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.

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.

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.

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.

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 component of the fund fee charged at feeder fund level is subject to VAT. Fund expenses that are incurred in the fund include administrative, trading, custody and audit charges. Performance information is disclosed after deducting all fees and other portfolio 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?**

LOUIS STASSEN  
BSc, BCom (Hons), CFA

NEIL PADOA  
B EconSc (ActSci), FFA

**GENERAL FUND INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Launch Date</th>
<th>1 November 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund Class</td>
<td>P (previously class B4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class Launch Date</td>
<td>1 October 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benchmark</td>
<td>USD 3-month LIBOR + 1.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fund Category</td>
<td>Global – Multi-asset – Low Equity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulation 28</td>
<td>Does not comply</td>
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<td>COGCPB4</td>
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<td>CGCB4</td>
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</table>
CORONATION GLOBAL CAPITAL PLUS [ZAR] FEEDER FUND
CLASS P as at 29 February 2020

Fund category Global - Multi Asset - Low Equity
Launch date 01 October 2012
Fund size R 2.64 billion
NAV 297.28 cents
Benchmark/Performance 100% USD 3-month LIBOR+1.5%
Fee Hurdle Louis Stassen and Neil Padoa
Portfolio manager/s 100% USD 3-month LIBOR+1.5%
Total Expense Ratio 0.96%
Fund management fee 0.02%
Fund expenses 0.00%
VAT 0.00%
Transaction costs (inc. VAT) 0.04%
Total Investment Charge 1.00%

GROWTH OF A R100,000 INVESTMENT (AFTER FEES)

PERFORMANCE FOR VARIOUS PERIODS (AFTER FEES) (ZAR)

As at 31 Dec 2019 % of Fund
British American Tobacco 1.7%
Alphabet Inc 1.3%
Charter Communication A 1.2%
Philip Morris Int Inc 1.2%
Heineken NV 1.1%
Unibail Group Stapled 1.0%
Vonovia Se 1.0%
Airbus Group Se 0.9%
Anthem Inc 0.9%
Anheuser-busch Inbev 0.9%

CURRENCY ALLOCATION

PERFORMANCE FOR VARIOUS PERIODS (AFTER FEES) (USD)

As at 31 Dec 2019 % of Fund
US Dollar 89.1%
Other 10.9%

RISK STATISTICS SINCE LAUNCH

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE RETURNS (AFTER FEES) (ZAR)

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

Issue date: 2020/03/10

Client Service: 0800 22 11 77 Email: clientservice@coronation.com Website: www.coronation.com Minimum Disclosure Document Page 2/4
2. There is little value to be found in the fixed income space. This  Global Aggregates Bond Index covers $57.1 trillion of outstanding debt instruments. Of this, approximately two-thirds is government or related debt, 27% is corporate, and the remainder relates to securitised instruments. You will no doubt have seen the headlines relating to the amount of debt outstanding (c.$12 trillion currently) with a negative yield to maturity, in effect guaranteeing investors a loss. For further context, the government portion of the Global Aggregates Index currently offers a yield to maturity of 1.1% with a duration of eight years. So, by purchasing the index constituents and holding to maturity one can lock in a return of just over 1%. Not only is the absolute return pitifully low, unlikely to even match inflation, but investors also risk meaningful capital losses should interest rates rise (a 1% rise, taking the rate to a still low 2%, would result in roughly an 8% capital loss).

We did however, initiate a new government bond position in the quarter, representing 1.5% of the fund. This particular instrument (an emerging market government) is anomalously priced in our view, offering an attractive absolute return, while at the same time yielding c.5% more than inflation. Real yields in most developed markets are 0% if not lower.

We also took advantage of the market’s consensually benign view of low growth and inflation to buy inflation protection in the fund (currently just under 5% exposure). After more than a decade of low and declining interest rates, and low inflation, the market has become complacent about the level of future inflation. One of the biggest risks, however, to any portfolio that owns equity and fixed income securities is an upside inflation surprise. Such a shock would likely cause a recalculation higher of required returns, pressuring many asset prices. Going ‘long inflation’ when expectations embed a 1.6% inflation rate for 30 years, feels like an asymmetrical risk-reward, and even more valuable considering the uncorrelated nature of the position to most other holdings in the fund.

Our corporate credit exposure (10% of fund) has declined slightly over the year as we sold into strength, given that credit spreads have almost universally declined.

In contrast to the Global Aggregates Index, our fixed income team continues to find higher-yielding investments with significantly less risk. By way of example, the 41% of the portfolio invested in cash plus instruments is yielding c.2.8% with a duration of 0.3%. This means a more favourable place to wait out the current low-yield environment than the index.

We have, since inception of the fund, considered property investments as an alternative to fixed income. Exposure to property stocks remained steady (at 7% of fund) over the quarter. Prospective returns relative to fixed incomes still look attractive, but that is largely because fixed income yields are so low. In our view, absolute returns from today are likely to be lower than those delivered over the last decade. However, we are still finding a handful of under-valued stocks, and are also exploring opportunities in less well-covered sectors of the market, which have the potential to add welcome diversification to our property holdings.

We have also started building a small position in a handful of listed infrastructure businesses. These typically own long-duration (usually spanning many decades) real assets such as toll-roads and electricity grids, which operate in a framework where allowed rates of return are contractually agreed. As such, the expected return over the lifetime of the asset can be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty. We are mindful of the effect low interest rates (and costs of capital) may have to the prospects of such asset class, so we are monitoring this sector closely and are likely to add more positions as we become more confident in the unrivalled stream of return to the fund will, over time, further improve the ultimate risk-reward outcome for investors.

3. Other idiosyncratic positions

Outside of the traditional equity and fixed income asset classes discussed above, there are two other positions in the fund worth discussing. We believe both have reasonable return expectations and should pay off in different market environments to those in which the traditional asset classes would be expected to perform well - valuable characteristics for a multi-asset fund.

b) Commodities

During the quarter, we increased the fund’s gold holdings and began building a new position in platinum. We consider the fundamentals of the platinum market over the next five years to be very favourable. Platinum is currently valued at roughly 0.2x of its increasingly expensive sister metal – palladium – and we believe in time this differential will drive substitution into the cheaper metal.

f) Foreign exchange

The US dollar has been in the ascendency since the start of 2018, buoyed by higher growth and interest rate differentials as well as the strong performance of US-based assets. More recently, the US-China trade disputes exacerbated these impacts as the manufacturing slowdown was more concentrated outside of the relatively insular US economy. While a case for the US dollar can still be made, it is becoming more difficult to articulate. The euro and yen are both arguably undervalued on traditional foreign exchange measures, and with their low interest rates, both have begun funding currencies for carry trades. This means they are susceptible to a change in fortunes if the current backdrop changes. In the case of the euro, this could come about if the European Central Bank and policymakers were to adopt more expansive fiscal policies aimed at boosting growth. In Japan, the yen has traditionally been a beneficiary of more risk-averse moves in asset prices, which could be more likely after the recent strong appreciation in markets. Measures of policy uncertainty are high and global trade discussions, recent geopolitical developments, and any withdrawal of central bank asset purchases all potentially pose challenges to markets. However, across a broad range of asset classes, volatility is low. In the case of the euro and yen, implied volatility is at historically low levels (last seen in 2007 and 2014). In both prior instances, the underlying currencies subsequently saw strong moves. Therefore, we believe the yen and euro will likely offer cheaper portfolio protection but also an interesting investment opportunity in their own right. We have taken advantage of these dynamics by purchasing options on the euro and yen, covering 15% of the fund, at a cost of 3 basis points per month.

Thank you for your continued support and interest in the fund.

Portfolio managers
Louis Stassen and Neil Paldow

This page is part of the Quarterly Feeder Fund. For more information, please visit the website: www.coronation.co.za
The Global Capital Plus [ZAR] Feeder Fund should be considered a medium- to long-term investment. The value of units may go down as well as up, and therefore Coronation 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. 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 top 10 holdings are reflected on a look-through basis. Management Company Portfolio managed by Coronation Investment Management International (Pty) Ltd (FSP45646), an authorised financial services provider. 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. Unit trusts are allowed to engage in scrip lending and borrowing. Standard Chartered has been appointed as trustees for the fund (www.sc.com/za; 011-2176600). Coronation is a full member of the Association for Savings & Investment SA (ASISA).

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

Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices set on every trading day. Fund valuations take place 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 Coronation as at the last day of the month for a lump sum investment using Class P NAV prices with income distributions reinvested. Class A NAV prices were used for the period prior to the launch of Class P. 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. Unannualised performance represents the total return earned by the fund over the given time period, expressed as a percentage.

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

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. 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 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 September 2019 (updated annually). The 3 year TER is for a rolling 36-month period to the last 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 our website, www.coronation.com