M&G Global Bond Feeder Fund
Global Income ZAR-denominated

October 2022

Since inception cumulative performance, distributions reinvested (A class)

Annualised performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A class</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
<th>B class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>-5.5%</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 years</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since inception</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns since inception¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A class</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highest annualised return</td>
<td>49.1% 31 Dec 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest annualised return</td>
<td>-17.4% 31 Aug 2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top holdings of the underlying fund as at 30 Sep 2022

1. Euro Cash 6.0%
2. People’s Republic of China Bond 3.01% 130528 5.7%
3. US Dollar Cash 4.2%
4. Long Gilt Future 281222 3.9%
5. Japan 2 Yr Government Bond 011222 3.6%
6. US Treasury Bond 2.25% 150252 3.5%
7. Republic of Turkey Bond 6.125% 241028 2.0%
8. Republic of Brazil Bond 10.0% 010131 1.8%
9. Republic of SA Bond 8.0% 310130 1.8%
10. Republic of SA Bond 8.75% 310144 1.7%

Risk measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A class</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly volatility (annualised)</td>
<td>14.3% 15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum drawdown over any period</td>
<td>-25.2% -30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of positive rolling 12 months</td>
<td>68.0% 66.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information ratio</td>
<td>0.0 n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sortino ratio</td>
<td>-0.5 -0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpe ratio</td>
<td>-0.4 -0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asset allocation

- Foreign Bonds 92.9%
- SA Bonds (ex. ILBs) 3.6%
- Foreign Cash 3.1%
- SA Cash 0.3%

Investment options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Class</th>
<th>B Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum lump sum investment</td>
<td>R10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum monthly debit order</td>
<td>R500 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Management Fees (excl. VAT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;G</td>
<td>0.50% 0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses (incl. VAT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expense Ratio (TER)</td>
<td>1.33% 0.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Costs (TC)²</td>
<td>0.05% 0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Investment Charges (TIC)</td>
<td>1.38% 1.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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
Craig Simpson

ASISA category
Global - Interest Bearing - Variable Term

Benchmark
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index

Inception date
27 October 2000

Fund size
R534 057 059

Awards

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).

Sources: M&G and Morningstar
Global equity markets were broadly positive in October, rebounding after a sharp two-month sell-off. In the US, earnings season was in full swing with several mega-cap technology companies reporting disappointing results, fuelling concerns about slowing global growth. Equity markets were positive nevertheless, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average delivering its best monthly performance since 1976. The benchmark US 10-year Treasury Note peaked at 4.34% in October, before trailing back to around 4.10% at month-end. The US economy grew by an annualised 2.6% in Q3 2022, rebounding after back-to-back contractions in Q1 and Q2 dragged the country into a technical recession. Meanwhile, annual inflation printed at 8.2% in September, above market forecasts of 8.1%. In the UK, Rishi Sunak was sworn in as the country’s 57th prime minister following Liz Truss’s resignation a mere six weeks after entering 10 Downing Street. Mr Sunak has promised to place economic stability and confidence at the heart of his government’s agenda after the former PM’s mini-budget sent the country’s currency and gilt market into a tailspin. Annual inflation in UK returned to 10.1% in September, after unexpectedly dropping to 9.9% in August. Turning to the Euro Area, the European Central Bank (ECB) raised interest rates by another 75bps at its October meeting as it continues to battle high inflation. Policymakers maintained that the hiking cycle is not over, and that rates will continue to rise despite the increased probability of recession. Annual inflation reached a new record high in October, jumping to 10.7% from 9.9% the previous month. Preliminary estimates indicate that the Euro Area economy grew by 0.2% in Q3 2022.

Xi Jinping secured a third term as China’s leader, consolidating power at an eventful 20th Communist Party Congress. The government maintained its zero-Covid policy, instituting lockdown measures in several large cities to curb a rise in new cases. The strict Covid controls saw manufacturing PMI decline to 49.2 in October from 50.1 in September, while non-manufacturing PMI declined to 48.7 in October from 49.6 in September. The rand weakened 2.1% against the US dollar, 3.1% against the euro, and 5.2% against the pound sterling.

Rand weakness against the US dollar boosted performance in October. In US dollar terms, exposures to sterling- and euro-denominated investment grade corporate bonds contributed the most to performance, while US Treasuries and US dollar-denominated investment grade corporate bonds detracted.

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.

Country exposure
The Fund’s investment exposure to different countries as a percentage of the total fixed income assets held by the Fund.

Cumulative performance graph
This illustrates how an initial investment of R100 or N100 (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 paid 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 a modification of the Sharpe ratio. The Sharpe ratio implies that all losses are of equal risk and volatility. The Sortino ratio differentiates between downward movements and downward movements with losses. As a result, the Sortino ratio may be more appropriate in evaluating funds with different levels of volatility.

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 performance.

Total Investment Charges (TIC)
This is the percentage of the value of the Fund incurred as costs, relating to the investment of the Fund. As fund returns are reported after all costs and fees into account, with all distributions reinvested, future performance cannot be guaranteed. The TIC is calculated over a 3-year period.

Transaction Costs (TC)
This is 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.

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.

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 units.
F Class: for Discretionary Fund Managers.

October 2022

Fund Fact Sheet/MDD
M&G Global Bond Feeder Fund
Global Income ZAR-denominated

Income Distributions*
A Class B Class
Total 12m yield Total 12m yield
0.00 cpu 0.00% 0.00 cpu 0.00%
0.00 cpu 0.00% 0.00 cpu 0.00%