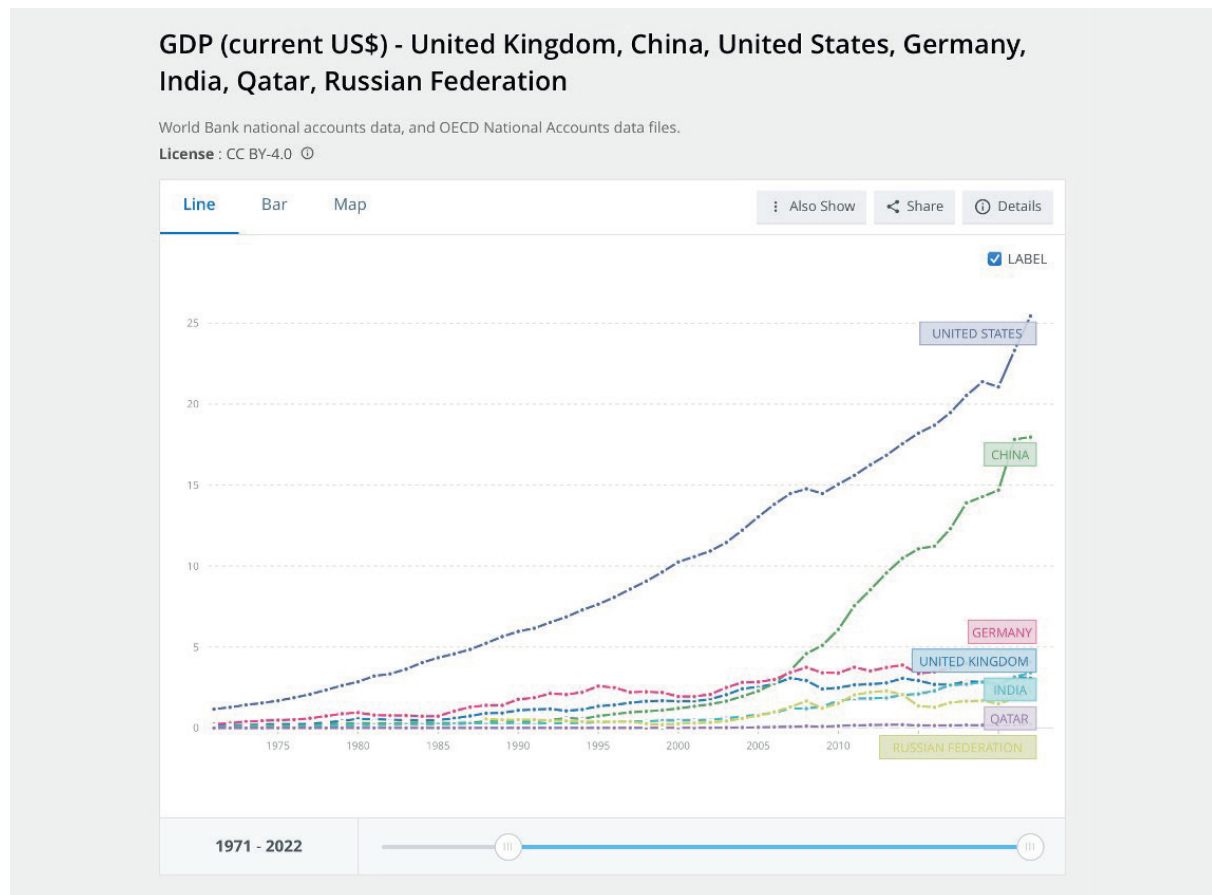


# Waging War on Attrition

## MISSION STATEMENT

Coronation I  
**Inaugural Investment Fund of The Levyne Group**

Historically, the British Empire was built on initiative, efficiency in action and mercantilism, garnering equity across the world. Subsequently, the modern British Economy is one of the strongest globally, if measured by resilience, due to the strength of international relationships, superiority of infrastructure and positioning in key industries. Between wars, recessions and general uncertainty, domicile productivity and economic growth not only slowed, but siloed in small pockets that allow for it.

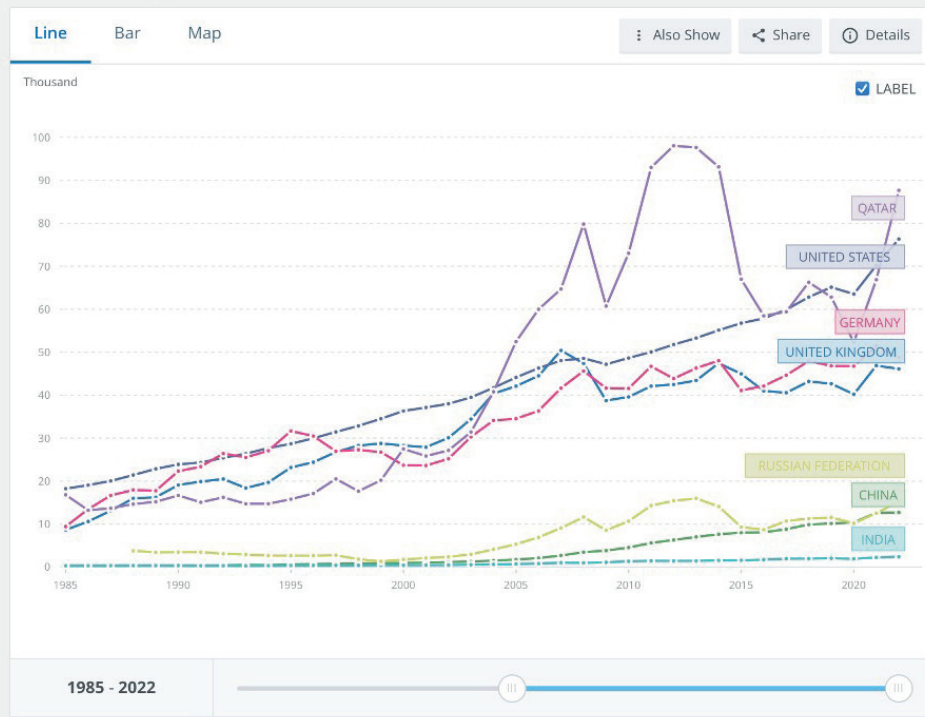


Since 1971, the economies of the US and China have scaled their GDP drastically in comparison to other major economies across the world, while the UK, among other countries, has not experienced that same growth. It can be argued that this is due to Technology, but also the size of the population and addressable markets, however, the counter is, these markets are accessible to the UK, but we haven't created an infrastructure that takes advantage of these channels as effectively as the other major economies. GDP Growth is directly correlated to innovation but innovation can be held back or propelled by infrastructure - one that links capital, access, and talent, seamlessly, to build a forward looking environment.

## GDP per capita (current US\$) - United Kingdom, China, United States, Germany, India, Qatar, Russian Federation

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

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This is why even in relation to size, as GDP per capita measures, the UK still falls behind the US. China has a population size 4.17x that of the US, so a low GDP per capita despite larger growth in GDP is expected. Contrarily, the UK is 4.97x smaller than the US so despite the smaller population, it still represents tremendously lower productivity level than its long-term American comparable and newly, Qatar.

The driving element that separates these economies is the investment in native enterprise - the technology, innovation, and infrastructure.

A contrarian view may suggest that although GDP per capita demonstrates population size-adjusted productivity, the UK's size hinders it from producing domicile world competitors in the Technology sector and to capture the largest market, they would benefit from expanding into similar and sizable markets like the US. Subsequently, this would add to their GDP if they Head-quarter and register there, skewing the validity of the data - British companies with larger operations overseas. To benefit from this, our talent either must move there or contribute to their economy. Whilst this can provide cost efficiencies and legislative security for native operations, our initial problem remains - we have created an environment where it's more feasible to move competitive British Enterprises overseas, leaving the economy atrophied in the long term.

Coronation I is a portfolio investing in new technologies and companies, across different sectors, that are close to commercialisation and enterprise growth. Growing operations carry inherent risk, and developing a company from its early-stages, under resourced, and with its own set of challenges, is a skill in itself, requiring an adjusted way of thinking that is often incoherent with standard corporate practices.

The grounding of our holistic investment approach emphasises, business fundamentals, with a focus on the potential for strong balance sheets and resilient business models, unlocking value through opening new sales distribution channels and providing operational and infrastructural intelligence.

The Levyne Group blends proprietary technologies with an understanding of these developmental dynamics and infrastructural nuances to deliver a strategy unique to Coronation I.