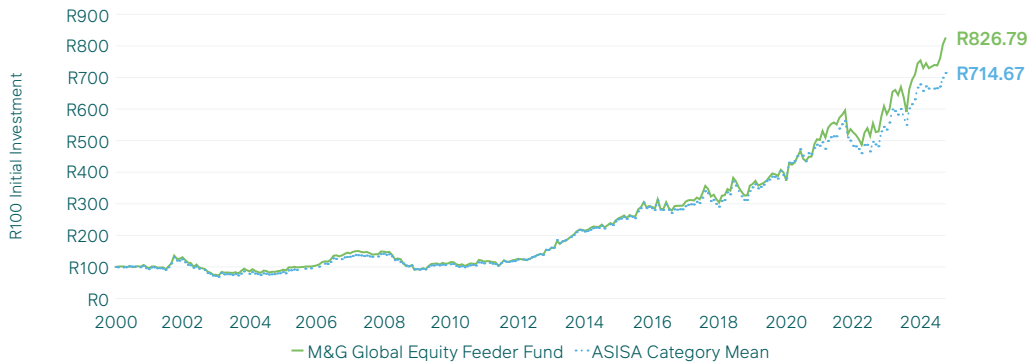


# M&G Global Equity Feeder Fund

Global Equity ZAR-denominated

December 2024

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



## Annualised performance

	A class	Benchmark	B class
1 year	19.3%	20.9%	19.7%
3 years	11.5%	11.4%	11.9%
5 years	16.3%	16.8%	16.7%
7 years	14.4%	16.1%	-
10 years	13.2%	14.7%	-
20 years	12.1%	14.3%	-
Since inception	8.9%	10.3%	-

## Returns since inception<sup>1</sup>

	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 2024

1.	Apple Inc	3.6%
2.	Microsoft Corp	2.8%
3.	NVIDIA Corp	2.3%
4.	Amazon.com Inc	2.3%
5.	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd	2.0%
6.	Meta Platforms Inc	2.0%
7.	Natera Inc	1.5%
8.	Eastroc Beverage Group Co Ltd	1.2%
9.	Toast Inc	1.2%
10.	Corcept Therapeutics Inc	1.2%

## Risk measures

	A class	Benchmark
Monthly volatility (annualised)	17.0%	16.1%
Maximum drawdown over any period	-46.9%	-49.6%
% of positive rolling 12 months	76.8%	80.7%
Information ratio	-0.1	n/a
Sortino ratio	0.4	0.6
Sharpe ratio	0.2	0.3

## 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>2</sup>	0.50%	0.20%

## Expenses (incl. VAT)

	A Class	B Class
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	1.39%	1.04%
Transaction Costs (TC) <sup>3</sup>	0.24%	0.24%
Total Investment Charges (TIC)	1.63%	1.28%

## Asset allocation as at 31 Dec 2024



## Risk profile

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



Variability of returns over the short-term ▶

## Fund facts

### Fund objective

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  
Michael Cook

### ASISA category

Global - Equity - General

### Benchmark

MSCI All Country World Index (Net)

### Inception date

18 February 2000

### Fund size

R2 083 769 885

<sup>1</sup> 12-month rolling performance figure

<sup>2</sup> Additional underlying foreign fund fees are dependent on the fund and are included in the TER

<sup>3</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).

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December 2024

## Income Distributions<sup>4</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

The market decline in December only marginally diminished the lustre of an otherwise exceptional year for global equities (MSCI ACWI), which ended the year up over 18%, marking a continuation of a multi-year equity bull market. December's losses were relatively widespread, largely exacerbated by the continued strength of the US dollar and catalysed by negative macroeconomic sentiment. In context, December's losses followed a significant market rally the previous month, led by US mega-cap technology stocks, catalysed by the US election results and expectations of accelerated interest rate cuts by the US Federal Reserve. In a continuation of the macroeconomic narrative roller-coaster, the markets reacted poorly to Jerome Powell's confidence-weakening inflation outlook, which stated, 'we had a year-end inflation forecast, and it's kind of fallen apart'. The prevailing negative sentiment was only partially offset by a favourable inflation report later in the month. The Fed cut interest rates by 25 bps in December to a 4.25% - 4.5% range, while US CPI rose to 2.7% y/y in November, from 2.6% in October.

In partial contrast, stock markets in Europe remained relatively stable throughout December as positive economic growth numbers eased investor concerns of a near-term recession. This was further reinforced by the European Central Bank (ECB) narrative, emphasising its focus on economic growth in the region. The ECB cut key interest rates by 25 bps in December, as expected. Unfortunately, the economic data in the United Kingdom continued to be weak, with Q3 GDP growth marginally positive at 0.1% q/q, below expectations of 0.2%. In Asia, much of the positive price-action was driven by the continued processing of the ramifications of US election results on global trade; this partially reversed the November losses in the region. Deflationary pressure persists in China as CPI slowed to 0.2% y/y in November, from 0.3% in October. Japan rallied on its government stimulus plans, but the yen's weakness left equities flat in US dollar terms. Looking at global equity market returns in December (in US\$), emerging markets outperformed developed markets, with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returning -0.1% and the MSCI World Index delivering -2.6%. Among developed markets, the S&P 500 returned -2.4%, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average delivered -5.1% and the technology-heavy Nasdaq Composite posted 0.6% (in US\$). The UK's FTSE 100 returned -2.7% and Japan's Nikkei 225 delivered -0.1% (in US\$). The rand weakened 4.6% against the US dollar, 3.2% against the pound sterling, and 2.8% against the euro.

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. In terms of relative performance, losses in small-cap stocks were more than compensated for by gains in mid-cap and large-cap stocks – these gains were largely a reflection of the portfolio's negative-size exposure. Across sectors, our constrained portfolio construction led to marginal gains in consumer staples and energy stocks, whilst these were partly offset by losses in technology and consumer discretionary stocks. At the stock level, idiosyncratic returns were somewhat muted in December, as relatively few companies produced earnings surprises. Rand weakness against the US dollar boosted performance in December.

## Glossary

<b>12-month yield</b>	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.
<b>Annualised performance</b>	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.
<b>Cumulative performance graph</b>	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.
<b>Income distribution</b>	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.
<b>Information ratio</b>	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.
<b>Maximum drawdown</b>	The largest drop in the Fund's cumulative total return from peak to trough over any period.
<b>Monthly volatility (annualised)</b>	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).
<b>Percentage of positive rolling 12 months</b>	The percentage of months, since inception, that the Fund has shown a positive return over a rolling 12-month period.
<b>Sharpe ratio</b>	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.
<b>Sortino ratio</b>	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.
<b>Total Expense Ratio (TER)</b>	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.
<b>Transaction Costs (TC)</b>	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.
<b>Total Investment Charges (TIC)</b>	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.
<b>Unit Classes</b>	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.

<sup>4</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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## Invest now

## Application forms

An electronic copy of this document is available at [www.mandg.co.za](http://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 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.