

Investment objective

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective of long-term capital growth and regular income by investing in fixed income and fixed income-related instruments across different geographies, issuers, maturities and currencies. It may invest in bonds, term deposits, ETFs, preferred stocks, convertible bonds, structured products and mortgage backed securities, amongst others.

Fund facts

Investment Manager: SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd

Fund Administrator: SBM Fund Services Ltd

Registry and Transfer Agent: SBM Fund Services Ltd

Custody: SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd

Auditor: Deloitte Mauritius

Benchmark: 60% GOM 3Y Notes + 40% Barclays Agg Bond Index

Distribution: Quarterly subject to distributable income

Investor profile: Moderately Conservative

Inception date: 30 Jun 2006

Fund size: MUR 95.2Mn

Base currency: MUR

Minimum one-off investment: MUR 1,000

Monthly investment plan: MUR 200

Management fee: 0.85% p.a.

Entry fee: 0.50%

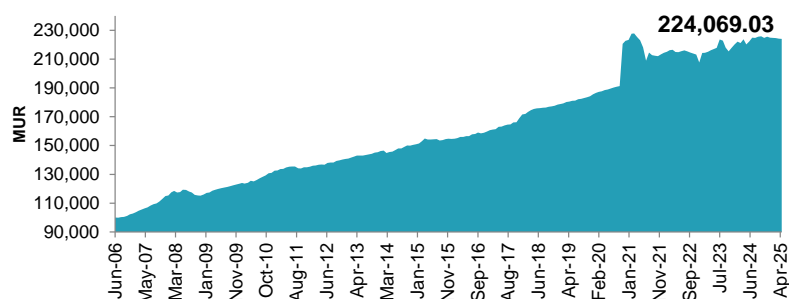
Exit fee: 0.50%

Performance

Period	1M	3M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	Launch	Annualised	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Fund	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.4%	1.8%	4.2%	18.9%	124.1%	4.4%	3.2%	1.1%	3.2%	10.2%	4.6%	2.9%
Benchmark	1.0%	1.5%	1.6%	5.2%	10.6%	13.4%	147.0%	4.9%	4.8%	2.1%	-2.6%	4.7%	8.5%	6.0%

Note: Fund performance is calculated on indicative NAV to NAV. The performance of the index is based on a blended benchmark consisting of 60% GOM 3Y Notes and 40% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (MUR), and rebalanced monthly. The benchmark return is computed in MUR terms. Annual returns are for the financial year of the Fund, that is, June. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Growth of MUR 100,000 since inception



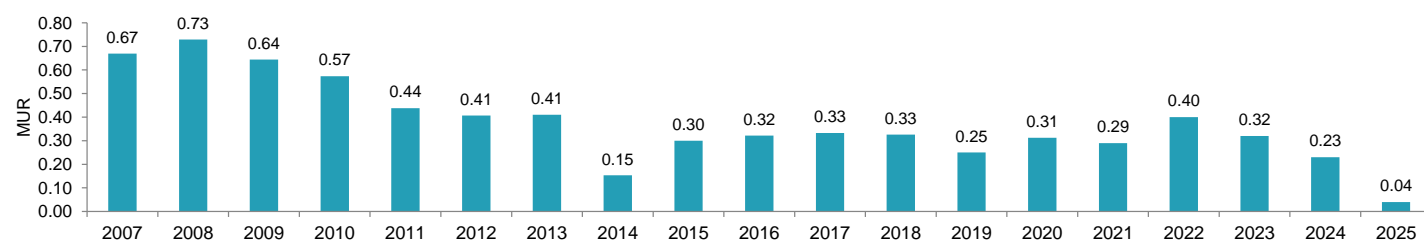
Fund statistics

Period	1Y	3Y	5Y	Launch
Correlation	0.63	0.63	0.16	0.15
Regression alpha (%)	-0.61	-0.74	2.79	4.10
Beta	0.46	0.60	0.37	0.32
Annualised volatility	1.7%	3.7%	8.0%	4.3%
Annualised tracking error	1.8%	3.3%	8.2%	4.5%

Relative metrics such as alpha, beta and tracking error are computed against the composite index.

Average term to maturity (yrs)	1.82
Gross yield to maturity	1.95%
Duration (yrs)	1.52

Dividend per Share



*Quarterly dividend distribution as from FY21

Asset allocation

Asset class	% Fund	Top regions	% Fund	Top currency	% Fund
Domestic Fixed Income	42.0%	Mauritius	42.0%	Mauritian Rupee	94.1%
International Fixed Income	0.0%	North America	0.0%	US Dollar	5.9%
Cash	58.0%	Europe	0.0%	Euro	0.0%
Total	100.0%	Asia Pacific	0.0%	Total	100.0%
		Others	0.0%		
		Total	42.0%		

Asset allocation (continued)

Sector	% Fund
Financial	13.4%
Government	12.6%
Investment	10.4%
Industrial	5.3%
Consumer, Cyclical	0.2%
Property	0.0%
Consumer, Non-cyclical	0.0%
Others	0.0%
Total	42.0%

Top 10 Holdings	% Fund
Inflation Indexed Bond 22/05/30	5.5%
Gamma Civic Notes 18/06/31	5.3%
CIM Financial Services Ltd Notes 31/07/25	5.3%
Forty Two Point Two 27/04/28	4.1%
Government of Mauritius Bond 03/09/28	3.2%
ENL Bond 10/08/32	3.2%
Forty Two Point Two 27/04/26	3.1%
MCB Notes 31/08/26	2.6%
SBM USD Note Class B2 Series Bond 28/06/25	2.2%
ABC 5.80% 29/03/2034	2.1%
Total	36.6%

Market comments

The Net Asset Value per unit (NAV) of the Fund decreased from MUR 11.46 in March to MUR 11.44 in April, equivalent to a return of -0.1% while the benchmark posted a return of 1.0%.

On the primary market, the yield on the 91D Treasury Bills declined by 9bps to 4.69% following a net issuance of MUR 2.0Bn. MUR 1.6Bn worth of 182D Treasury Bills was issued at 5.06%, comparable to the previous month. The yield on 364D Treasury Bills fell by 5bps to 5.18% following an auction of MUR 5.0Bn. The corresponding yield on the 3Y GoM Note and 5Y GoM Bond decreased by 6bps and 8bps to 5.47% and 5.64% following issuances of MUR 2.7Bn and MUR 2.9Bn. A 7Y GoM Bond worth MUR 2.6Bn was issued at a weighted average yield of 5.66%, representing an increase of 6bps. A 10Y GoM Bond was auctioned for MUR 2.7Bn at a weighted yield of 5.82%, increasing by 4bps. There were no fresh issuances of the 15Y and 20Y GoM Bonds during the month. On the secondary market, the yield on the 91D Treasury Bills inched up by 1bp to 4.68%. The yield on the 182D and 364D Treasury Bills dropped by 3bps to 4.92% and 5.13%, respectively. The 3Y GoM Note yield fell by 18bps, trading at 5.23%. The yield on the 5Y GoM bond decreased by 8bps to 5.54%. 10Y and 15Y bonds traded at corresponding yields of 5.69% and 5.97%, marginally down by 4bps and 3bps. The 20Y bond yield remained unchanged at 6.07%.

April was marked by higher bond yields and rising rate volatility, mainly driven by renewed inflationary concerns, dampening rate cut expectations. The US tariff announcement, high services inflation along with resilient labour markets in key economies kept policymakers cautious.

In the US, Treasury yields rose sharply across the long end of the curve as markets recalibrated expectations. The 10-year yield jumped over 50 bps to end near 4.6%, reflecting concerns on policy path and inflation. The Federal Reserve held rates steady at 5.25–5.50%, citing sticky core inflation and geopolitical risks. Chair Powell pushed back on rate cut expectations, emphasising the need for more inflation progress.

In the UK, no Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting was held during the month. The Bank Rate stood at 4.50% after the 25bps cut at the February meeting. UK CPI inflation decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 2.6% in March, mainly on account of the downward contributions from recreation and culture, motor fuels, and housing and housing services. Services inflation remained sticky at 4.7%, 0.3 percentage points lower than in the prior month. The 10-year UK Gilt yields tumbled by 23bps to 4.44% in April as investors expect the BoE to ease the policy rate amid fears of an economic slowdown due to US trade policy uncertainty.

The European Central Bank (ECB) lowered key interest rates by 25 bps at its April meeting. Accordingly, the interest rates on the deposit facility, the main refinancing operations and the marginal lending facility were lowered to 2.25%, 2.40% and 2.65%, respectively. According to the latest ECB staff projections, inflation is expected to average 2.3% in 2025. According to Eurostat, the eurozone's annual inflation is estimated to have remained stable at 2.2% in April. European bond yields were on a downtrend amid a flight to safety and fears that US tariffs would weaken the already fragile eurozone economy. The yield on 10-year German bonds fell by 29bps to 2.44% in April. The corresponding yield on 10-year Spanish and Italian bonds decreased by 26bps and 30 bps to 3.11% and 3.56%, respectively.

The Bank of Japan (BoJ) maintained its policy rate at 0.50% at its latest MPC meeting. The BoJ halved its growth forecast for the Japanese economy amid heightened trade tensions. The inflation rate fell by 0.1 percentage point to 3.6% in March, marking the lowest reading since last November. Core inflation surged by 0.2 percentage points to 3.2% in March. 10-year Japanese government bonds (JGBs) traded at 1.32% in April, 17bps above the preceding month's reading, driven by lower growth expectations.

Among larger emerging economies, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) maintained its one-year and five-year loan prime rates at 3.1% and 3.6%, respectively. The US-China trade war intensified significantly in April, with President Trump announcing a 145% tariff on Chinese goods and in response, the Chinese President Xi Jinping imposed duties of 125% on US goods. The yield on 10-year Chinese government bonds fell by 19bps to 1.63% in April amid the escalating trade war. At its April meeting, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) decided to lower the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) by 25bps to 6.00%. Consequently, the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate was adjusted to 5.75% while the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate to 6.25%. 10-year Government of India bond yields decreased from 6.58% to 6.36% in April amid risk-off sentiment, dovish monetary policy signals from the RBI and improving domestic liquidity conditions.

Contact

SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd

Level 3, Lot15A3, Hyvec Business Park,

Wall Street, Ebene Cybercity 72201

Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (+230) 202 11 11 | 202 17 35 | 202 46 42

Fax: (+230) 210 33 69

E-mail: sbm.assetm@sbmgroup.mu

For price updates on this fund, please see: <https://nbfc.sbmgroup.mu/asset-management>

Important notes

The material herein is provided for informational purposes only and should not be construed as investment advice or an offer or solicitation to buy or sell securities. The material is not intended to be used as a general guide to investing, or as a source of any specific investment recommendations. Investors should consult the Constitutive documents of the Fund for more information prior to making any investment decision.

SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd ("SBM MAM") believes that the information provided in this document is reasonably accurate as at the date of publication, but does not guarantee the accuracy of the data and disclaims all representations and warranties of any kind, whether expressed or implied. Neither SBM MAM, nor any of its associates, nor any director, officer or employee accepts any liability whatsoever for any loss arising directly or indirectly from any use of this.

The performance information has been presented as of a particular date. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The price of shares/units, and the income from them, may decrease or increase; and in certain circumstances a participant's right to redeem their shares/units may be suspended. SBM MAM does not guarantee the performance of any fund. Investors in the fund are not protected by any statutory compensation arrangements in Mauritius in the event of the fund's failure. Before making an investment, investors are advised to obtain their own independent professional advice and to carefully consider all relevant risk factors.

Investment involves risk and may lose value. Investment in fixed income securities are subject to the risks associated with debt securities generally, including credit, interest rate, call and price volatility, among others. Foreign and emerging markets investments may be more volatile and less liquid and are subject to the risks of currency fluctuations and adverse economic or political conditions. The value of investments may be adversely affected by fluctuations in exchange rates between the investor's reference currency and the base currency of the investments.