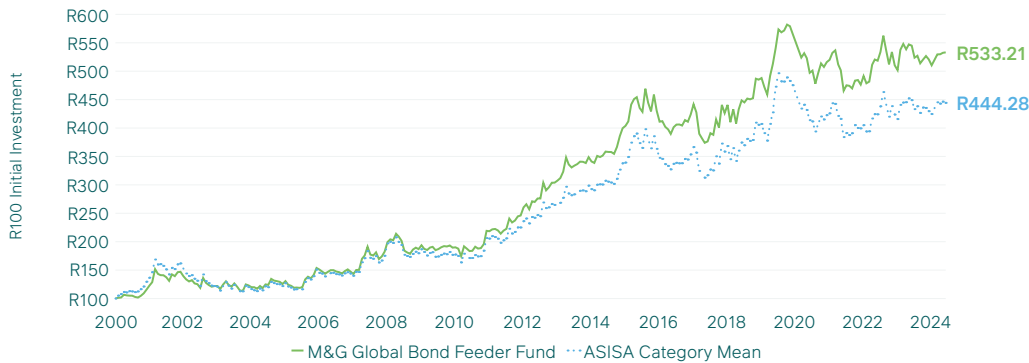


M&G Global Bond Feeder Fund

Global Income ZAR-denominated

March 2025

Since inception cumulative performance, distributions reinvested (A class)



Annualised performance	A class	Benchmark	B class
1 year	-2.2%	-0.1%	-1.8%
3 years	4.6%	6.2%	5.0%
5 years	-0.3%	-0.8%	0.1%
7 years	5.1%	6.0%	-
10 years	4.0%	4.9%	-
20 years	7.5%	7.8%	-
Since inception	7.1%	7.4%	-

Returns since inception ¹	A class	Date
Highest annualised return	49.1%	31 Dec 2001
Lowest annualised return	-17.4%	31 Aug 2003

Top holdings of the underlying fund as at 31 Mar 2025		
1.	US 2 Year Treasury Note Future 0625	9.9%
2.	Japan 2 Year Government Bond 011025	6.4%
3.	US 5 Year Treasury Note Future 0625	6.2%
4.	US Treasury Note 0.875% 300626	5.4%
5.	US Treasury Note 2.375% 310329	4.8%
6.	United Kingdom Gilt Bond 3.5% 221025	4.0%
7.	US Treasury Inflation-Indexed Note 1.75% 150134	3.5%
8.	US Treasury Note 4.125% 151132	3.3%
9.	German Government Bond 0.1% 150433	3.2%
10.	US Treasury Bond 4.375% 151139	3.2%

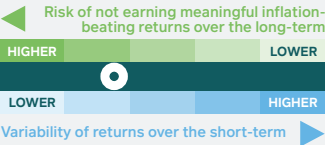
Risk measures	A class	Benchmark
Monthly volatility (annualised)	14.0%	15.3%
Maximum drawdown over any period	-25.2%	-30.2%
% of positive rolling 12 months	67.0%	67.4%
Information ratio	-0.5	n/a
Sortino ratio	-0.4	-0.2
Sharpe ratio	-0.3	-0.1

Investment options	A Class	B Class
Minimum lump sum investment	R10 000	R20 million
Minimum monthly debit order	R500 pm	n/a

Annual Management Fees (excl. VAT)	A Class	B Class
M&G ²	0.50%	0.20%

Expenses (incl. VAT)	A Class	B Class
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	1.23%	0.88%
Transaction Costs (TC) ³	0.06%	0.06%
Total Investment Charges (TIC)	1.29%	0.94%

Risk profile



Fund facts

Fund objective

The Fund's objective is to generate investment returns through exposure to global bonds and interest-bearing instruments over the medium term.

Investor profile

Investors seeking returns from a diversified portfolio of global debt and fixed income securities. The recommended investment horizon is 2 years (or longer when used as strategic exposure to the asset class). Although the Fund's investment universe is global, units are priced in rands. Investors can therefore invest without having to personally expatriate rands.

Investment mandate

The Fund is a feeder fund and, other than assets in liquid form and currency contracts, invests only in one underlying fund – the M&G Global Bond Fund, a US dollar denominated fund domiciled in Ireland. Through this underlying fund, the Fund has exposure to a diversified portfolio of global debt and fixed income securities, other collective investment schemes and financial derivative instruments.

Investment manager of the underlying fund

M&G Investment Management Ltd (UK)

Fund managers of the underlying fund

Eva Sun-Wai
Robert Burrows

ASISA category

Global - Interest Bearing - Variable Term

Benchmark

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index

Inception date

27 October 2000

Fund size

R937 243 435

Awards

Raging Bull: 2006, 2008, 2013, 2024
Morningstar/Standard & Poor's: 2007, 2009, 2013

¹ 12-month rolling performance figure

² Additional underlying foreign fund fees are dependent on the fund and are included in the TER

³ Where a transaction cost is not readily available, a reasonable best estimate has been used. Estimated transaction costs may include Bond, Money Market, and FX costs (where applicable).

M&G Global Bond Feeder Fund

Global Income ZAR-denominated

March 2025

Income Distributions⁴

	A Class		B Class	
	Total	12m yield	Total	12m yield
31 December 2024	0.00 cpu	0.00%	0.00 cpu	0.00%
30 June 2024	0.00 cpu	0.00%	0.00 cpu	0.00%

Fund commentary

In March, US President Donald Trump postponed the implementation of 25% tariffs he had imposed on Canada and Mexico after markets tumbled on fears of their effect on inflation. US consumer spending, which makes up two thirds of the US economy, fell by 0.2% in January after a 0.8% increase in December, raising fears that consumers are cutting back on spending due to political uncertainty. US CPI declined to 2.8% y/y in February from 3.0% y/y in January; however, some market observers believe this level is temporary as long-term inflation expectations jumped to a 32-year high. The UK saw Labour Chancellor Rachel Reeves deliver her Spring Statement, announcing a £4.8 billion cut in welfare spending, as well as a crackdown on tax avoidance and trimmed the growth forecast to 1% in 2025. UK CPI eased to 2.8% y/y in February, down from 3.0% y/y in January. European markets experienced volatility due to tariff concerns and trade tensions, but hopes for a European-led peace initiative concerning Ukraine lifted sentiment and helped the FTSE100 reach a record high. Political stability following Germany's elections also boosted markets. The ECB cut interest rates by a quarter of a percentage point to 2.5%, leaving the door open to more cuts. The central bank cut its economic growth forecast for the eurozone to 0.9% for 2025.

In China, the People's Bank of China (PBOC) maintained its key lending rates, keeping the one-year Loan Prime Rate (LPR) at 3.1% and the five-year LPR at 3.6%. AI enthusiasm boosted Chinese tech stocks, but tariff threats dragged on performance. In Japan, the announcement of a 25% tariff by the US on auto imports sparked major concerns due to the country's large auto export sector. Trade tensions and tariffs continued to contribute to market volatility. In addition, public dissatisfaction with fiscal policies erupted in protest action against the Ministry of Finance. The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index returned 0.6% in March. The rand strengthened 0.5% against the US dollar, but weakened 3.2% against the euro and 1.9% against the pound sterling.

Against the market backdrop, the broad theme during the month was to continue de-risking the fund. In rate markets, noteworthy adjustments included reallocating holdings within Europe from KFWs to DBRIs, all within the 7 to 9-year range. Additionally, the fund moved towards longer positions in Bunds and BTPs due to the steepening of curves. Credit allocations continued to weigh on relative performance, with the fund being underweight. In March, this was costly given the market's seeming resilience to the latest round of volatility. The fund saw the rotation of US credit shorts into European positions, prompted by the underperformance of US credit default swaps relative to those in Europe. Furthermore, there was a shift towards higher quality assets, with sales of BBB/A financials in favour of supranational and quasi-sovereigns. In emerging markets, the fund continues to reflect a preference for Latin American currencies which are currently delivering attractive yields relative to other portions of the market. During the month, exposure was switched from USD-denominated Romanian bonds into newly issued euro-denominated assets. Currencies experienced mixed results in March. Positions in Japan have been profitable year-to-date, driven by an underweight in Japanese Government Bonds (JGBs) combined with long positions in JPYEUR and JPYCHF. However, underweights in EUR and GBP against a neutral USD position weighed on performance. One of the largest contributors to outperformance was the overweight NOK positioning, with Scandinavian currencies performing exceptionally well during the month. Key FX trades included partially closing out an AUD hedge and establishing outright positions in NZD due to its relative underperformance. Additionally, the fund reduced its long JPY position. Rand strength against the US dollar tempered performance slightly in March.

Glossary

12-month yield	A measure of the Fund's income distributions as a percentage of the Fund's net asset value (NAV). This is calculated by summing the income distributions over a rolling 12-month period, then dividing by the sum of the NAV at the end of the period and any capital gains distributed over the same period.
Annualised performance	The average amount of money (total return) earned by an investment each year over a given time period. For periods longer than one year, total returns are expressed as compounded average returns on a yearly basis.
Cumulative performance graph	This illustrates how an initial investment of R100 or N\$100 (for example) placed into the Fund would change over time, taking ongoing fees into account, with all distributions reinvested.
Income distribution	The dividend income and/or interest income that is generated by the underlying Fund investments and that is periodically declared and distributed to investors in the Fund after all annual service fees.
Information ratio	Measures the Fund's active return (Fund return in excess of the benchmark) divided by the amount of risk that the manager takes relative to the benchmark. The higher the information ratio, the higher the active return of the Fund, given the amount of risk taken and the more consistent the manager. This is calculated over a 3-year period.
Maximum drawdown	The largest drop in the Fund's cumulative total return from peak to trough over any period.
Monthly volatility (annualised)	Also known as standard deviation. This measures the amount of variation or difference in the monthly returns on an investment. The larger the annualised monthly volatility, the more the monthly returns are likely to vary from the average monthly return (i.e. the more volatile the investment).
Percentage of positive rolling 12 months	The percentage of months, since inception, that the Fund has shown a positive return over a rolling 12-month period.
Sharpe ratio	The Sharpe ratio is used to measure how well the return of an asset compensates the investor for the risk taken. The higher the Sharpe ratio the better the Fund's historical risk-adjusted performance has been. This is calculated by taking the difference between the Fund's annualised return and the risk-free (cash) rate, divided by the standard deviation of the Fund's returns. This is calculated over a 3-year period.
Sortino ratio	This is calculated by taking the difference between the Fund's annualised return and the risk-free (cash) rate, divided by the downside deviation of the Fund's returns i.e. the "bad" volatility. A high Sortino ratio indicates a low risk of large losses occurring in the Fund. This is calculated over a 3-year period.
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	This shows the charges, levies and fees relating to the management of the portfolio and is expressed as a percentage of the average net asset value of the portfolio, calculated for the year to the end of the most recent completed quarter. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication of future TERs.
Transaction Costs (TC)	The percentage of the value of the Fund incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the Fund's underlying assets. Transaction costs are a necessary cost in administering the Fund and impacts Fund returns. It should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Fund, investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER.
Total Investment Charges (TIC)	The percentage of the value of the Fund incurred as costs, relating to the investment of the Fund. As fund returns are reported after deducting all fees and expenses, these costs (the TER, TC & TIC) should not be deducted from the fund returns.
Unit Classes	M&G's funds are offered in different unit classes to allow different types of investors (individuals and institutions) to invest in the same fund. Different investment minimums and fees apply to different unit classes. A Class: for individuals only. B & D Class: retirement funds and other large institutional investors only. X Class: the special fee class that was made available to investors that were invested in the Dividend Income Feeder Fund. T Class: for investors in tax-free unit trusts. F Class: for Discretionary Fund Managers.

⁴ If the income earned in the form of dividends and interest exceeds the total expenses, the Fund will make a distribution (cpu = cents per unit).

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Application forms

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Collective Investment Schemes (unit trusts) are generally medium-to long-term investments. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future investment performance. Unit trust prices are calculated on a net asset value basis. This means the price is the total net market value of all assets of the unit trust fund divided by the total number of units of the fund. Any market movements – for example in share prices, bond prices, money market prices or currency fluctuations - relevant to the underlying assets of the fund may cause the value of the underlying assets to go up or down. As a result, the price of your units may go up or down. Unit trusts are traded at the ruling forward price of the day, meaning that transactions are processed during the day before you or the Manager know what the price at the end of the day will be. The price and therefore the number of units involved in the transaction are only known on the following day. The unit trust fund may borrow up to 10% of the fund value, and it may also lend any scrip (proof of ownership of an investment instrument) that it holds to earn additional income. A M&G unit trust fund may consist of different fund classes that are subject to different fees and charges. Where applicable, the Manager will pay your financial adviser an agreed standard ongoing adviser fee, which is included in the overall costs of the fund. A unit trust summary with all fees and maximum initial and ongoing adviser fees is available on our website. One can also obtain additional information on M&G products on the M&G website. The Fund may hold foreign securities including foreign CIS funds. As a result, the fund may face material risks. The volatility of the fund may be higher and the liquidity of the underlying securities may be restricted due to relative market sizes and market conditions. The fund's ability to settle securities and to repatriate investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities may be adversely affected for multiple reasons including market conditions, macro-economic and political circumstances. Further, the return on the security may be affected (positively or negatively) by the difference in tax regimes between the domestic and foreign tax jurisdictions. The availability of market information and information on any underlying sub-funds may be delayed. The Manager may, at its discretion, close your chosen unit trust fund to new investors and additional investments by existing investors to make sure that it is managed in accordance with its mandate. It may also stop your existing debit order investment. The Manager makes no guarantees as to the capital invested in the fund or the returns of the fund. Excessive withdrawals from the fund may place the fund under liquidity pressure and, in certain circumstances, a process of ring fencing withdrawal instructions may be followed. Fund prices are published daily on the M&G website. These are also available upon request. The performance is calculated for the portfolio. Individual investor performance may differ as a result of initial fees, the actual investment date, the date of reinvestment and dividend withholding tax. Purchase and repurchase requests must be received by the Manager by 13h30 (11h30 for the Money Market Fund) SA time each business day. All online purchase and repurchase transactions must be received by the Manager by 10h30 (for all Funds) SA time each business day.