M&G Enhanced Income Fund

May 2025

Since inception cumulative performance, distributions reinvested (A class)



Annualised performance	A class	Benchmark	T class	X class	D class
1 year	11.5%	8.1%	11.7%	11.4%	11.8%
3 years	10.0%	7.7%	10.1%	9.9%	10.3%
5 years	8.4%	6.3%	8.6%	8.3%	8.7%
7 years	7.3%	6.5%	7.6%	7.3%	7.7%
10 years	7.3%	6.7%	7.6%	7.3%	7.7%
Since inception	7.9%	7.0%	-	-	-

1-year income return	A class	T class	X class	D class
Fund yield (net of fees)	8.7%	8.9%	8.7%	9.1%

Returns since inception ¹	A class	Date	
Highest annualised return	13.8%	30 Sep 2024	
Lowest annualised return	1.8%	30 Apr 2020	

Top issuers as at 31 Mar 2025

	•	
1.	Republic of South Africa	36.2%
2.	M&G Bond Fund	19.6%
3.	Firstrand Bank Ltd	7.3%
4.	Standard Bank Group Ltd	4.2%
5.	M&G High Interest Fund	3.4%

Risk measures	A class	Benchmark
Monthly volatility (annualised)	2.3%	1.1%
Maximum drawdown over any period	-3.4%	-1.2%
% of positive rolling 12 months	100.0%	100.0%
Information ratio	1.0	n/a
Sortino ratio	1.6	n/a
Sharpe ratio	0.9	-0.3

Asset allocation as at 31 May 2025



Investment options	A Class	T Class	I Class	X Class	D Class
Minimum lump sum investment	R10 000	R10 000	R10 000	R10 000	R20 million
Minimum monthly debit order	R500 pm	R500 pm	R500 pm	R500 pm	n/a
Annual Management Fees (excl. VAT)	A Class	T Class	I Class	X Class	D Class
M&G ²	0.65%	0.60%	0.95%	0.80%	0.45%
Financial adviser service fee (if applicable) ³	n/a	n/a	0.30%	0.30%	n/a
Expenses (incl. VAT)	A Class	T Class	I Class	X Class	D Class
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	0.90%	0.73%	1.19%	0.96%	0.61%
Transaction Costs (TC) ⁴	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Total Investment Charges (TIC)	0.92%	0.75%	1.21%	0.98%	0.63%

may be negotiated between the Investor and Financial Adviser. Should you agree to an

Ongoing Adviser Fee, it will be paid via the regular repurchase of units.

*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).

Risk profile



Fund facts

Fund objective

To maximise total returns in excess of the benchmark over a rolling 36-month period, while seeking to protect capital and reduce volatility through active asset management.

Investor profile

Individuals requiring an actively managed income solution that provides a high income return together with moderate capital growth. The recommended investment horizon is 1 to 3 years.

Investment mandate

The Fund invests in a diversified mix of local and foreign equity, bonds, listed property and cash. The Fund may also invest in derivatives and other collective investment schemes. Asset allocation is actively and tactically managed to achieve the Fund's objectives. The intended maximum limits are Equity 10%, Listed Property 25% and Foreign 45%. The Fund is managed to comply with regulations governing retirement fund investments (Regulation 28).

Fund managers

Roshen Harry Bulent Badsha

ASISA category

South African - Multi-Asset - Income

Benchmark

STeFI Composite Index measured over a rolling 36-month period

Inception date

1 July 2009

Fund size

R863 512 991

M&G Enhanced Income 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

^{*}Administrational underlying foreign fund rees are dependent on the fund and are included in the TER

The Financial Adviser Service Fee, if applicable, is included in M&G's annual management fee above. An Ongoing Adviser Fee, over and above the Financial Adviser Service Fee,

M&G Enhanced Income Fund

Multi-asset May 2025

Income Distributions ⁵	A Class	T Class	X Class	D Class
	Total 12m yield	Total 12m yield	Total 12m yield	Total 12m yield
31 March 2025	2.20 cpu 8.45%	2.25 cpu 8.62%	2.18 cpu 8.39%	2.28 cpu 8.73%
31 December 2024	2.66 cpu 8.45%	2.72 cpu 8.62%	2.65 cpu 8.40%	2.75 cpu 8.73%
30 September 2024	2.32 cpu 8.68%	2.37 cpu 8.84%	2.30 cpu 8.63%	2.40 cpu 8.95%
30 June 2024	2.73 cpu 8.72%	2.78 cpu 8.88%	2.71 cpu 8.66%	2.81 cpu 8.99%

Fund commentary

The month of May saw global markets continue their recovery from the Trump Tariff Crisis (TTC) shock of early April. Most global risk assets had recovered the losses experienced from US President Donald J. Trump's "Liberation Day" announcement. US Treasury bond yields marched higher in May as concern over President Trump's "Big Beautiful Bill" and global developed market primary debt auctions loomed large. However, the dollar remained on the back foot and the Rand gained strongly over the course of the month. The one risk asset which had not yet recovered but remains very important in our domestic market is the ultra-long end of the South African Government Bond (SAGB) curve. After yields spiked in early April with a steepening bias, they had recovered in level terms, but the shape of the yield curve remained far too steep. The National Treasury has been busy over the past few months compiling three different national budgets and a week ahead of Budget 3.0, the market welcomed comments made by the ANC Deputy Finance Minister David Masondo, where he stated that the budget was approved by all the GNU parties and intimated that a new 3% inflation target was well on its way. His utterances were well received by the market and led to a bull flattening in the yield curve. This was confirmed by the leader of the opposition and DA Agricultural Minister John Steenhuisen the following day. This meant that the actual budget release was a non-event for the market as all the pertinent information for the market was released a week before hand.

The May MPC of the SARB provided a mixed bag for the local fixed income market. The decision to lower the repurchase rate by 25 basis points was well expected, but the vote by one member of the committee to reduce the rate by 50 basis points was a surprise to the market. The slashing of SARBs growth and inflation forecasts was also a surprise. However, the biggest surprise was still to come as the Governor then proceeded to ramp up the rhetoric on the Bank's desire to see a lowering of the inflation target from 4.5% down to 3.0%. This was the highlight of the May MPC. The market responded immediately to these pronouncements, which led to a further bull flattening of the yield curve. The market had been overly negative on the ultra-long end of the yield curve this year and the RSA related good news factors were coming in thick and fast. Budget 3.0 had been widely agreed to by the GNU partners, ratings agencies seemed happy with the budget, the White House meeting was a success, the Rand has been on a strengthening bias, inflation remained sub 3.0% and a potential lowering in the inflation target was looming.

Over the past 12 months the Fund delivered a total return of 11.5%, which compares favourably to both the benchmark (STeFI Composite) return of 8.1% and the ASISA category average gain of 10.8%. More importantly, over the past 5 years the Fund provided an annualised return of 8.4%, which was comfortably ahead of the benchmark return of 6.3% and the peer average of 7.9%.

Glossarv

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 gain: distributed over the same period.
1-year income return	The portion of the return of the Fund that is attributed to income generated over the last 12 months, assuming the investor reinvests all distributions and incurs no transaction fees or taxes.
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.
Intended maximum limits	This indicates the Fund's intended maximum exposure to an asset class. These limits may be reviewed subject to the Fund's Supplemental Deed and/or Regulation 28 for those Funds managed in accordance with Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act.
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.
Regulation 28	The South African retirement fund industry is governed by the Pension Funds Act, No 24 of 1956. Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act prescribes the maximum limits in asset classes that an approved retirement fund may invest in.
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 and institutions 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.

Contact us

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Invest now

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. Dunit 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 payyour 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 fee, which is included in the overall costs of the fund. A unit trust summary with all fees and maximum initial and 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 be restricted due to relative market sizes and market conditions. The fund's ability to settle securities may be adversely affected for multiple reasons including market conditions, macro-e

Class: for individuals only.

F Class: for Discretionary Fund Managers

B & D Class: retirement funds and other large institutional investors only.

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⁵ 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).