

WHAT IS THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE?

Global Capital Plus is in the first instance managed to achieve reasonable investment growth over time. Our intent is that the fund should meaningfully outperform an investment in developed market cash over any five-year period. In addition, we aim to preserve capital over any 12-month period.

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

Global Capital Plus can invest in all listed asset classes including shares, listed property, bonds and cash. The fund will primarily have exposure to developed economies (including the US, Europe and Japan) but can also invest in emerging markets.

The fund is managed to suit the needs of more conservative investors who want to invest for longer than three years. Exposure to growth assets (shares and listed property), which pose more risk than income assets, will typically not exceed 50%.

The intent is to keep the fund fully invested in foreign assets at all times. It will have exposure to a variety of currencies, with a general bias towards developed markets, specifically to the US dollar and euro.

The fund is allowed to make use of exchange traded funds and financial instruments to implement its investment views.

IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS

Risk Profile



Maximum growth/ minimum income exposures



Global Capital Plus aims to protect capital over any 12-month period in all market conditions, while offering real investment growth over the long term. However, capital is not guaranteed.

The fund invests in a broad range of different assets and many countries. Global currency movements may intensify investment gains or declines.

A conservative multi-asset fund which aims to preserve capital, it is classified as having a conservative to moderate risk profile. However, the fund has significant foreign asset exposure and is therefore subject to currency volatility. For the rand investor the risk profile of the fund should be considered as moderate to high.

This feeder fund aims to remain fully invested in units in the Global Capital Plus Fund, which is domiciled offshore. The only other assets that will be held at feeder fund level is local and foreign cash for liquidity purposes.

HOW LONG SHOULD INVESTORS REMAIN INVESTED?

An investment term of more than three years is recommended.

WHO SHOULD CONSIDER INVESTING IN THE FUND?

Investors who are building wealth, and who

- seek a single international investment that will give them access to some of the best opportunities around the globe, while aiming to protect their capital;
- require conservative exposure to offshore markets;
- do not require an income from their investment.

WHAT COSTS CAN I EXPECT TO PAY?

An annual fee of 0.85% is payable.

The full annual fee is collected in the master fund. Fund expenses incurred in the fund include fees payable to unconnected international fund managers on a portion of assets situated offshore as well as trading, custody and audit charges. All performance information is disclosed after deducting all fees and other fund costs.

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

More detail is available on www.coronation.com.

WHO ARE THE FUND MANAGERS?



NEIL PADOA

BEconSc (AcSci), FFA, 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	16 August 2024
Benchmark	Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) + 1.5%
ASISA Fund Category	Global – Multi-asset – Low Equity
Income Distribution	Annually (March)
Maximum Bid/Offer Spread	1.6%
Bloomberg Code	COGCAP SJ
ISIN Code	ZAE000337150
JSE Code	COGCAP
Base Currency	ZAR
Exchange	JSE

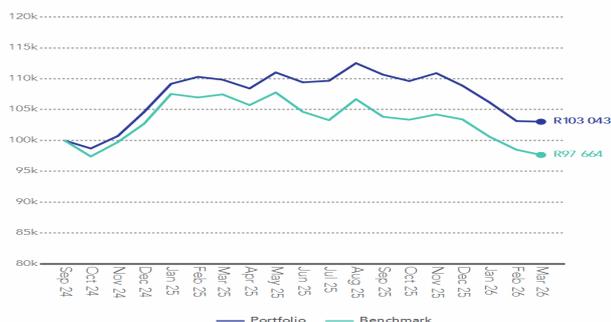
As at 28 February 2026

ASISA Fund Category	Global - Multi Asset - Low Equity
Launch date	16 August 2024
Fund size	R49.50 million
NAV	1031.50 cents
Benchmark	SOFR + 1.5%
Portfolio manager/s	Neil Padoa
Number of units	4 740 030 units

Total Expense Ratio	1 Year	3 Year
Fund management fee	0.98%	N/A
Fund expenses	0.94%	N/A
VAT	0.00%	N/A
Transaction costs (inc. VAT)	0.00%	N/A
Total Investment Charge	0.98%	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 FOR VARIOUS PERIODS (AFTER FEES) (ZAR)

	Fund	Benchmark
Since Launch (unannualised)	3.0%	(2.3)%
Since Launch (annualised)	2.0%	(1.6)%
Latest 1 year	(6.2)%	(9.6)%
Year to date	(3.0)%	(3.0)%

RISK STATISTICS SINCE LAUNCH

	Fund	Benchmark
Annualised Deviation	7.5%	8.3%
Sharpe Ratio	(0.29)	(0.76)
Maximum Gain	11.8%	10.4%
Maximum Drawdown	(8.4)%	(11.3)%
Positive Months	44.4%	38.9%

	Fund	Date Range
Highest annual return	11.1%	Oct 2024 - Sep 2025
Lowest annual return	(6.5)%	Feb 2025 - Jan 2026

PORTFOLIO DETAIL

EFFECTIVE ASSET ALLOCATION EXPOSURE

Sector	28 Feb 2026
Equities	27.6%
Infrastructure	3.4%
Property	5.6%
Convertible Bonds	0.9%
High Yield Bonds	2.5%
Fixed Income	48.8%
Corporate	21.5%
Government	17.4%
Inflation-linked bonds	9.9%
Cash	11.2%

TOP 10 HOLDINGS

As at 31 Dec 2025	% of Fund
TSMC	1.0%
Aspen Group	0.8%
Vinci	0.8%
Rexford Industrial Realty Inc	0.7%
Cellnex Telecom	0.7%
Visa	0.7%
Nu Holdings	0.7%
Auto1 Group	0.7%
Airbus	0.7%
LPL Financial	0.7%

CURRENCY ALLOCATION

Currency as at 28 Feb 2026	% of Fund
US Dollar	90.5%
Other	9.5%

INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

Declaration	Payment	Amount	Dividend	Interest
01 Apr 2025	02 Apr 2025	0.35	0.00	0.35

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE RETURNS (AFTER FEES) (ZAR)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Fund 2026	(2.9)%	(0.1)%											(3.0)%
Fund 2025	1.0%	(0.4)%	(1.3)%	2.4%	(1.4)%	0.2%	2.6%	(1.7)%	(0.9)%	1.2%	(1.8)%	(2.5)%	(2.8)%
Fund 2024									(1.3)%	2.0%	3.9%	4.4%	9.2%

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE INVESTING IN THE CORONATION GLOBAL CAPITAL PLUS 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. 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.