

M&G

M&G Global Equity Feeder Fund

Global Equity ZAR-denominated

February 2024

Since inception cumulative performance, distributions reinvested (A class)



Annualised performance	A class	Benchmark	B class
1 year	22.3%	28.7%	22.7%
3 years	13.9%	15.9%	14.3%
5 years	15.8%	17.7%	16.2%
7 years	14.2%	16.2%	-
10 years	13.1%	14.9%	-
20 years	11.2%	13.5%	-
Since inception	8.8%	10.2%	-

Returns since inception ¹	A class	Date
Highest annualised return	53.5%	31 Dec 2013
Lowest annualised return	-42.5%	31 Mar 2003

Top holdings of the underlying fund as at 31 Dec 2023

1.	Apple Inc	3.1%
2.	Microsoft Corp	2.7%
3. Chinese Renminbi Cash		2.6%
4.	Vanguard All World Index ETF	2.6%
5.	NVIDIA Corp	1.9%
6.	SPDR Dow Jones Global Real Estate ETF	1.9%
7.	Amazon.com Inc	1.5%
8.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	1.3%
9.	ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc	1.3%
10.	Amicus Therapeutics Inc	1.2%

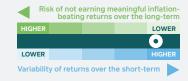
Risk measures	A class	Benchmark	
Monthly volatility (annualised)	17.2%	16.3%	
Maximum drawdown over any period	-46.9%	-49.6%	
% of positive rolling 12 months	76.1%	80.1%	
Information ratio	-0.2	n/a	
Sortino ratio	0.6	0.8	
Sharpe ratio	0.4	0.5	

Asset allocation



A Class **B** Class Investment options R10 000 Minimum lump sum investment R20 million R500 pm Minimum monthly debit order n/a A Class Annual Management Fees (excl. VAT) **B** Class M&G² 0.50% 0.20% Expenses (incl. VAT) A Class **B** Class Total Expense Ratio (TER) 1.41% 1.07% 0.26% 0.26% Transaction Costs (TC)3 Total Investment Charges (TIC) 1.67% 1.33%

Risk profile



Fund facts

Fund objective

The Fund's objective is to provide investors with capital growth over the long-term by investing in a diversified portfolio of global equity securities.

Investor profile

Investors seeking long-term capital growth from global equity securities. The recommended investment horizon is 7 years or longer. 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 Equity Fund.

Quantitative analysis of individual companies, proprietary data analysis and machine learning are used to identify securities for potential inclusion by the fund managers. The Fund has exposure to a diversified portfolio that may include common stocks and shares, depository receipts, REITs, 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

Gautam Samarth

ASISA category

Global - Equity - General

Benchmark

MSCI All Country World Index (Net)

Inception date

18 February 2000

Fund size

R1 877 862 143

M&G Global Equity Feeder Fund Sources: M&G and Morningstar

¹ 12-month rolling performance figure ² Additional underlying foreign fund fees are dependent on the fund and are included in

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).



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Income Distributions ⁴	A Class	A Class B Class	
	Total 12m yield	Total 12m yield	
31 December 2023	0.00 cpu 0.00%	0.00 cpu 0.00%	
30 June 2023	0.00 cpu 0.00%	0.00 cpu 0.00%	

Fund commentary

February was another strong month for risk assets, with most major equity indices performing well, some of which recorded record highs. However, sovereign bond yields were pressured by stronger economic data and higher than expected inflation numbers. In the US, although investors adjusted their expectations to further delays in interest rate cuts, economic sentiment improved and strong company results had a positive effect on markets, with the S&P 500 breaking the record 5,000 level during the month. US CPI rose 3.1% y/y in January, lower than expected and down from December's 3.4% y/y. The UK entered a technical recession when Q4 2024 GDP growth came in at -0.3%, following -0.1% in Q3. UK inflation was unchanged at 4% y/y in January, and the BOE held interest rates steady at 5.25% at its February meeting. The Eurozone avoided a technical recession with GDP growth remaining flat at 0.1% y/y in both Q3 and Q4 2024. CPI slowed to 2.8% y/y in January from 2.9% y/y the previous month.

In China, the PBOC cut the 5-year mortgage rate by 0.25% to stimulate the property sector. Deflation continued, with CPI falling steeply to -0.8% y/y in January, versus December's -0.3% y/y. Chinese consumers continued to suffer because of the slowdown in the economy. Looking at global equity market returns in February (in US\$), emerging markets slightly outperformed developed markets, with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returning 4.8% and the MSCI World Index delivering 4.3%. Among developed markets, the S&P 500 returned 5.3%, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average delivered 2.5% and the technology-heavy Nasdaq Composite posted 6.2% (in US\$). The UK's FTSE 100 returned -0.2% and Japan's Nikkei 225 delivered 5.5% (in US\$). The rand weakened 3.0% against the US dollar, 2.7% against the euro and 2.4% against the pound sterling.

A key attribute of portfolio construction within the fund is that active country, currency and industry exposures are constrained to ensure that style and idiosyncratic stock risk are the main drivers of active returns. Style exposure offered a modest tailwind over the month, with lower quality, higher residual volatility and higher growth exposures all contributing to returns. Stock selection modestly detracted from performance. Rand weakness against the US dollar boosted returns in February.

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.
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 and TC) should not be deducted from the fund returns.
Transaction Costs (TC)	The percentage of the value of the Fund incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the Funds 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.
Unit class	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.

Contact us

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Application forms

An electronic copy of this document is available at www.mandg.co.za

Disclaimer

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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 fees, which is included in the overall costs of the fund. A unit trust summary with all fees and maximum initial and ongoing adviser fees, which is included in the overall costs of the fund. A unit trust summary with all fees and maximum initial and ongoing adviser fees, which is included in the overall costs of the fund. As a result, the fund may be higher and the liquidity of the fund may be higher and the liquidity of the fund may be higher and the liquidity of the fund may be higher and the liquidity of market information and information on M&G products on the M&G website. The Fund may be affected (positively or negatively) by the difference in tax regimes between the domestic and foreign tax juris

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).