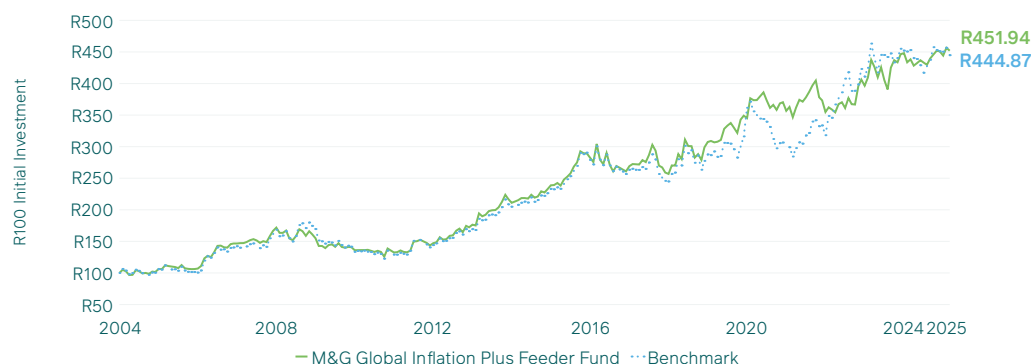


# M&G Global Inflation Plus Feeder Fund

Global Multi-asset ZAR-denominated

May 2025

## Since inception cumulative performance, distributions reinvested (A class)



## Annualised performance

	A class	Benchmark <sup>1</sup>	B class
1 year	3.1%	-1.8%	3.5%
3 years	8.0%	8.8%	8.4%
5 years	3.9%	4.6%	4.2%
7 years	7.6%	8.0%	8.0%
10 years	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%
20 years	7.2%	7.1%	-
Since inception	7.4%	7.3%	-

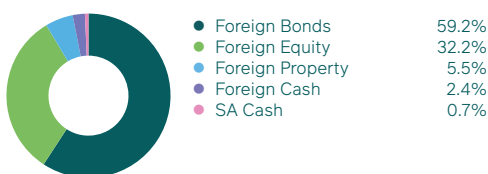
## Returns since inception<sup>2</sup>

	A class	Date
Highest annualised return	38.1%	28 Feb 2007
Lowest annualised return	-16.6%	30 Jun 2009

## Top holdings of the underlying fund as at 31 Mar 2025

1.	US Treasury Bill 290525	13.7%
2.	US 2 Year Treasury Note Future 0625	4.5%
3.	US Ultra Long T-Bond Future 0625	3.7%
4.	US Treasury Bond 2.25% 150252	3.4%
5.	Euro-Buxl 30yr Bond Future Jun 25	2.9%
6.	US 5 Year Treasury Note Future 0625	2.8%
7.	United Kingdom Gilt Bond 3.75% 221053	2.5%
8.	S&P 500 E-Mini Index Future 0625	2.1%
9.	Japan 2 Year Government Bond 011025	2.3%
10.	US Treasury Note 2.375% 310329	2.0%

## Asset allocation as at 31 May 2025



## Risk measures

	A class	Benchmark
Monthly volatility (annualised)	12.3%	14.1%
Maximum drawdown over any period	-26.8%	-31.9%
% of positive rolling 12 months	74.5%	72.0%
Information ratio	-0.1	n/a
Sortino ratio	0.0	0.1
Sharpe ratio	0.0	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)

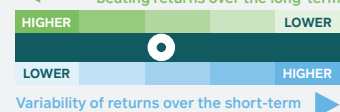
	A Class	B Class
M&G <sup>3</sup>	0.50%	0.20%

## Expenses (incl. VAT)

	A Class	B Class
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	1.68%	1.34%
Transaction Costs (TC) <sup>4</sup>	0.11%	0.11%
Total Investment Charges (TIC)	1.79%	1.45%

## Risk profile

◀ Risk of not earning meaningful inflation-beating returns over the long-term



## Fund facts

### Fund objective

The Fund is priced in rands and its objective, expressed in US dollar terms, is to outperform global inflation while aiming to preserve capital over the medium term.

### Investor profile

Investors seeking to preserve the real value of their capital, in US dollar terms, by investing in a diversified portfolio of global assets. The recommended investment horizon is 3 years or longer. Since units are priced in rands, investors can invest without having to expatriate rands.

### Investment mandate

The Fund is a feeder fund and, other than assets in liquid form and currency contracts, invests only in one fund – the M&G Global Inflation Plus Fund, a US dollar denominated fund domiciled in Ireland. Through this underlying fund, the Fund has exposure to a diversified portfolio that may include equity and property securities, cash, bonds and commodities. The Fund may invest up to 40% in equity securities (excl. property) and up to 25% in property securities.

### Investment manager of the underlying fund

M&G Investment Management Ltd (UK)

### Fund managers of the underlying fund

Craig Simpson  
Aaron Powell

### ASISA category

Global - Multi-Asset - Low Equity

### Benchmark

Global inflation

### Inception date

1 March 2004

### Fund size

R154 619 549

### Awards

Raging Bull: 2019, 2021

<sup>1</sup> The Fund's benchmark changed from the ASISA Global - Multi Asset - Low Equity Category Mean to Global Inflation on 1 November 2018.

<sup>2</sup> 12-month rolling performance figure

<sup>3</sup> Additional underlying foreign fund fees are dependent on the fund and are included in the TER

<sup>4</sup> 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 Inflation Plus Feeder Fund

Global Multi-asset ZAR-denominated

May 2025

Income Distributions<sup>5</sup>

	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

Following a volatile April, markets recovered in May, with volatility subsiding as concerns over global 'reciprocal tariffs' eased. Consequently, the US market was among the strongest performers, supported by delays in tariff implementation and a de-escalation of economic tensions between the US and China. US corporate earnings were notably robust, with realised earnings results nearly double analysts' expectations, driven in part by strong performance in the technology sector. Investor sentiment was further buoyed by sustained consumer confidence and a third consecutive month of declining inflation numbers. In the UK, the Bank of England cut its main interest rate by 25bps to 4.25%. Meanwhile, US President Trump and UK Prime Minister Keir Starmer reached a trade deal, the first since Trump announced his tariff plans. European markets also performed well during the month, with all major indices ending the month in positive territory. Anticipation of interest rate cuts by the European Central Bank (ECB) in early June, combined with lower energy prices and Germany's expansionary fiscal policy, contributed to significant investor optimism.

Asian markets were broadly positive, underpinned by strong economic data. However, China was an exception, with factory activity contracting unexpectedly and sentiment dampened by ongoing US-China tensions. Nevertheless, the US and China reached an agreement to temporarily cut reciprocal tariffs, with US tariffs on imports from China reduced to 30% from 145%, and Chinese tariffs on imports from the US cut to 10% from 125%. Japan reported a significant rebound in corporate capital expenditure, recovering from a modest decline in the previous quarter. Looking at global market returns in May (in US\$), the MSCI All Country World Index delivered 5.8%, the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index returned -0.4%, while the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global REIT Index posted 2.7%. The rand weakened 1.1% against the US dollar, 6.4% against the euro and 4.6% against the pound sterling.

Overall equity exposure aided relative returns, which was due to the outperformance of the core portfolio, which uses machine learning techniques to identify stock picking opportunities. Tactical positions had a small negative effect on relative performance. Stock selection was the primary driver of the core portfolio's outperformance. Notable contributions came from non-benchmark IT holdings such as Fositek, Astera Labs, and Wuxi Taclink. Style exposures added over 57 basis points to performance, particularly through risk-on factors such as long-beta, residual volatility, and long-term reversal. In terms of our tactical positions, the fund has a preference for markets outside the US. Tactical positions which aided relative performance in May, included exposure to Korea and Indonesia (we removed the Indonesian rupiah currency hedge in the month). Tactical positions which hurt relative performance included exposure to a MSCI Latin America ETF, a MSCI Turkey ETF and a US short position. Overall, fixed income exposure hurt relative performance, which was mainly due to tactical positions. In the core portfolio we capitalised on a steepening of government bond yield curves, through adding to the 5s30s flattener position in Japan, while maintaining an overall underweight stance due to fiscal risks, rising inflation, and the BOJ's slow response. At a headline level, the portfolio ended the month 0.15yrs long duration, with the most meaningful directional views being the aforesaid underweight in Japanese government bonds, overweight long-dated inflation-linked gilts, and overweight long-dated Australian and New Zealand government bonds. The portfolio has a neutral exposure to US Treasuries, with a preference instead to take risk via duration-neutral trades along the yield curve. In terms of our tactical positions, our holdings of long-dated US Treasuries, UK gilts and German bunds hurt relative performance. Developed market sovereign bonds faced headwinds in May, especially those with longer maturities. In particular, US Treasury yields rose on fears of increased government borrowing. Despite this, it remains our view that the asset remains attractively priced. Rand strength against the US dollar tempered performance in May.

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.

<sup>5</sup> 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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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 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.