

LONG TERM OBJECTIVE

The Coronation Global Strategic USD Income Strategy is an asset allocation strategy that invests across different fixed interest securities. It aims to achieve capital growth and a competitive annual yield, while preserving capital over rolling 12-month periods. Its benchmark is 110% of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). The strategy has a flexible mandate with no restriction on duration (interest rate sensitivity) and term. However, duration is unlikely to be more than three years. The strategy invests mainly in a combination of fixed, floating-rate and inflation linked securities of varying maturities, denominated in a spread of currencies and listed on recognised exchanges worldwide. Debt securities in which the strategy invests may be issued by governments, government agencies, supranational institutions, banks, credit institutions and other companies. Up to 30% of the strategy may be invested in debt securities with credit ratings between BBB+ and BBB- (or equivalent) and up to 10% may be invested in debt securities that are unrated or rated below BBB- (or equivalent). A maximum allocation of 10% to listed property is allowed. The strategy may make use of derivatives for efficient portfolio management.

INVESTMENT APPROACH

Coronation is a long-term, valuation-driven investment house. Our aim is to identify mispriced assets trading at discounts to their fair value through extensive proprietary research. The fixed income portfolios are positioned on a long term strategic market view, but this is balanced by taking advantage of shorter-term tactical opportunities when the market lags or runs ahead of that strategic view. As active managers, we consider investment decisions across the full spectrum of potential return enhancers. These include duration and yield curve positions, inflation-linked assets as well as yield enhancement through credit enhanced assets. We aim to maximise returns by actively combining both a top-down and a bottom-up approach to portfolio construction.

STRATEGY RETURNS GROSS OF FEES

Period	Strategy	Benchmark	Active Return
Since Inception (cumulative)	53.8%	25.5%	28.3%
Since Inception p.a.	3.4%	1.8%	1.6%
Latest 10 years p.a.	2.9%	2.2%	0.7%
Latest 5 years p.a.	3.3%	2.8%	0.5%
Latest 3 years p.a.	4.1%	4.4%	(0.3)%
Latest 1 year	6.4%	6.0%	0.4%
Year to date	6.4%	6.0%	0.4%
Month	0.3%	0.4%	(0.1)%

CURRENCY EXPOSURE

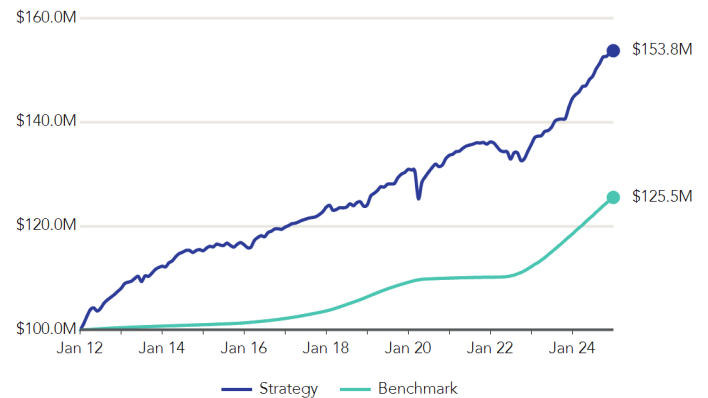
Currency	% Strategy
USD	100.0%

GENERAL INFORMATION

Inception Date	31 January 2012
Strategy Size *	\$744.3 million
Strategy Status	Open
Mandate Benchmark	110% of Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFRINDEX) Index
Redemption Terms	N/A
Base Currency	USD

*Strategy assets under management as at the most recent quarter end.

GROWTH OF US\$100M INVESTMENT



Benchmark: 110% of Secured Overnight Financing Rate from 01 December 2021. Previously 110% of ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month (US0003M Index).

ASSET ALLOCATION

Asset Type	% Strategy
Fixed Rate Corporate Bonds	38.3%
Floating Rate Corporate Bonds	17.7%
Floating Rate Government Bonds	16.2%
Cash	11.8%
Government ILBs	8.3%
Fixed Rate Government Bonds	7.8%
Property	1.6%
Other	0.7%
Derivatives	(2.4)%

EFFECTIVE MATURITY PROFILE

Term	% Strategy
0 to 1 year	46.4%
1 to 3 years	41.6%
3 to 7 years	8.9%
7 to 12 years	1.4%

STRATEGY STATISTICS

Modified Duration (incl. inflation-linked bonds)	0.8
Modified Duration (excl. inflation-linked bonds)	0.7

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS



Nishan Maharaj - BSc (Hons), MBA

Nishan is Head of Fixed Interest at Coronation and a portfolio manager across all fixed interest strategies. He joined Coronation in 2012 has 21 years' investment experience.



Seamus Vasey - BCom (Hons), MSc, CFA

Seamus is a portfolio manager and analyst within the Fixed Interest investment unit with more than 20 years' investment experience. He manages assets within Coronation's specialist bond strategies. He also co-manages the Coronation Global Bond and Granite Hedge funds as well as the Global Strategic USD and Bond unit trust funds.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURE AND DISCLAIMER

The Prospectus of Coronation Global Opportunities Fund and Fund KIID can be sourced on the following link: <https://www.coronation.com/en/institutional/strategy-information/literature/ucits-fund-library/umbrella-fund> and a Summary of Investor Rights can be sourced on the following link: <https://www.coronation.com/en/institutional/about-us/ucits-v-disclosure/>.

Coronation Investment Management International (Pty) Limited and Coronational International Limited, are appointed by Coronation Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited to provide investment management services to certain Irish domiciled funds. Both are investment advisers registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). An investment adviser's registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about Coronation Investment Management International (Pty) Limited and Coronation International Limited is also available on the SEC's website at <https://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov>. The information in this document has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority. Coronation Investment Management International (Pty) Limited is licensed and regulated by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority of South Africa. Coronation International Limited is authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom.

This material is for information 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 an investment in the Strategy, nor shall it or the fact of its distribution form the basis of, or be relied upon in connection with, any contract for investment in the Strategy. Any such offer shall only be made pursuant to the provision of further information/prospectus in relation to the Strategy. The Strategy is subject to management, administration and performance fees. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Investors may not receive back the full amount invested and may suffer capital loss. Investments in the Strategy may not be readily realisable. Opinions expressed in this document may be changed without notice at any time after publication. Nothing in this document shall constitute advice on the merits of buying and selling an investment. All income, capital gains and other tax liabilities that may arise as a result of investing in the Strategy, remain that of the investor.

The volatility of the Benchmark represented in the growth chart above may be materially different from that of the Strategy. In addition, the holdings in the accounts comprising the Strategy may differ significantly from the securities that comprise the Benchmark. The Benchmark has not been selected to represent an appropriate benchmark to compare the Strategy's performance, but rather is disclosed to allow for comparison of the Strategy's performance to that of a well-known and widely recognized Benchmark.

The information contained herein is not approved for use by the public and must be read together with our [Disclaimer](#) that contains important information. If you are in possession of a physical copy of this document and you are unable to access our [Disclaimer](#) online, kindly contact us at cib@coronation.com and a copy will be sent to you via email.

REVIEW FOR THE QUARTER

The final few months of 2024 were largely dominated by the anticipation and then subsequent reaction to the US Presidential election held in November. Arguably, much of the additional financial market volatility and relative asset price moves are increases in selective risk premia, pre-empting the implementation and effect of the new administration's policies and politics. As such, the scope for reversals and recalibration is undoubtedly high in the coming months.

Against this backdrop, the Strategy returned 0.8% for the quarter against the benchmark return of 1.32%. Over 2024, the Strategy returned 6.4% versus the benchmark return of 6.0%.

While US political considerations dominated financial market agendas in Q4, macroeconomic data flow provided a complicating dynamic. After meaningful negative data surprises across Q3, these reversed aggressively in the last few months of the year, suggesting an underlying resilience to the US economy that had been under-appreciated. While economic activity data was mixed overall – with the housing market still under pressure – spending and labour market dynamics proved unexpectedly robust. Alongside the Republican Party's 'clean sweep', which has introduced an entirely new risk profile to the US – and global – outlook, the Federal Reserve Board's (the Fed) response over Q4 was to continue reducing the policy rate (2x 25bps cuts), but overall to pivot much more hawkishly. Indeed, while FOMC guidance previously suggested the likelihood of four additional rate cuts over 2025, this was cut back to only two additional cuts.

US rates rose substantially over Q4, across the yield curve. The US election results motivated bond markets to incorporate both a higher fiscal risk premium and inflation buffer. Shorter-end rates experienced some of this re-pricing but also incorporated a sharp adjustment in monetary policy expectations, as Fed guidance reversed course in response to both short-term data flow and the longer-term risks posed by a potentially seismic change in the political and policy landscape. The US 10-year Treasury yield started the quarter below 3.80% – around the lowest levels of 2024 – before rising to close the year above 4.50% – near the range highs seen over 2024. Notably, longer-tenor yields ended up relatively more elevated at end-2024, increasingly reflecting the market's gravest concerns for US interest rates: the incoming administration's potential lack of fiscal discipline.

Global bond yield movements largely reflected the repricing brought about by the sell-off in US Treasuries. However, this was naturally less prominent and adulterated by local conditions in each market. European bonds sold off, partly reflecting global rate repricing and a more cautious European Central Bank. However, inflation continues to be soft, and the outlook benign across most of the continent. Within the eurozone, differences in bond market performance by country mostly reflected cyclical divergences – as is typically the case. However, there are deep political schisms within many of Europe's major economies and some of these materialised assertively in the last months of 2024. Within bond markets, this was most clearly seen in French spreads, as fiscal ructions and an imploding government demanded a re-pricing of sovereign risk. The 10-year German Bund ended 2024 at c. 2.4% after starting the year at an extremely subdued 2.0%. The UK wasn't quite as fortunate. The new administration's first Budget contained quite a few surprises, particularly around higher borrowing levels. Indeed, deep fiscal concerns are unlikely to be far below the surface in this market for the foreseeable future. Despite this, the Bank of England retained their bias towards cutting rates further (currently 4.75%), even as the inflation backdrop has become less supportive of their stance. The 10-year UK Gilt ended the year around 4.6%, having started 2024 around 3.6% (with most of this increase occurring in Q4). Finally in DM, Japanese yields weakened over Q4, largely reflecting the impetus of global base rates, but also as the Bank of Japan continues to motivate for 'normalising' interest rates in Japan. Thus, even as the base rate remained steady at 0.25%, Japan remains one of the few economies globally still firmly set on a rising interest rate cycle. Last year was meaningful for Japanese rates. The 10-year yield started 2024 around 0.6% and ended north of 1.1% – levels last seen in 2011.

For global inflation-linked bond markets, 2024 was an unforgiving year. Of the Developed Market linker markets, only the US managed to eke out a small positive gain for the whole year (c. +1.8%), while all the rest produced really quite poor outcomes. The worst of which included: the UK (c. -10%), Australia (c. -10%), France (c. -9%), and New Zealand (c. -9%). These particularly adverse outcomes were all achieved over Q4 – the year-to-date (YTD) performances prior to this point had nearly all been positive. The US 10-year real yield moved from c. 1.6% by end-September to over 2.2% by year-end – around the yield highs seen earlier in the year. The German 10-year real yield saw a move from around its range lows of the year (c. 0.3%) up to the year's range highs (0.6%). But the most devastating adjustment – unsurprisingly – came in the UK. Here, the 10-year real yield moved from below 0.6% to well over 1.0% in Q4 – after starting the year at a barely positive 0.25%.

Within Emerging Market (EM) bonds, the hard currency-denominated sector fell c. 2.0% over the last quarter to provide an absolute return of c. +6.5% for the year. The vast bulk of performance came from spread compression (+6.6%), while base rates detracted (-0.1%). There was significant bifurcation elsewhere too. Investment Grade EM sovereign bonds achieved a sub-par +0.3% for the entire year, while High Yield EM USD government bonds shot the lights out with a total return of +12.9%. Notably, the lower-quality credit outperformance was dominated by extreme recoveries from a handful of highly distressed entities (e.g., Pakistan +42%, Ukraine +62%, Ecuador +70%, Argentina +102%, and Lebanon +117%).

For local currency EM sovereign bonds, 2024 ended up being a dud year (-2.4% in USD). The third quarter was an exceptionally strong period that was undone in the remaining months of 2024. For the most part, this was largely a currency story – and mainly really all about the US dollar. Coupons paid by EM bonds provided a return over the year of +5.6%; capital movements were largely inconsequential overall at -0.3%, but it was EM currency weakness of -7.3% that dictated the overall outcome. That said, there were a few notable underperformers: Hungary -9.4%, Mexico -15.4% and Brazil -39%. Notable top performers included: Thailand +6%, Malaysia +6.9% and South Africa +13.6%. The fourth quarter was largely a reflection of the year as a whole in terms of relative contributions. The market was down 7% overall; coupons accrued added 5.8% (ann.), while currency movements took off 6.6% and price declines averaged 1.8%. Re-pricing of global base rates and the USD were the primary forces acting on EM bonds over the remaining months of 2024.

Global spread markets had an interesting close to the year, although performances were mixed depending on which market you look at. In the US, the affirming cyclical economic backdrop and potential short-term boost to the US corporate sector from the incoming administration's 'business friendly' policies served to retain demand for US corporate credits. Thus, despite the substantial sell-off in US interest rates that dominated returns across fixed income markets in Q4, this was somewhat buffered in corporate credit markets by offsetting strength through tightening credit spreads. For example, the US investment grade (IG) market had a Q4 total return of -2.8% (yields moving from 4.7% to 5.4%); this would have been worse except for an offsetting excess return of +1% as spreads compressed c. 10bps. The US High Yield (HY) market reflected the same dynamic, although it managed a positive total return of +0.2% over the quarter as spreads also compressed, offsetting the repricing higher of base rates. In the other primary DM corporate credit market, the eurozone, corporate credit assets largely performed reasonably, especially in comparison to their US equivalents. This is as base rates didn't adjust quite as sharply higher in Europe, and there was additional room for even more spread compression in Europe relative to the US. For the year, US IG bonds provided a return of 2.8%; US HY gave 8.2%, while in Europe, IG provided 4.7% (EUR) in 2024 and HY 8.6% (EUR).

Up until the end of September 2024, the FTSE/EPRA NAREIT Global Index had put together a very respectable YTD performance of c. +13%, entirely as a result of a strong Q3. Much of this was undone in Q4, where the market return was -9%, providing an annual performance of a meagre +2%. Real estate sectors performed particularly abysmally over the closing three months of 2024. This was largely a function of the severity of interest rate increases seen across markets over this time, often accompanied by curtailed expectations of monetary policy easing over 2025. It didn't help that this sector had an especially zealous run in the preceding three months, creating even more room for a clawback of performance.

With respect to Strategy activity over the quarter, as is mostly the case, the bulk of transactions related to the recycling of existing exposures that had drifted into modestly expensive territory and were replaced by new issues perceived to be relatively cheaply priced. This tends to occur within the higher-rated credit buckets involving short-dated issues (usually one to three years). There is also the natural recycling of maturing issues, given that the Strategy tends to have a meaningful and continuous liquidity ladder spanning from one quarter to the next.

The Strategy's aggregate interest rate exposure ended up largely unchanged from end-Q3 to end-Q4, although the composition was adjusted. As US rates sold off, the Strategy opportunistically added interest rate risk at select points on the yield curve. However, non-USD duration was reduced, especially in EM exposure which increasingly looked vulnerable in the face of a rapidly evolving US political and monetary environment. Aggregate credit exposure has been reduced even further over the last three months of the year – this has been valuation driven, even as the cyclical backdrop to corporate credit spreads has arguably improved in the short term. The Strategy's HY exposure is now especially low on a through-the-cycle basis; the capacity to acquire higher risk exposure as opportunities present themselves in the months ahead is encouragingly capacious. Lastly, the particularly sharp underperformance of global REITs – alongside the blended risk exposure of the Strategy – provided a favourable occasion to selectively accumulate new property names at attractive levels over a medium-term horizon.