

WHAT IS THE FUND'S OBJECTIVE?

Global Managed seeks to balance long term real returns and the risk of loss by investing in a range of listed asset classes around the world. Our intent is to outperform an equity-biased benchmark over all five year periods

WHAT DOES THE FUND INVEST IN?

Global Managed will have a bias towards shares, but can invest in a variety of assets including listed property, bonds and cash. The fund primarily invests in developed economies (including the US, Europe and Japan) but is also mandated to invest in emerging markets.

The intent is to keep the fund fully invested in foreign assets at all times. Its exposure will be in a variety of currencies, primarily the US dollar, British pound, euro and yen.

The fund may use exchange traded funds and other financial instruments (eg. derivatives) to implement specific investment views.

IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS

Risk Profile



Maximum growth/ minimum income exposures



Global Managed aims to balance long-term real returns and the risk of loss. The fund will have a sizeable exposure to shares, which typically offer the best returns over the long run.

Global Managed will only invest in assets we view as being attractively valued and that could offer strong long-term investment growth. The fund's share selection is the result of rigorous international research conducted by Coronation's investment team.

While shares typically offer superior long-term returns, this comes with higher levels of risk and volatility. We have a disciplined approach to reducing risk, but shares can be volatile investments and may suffer capital losses over the short term. Global currency movements may intensify investment gains or declines.

This feeder fund aims to remain fully invested in units in the Global Managed Fund, which is domiciled offshore. 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?

An investment term of more than five 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;
- require a fund which balances long-term real returns and the risk of loss;
- 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 that are incurred in the fund include administrative, 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
BEconSci (AcSci), FFA,
CFA



CHRIS CHEETHAM
BBusSci, CA (SA)
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	Composite: 60% MSCI All Country World Index and 40% Bloomberg Global Bond Aggregate Index Unhedged
ASISA Fund Category	Global – Multi-asset – High Equity
Income Distribution	Annually (March)
Maximum Bid/Offer Spread	1.6%
Bloomberg Code	COGMAN SJ
ISIN Code	ZAE000337135
JSE Code	COGMAN
Base Currency	ZAR
Exchange	JSE

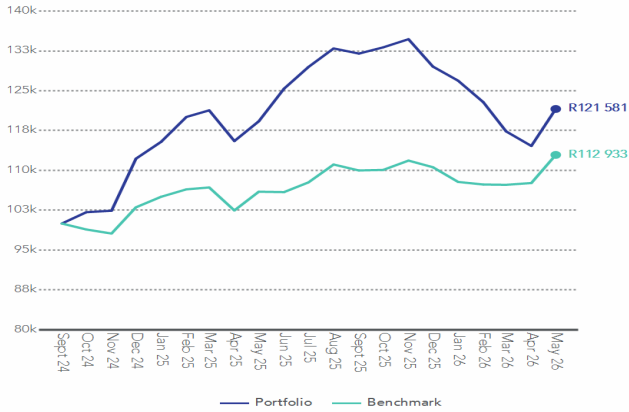
As at 30 April 2026

ASISA Fund Category	Global - Multi Asset - High Equity
Launch date	16 August 2024
Fund size	R117.67 million
NAV	1232.43 cents
Benchmark	Composite: 60% MSCI All Country World Index & 40% Bloomberg Global Bond Aggregate
Portfolio manager/s	Neil Padoa and Chris Cheetham
Number of units	9 545 623 units

Total Expense Ratio	1 Year	3 Year
Fund management fee	0.96%	N/A
Fund expenses	0.91%	N/A
VAT	0.05%	N/A
Transaction costs (inc. VAT)	0.00%	N/A
Total Investment Charge	0.96%	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

RISK AND RETURNS VS BENCHMARK (AFTER FEES) (ZAR)

	Fund	Benchmark
Since Launch (unannualised)	21.6%	12.9%
Since Launch (annualised)	12.4%	7.6%
Latest 1 year	1.9%	6.5%
Year to date	(4.2%)	4.7%

RISK STATISTICS SINCE LAUNCH

	Fund	Benchmark
Annualised Deviation	13.1%	8.0%
Sharpe Ratio	0.63	0.42
Maximum Gain	21.3%	8.8%
Maximum Drawdown	(14.9)%	(4.1)%
Positive Months	65.0%	55.0%

	Fund	Date Range
Highest annual return	32.0%	Sep 2024 - Aug 2025
Lowest annual return	(3.3%)	Mar 2025 - Feb 2026

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE (AFTER FEES) - ZAR RETURNS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Fund 2026	(3.2)%	(4.5)%	(2.3)%	6.1%									(4.2)%
Fund 2025	4.1%	1.0%	(4.8)%	3.2%	5.1%	3.3%	2.7%	(0.7)%	0.9%	1.1%	(3.8)%	(2.1)%	10.0%
Fund 2024									2.1%	0.3%	9.6%	2.8%	15.4%

PORTFOLIO DETAIL

EFFECTIVE ASSET ALLOCATION EXPOSURE

Sector	30 Apr 2026
Equities	71.6%
Infrastructure	4.4%
Property	4.4%
Convertible Bonds	0.5%
High Yield Bonds	2.3%
Fixed Income	15.9%
Corporate	1.7%
Government	8.4%
Inflation-linked bonds	5.8%
Cash	0.9%

TOP 10 HOLDINGS

As at 31 Mar 2026	% of Fund
Auto1 Group	3.5%
LPL Financial	3.1%
TSMC	2.8%
Coupang	2.6%
Julius Baer	2.5%
Amazon.com	2.5%
MercadoLibre	2.4%
Nu Holdings	2.2%
Sea	2.1%
CATL	2.0%

INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

Declaration	Payment	Amount	Dividend	Interest
01 Apr 2025	02 Apr 2025	0.87	0.00	0.87

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.

Following a strong three-year period for global equities from 2023 to 2025, the market backdrop in the first quarter of 2026 (Q1-26) has been challenging. Whilst global equity markets are down "only" 3% in USD over the quarter (as measured by the MSCI All Country World Index), there has been significant dispersion and volatility below the surface, with many shares down heavily. In fact, every one of the Magnificent 7 group of technology companies underperformed in the past quarter (Q1-26), with bellwether Microsoft down over 20%. The global bond index (Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index) was more muted, though it still declined by 1% in the quarter.

Ongoing developments in artificial intelligence (AI) and shifting narratives around its potential impact on a broad range of businesses were the key drivers of equity volatility. In addition, the escalation of conflict in the Middle East sent oil prices up sharply. This resulted in increased inflation expectations, shifting the expected glide path for key policy rates globally. Materials and energy outperformed other sectors, as did consumer staples, as investors sought short-term safety. The Fund has little to no exposure to these sectors. In our view, many companies in these sectors face structural challenges and may struggle to deliver meaningful, real earnings growth over longer time periods.

The Fund declined by 12.0% in the first quarter of 2026. While short-term drawdowns are never welcome, we recognise that some volatility is an inevitable feature of the Fund's asset allocation, and perhaps even more so following a period of strong absolute and relative outperformance. Ultimately, we view this as a necessary price to pay for generating attractive long-term returns. We are genuinely encouraged by the opportunity set presented by this dynamic market backdrop.

In last quarter's commentary, we highlighted three risks that explained why our equity exposure was not higher:

1. Geopolitical rivalry and the unpredictability of escalation paths
2. Unsustainable fiscal trajectories
3. Aggregate equity market valuation, with elevated multiples compared to history

We also highlighted the portfolio's ample liquidity position "to add to existing and new ideas should they become even more attractively valued". As risk no.1 triggered a sell-off in a number of stocks, we followed our discipline and used this liquidity to increase our equity exposure at lower prices, thereby improving the future return potential of the portfolio.

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

- 70% effective equity (5% higher than Q4-25)
- 9% in real assets (listed infrastructure and property)
- 3% in high-yield fixed income
- 6% in inflation-linked assets
- 11% in investment-grade fixed income instruments
- 1% in short-dated T-bills (5% lower than Q4-25)

With AI advancements dominating daily news flow, many strong businesses – including digital platforms, ecommerce companies, data owners, online brokers, and online travel agents – have been unfairly lumped into the 'AI loser' bucket. This shift was supercharged in Q1-26, with the market quickly and indiscriminately selling off most names in these sectors, preferring to shoot first and ask questions later. AI clearly has the potential to disrupt many business models, and there is a continuum of potential risk. Whilst remaining humble in our views, we believe there are compelling arguments that select companies in these segments are either resilient to AI disruption or will prove to be significant beneficiaries of the technology in time. In our view, the market is significantly overstating the potential risks whilst ignoring the potential benefits for these companies. We discuss some stock-specific examples below:

- **Spotify** (down 16% YTD in USD) declined as the market questioned the value of human-generated music and audio content amid the emergence of new AI-driven music creation tools. We believe the appetite for human-generated content will endure, and that a minority shift towards AI-generated music will ultimately benefit Spotify as the world's largest audio distribution platform.

- **Ecommerce companies** declined partly due to AI disintermediation fears, with Amazon and the emerging market duo of Coupang and Sea Limited all down heavily. In an unlikely future where all customer orders originate via AI platforms like ChatGPT, the strong physical moats that allow these companies to fulfil orders at the lowest cost and in the shortest time should become increasingly important, leading to outsized market share gains.
- **Data owners** like London Stock Exchange Group and S&P Global declined by over 20% in the first few weeks of the year, as the value of their proprietary data was questioned. We believe that only small parts of these businesses are at potential risk from AI disruption, and that these remain two of the highest-quality companies in the world.
- **Online brokers** like LPL Financial and Charles Schwab sold off by over 15% as the wealth platform Altruist launched an AI-powered tax planning tool in the US. In our view, the human connection in wealth management remains essential. We expect advisors and platforms like Schwab to leverage AI to meaningfully enhance efficiency and client outcomes – turning the technology into a competitive advantage rather than a threat.
- **Online travel companies** like Booking Holdings and MakeMyTrip in India declined on the back of fears that consumers would shift their travel bookings directly to AI platforms like ChatGPT. This view overlooks the physical infrastructure advantages – including world-class customer service and deep integration with thousands of small hotels – that companies like Booking have built up over many years.

Auto1 Group, Europe's largest online vehicle sales platform, was the largest detractor from performance in Q1-26, with its shares falling on the back of a combination of market concerns, all of which we believe are significantly overstated. Firstly, the market is concerned that accelerated autonomous vehicle (AV) adoption will harm used car demand in Europe. Second, Amazon Autos entered the UK with plans to expand into continental Europe. Finally, there are concerns about potential market-wide disruptions from rapidly rising levels of new and affordable Chinese vehicle imports into Europe.

These concerns, in our view, underestimate Auto1's growth potential and strong economic moat. While Auto1 is the leading platform for used car sales in Europe, its retail market share is still minuscule at under 1% of used cars sold. The company has a multi-year growth runway irrespective of potential shifts in demand driven by AV adoption. Furthermore, Amazon is entering the market with an asset-light marketplace model. This strategy cannot address the operationally intensive nature of sourcing, transporting, refurbishing, storing, and delivering used cars at scale. Finally, our research suggests that despite rising levels of new Chinese vehicle imports into the EU, used car market volumes remain resilient, with used car pricing remaining broadly stable. Auto1 is very early in its growth journey; Carvana in the US has demonstrated what can be achieved at scale in online used-car retail, and we believe the company is on its way to replicating this across Europe. Auto1 remains a high-conviction holding, and we took advantage of the share price weakness to add materially to our holding.

The investment backdrop remains dynamic, shaped in no small part by rapidly evolving AI narratives. In our view, many winning businesses have been sold indiscriminately without due consideration for how they use this technology to improve their products and services dramatically. History has shown repeatedly that when the market paints with too broad a brush, it creates compelling alpha opportunities for long-term, valuation-focused investors. In recent years, we capitalised on similar dislocations during Covid (2020), the rate-hike-driven long-duration sell-off (2022), and the Tariff Tantrum (2025) to add value to client portfolios.

Some businesses will embrace AI to win, while others will fall behind – and we expect the gap to widen. The equity portion of the portfolio, we believe, is an attractive collection of businesses firmly in the winner's camp: competitively advantaged, with strong growth prospects and compelling valuations. The remainder is invested primarily in liquid investment-grade bonds, with a further 6% allocation to US inflation-linked bonds which, at c. 2% real yields, represent good value.

Thank you for your support and interest in the Fund.

Portfolio managers
Neil Padoa and Chris Cheetham
as at 31 March 2026

IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE INVESTING IN THE CORONATION GLOBAL MANAGED 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 in foreign securities and may, as a result, be exposed to macroeconomic, settlement, political, tax, repatriation, reporting, market information availability, or liquidity risk factors that may be different from those applicable to similar investments in the South African market. 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 a composite: 60% MSCI All Country World Index and 40% Bloomberg Global Bond Aggregate Index Unhedged.

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 and there were no material changes to the composition of the portfolio during the quarter.