M&G (Lux) responsAbility Sustainable Solutions Bond Fund

EUR Class A – Accumulation shares

Monthly Fund Review as at 31 March 2025

Marketing Communication - for investment professionals only

Highlights

- In March, German Bund yields rose – a response to the removal of the country's debt brake in order to fund defence and infrastructure spending. UK Gilt yields also rose sharply. In contrast, US Treasury yields remained broadly unchanged. Investment grade spreads widened in Europe, the UK and the US.
- Despite recent weakness, investment grade credit spreads remain close to the tightest levels in 10 years. We therefore feel it is prudent to run our spread duration and duration times spread (a measure of credit volatility) lower than those of the fund's benchmark. US macro data continues to point to a gradual slowdown. Stronger growth and a more closed economy should be supportive for US spreads versus those in other regions.
- During the month, we added SEB and Íslandsbanki green bonds to the fund. We also purchased a Wessex Water sustainability bond, along with NN Bank and Nordea covered green bonds. We sold our CPI Property, SEGRO, Workspace, Lenovo and Wabtec (WAB) bonds. We also closed our position in Motability.

The main risks associated with this fund

The value and income from the fund's assets will go down as well as up. This will cause the value of your investment to fall as well as rise. There is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective and you may get back less than you originally invested.

Investments in bonds are affected by interest rates, inflation and credit ratings. It is possible that bond issuers will not pay interest or return the capital. All of these events can reduce the value of bonds held by the fund.

High yield bonds usually carry greater risk that the bond issuers may not be able to pay interest or return the capital.

The fund may use derivatives to profit from an expected rise or fall in the value of an asset. Should the asset's value vary in an unexpected way, the fund will incur a loss. The fund's use of derivatives may be extensive and exceed the value of its assets (leverage). This has the effect of magnifying the size of losses and gains, resulting in greater fluctuations in the value of the fund.

Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss due to greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks, among other factors. There may be difficulties in buying, selling, safekeeping or valuing investments in such countries.

The fund is exposed to different currencies. Derivatives are used to minimise, but may not always eliminate, the impact of movements in currency exchange rates.

The fund could lose money if a counterparty with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to repay money owed to the fund.

ESG information from third-party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. There is a risk that the investment manager may incorrectly assess a security or issuer, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security in the portfolio of the fund.

Further risk factors that apply to the fund can be found in the fund's Prospectus.

Key information

Fund manager(s)	Mario Eisenegger, Ben Lord
Fund manager tenure from	07 October 2024
Investment Adviser	responsAbility Investments AG
ISIN	LU2376951435
Launch date of fund	14 December 2021
Launch of share class	14 December 2021
Fund size (millions)	€ 65,50
Fund type	SICAV
Benchmark	Bloomberg Global Corporate Green Social Sustainability Bond Index (EUR-hedged)
Sector	Morningstar Global Corporate Bond - EUR Hedged sector
Number of issuers	174
Average credit rating[1]	A
Modified duration (years)	4,59
VaR	1,99%
Average coupon	3,01
Yield to maturity	3,14%
Yield to worst	3,11%
Spread duration (years)	4,6
SFDR Article Classification	9
Recommended Holding Period	5 years

[1]See important information section for explanation of average credit rating methodology.

The yield-to-maturity (YTM) figure shown here is calculated on a monthly basis. It shows the weighted average long term total yield of all the instruments held by the fund, assuming that all coupon payments are made – and reinvested at the same rate as the bond's current yield – and all principal payments are made. The figure is expressed as an annual rate.

The yield-to-worst (YTW) figure shown here is calculated on a monthly basis. This is a measure of the lowest potential weighted average yield of the instruments held in the fund. This metric can be used to evaluate the worst-case scenario for yield at the earliest allowable retirement date of the bonds held. This figure will be less than the YTM given the shortened investment horizon. The figure is expressed as an annual rate.

Charges

Maximum entry charge	4,00%
Management fees and other costs	0,60%
Transaction costs	0,21%

Fund ratings as at 31 March 2025

Morningstar Medalist Rating™	Analyst-Driven %
Neutral™	55
	Data Coverage %
	88

Ratings should not be taken as a recommendation.

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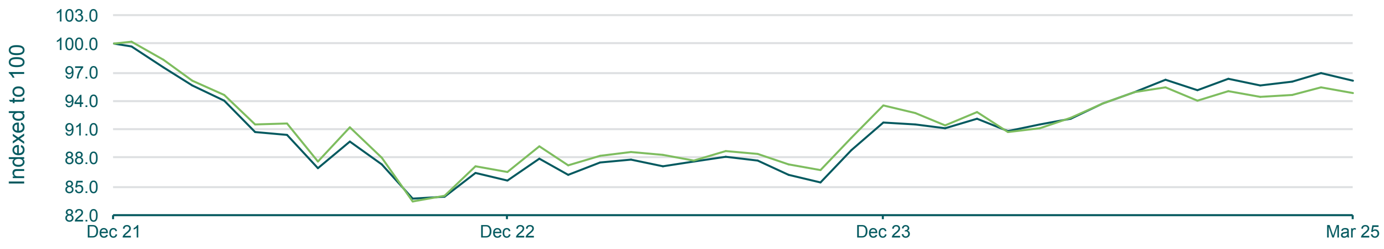
Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Single year performance (10 years)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Euro A Accumulation	0,9%	8,1%	-13,7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benchmark	4,2%	7,1%	-14,1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector	2,5%	6,4%	-15,5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Performance since launch



Fund performance (10 years)

	1 month	3 months	YTD to QTR end	YTD	1 year	3 years p.a.	5 years p.a.	10 years p.a.
Euro A Accumulation	-0,6%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	2,1%	0,1%	-	-
Benchmark	-0,8%	0,6%	0,6%	0,6%	4,4%	0,8%	-	-
Sector	-0,6%	1,1%	1,1%	1,1%	3,6%	-0,2%	-	-

Sector: On 18 October 2024, the fund's performance sector changed from Global Flexible Bond to Global Corporate Bond – EUR Hedged.

Benchmark: Prior to 18 October 2024, the fund's benchmark was a composite comprising 1/3 Bloomberg MSCI Global Agg Treasury ESG BB+ Sustainable SRI Bond Index EUR Hedged; 1/3 Bloomberg MSCI Global Agg Corporate ESG BB+ Sustainable SRI Bond Index EUR Hedged; and 1/3 Bloomberg MSCI Global High Yield ESG BB+ Sustainable SRI Bond Index EUR Hedged. With effect from 18 October 2024 the benchmark is Bloomberg Global Corporate Green Social Sustainability Bond Index (EUR-hedged). The fund changed its name, objective and policy on 18 October 2024. Therefore, the past performance shown before this change was achieved under circumstances that no longer apply.

The benchmark is a comparator against which the fund's performance can be measured and reflects the scope of the fund's investment policy but does not constrain portfolio construction. The fund is actively managed. The fund's holdings may deviate significantly from the benchmark's constituents. The benchmark is an ESG benchmark consistent with the ESG characteristics promoted by the fund.

Source: Morningstar, Inc and M&G, as at 31 March 2025. Returns are calculated on a price to price basis with income reinvested. Benchmark returns stated in EUR terms.

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Asset breakdown (%)

	Fund
Government bonds	7,6
Investment grade corporate bonds	81,4
High yield corporate bonds	1,5
Securitised	5,2
Equities	0,0
Other	0,0
Cash	4,3

Maturity breakdown (%)

	Physical
0 - 1 years	2,9
1 - 3 years	12,0
3 - 5 years	20,8
5 - 7 years	33,0
7 - 10 years	18,4
10 - 15 years	3,3
15+ years	5,3
Cash	4,3

Credit rating breakdown (%)

	Net
AAA	14,5
AA	7,7
A	35,7
BBB	36,4
BB	1,5
B	0,0
CCC	0,0
CC	0,0
C	0,0
D	0,0
Cash	4,3

A mid-average credit rating for each security, where available from S&P, Fitch, Moody's, is calculated. Where a security has not been rated by S&P, Fitch or Moody's, we may use M&G's internal credit rating. Ratings should not be taken as a recommendation.

Largest issuers (excl. government bonds and CDS indices, %)

	Fund
Engie	1,6
Motability Operations Group	1,4
Credit Agricole	1,2
Prologis International Funding II	1,2
Unicredit	1,1
RBS	1,0
Swedbank	1,0
E.ON	1,0
Equinix	1,0
Metropolitan Life Global Funding I	1,0

Breakdown by solutions area (%)

	Fund
Better health, saving lives	5.4
Environmental solutions	19.24
Social inclusion	9.68
Circular economy	5.78
Climate action	51.34
Better Work and Education	2.56
Other	6

The fund invests in companies focused on six key solutions areas, mapped against the UN Sustainable Development Goals. These are: climate action, environmental solutions; circular economy solutions; better health, saving lives; better work and education; and social inclusion.

% of fund holdings (exc cash and derivatives) contributing towards any of the 17 SDGs: 95.48%

The 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Holdings in the fund are assigned a primary SDG most closely aligned with a company's intended impact, although they may also touch on other SDGs in the course of their operations.

Industry breakdown (%)

	Fund
Banking	23,4
Utility	17,6
Real Estate	9,5
Sovereign	7,6
Financial services	5,3
Covered Bonds	5,0
Healthcare	3,8
Basic industry	3,5
Supranational	2,8
Technology & electronics	2,7
Capital goods	2,6
Automotive	2,2
Insurance	2,0
Services	1,4
Media	1,4
Transportation	1,3
Telecommunications	1,0
Energy	0,9
Agency	0,6
Leisure	0,5
Government Guaranteed	0,4
Consumer goods	0,3
Asset backed	0,2
Futures	0,0
Cash	4,3

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Fund codes and charges

Share class	ISIN	Bloomberg	Currency	Share class launch date	Management fees and other costs	Distribution yield	Underlying yield	Minimum initial investment	Minimum top up investment
Euro A Acc	LU2376951435	MSOIBAE LX	EUR	14/12/2021	0,60%*	-	3,29%	€1.000	€75
Euro A Inc	LU2381869275	MGOIBAE LX	EUR	14/12/2021	0,60%*	3,86%	3,29%	€1.000	€75
Euro C Acc	LU2381869358	MSOICEA LX	EUR	14/12/2021	0,35%*	-	3,54%	€500.000	€50.000
Euro C Inc	LU2381869432	MGOIBCE LX	EUR	14/12/2021	0,35%*	3,86%	3,54%	€500.000	€50.000
Euro CI Acc	LU2381869515	MSOIBCE LX	EUR	14/12/2021	0,31%*	-	3,58%	€500.000	€50.000
Euro CI Inc	LU2381869606	MSOICIE LX	EUR	14/12/2021	0,31%*	3,86%	3,58%	€500.000	€50.000
Euro LI Acc	LU2381869788	MSOLIEA LX	EUR	14/12/2021	0,21%*	-	3,68%	€20.000.000	€50.000

Management fees and other administrative or operating costs figures disclosed above include direct costs to the fund, such as the annual management charge (AMC), administration charge and custodian charge, as well as portfolio transaction costs. They are based on expenses for the period ending 01 October 2024. Any ongoing costs figure with* indicates an estimate. Not all costs are presented. The fund's annual report for each financial year will include details of the exact charges. Please note that not all of the share classes listed above might be available in your country.Please see the 'Important information' at the end of this document, the fund`s Prospectus and the KID for more information on the risks associated with this fund and which share classes are available for which product and which investor type.

Approach to responsible investment

	Yes	No	N/A
ESG integration	✓		
Additional ESG specifications	✓		
Exclusions	✓		
Cluster munitions & anti personnel landmines	✓		
Other exclusions or restrictions	✓		
Voting			✓
Engagement	✓		

Please see glossary for further explanation of these terms.

SFDR Article Classification: Article 9 fund. The decision to invest in this fund should be based on all objectives and characteristics and not solely its non-financial objectives and characteristics.

ESG Standard Glossary

Additional ESG specifications: In the context of M&G, these are funds that are managed in accordance with specific ESG criteria or, where relevant, with an explicit ESG objective. They will have a number of minimum exclusions in place.

Engagement: Interaction with company management on various financial and non-financial, including ESG, issues. Engagement allows investors to better understand how a company is undertaking its operations and how it is interacting with its stakeholders, as well as advising on and influencing company behaviour and disclosures where appropriate.

ESG integration: Describes the explicit and systematic inclusion of Environmental, Social and Governance factors in investment analysis and investment decisions. It underpins a responsible investment approach, and allows investors to better manage risk and generate sustainable, long-term returns.

Exclusions: The exclusion or restriction of investments based on the sector in which they operate, the products or services they provide or for other specific criteria, i.e. they are deemed to be in breach of the United Nations Global Compact principles on human rights, labour the environment and anti-corruption.

Voting: As the partial owners of a company, shareholders have the right to vote on resolutions put forward at a company's annual general meeting. These resolutions include the re-election of directors, executive remuneration and business strategy, among others, and may include resolutions put forward by shareholders.

Fund description

The fund aims to provide a capital growth plus income that is higher over any five-year period than that of the sustainable global bond market, represented by the Bloomberg Global Corporate Green Social Sustainability Bond Index (EUR-hedged), and to contribute to a sustainable economy by investing in global bonds supporting environmental and/or social goals. Additionally, the fund invests in investments that meet the environmental, social and governance (ESG) Criteria, applying an exclusionary approach, as described in the Prospectus. At least 80% of the fund will be invested in investment grade corporate bonds from any country, including emerging markets, and denominated in any currency. The fund may also invest in a range of other debt instruments, other funds and cash. Long-term investments are made in the debt securities of companies that seek to deliver solutions to some of the world's major social and/or environmental challenges and in bonds issued specifically to finance environmental or social projects. Investment returns will primarily be driven by individual credit selection. The fund may invest via derivatives. The fund does not take currency views and aims to hedge any non-euro assets to euro. The recommended holding period for investors is five years. In normal market conditions, the fund's expected average leverage – how much it can increase its investment position by borrowing money or using derivatives – is 250% of the fund's net asset value.

Important information

Prior to 18 October 2024, the fund's benchmark was a composite comprising 1/3 Bloomberg MSCI Global Agg Treasury ESG BB+ Sustainable SRI Bond Index EUR Hedged; 1/3 Bloomberg MSCI Global Agg Corporate ESG BB+ Sustainable SRI Bond Index EUR Hedged; and 1/3 Bloomberg MSCI Global High Yield ESG BB+ Sustainable SRI Bond Index EUR Hedged. With effect from 18 October 2024 the benchmark is Bloomberg Global Corporate Green Social Sustainability Bond Index (EUR-hedged). The fund changed its name, objective and policy on 18 October 2024. Therefore, the past performance shown before this change was achieved under circumstances that no longer apply.

For the avoidance of doubt, for fixed income funds, we count different entities belonging to the same company as separate issuers to arrive at the number of issuers in the fund, as shown under the key information section.[1]The fund's average credit rating uses a mid-average rating (S&P, Fitch, Moody's or M&G's internal rating if no rating is available from these ratings agencies) of securities held by the fund. It excludes some derivatives that are used for efficient portfolio management only. Ratings should not be taken as a recommendation.

The M&G (Lux) responsAbility Sustainable Solutions Bond Fund is a sub-fund of M&G (Lux) Investment Funds 1.

Contact
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www.mandg.com/investments/lu

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Glossary

This glossary provides an explanation of terms used in this factsheet. It may include terms that do not apply to this fund.

Accumulation shares: A type of share where distributions are automatically reinvested and reflected in the value of the shares.
Asset allocation: Allocating a portfolio's assets according to risk tolerance and investment goals.
Asset-backed securities: Bonds (fixed income securities) backed by assets that produce cashflows, such as mortgage loans, credit card receivables and auto loans.
Benchmark (Constraint): The portfolio must replicate the securities contained in the benchmark and their weights. The benchmark can be an index or a sector. Depending on the fund's mandate, the managers can replicate the positions directly or via derivatives, which are instruments whose value is derived from that of an underlying security or pool of securities.
Benchmark (Target): A benchmark, such as an index or sector, which the fund managers aim to match or exceed. The managers have freedom in choosing the securities and strategy by which they do so.
Benchmark: Measure, such as an index or sector, against which a portfolio's performance is judged.
Benchmark (Comparator): The fund managers choose the benchmark, which may be an index or a sector, as a comparator for the fund's performance, but they do not have to replicate its composition. The benchmark is not used for any other purpose, such as, for example, to serve as a reference when setting performance fees.
Bond: A loan in the form of a security, usually issued by a government or company. It normally pays a fixed rate of interest (also known as a coupon) over a given time period, at the end of which the initial amount borrowed is repaid.
Cash equivalents: Deposits or investments with similar characteristics to cash.
Consumer prices index (CPI): An index used to measure inflation, or the rate at which prices for a basket of goods and services bought by households change. The contents of the basket are meant to be representative of products and services consumers typically spend money on, and are updated regularly.
Convertible bonds: Fixed income securities (bonds) that can be exchanged for predetermined amounts of company shares at certain times during their life.
Corporate bonds: Fixed income securities issued by a company. They are also known as bonds and can offer higher interest payments than bonds issued by governments as they are often considered more risky. Also referred to by investors as "credit."
Coupon: The interest paid by the government or company that has raised a loan by selling bonds. It is usually a fixed amount, calculated as a percentage of the total loan and paid out at regular intervals.
Credit default swap (CDS): An insurance-like contract that allows an investor to transfer the default risk of a bond to another investor. The buyer of the CDS pays regular premiums to the seller, who has to reimburse the buyer in the event of the underlying bond defaulting. A CDS is a type of derivative – a financial instrument whose value and price is dependent on the underlying asset.
Credit rating agency: A company that analyses the financial strength of issuers of fixed income securities (bonds) and attaches a rating to their debt. Examples include Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.
Derivatives: Financial instruments whose value and price depend on one or more underlying assets. Derivatives can be used to gain exposure to, or to help protect against, expected changes in the value of the underlying investments. Derivatives may be traded on a regulated exchange or directly between two parties (over the counter).
Distribution yield: The amount that is expected to be distributed by the fund over the next 12 months expressed as a percentage of the share price as at a certain date. It is based on the expected gross income from the current portfolio calculated in accordance with the fund's distribution polices less the ongoing charges where they are deducted from income.
Dividend yield: Annual income distributed by a company as a percentage of its share price as at a certain date.
Duration: A measure of the sensitivity of a fixed income security (bond) or bond fund to changes in interest rates. The longer a bond or bond fund's duration, the more sensitive it is to interest rate movements.
Emerging economy or market: Country in the process of catching up with developed economies, with rapid growth and increasing industrialisation. Investments in emerging markets are generally considered to be riskier than those in developed markets.
Equities: Shares of ownership in a company. They offer investors participation in the company's potential profits, but also the risk of losing all their investment if the company goes bankrupt.
Ex-dividend, ex-distribution or xd date: The date on which declared distributions officially belong to underlying investors. On the XD date, the stock's price usually falls by the amount of the dividend, reflecting the payout.
Exposure: The proportion of a fund invested in a particular share/fixed income security/index, sector/region, usually expressed as a percentage of the overall fund.
Fixed income security: A loan in the form of a security, usually issued by a government or company, which normally pays a fixed rate of interest over a given time period, at the end of which the initial amount borrowed is repaid. Also referred to as a bond.
Floating rate notes (FRNs): Securities whose interest (income) payments are periodically adjusted depending on the change in a reference interest rate.
Gilts: Fixed income securities issued by the UK government. They are called gilts because they used to be issued on gilt-edged paper.
Government bonds: Loans issued in the form of fixed income securities by governments. They normally pay a fixed rate of interest over a given time period, at the end of which the initial investment is repaid.
Hard currency (bonds): Fixed income securities (bonds) denominated in a highly traded, relatively stable international currency, rather than in the bond issuer's local currency. Bonds issued in a more stable hard currency, such as the US dollar, can be more attractive to investors where there are concerns that the local currency could lose value over time, eroding the value of bonds and their income.
Hedging: A method of reducing unnecessary or unintended risk.
High yield bonds: Loans taken out in the form of fixed income securities issued by companies with a low credit rating from a recognised credit rating agency. They are considered to be at higher risk of default than better-quality, higher-rated fixed income securities, but they have the potential for higher rewards. Default means that a bond issuer is unable to meet interest payments or repay the initial amount borrowed at the end of a security's life.
Historic yield: The historic yield reflects distributions declared over the past 12 months as a percentage of the share price as at the date shown.
Income shares: A type of share where distributions (also called dividends) are paid out as cash on the payment date.
Index-linked bonds: Fixed income securities where both the value of the loan and the interest payments are adjusted in line with inflation over the life of the security. Also referred to as inflation-linked bonds.
Investment association (IA): The UK trade body that represents fund managers. It works with investment managers, liaising with government on matters of taxation and regulation, and also aims to help investors understand the industry and the investment options available to them.
Investment grade bonds: Fixed income securities issued by a government or company with a medium or high credit rating from a recognised credit rating agency. They are considered to be at lower risk of default than those issued by issuers with lower credit ratings. Default means that a borrower is unable to meet interest payments or repay the initial investment amount at the end of a security's life.
Leverage: When referring to a company, leverage is the level of a company's debt in relation to its assets. A company with significantly more debt than capital is considered to be leveraged. It can also refer to a fund that borrows money or uses derivatives to magnify an investment position.
Local currency bonds: Bonds denominated in the currency of the issuer's country, rather than in a highly traded international 'hard' currency, such as the US dollar. The value of local currency bonds tends to fluctuate more than that of bonds issued in a hard currency, as these currencies tend to be less stable.
Long position (exposure): Holding a security in the expectation that its value will rise.
Maturity: The length of time until the initial amount invested in a fixed income security is due to be repaid to the holder of the security.
Modified duration: A measure of the sensitivity of a bond, or bond fund, to changes in interest rates, expressed in years. The longer a bond or bond fund's duration, the more sensitive it is to interest rate movements.
Near cash: Deposits or investments with similar characteristics to cash.
Net asset value (NAV): The current value of the fund's assets minus its liabilities.
Ongoing charge figure: The ongoing charge figure represents the operating costs investors can reasonably expect to pay under normal circumstances.
Open-ended investment company (OEIC): A type of managed fund whose value is directly linked to the value of the fund's underlying investments. The fund creates or cancels shares depending on whether investors want to redeem or purchase them.
Options: Financial contracts that offer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset at a given price on or before a given date in the future.
Payment date: The date on which distributions will be paid by the fund to investors, usually the last business day of the month.
Physical assets: An item of value that has tangible existence; for example cash, equipment, inventory or real estate. Physical assets can also refer to securities, such as company shares or fixed income securities.
Property expense ratio: Property expenses are the operating expenses that relate to the management of the property assets in the portfolio. These include: insurance and rates, rent review and lease renewal costs and maintenance and repairs, but not improvements. They depend on the level of activity taking place within the fund. The Property Expense Ratio is the ratio of property expenses to the fund's net asset value.
Retail prices index (RPI): A UK inflation index that measures the rate of change of prices for a basket of goods and services in the UK, including mortgage payments and council tax.
Share class hedging: Activities undertaken in respect of hedged shares to mitigate the impact on performance of exchange rate movements between the fund's currency exposure and the investor's chosen currency.
Share class: Type of fund shares held by investors in a fund (share classes differ by levels of charge and/or by other features such as hedging against currency risk). Each M&G fund has different share classes, such as A, R and I. Each has a different level of charges and minimum investment. Details on charges and minimum investments can be found in the fund's Prospectus.
Share: An ownership stake in a company, usually in the form of a security. Also called equity. Shares offer investors participation in the company's potential profits, but also the risk of losing all their investment if the company goes bankrupt.
Short position (exposure): A way for an investor to express their view that the market might fall in value.
SICAV: In French, it stands for société d'investissement à capital variable. It is the western European version of an open-ended collective investment fund, much like an OEIC. Common in Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy and France, and regulated by regulators in the European Union.
Swap: A swap is a derivative contract where two parties agree to exchange separate streams of cashflows. A common type of swap is an interest rate swap, where one party swaps cashflows based on variable interest rates for those based on a fixed interest rate, to hedge against interest rate risk.
UCITS: Stands for Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities. This is the European regulatory framework for an investment vehicle that can be marketed across the European Union and is designed to enhance the single market in financial assets while maintaining high levels of investor protection.
Underlying yield: The amount that is expected to be earned by the fund over the next 12 months expressed as a percentage of the share price as at a certain date. It is based on the expected gross income from the current portfolio calculated in accordance with the fund's accounting policies less all ongoing charges.
Unit trust: A type of managed fund whose value is directly linked to the value of the fund's underlying investments and which is structured as a trust, rather than as a company.
United Nations Global Compact: A United Nations initiative to encourage businesses worldwide to adopt sustainable and socially responsible policies and to report on their implementation.
Valuation: The worth of an asset or company, based on the present value of the cashflows it will generate.
Yield: This refers to either the interest received from a fixed income security or to the dividends received from a share. It is usually expressed as a percentage based on the investment's costs, its current market value or its face value. Dividends represent a share in the profits of a company and are paid out to the company's shareholders at set times of the year.