeraires and especially the US dollar, have potentially reached heights not seen in recent decades. If this is accurate, then the comparative calm in global fixed and currency markets in the closing months of 2025 is the real anomaly that will require resolution in some form in the foreseeable future.

Against this backdrop, the Fund returned 0.94% for the quarter against the benchmark return of 1.13%.

The US Federal Reserve (Fed) lowered the US policy rate twice during the last three months of 2025, taking the upper target rate to 3.75% from 4.5% at the start of the year. The driving influence on looser monetary policy has remained weakness in the US labour market, with the last unemployment rate print (November) at 4.6%, the highest level in four years. Internal division within the Federal Open Market Committee has grown, reflecting relatively large differences in opinion about the correct stance for monetary policy currently, as well as what's likely required over 2026. Relatedly, political pressure on the Fed continued to escalate in the final months of 2025, with the White House mulling potential steps to trim the central bank's autonomy. The Fed also announced the cessation of quantitative tightening at the start of December (which was not unexpected), but somewhat earlier than most had anticipated. On top of this, the Fed announced the resumption of purchases of short-term Treasuries to help ease money market strains.

US Treasuries reached their yield lows for 2025 during the last quarter of the year (10-year below 4%) but struggled to maintain these levels. Indeed, US rates across the curve were largely range-bound across the last few months of 2025, before ending on the weaker side. In contrast, core European yields experienced a much wider span, with initial solid strength in Q4 giving way to meaningful weakness to close the year, in line with the levels seen at the very height of the "Liberation Day" shock back in March. Continued pressure from Germany's fiscal expansion and concern surrounding France's ability to secure parliamentary support for fiscal consolidation were the primary influences. Peripheral eurozone sovereign bond markets outperformed core Europe, with borrowing premiums to Bunds hitting lows last seen over 15 years ago in some instances. In the UK, the unhelpful combination of stubborn inflation and the Labour government's weak handling of public finances kept Gilt yields elevated before the November Budget went some distance in easing concerns. The 10-year benchmark Gilt ended 2025 at ~4.48%, very close to its 2024 closing level. But the standout performance among developed market sovereign bonds in Q4 rested with Japan. Substantial and rapid weakness resulted from a swing to expansive government spending plans, with hawkish monetary policy from the Bank of Japan adding to the pressure. Japanese sovereign bond yields ended 2025 at their highest levels since the 1990s, truly marking the end of an extensive era of ultra-low interest rates in this market.

Inflation-linked bonds in the US were essentially flat over the quarter, gaining only ~0.1% and taking the year's total returns to ~7%. Real yields were around 15-20 basis points (bps) higher over the quarter; the two-year real yield ended 2025 at ~1.2% and the 10-year at ~1.9%. Aside from Japan, which saw a severe negative performance in linkers in Q4, most other developed-market linker markets also had a relatively sedate end to the year.

It was a solid end to a solid year for hard-currency Emerging Market (EM) debt. The J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index provided a total return of 14.3% for 2025. Previous years of better returns were way back in 2019 (+15%) and 2012 (+17%). Gains were widespread, and negatively performing markets were few and far between. For the overall market, the EM hard currency index spread was c. 325bps to start the year, then reached a peak of c. 390bps in the immediate wake of "Liberation Day" before ending the year at its lows of c. 250bps. The highest contributors to the asset class's overall returns came from previously maligned, very low quality, and still fundamentally risky sovereign credits. Thus, even as spread compression was widespread over the year

across the quality spectrum, the heavy lifting came from a rising tide lifting all boats – and especially those that traded with deservedly high fiscal risk premiums.

Local currency EM debt similarly had a standout year for the asset class, notching a total return for 2025 of 10.1%, with prior better years harking back to 2019 (+12.3%) and 2012 (+13.7%). However, once viewed in US dollar terms, 2025 was an absolute humdinger of a year for the asset class, with the J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Composite gaining +19.3% – only last bested in 2009 with a Global Financial Crisis rebound return of +21.9%. All facets benefited performance here: capital appreciation, high starting yields, and a weak US dollar/solid EMFX gains. In US dollar terms, none of the key local currency debt markets detracted from performance, highlighting the beneficial tailwind of a weakening US dollar. The lowest was India at ~2%, and the highest was South Africa at ~41%; the latter a high-octane combination of very high starting real yields providing a good interest return and ability for capital appreciation, as well as a steadily appreciating currency, bar the temporarily disruptive global tariff events in Q1.

US Investment Grade (IG) credit eked out a modest total return of +0.8% over the final quarter of the year, although 2025 as a whole provided a very respectable +7.8%. While the index spread for IG ended up at c. 80bps by the year-end close, essentially in line with starting levels, there had been a fair amount of movement in between. The pattern for US High Yield was broadly the same: a solid total return for 2025 of +8.5%, helped by high starting yields rather than meaningful spread compression, bearing in mind that corporate credit spreads by the end of 2024 were already considered historically rich. A more modest outcome transpired for European corporate credit over 2025. Here, IG as an asset class provided an annual return of 3% in euros, with European High Yield giving 5.1%. Slightly different core yield curve dynamics, as well as a more advanced monetary policy cycle in the eurozone explained the modest performance gap between the US and the eurozone. Spread products globally had a solid performance year over 2025, even as spread compression played a limited role in many instances.

Global REITs provided a lot more volatility over Q4 than the preceding months of 2025. Yet this amounted to significant movement, without much change on a net basis. Overall, with a total return of 11% (USD) for 2025, this was a reasonable year for the asset class, especially when considering the broad-based weakness in the US dollar. A combination of subdued global risk appetite and range-bound rates over the fourth quarter kept the asset class in a sideways holding pattern.

Fund activity

As is mostly the case, the bulk of transactions throughout the quarter involved recycling existing exposures that had drifted into modestly expensive territory, replacing them with new issues perceived as relatively cheaply priced. This tends to occur within the higher-rated credit buckets involving short-dated issues. There is also the natural recycling of maturing issues, given that the Fund tends to have a meaningful and continuous liquidity ladder spanning from one quarter to the next.

With challenging valuations across spread asset markets at the beginning of the quarter, any additional spread tightening provided further grounds to continue easing off credit risk in the Fund. Thus, while the usual relative-value recycling activity within the Fund occurred, the ratio of new additions to sales/redemptions remained at a low level, similar to the prior three months. This allowed the Fund's aggregate credit exposure to remain at a relatively contained ebb into the closing months of 2025.

Following the Fund's Q3 activities, which saw both an increase and enhanced diversification of its property exposure, this was extended into Q4. The additional volatility across several REITs of interest in the final months of 2025 provided two-way opportunities to both add to new exposures and tactically take profits on slightly over-extended REIT holdings. The net result, however, was an overall reduction in the Fund's total property holding, as occasions of more zealous positive performances proved more numerous than unwarranted dips into attractively cheap territory.

Portfolio managers

Nishan Maharaj and Seamus Vasey
as at 31 December 2025

IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE INVESTING IN THE CORONATION GLOBAL STRATEGIC USD INCOME 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. Where a current yield has been included for Funds that derive its income primarily from interest bearing income, the yield is a weighted average yield of all underlying interest-bearing instruments as at the last day of the month. This yield is subject to change as market rates and underlying investments change. The yield shown is an estimate (gross of fees) 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. 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. The Prescient ETF Programme Memorandum and the relevant supplement contains detailed information on the AMETF. The MDD must be read in conjunction with these documents. The documents may be found on Prescient's website.

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?

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.

The offer price may not be more than 0.80% above the iNAV per unit price, and the bid price may not be more than 0.80% below the iNAV per unit price.

Highest & Lowest return: The highest and lowest returns for any 1 year over the period since inception have been shown. NAV: The net asset value represents the assets of a Fund less its liabilities.

HOW ARE THE BENCHMARK RETURNS CALCULATED?

The benchmark used for performance purposes is the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR).

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 its policy objective.