

NAM CORONATION BALANCED PLUS FUND

QUARTERLY COMMENTARY Q2-25

Please note that the commentary is for the retail class of the Fund.

Performance

The Fund returned 8.9% for the quarter (Q2-25) and 19.64% year-to-date (YTD). Both asset allocation and security selection contributed to performance, with decisive asset allocation decisions made early in the quarter having a meaningful impact. The Fund has performed well over meaningful periods, both in absolute terms and relative to the peer group.

Fund Positioning

It was a tumultuous second quarter. Global equity markets fell in early April on President Trump's threat of dramatically higher tariffs. The S&P 500 fell -15% in the first week (Nasdaq -21% over the same 7-day period) but ended the quarter +11%. The MSCI World Index also fell ~10% during that first week of April before rising to end the quarter up 11%. Whilst tariff negotiations continue, the magnitude of the increases looks to be less severe than initially feared. Heightened uncertainty and volatility provided an (other) attractive opportunity to buy into global equities at lower prices. Early market declines were fairly indiscriminate. The window period during which to take advantage of this lower pricing was brief and required a rapid response from the Fund. We were able to selectively add to our basket of winning businesses across global and emerging markets at very attractive levels.

Regional markets outperformed the US for a second consecutive quarter (MSCI EMEA +8% and MSCI Europe +12%, both in USD). A weaker US dollar provided further support to these returns (with the US Dollar Index down ~7%). The MSCI China returned 2% in USD for Q2. Activity levels in China remain subdued, with insufficient Chinese consumer demand to offset weakness in key areas like property. China continues its battle for technological leadership and is delivering impressive innovation across a range of industries. This is compounded by the country's ability to manufacture effectively at scale. The brutally competitive domestic market tempers these businesses to succeed abroad. Chinese companies trade at attractive valuations. The Fund has bought selective exposure to leading businesses; with a new addition to our largely consumer holdings being a battery manufacturer.

The US dollar's status as global reserve currency is under debate, given less predictable US policy, a highly indebted US sovereign, and the weaponisation of the US dollar (in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine). These factors threaten the US dollar's role as a store of value and medium of exchange and have contributed to a search for viable alternatives. This, and ongoing geopolitical uncertainty, supported a strong gold price. Gold rose ~4% in the quarter (compounding a 19% rise in Q1 and 27% in 2024), supported by central bank buying. The Fund has very little exposure to gold shares, which are trading above our assessment of long-term fair value. This has detracted from YTD fund performance, which has been strong outside of the gold call. We remain concerned about the capital losses that shareholders in gold shares would incur, should some of the froth in the sector dissipate.



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Geopolitical upheaval persists as the Russian-Ukrainian war drags on. Ukraine's vast, coordinated drone strike of Russian airbases in June resulted in another wave of retaliation. The Middle East remains fragile, with Israel (and the US) moving against Iranian nuclear targets in June. The oil price (which has been weak given OPEC's guidance for increased supply) spiked briefly on the back of the regional unrest.

We continue to debate the profound impact AI will have on the way we work and on the companies we invest in. Use cases and adoption are growing daily. Winning businesses are investing in AI at scale and this should deliver an outsized reward in the years to come; further widening the gap between winners and losers.

The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (USD) rose 5% during the quarter. Global debt markets were jittery given concerns on high levels of sovereign indebtedness and a lack of imminent resolution. Trump's One Big Beautiful Bill (OB BB) promised tax cuts, which would further undermine the US fiscal outlook. The Department of Government Efficiency's savings look like a pipe dream. The Fund continues to have no exposure to developed market sovereign bonds, which we believe offer insufficient return given the risks. In Europe and the UK, fiscal pressures are compounded by rising defence spending as reliance on the US reduces. The Fund has maintained a sizeable holding in offshore credit bonds, which offer attractive, high single-digit US dollar yields. These bonds offer exposure to a range of geographies and sectors. This is a compelling alternative to the concentrated sovereign and economic risks inherent in South African (SA) government bonds, as well as the narrower credit spreads in our domestic market. Given the opportunities in global equity and global fixed income, we continue to make full use of the Fund's offshore capacity.

At its June MPC meeting, the Bank of Namibia maintained the repo rate at 6.75%, unchanged since February. Inflation remains well-contained in the 3–4% range. Earlier in the year, Namibia's Finance Minister Ericah Shafudah revised the 2025 GDP growth forecast down from 5.4% to 4.5%, citing continued challenges in the diamond sector. Namibia equities and bonds maintained a steady start to the year. Despite near-term headwinds, we remain bullish on Namibia's long-term macroeconomic outlook.

In SA, economic growth remains lacklustre with Q1 GDP growing <1%. Ten-year GDP growth has compounded at a similarly weak sub-1% level. Low growth, combined with a benign inflation outlook, supported the SA Reserve Bank's decision to cut interest rates by 25 basis points (bps) in May (bringing YTD cuts to 50bps). Whilst the consumer environment is by no means buoyant, a combination of interest rate cuts, lower inflation, and the release of pension savings via the "two-pot" retirement system means real disposable income is growing (for now).

A combination of global and domestic factors rattled SA consumer and business confidence. Critical US trade talks are ongoing and remain unresolved. Locally, the precarious state of the GNU became clear as part of the budget impasse in April. The unpopular VAT hike was avoided, but the consumer still faces a higher tax burden (through fuel levy hikes and bracket creep). The pace of reform remains glacial. Prospects of a step change in SA's economic growth are dimming. Without growth, it is difficult to change the trajectory of a deteriorating debt-to-GDP ratio. This is despite a rising tax burden and some austerity. Given these longer-term concerns, The Fund continues to have no exposure SA government bonds.



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The Fund's preferred SA asset class remains SA equities, which offer decent medium-return prospects as well as good risk protection. After a brief dip in April, the FTSE/JSE Capped Shareholder Weighted Index (CSWIX) continued its strong Q1 performance (+6%) rising 10% in Q2 (in ZAR). Market returns broadened from the narrow precious metal-driven performance in Q1. The Resources Index rose 9% for the quarter (and is now up a meaningful 40% for the YTD). Indices with higher domestic exposure were more lacklustre with the Financials Index up 8% (and +7% YTD) and the SA Listed Property Index (SAPY) up 11% (and +6% YTD). The Industrials Index rose 12% (+15% YTD).

Within SA Equities, the Fund has sizeable exposure to the global stocks listed locally. These holdings are both independently attractive and provide diversification away from a challenged domestic economy. Large holdings include Quilter, Naspers, Richemont, Mondi, and Bidcorp.

The Fund's SA Inc stock selection is focused on picking winning franchises that can thrive despite a tough economy. We remain committed to this strategy as the low growth economy drives a widening gap between local winners and losers. As anaemic revenue growth and rising costs have eroded profitability, weaker businesses have thrifted investment spend. Businesses that have consistently invested should gain market share, resulting in faster revenue growth. This enhances the virtuous flywheel (and their ability to invest further). Examples include businesses such as We Buy Cars, PSG Konsult, ADvTECH, Shoprite, and Capitec. We expect these businesses to get better as they get bigger as scale lowers the cost of customer acquisition and cost to serve. If these businesses continue to reinvest in pricing, their competitive moat should widen.

The Fund has held an underweight position in the resources sector for some time. A meaningful part of this is in the gold shares which have benefited from a rapid rise in the metal price over the past 12 months. The gold price trades above our assessment of its long-term value. The locally listed gold miners have been poor at returning capital to shareholders over time; reinvesting to extend short life assets often at poor points in the cycle. Already deal-making activity (at these high prices) has picked up. We have retained a material underweight position. The Fund built a position in the PGM miners in the second half of 2024. The investment was premised on tighter supply-demand fundamentals. It was pleasing to see metal prices rising during the first and second quarter of the year. We have made a minor trim to the holding, selling the shares in Valterra that were bundled out of Anglo American. The significant weakness in diversified miners over the past year has provided an opportunity to buy into these names, with a preference for Glencore.

Outlook

The Fund remains focused on generating compelling long-term risk-adjusted returns. The heightened uncertainty and volatility in the current quarter provided the opportunity to add global and SA equities at attractive prices. The Fund maintains a meaningful offshore allocation which, combined with a high equity weighting, we believe will support its ability to meet long-term return expectations.

Portfolio Managers

Karl Leinberger, Colin Kalimba and Sarah-Jane Alexander
as at 30 June 2025