

M&G (Lux) Dynamic Allocation Fund

EUR Class A – Accumulation shares



Quarterly Fund Review as at 30 June 2025

Fund manager(s) – Craig Moran, Steven Andrew

Marketing Communication - for Professional Investors only

Highlights

- Stock and bond markets generally ended the quarter with gains, despite extreme volatility in early April.
- Fund performance was positive in the second quarter, with equity positions the main driver of returns, supported by fixed income holdings.
- We were active during the quarter, making changes to both the fund's equity and bond holdings.

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.

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.

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.

Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss as there may be difficulties in buying, selling, safekeeping or valuing investments in such countries.

Investing in this fund means acquiring units or shares in a fund, and not in a given underlying asset such as building or shares of a company, as these are only the underlying assets owned by 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.

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

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Fund performance (10 years)

| | 3 months (%) | YTD to QTR end | YTD (%) | 1 year (%) | 3 years (%) p.a. | 5 years (%) p.a. | 10 years (%) p.a. |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|---------|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ■ Euro A Accumulation | 1,6% | 5,1% | 5,1% | 4,8% | 5,6% | 5,2% | 2,6% |
| ■ Sector | 1,9% | 0,7% | 0,7% | 3,9% | 5,4% | 4,2% | 2,0% |
| Quartile ranking | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Single year performance (10 years)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|-----------------------|------|------|--------|------|------|-------|--------|------|------|------|
| ■ Euro A Accumulation | 2,6% | 7,0% | -3,1% | 3,9% | 0,4% | 11,3% | -10,8% | 8,3% | 8,8% | 2,0% |
| ■ Sector | 9,0% | 8,3% | -12,2% | 9,7% | 2,2% | 12,3% | -8,6% | 5,1% | 2,2% | 2,1% |
| Quartile ranking | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

Sector= Morningstar EUR Flexible Allocation - Global sector

The fund is actively managed and has no benchmark. Investors can assess the performance of the fund by its objective to provide a total return of 5-10% per annum over any three-year period.

Fund performance prior to 16 January 2018 is that of the EUR Class A Accumulation of the M&G Dynamic Allocation Fund (a UK-authorized OEIC) which merged into this fund on 16 March 2018. Tax rates and charges may differ.

Source: Morningstar, Inc and M&G, as at 30 June 2025. Returns are calculated on a price to price basis with income reinvested.

Performance © 2025 Morningstar Inc., All Rights Reserved. The information contained within: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information.

Asset breakdown (%)

| | Long exposure | Short exposure | Net exposure |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Equity | 43,4 | -7,5 | 35,9 |
| UK | 5,5 | 0,0 | 5,5 |
| Europe | 9,5 | 0,0 | 9,5 |
| North America | 6,0 | -7,5 | -1,5 |
| Japan | 6,9 | 0,0 | 6,9 |
| Asia Pacific ex Japan | 3,1 | 0,0 | 3,1 |
| Other Developed Markets | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Emerging markets | 12,4 | 0,0 | 12,4 |
| Equity options (nominal) | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Government bonds | 42,6 | -3,3 | 39,4 |
| UK | 15,1 | -0,3 | 14,9 |
| Europe | 2,5 | -2,5 | 0,0 |
| North America | 13,5 | -0,5 | 13,0 |
| Japan | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Asia Pacific ex Japan | 1,1 | 0,0 | 1,1 |
| Other Developed Markets | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Emerging markets | 10,4 | 0,0 | 10,4 |
| Corporate bonds | 13,1 | -7,8 | 5,3 |
| Investment grade bonds | 9,7 | 0,0 | 9,7 |
| High yield bonds | 3,3 | -7,8 | -4,5 |
| Convertible bonds | 2,0 | 0,0 | 2,0 |
| Bond options (nominal) | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Infrastructure | 4,0 | 0,0 | 4,0 |
| Property | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Other | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Cash | | | 13,5 |

Largest exposures (excluding cash, %)

| | Fund |
|---|------|
| US Government 30Y | 11,8 |
| UK Government 15Y | 10,0 |
| US Equity | 6,0 |
| China Equity | 5,6 |
| FTSE 100 INDEX SEP 25 EQUITY INDEX FUTURE | 5,5 |
| UK Government 30Y | 4,6 |
| Japan Equity | 4,2 |
| DAX INDEX SEP 25 EQUITY INDEX FUTURE | 4,0 |
| Eurozone CDX | -4,1 |
| S&P500 EMINI SEP 25 EQUITY INDEX FUTURE | -7,5 |

Currency breakdown (%)

| | Fund |
|--------------------|------|
| Euro | 72,8 |
| US dollar | 11,7 |
| Mexican peso | 4,9 |
| Hong Kong dollar | 4,3 |
| Brazilian real | 3,2 |
| Japanese yen | 2,8 |
| British pound | 2,5 |
| South African rand | 2,1 |
| Indonesian rupiah | 1,6 |
| Other | -5,8 |

Portfolio construction (%)

| | Net allocation range | Neutrality |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Equity | 20-60 | 40,0 |
| Fixed income | 0-80 | 50,0 |
| Other | 0-20 | 10,0 |
| Currency | Min 30% euro or euro hedged | |

Commentary

Stockmarkets were upended by President Trump's tariff proposals in early April, which precipitated a swift and pronounced sell-off within global equities. However, a week later, the announcement of a 90-day suspension of these tariffs catalysed a pronounced recovery in equity markets and by the end of the quarter most markets had recovered their earlier losses and recorded strong returns. From a sector perspective, information technology and communication services emerged as front runners, while the healthcare and energy sectors registered the weakest performance.

In fixed income, UK gilts outperformed US Treasuries and German bunds, with the 10-year gilt yield falling from 4.7% to 4.5%. 10-year German bund yields fell from 2.7% to 2.6% and 10-year yields were unchanged for US Treasuries. Credit spreads on corporate bonds and emerging market government bonds tightened during the second quarter, underscoring investors' risk appetite.

The US dollar weakened against all other G10 currencies and experienced its sharpest quarterly decline since late 2022.

Fund performance was positive in the second quarter, with equity positions the main driver of performance, supported by fixed income holdings. In aggregate, cash and currency exposure hurt returns.

Within equities, long positions in South Korea, Europe, Japan, select Mexican companies and a basket of bank shares made solid gains. Holdings of renewable energy infrastructure companies also added value. Conversely, our short position in the S&P 500 Index (which is held as part of a relative value trade) and a basket of healthcare stocks cost some performance.

In fixed income, our holdings of UK gilts and emerging market sovereign bonds in Mexico, Brazil and South Africa were particularly beneficial, but holdings in long-dated US Treasuries lost value. Performance was also supported by long positions in corporate debt. However, hedging credit risk through short positions in European and US high yield cost some performance.

Portfolio activity

Around the middle of April, we increased the fund's government bond exposure by 2.5 percentage points, which raised duration from 5.0 years to 5.7 years. We began new positions in US, UK and Australian long-dated inflation-linked bonds and reduced our target weighting in long-dated US Treasuries from 12.5% to 10%. As real yields had sold off meaningfully, prospective returns had increased. The trades increased the geographical diversification of the bond book and added inflation-linked bonds.

We reduced exposure to Mexico in May, taking profits on a basket of shares, following strong performance from when we invested in June 2024. This resulted in the target weighting for Mexico falling from 2.5% to 1.0%. The target exposure to the Mexican peso was also reduced by 1.5 percentage points to 4.0%.

Towards the end of June, we adjusted the fund's equity holdings whilst keeping aggregate exposure unchanged at around 36%. We scaled back exposure to Korean equities from 5% to a new target of 3%, following strong price action. We diversified emerging market equity exposure by adding back one percentage point in Mexican equities to a new target of 2% and began a new position in Turkish equities with a target weight of 1%. Currency exposure was adjusted to reflect these changes.

Outlook

The economic policy environment remains very chaotic, prompting volatility in markets. As ever, it is our aim to use that volatility to our investors' advantage by shifting asset allocation in response to opportunities as we see them.

We retain a preference for non-US equities. US equities remain expensive versus the rest of the world and Treasury bonds, in our view. With the US equity market having rallied from its April lows, there is now very little risk premium for owning equities. Our favoured markets include HK/China, Europe and Japan, where we see more attractive valuations.

Developed market government bonds offer an attractive risk/reward trade-off in our view, and valuations offer an attractive starting point, with room to rally should economic growth disappoint. At current real yield levels, long-dated US, UK and German real yields look attractive versus their domestic economic conditions.

We prefer emerging market bonds over corporate bonds. We think real yields on EM bonds are attractive, particularly against the prospect of a weaker US dollar. Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, South Africa and Indonesia stand out to us. On the other hand, credit spreads, while not quite at their historic lows, are not far off. We think near-term credit fundamentals appear reasonable, but spread widening is a risk if weaker US growth plays out in the second half of 2025.

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.

Climate metrics

| | Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (tCO ₂ e /US\$m sales) | Coverage by portfolio weight (%) |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Euro A Accumulation | 113,44 | 87,63% |

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.

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.

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 is a dynamically managed portfolio invested in a range of assets around the world, with the aim of delivering a total return (combined income and capital growth) of 5-10% on average per year over any three-year period, while applying environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria. The fund manager follows a highly flexible investment approach, with the freedom to invest in different types of assets. The approach combines in-depth research to determine the value of assets over the medium to long term, with analysis of investors' emotional reaction to events to identify investment opportunities. The fund gains access to assets directly and indirectly through derivatives. There is no guarantee that the fund will achieve a positive return over any period. Investors may not get back the original amount they invested. The fund invests in securities that meet the ESG criteria, applying an exclusionary approach as described in the prospectus. The recommended holding period of this fund is three 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 its net asset value.

Important information

On 16 March 2018, the M&G Dynamic Allocation Fund, a UK-authorised OEIC, which launched on 3 December 2009, merged into the M&G (Lux) Dynamic Allocation Fund, a Luxembourg-authorised SICAV, which launched on 16 January 2018. The SICAV is run by the same fund managers, applying the same investment strategy, as the UK-authorised OEIC. The fund's neutral currency positioning is 100% in euros. Deviations from this figure, therefore, represent long/short exposure.

The M&G (Lux) Dynamic Allocation Fund is a sub-fund of M&G (Lux) Investment Funds 1.

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.

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

This information is not an offer or solicitation of an offer for the purchase of investment shares in one of the funds referred to herein. Purchases of a fund should be based on the current Prospectus. The Instrument of Incorporation, Prospectus, Key Information Document, annual or interim Investment Report and Financial Statements, are available free of charge in English or Italian from M&G Luxembourg S.A. They can also be obtained on the website: www.mandg.com/investments/professional-investor/it-it

Before subscribing investors should read the Key Information Document and the Prospectus, which includes a description of the investment risk and investors' rights relating to these funds.

The information contained herein is not a substitute for independent investment advice. M&G Luxembourg S.A. may terminate arrangements for marketing under the new Cross-Border Distribution Directive denotification process.

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

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

Contact

Italy

www.mandg.com/investments/it

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.