

M&G (Lux) Global Artificial Intelligence Fund

EUR Class A – Accumulation shares



Monthly Fund Review as at 31 March 2025

Marketing Communication - for investment professionals only

Highlights

- Elevated policy uncertainty in the US, as the 2 April deadline for reciprocal tariffs approached, combined with weak sentiment stemming from factors such as negative earnings revisions and the diminishing narrative of US exceptionalism, continued to exert pressure on US technology stocks in March.
- Key detractors to the fund's relative performance, included Reddit, which reported lower user growth, cloud computing platform ServiceNow and Meta Platforms. During the month the European Union announced that it would hit Meta with fines of US\$ 1 billion or more for breaching antitrust laws. Conversely, oil and gas major Exxon Mobil, India's Reliance Industries and Axon Enterprises aided relative returns.
- During the month we closed the fund's position in oil and gas major BP and began a holding in US mobile technology business Applovin. The company is an intermediary between companies and advertisers across all platforms and is a fast growing business with high margins.

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.

The fund can be exposed to different currencies. Movements in currency exchange rates may adversely affect the value of your investment.

The fund has a large exposure to the Information Technology sector. As a result, the fund may be more volatile and vulnerable to market sentiment and risks specific to this sector than funds that are well diversified across multiple sectors.

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 may invest in China A shares. Investments in assets from China are subject to changeable political, regulatory and economic conditions, which may cause difficulties when selling or collecting income from these investments. In addition, such investment is made via the Stock Connect system, which may be more susceptible to clearing, settlement and counterparty risk. These factors could cause the fund to incur a loss.

The fund invests in shares of smaller companies which may be less liquid and more volatile in price than shares of larger companies.

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

Operational risks arising from a failure or delay in operational processes and systems, or the failure of a third party provider may affect the value of your investments. Where this results in compensation needing to be paid, this may be paid some time after the original loss is experienced.

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)	Jeffrey Lin
Fund manager tenure from	09 November 2023
Deputy fund manager(s)	Thomas Lee
ISIN	LU2694841102
Launch date of fund	09 November 2023
Launch of share class	09 November 2023
Fund size (millions)	€ 126,22
Fund type	SICAV
Benchmark	MSCI ACWI Net Return Index
Sector	Morningstar Global Large-Cap Blend Equity sector
Number of companies	66
SFDR Article Classification	8
Recommended Holding Period	5 years

Charges

Maximum entry charge	4,00%
Management fees and other costs	1,96%
Transaction costs	0,06%

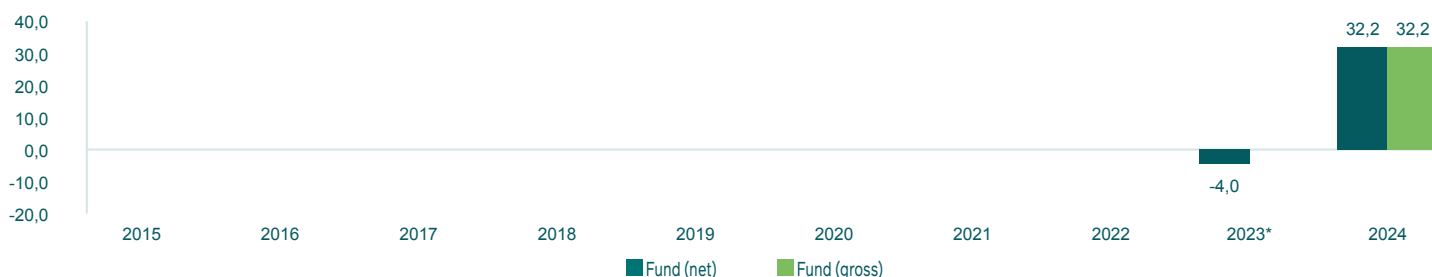
Fund ratings as at 31 March 2025

Morningstar Medalist Rating™	Analyst-Driven %
Neutral	10
	Data Coverage %
	55

Ratings should not be taken as a recommendation.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Single year performance (10 years)



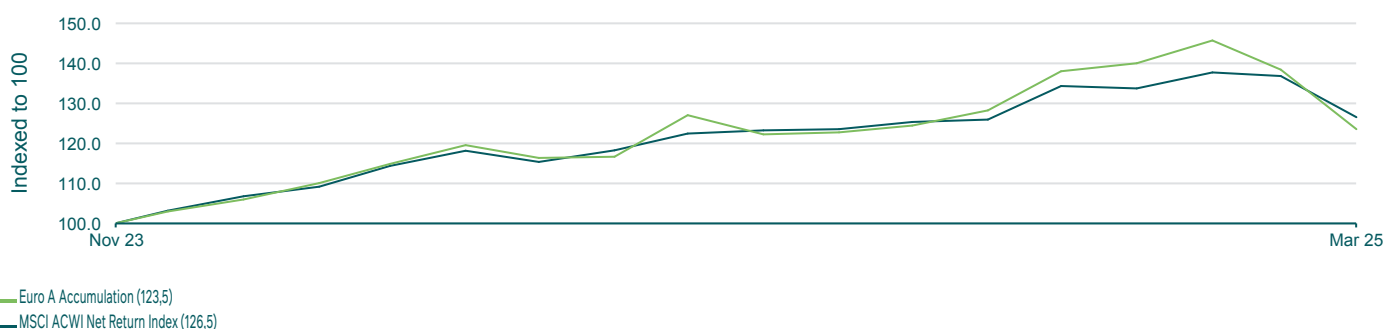
*from inception (09/11/2023 to 31/12/23)

Gross = performance after fees but **before** any entry charge is taken into account.

Net = performance after fees but **after** any entry charge has been taken into account.

The maximum allowable entry charge of 4.00% (i.e. €40,00 for an investment of €1000) is deducted in the first investment year. This means the gross/net figures differ solely in that year. Other charges may reduce performance.

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	-10,8%	-11,8%	-11,8%	-11,8%	3,3%	-	-	-
MSCI ACWI Net Return Index	-7,5%	-5,4%	-5,4%	-5,4%	7,1%	-	-	-
Sector	-11,5%	-12,0%	-12,0%	-12,0%	1,4%	-	-	-

Benchmark: The benchmark is a comparator against which the fund's performance can be measured. The index has been chosen as the fund's benchmark as it best reflects the scope of the fund's investment policy. The benchmark is used solely to measure the fund's performance and does not constrain the fund's portfolio construction. The fund manager has complete freedom in choosing which investments to buy, hold and sell in the fund. The fund's holdings may deviate significantly from the benchmark's constituents.

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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Largest holdings (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
Nvidia Corporation	4,1	3,5	0,6
Apple	3,9	4,4	-0,5
Meta Platforms	3,8	1,7	2,2
Microsoft	3,7	3,5	0,3
Axon Enterprise	2,9	0,1	2,9
Netflix	2,8	0,5	2,3
Amazon	2,7	2,4	0,3
Visa	2,6	0,8	1,8
Motorola Solutions	2,5	0,1	2,4
Alphabet	2,4	2,2	0,2

Country breakdown (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
US	75,7	65,2	10,5
UK	6,2	3,4	2,8
Germany	4,7	2,3	2,5
Hong Kong	2,6	3,0	-0,4
Taiwan	1,8	1,7	0,0
South Korea	1,5	0,9	0,6
Netherlands	1,2	1,0	0,2
Japan	1,1	4,9	-3,8
Other	1,4	17,7	-16,3
Cash	3,8	0,0	3,8

Currency breakdown (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
US dollar	80,5	65,2	15,3
Euro	6,0	7,8	-1,8
British pound	5,1	3,4	1,7
Hong Kong dollar	2,6	3,0	-0,4
New Taiwan Dollar	1,8	1,7	0,0
South Korean won	1,5	0,9	0,6
Japanese yen	1,1	4,9	-3,8
Swedish krona	0,8	0,7	0,1
Danish krone	0,7	0,5	0,1
Other	0,0	11,8	-11,8

Currency exposures in the table above show positions after hedging to the fund's reference/valuation currency.

Industry breakdown (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
Information technology	45,2	23,4	21,8
Industrials	13,3	10,6	2,7
Communication services	10,6	8,2	2,5
Financials	7,9	18,0	-10,2
Consumer discretionary	7,4	10,6	-3,3
Health care	7,0	10,3	-3,4
Energy	3,4	4,2	-0,8
Consumer staples	1,5	6,3	-4,8
Materials	0,0	3,6	-3,6
Utilities	0,0	2,7	-2,7
Real Estate	0,0	2,1	-2,1
Other	0,0	0,1	-0,1
Cash	3,8	0,0	3,8

Largest overweights (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
Axon Enterprise	2,9	0,1	2,9
Motorola Solutions	2,5	0,1	2,4
Netflix	2,8	0,5	2,3
Meta Platforms	3,8	1,7	2,2
Servicenow	2,3	0,2	2,0
Visa	2,6	0,8	1,8
Cisco Systems	2,1	0,3	1,7
Alibaba Group Holding	2,1	0,4	1,7
Exxon Mobil	2,2	0,7	1,5
Siemens	1,7	0,2	1,5

Largest underweights (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
Berkshire Hathaway	0,0	0,9	-0,9
ELI Lilly and Company	0,0	0,9	-0,9
Unitedhealth Group	0,0	0,6	-0,6
Costco Wholesale Corporation	0,0	0,6	-0,6
Apple	3,9	4,4	-0,5
Procter & Gamble	0,0	0,5	-0,5
Johnson & Johnson	0,0	0,5	-0,5
Abbvie	0,0	0,5	-0,5
Home Depot	0,0	0,5	-0,5
Coca-Cola	0,0	0,4	-0,4

Capitalisation breakdown (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
Mega cap (> \$50bn)	87,5	72,3	15,2
Large cap (\$10 - \$50bn)	6,3	23,9	-17,6
Mid cap (\$2 - \$10bn)	2,4	3,8	-1,4
Small cap (< \$2bn)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Cash	3,8	0,0	3,8

Company type breakdown (%)

	Fund
AI Providers	38,7
AI Beneficiaries	34,7
AI Enablers	22,8
Cash	3,8

Companies are classified into the different categories according to fund manager analysis.

Fund codes and charges

Share class	ISIN	Bloomberg	WKN code	Share class launch date	Management fees and other costs	Historic yield	Minimum initial investment	Minimum top up investment
EUR A Acc	LU2694841102	MGLXGAE LX	A3EW5E	09/11/2023	1,96%	-	€1.000	€75
EUR A Inc	LU2694841367	MGLGEAD LX	A3EW5F	09/11/2023	1,97%	0,34%	€1.000	€75
EUR C Acc	LU2694841284	MGLGBCA LX	A3EW5G	09/11/2023	0,96%	-	€500.000	€50.000
EUR C Inc	LU2694841441	MGLARCD LX	A3EW5H	09/11/2023	0,96%	0,33%	€500.000	€50.000
EUR CI Acc	LU2694841797	MGLXACI LX	A3EW5J	09/11/2023	0,92%	-	€500.000	€50.000
EUR CI Inc	LU2694841870	MGLACID LX	A3EW5K	09/11/2023	0,92%	0,33%	€500.000	€50.000
EUR LI Acc	LU2694841953	MGLALIA LX	A3EW5L	09/11/2023	0,47%	-	€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 30 September 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 8 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.

AI Glossary

Artificial Intelligence (AI): The process by which a computer algorithm, trained to think and learn like humans, simulates human intelligence and makes decisions based on what it learns.

Chatbot: An interface that is powered by AI, used to simulate human-like conversations with users, in particular in areas such as customer support.

Computer Vision: AI field that focuses on enabling computers to understand and interpret images and video.

Data Mining: The process of analysing large data sets to discover patterns and insights.

Decision Trees: A type of machine learning algorithm that uses a tree-like model of decisions and their possible consequences.

Deep Learning: A type of machine learning that uses neural networks with multiple layers to learn and make predictions.

Generative Pre-trained Transformers (GPT): They are large language models (LLMs) giving applications the ability to create text and other content, such as music or images, that are very similar to those generated by humans. They use transformer architecture -- which can handle complex language tasks by focusing on different parts of the input data -- and complex probability calculations to generate the output. They use patterns learned during training to generate responses.

Internet of Things (IoT): A network of "smart" physical devices such as TV sets, washing machines, fridges, etc, which can collect and exchange data with the help of embedded sensors and software.

Large Language Model (LLM): Deep machine learning models that are trained on large amounts of text such as books, articles, and web pages. The LLM learns the patterns and relationships between words and phrases in the text, so that it can generate new text that is similar in style and content to the original data.

Machine Learning (ML): A subset of AI that involves training algorithms to make predictions or decisions based on data. It can be supervised (the algorithm is trained on labelled data, with the goal of making predictions on new, unlabelled data) or unsupervised (the algorithm is trained on unlabelled data, with the goal of finding patterns or structure in the data).

Natural Language Generation (NLG): The ability of machines to generate human-like language, often used in chatbots and virtual assistants.

Natural Language Processing (NLP): The ability of machines to understand and interpret human language.

Neural Networks: A type of machine learning algorithm that is modelled after the structure of the human brain.

Transformer: A tool that is able to process a whole sequence (such as a sentence, a paragraph or a whole text or set of data) at once, rather than focusing on individual parts, making large language models (LLMs) in artificial intelligence much faster and accurate at analysing and generating text.

Climate metrics

	Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (tCO ₂ e / US\$m sales)	Coverage by portfolio weight (%)
Euro A Accumulation	35,13	100,00%

Source: We use a variety of data sources to gather and map the carbon emissions of our funds. This allows for data gaps from some data providers on some issuers. We currently use MSCI as our main third-party data provider for carbon intensity data as we consider its coverage to be the broadest of the current providers.

Explanation of our climate metrics

The Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) is the metric used to report our funds' carbon emissions. It is a measure of how much CO₂ is being emitted per US\$ million of sales by each company that the fund invests in. This can be used to determine the likely effect a company is having on the environment. It can also help to compare the impact different companies have on the environment, and to compare companies against the broad market or the financial benchmark for the fund. However, this metric does not take into account the difference in carbon characteristics among sectors. The WACI metric is one of many greenhouse gas emissions data points, each offering a different aspect of analysis on climate impact. M&G have selected this metric as it is applicable to multi-asset, equity and fixed income funds and it is aligned to the recommendations from the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). It has also been chosen to align with M&G's groupwide target of transparency when it comes to the disclosure of climate emissions. For the avoidance of doubt, this fund is not managed to a carbon emission objective and, the benchmark WACI (should funds have a benchmark) has been included for information purposes only.

Fund description

The fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charges Figure, than that of the MSCI ACWI Net Return Index over any five-year period while applying ESG criteria. The fund managers seek to identify opportunities where artificial intelligence (AI) is emerging as a potential driver to long-term revenue growth or profit margin expansion. They look for innovations through provision or adoption of AI, which they expect will cause changes in the way existing markets or businesses operate. At least 80% of the fund is invested in the shares of companies in the following three categories: AI Enablers (providing key underlying AI technology), AI Providers (supplying AI services to end users) and AI Beneficiaries (companies that meaningfully benefit from using AI). The fund managers' engagement with the companies' technical experts and executive management is a key part of the investment approach. The fund invests in securities that meet the ESG Criteria, applying an exclusionary approach and positive ESG tilt as described in the prospectus. The fund's recommended holding period is five years.

Important information

The M&G (Lux) Global Artificial Intelligence Fund is a sub-fund of M&G (Lux) Investment Funds 1.

For Investment Professionals only. Not for onward distribution. No other persons should rely on any information contained within.

English copies of the Instrument of Incorporation, Prospectus, annual or interim Investment Report and Financial Statements, plus the Prospectus and Key Information Document/s in German, are available free of charge in paper form from M&G Luxembourg S.A., German branch, mainBuilding, Taunusanlage 19, 60325 Frankfurt am Main and from www.mandg.de.

Before subscribing investors should read the Key Information Document and the Prospectus, which includes a description of the investment risks relating to these funds. M&G Luxembourg S.A. may decide at any time to terminate the arrangements made for the marketing of the funds in Germany.

Complaints handling information and summary of investors' rights are available in German from www.mandg.com/investments/professional-investor/de-de/complaints-dealing-process

This financial promotion is issued by M&G Luxembourg S.A. Registered Office: 16, boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg.

Contact

Germany

www.mandg.com/investments/de

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 policies 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.