# **M&G Global Property Feeder Fund**

Global Property ZAR-denominated

March 2025

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



Annualised performance	A class	Benchmark	B class
1 year	-2.6%	1.8%	-2.5%
2 years	6.7%	7.5%	6.8%
3 years	1.0%	3.7%	1.2%
Since inception	-0.2%	1.7%	-

Returns since inception <sup>1</sup>	A class	Date
Highest annualised return	23.5%	31 Dec 2023
Lowest annualised return	-22.3%	31 Dec 2022

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

1.	Equinix Inc	6.0%
2.	Welltower Inc	3.8%
3.	Iron Mountain Inc	3.8%
4.	Simon Property Group Inc	3.7%
5.	Prologis Inc	3.7%
6.	South African Rand Cash	2.3%
7.	Safestore Holdings Plc	2.0%
8.	Public Storage	2.0%
9.	Centerspace	1.9%
10.	Japan Hotel REIT Investment Corp	1.9%

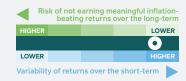
Risk measures	A class	Benchmark
Monthly volatility (annualised)	20.4%	18.6%
Maximum drawdown over any period	-23.9%	-20.3%
% of positive rolling 12 months	65.5%	75.9%
Information ratio	-0.5	n/a
Sortino ratio	-0.5	-0.3
Sharpe ratio	-0.3	-0.2

### Asset allocation as at 31 Mar 2025



#### A Class **B** Class Investment options R10 000 R20 million Minimum lump sum investment R500 pm Minimum monthly debit order n/a A Class Annual Management Fees (excl. VAT) **B** Class M&G<sup>2</sup> 0.50% 0.20% Expenses (incl. VAT) A Class **B** Class Total Expense Ratio (TER) 1.63% 1.63% 0.29% 0.29% Transaction Costs (TC)3 Total Investment Charges (TIC) 1.92% 1.92%

# Risk profile



## **Fund facts**

### Fund objective

To provide investors with capital growth over the long-term by investing in a diversified portfolio of global property securities.

# Investor profile

Investors seeking long-term capital growth from a diversified portfolio of global property securities. The recommended investment horizon is 7 years or longer.

#### 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 Property Fund. Quantitative analysis of individual companies, proprietary data analysis and machine learning are used to identify securities for potential inclusion by the fund managers. Through this underlying fund, the Fund has exposure to a diversified portfolio of global property securities that may include REITs and equity securities of companies engaged in real estate activities. The underlying fund may invest in 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 - Real Estate - General

### **Benchmark**

FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global REITs Index (Net)

# Inception date

24 November 2021

# Fund size

R1 932 086

<sup>12-</sup>month rolling performance figure
2 Until the end of June 2025, the Manager will waive the management fee and will also pay the fund audit fee, which is usually paid by the fund. 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 used. Estimated tra (where applicable).



# **M&G Global Property Feeder Fund**

Global Property ZAR-denominated

March 2025

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

In March, US President Donald Trump postponed the implementation of 25% tariffs he had imposed on Canada and Mexico after markets tumbled on fears of their effect on inflation. US consumer spending, which makes up two thirds of the US economy, fell by 0.2% in January after a 0.8% increase in December, raising fears that consumers are cutting back on spending due to political uncertainty. US CPI declined to 2.8% y/y in February from 3.0% y/y in January; however, some market observers believe this level is temporary as long-term inflation expectations jumped to a 32-year high. The UK saw Labour Chancellor Rachel Reeves deliver her Spring Statement, announcing a £4.8 billion cut in welfare spending, as well as a crackdown on tax avoidance and trimmed the growth forecast to 1% in 2025. UK CPI eased to 2.8% y/y in February, down from 3.0% y/y in January. European markets experienced volatility due to tariff concerns and trade tensions, but hopes for a European-led peace initiative concerning Ukraine lifted sentiment and helped the FTSE100 reach a record high. Political stability following Germany's elections also boosted markets. The ECB cut interest rates by a quarter of a percentage point to 2.5%, leaving the door open to more cuts. The central bank cut its economic growth forecast for the eurozone to 0.9% for 2025.

In China, the People's Bank of China (PBOC) maintained its key lending rates, keeping the one-year Loan Prime Rate (LPR) at 3.1% and the five-year LPR at 3.6%. All enthusiasm boosted Chinese tech stocks, but tariff threats dragged on performance. In Japan, the announcement of a 25% tariff by the US on auto imports sparked major concerns due to the country's large auto export sector. Trade tensions and tariffs continued to contribute to market volatility. In addition, public dissatisfaction with fiscal policies erupted in protest action against the Ministry of Finance. The FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global REIT Index posted -2.4% in March. The rand strengthened 0.5% against the US dollar, but weakened 3.2% against the euro and 1.9% 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. Given the prevailing macroeconomic turbulence, our modest country exposures delivered positive relative performance, with both allocation and selection at the country level contributing similarly to the outperformance. Additionally, we observed positive attribution from large-cap names, with both stock selection and allocation more than offsetting the modest negative performance from smaller-capitalisation names. Rand strength against the US dollar tempered performance slightly in March.

# Glossary 12-month yield

distributed over the same period.
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.
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.
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.
The largest drop in the Fund's cumulative total return from peak to trough over any period.
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).
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.
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.
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.
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.

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

### Contact us

info@mandg.co.za



0860 105 775

Invest now

# **Application forms**

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

#### Disclaimer

MandG Investments Unit Trusts (South Africa) (RF) Ltd (Registration number: 1999/0524/06) is an approved CISCA management company (#29). Assets are managed by MandG Investment Managers (Pty) Ltd, which is an approved discretionary Financial Services Provider (#45199). The Trustee's/Custodian details are: Standard Bank of South Africa limited - Trustees Services & investor Services. 20th Floor, Main Tower, Standard Bank Centre, Heerengracht, Cape Town.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;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).