Issued by M&G Securities Limited

M&G Investments

M&G Investment Funds (1)

Prospectus

22 October 2025

IF1/22102025/ENG/r01

Contents

Important information for investors

This document constitutes the Prospectus for M&G Investment Funds (1) (the 'Company') which has been prepared in accordance with the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 and the rules contained in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook published by the FCA as part of its handbook of Rules and Guidance.

The Prospectus is dated and is valid as at 22 October 2025.

Copies of this Prospectus have been sent to the Financial Conduct Authority and NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited as Depositary.

The Prospectus is based on information, law and practice at the date hereof but where it refers to any statutory provision or regulation this includes any modification or re-enactment that has been made. The Company is not bound by any out of date prospectus when it has issued a new prospectus and potential investors should check that they have the most recently published Prospectus.

M&G Securities Limited, the Authorised Corporate Director of the Company, is the person responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of its knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained herein does not contain any untrue or misleading statement or omit any matters required by The Regulations to be included in it. M&G Securities Limited accepts responsibility accordingly. No person has been authorised by the Company to give any information or to make any representations in connection with the offering of Shares other than those contained in the Prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been made by the Company. The delivery of this Prospectus (whether or not accompanied by any reports) or the issue of Shares shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the Company have not changed since the date hereof.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Company to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Warning: the contents of this document have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to this offer. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this document you should obtain independent professional advice. In particular, no interest in the Company will be issued to any person other than the person to whom this document is addressed. In addition, (a) no offer or invitation to subscribe for Shares in the Company may be made to the public in Hong Kong; and (b) this document has not been approved by the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong or any other regulatory authority in Hong Kong and accordingly interests in the Company may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong by means of this document, other than in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public for the purposes of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance, as amended from time to time.

Shares in the Company are not listed on any investment exchange.

Potential investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or any other matters and are recommended to consult their own professional advisers concerning the acquisition, holding or disposal of Shares.

The provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation are binding on each of its Shareholders (who are taken to have notice of them).

This Prospectus has been approved for the purpose of section 21(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 by M&G Securities Limited.

The Depositary is not a person responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus and accordingly does not accept any responsibility therefore under The Regulations or otherwise.

Investors should note that the United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020.

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If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus you should consult your professional adviser.

Directory

The Company and Head Office

M&G Investment Funds (1)
10 Fenchurch Avenue
London EC3M 5AG
United Kingdom

Authorised Corporate Director

M&G Securities Limited
10 Fenchurch Avenue
London EC3M 5AG
United Kingdom

Investment Manager

M&G Investment Management Limited
10 Fenchurch Avenue
London EC3M 5AG
United Kingdom

Custodian

State Street Bank and Trust Company
20 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London E14 5HJ
United Kingdom

Depositary

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
House A, Floor 0
175 Glasgow Road
Gogarburn
Edinburgh
EH12 1HQ
United Kingdom

Registrar

SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited
PO Box 9039
Chelmsford CM99 2XG
United Kingdom

Administrator for the M&G Securities International Nominee Service

CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A.
14 Porte de France
L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette
Luxembourg

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh EH3 8EX
United Kingdom

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Definitions

Defined terms

The following terms have these specific meanings and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the more detailed information included in this Prospectus. All references to laws and documents apply to those laws and documents as amended from time to time.

Accumulation Share A Share in the Company in respect of which income allocated thereto is credited periodically to capital pursuant to The Regulations

ACD M&G Securities Limited, the Authorised Corporate Director of the Company

ACD Agreement The agreement dated 12 October 2001 entered into between the Company and the ACD authorising the ACD to manage the affairs of the Company

Annual Charge Is the fee paid to the ACD as payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities in managing each Sub-fund and to pay for third party services

Approved Bank In relation to a bank account opened by the Company:

A if the account is opened at a branch in the United Kingdom;
- (i) the Bank of England; or
- (ii) the central bank of a member state of the OECD; or
- (iii) a bank or a building society; or
- (iv) a bank which is supervised by the central bank or other banking regulator of a member state of the OECD; or

B if the account is opened elsewhere:
- (i) a bank in (A); or
- (ii) a credit institution established in an EEA State other than in the United Kingdom and duly authorised by the relevant home state regulator; or
- (iii) a bank which is regulated in the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands; or

C a bank supervised by the South African Reserve Bank

D any other bank that:
- (i) is subject to regulation by a national banking regulator;
- (ii) is required to provide audited accounts;
- (iii) has minimum net assets of £5 million (or its equivalent in any other currency at the relevant time) and has a surplus revenue over expenditure for the last two financial years; and
- (iv) has an annual audit report which is not materially qualified.

Associate An associate in accordance with the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance

Base Currency The base currency of the Company is Pounds Sterling

Carbon Emissions	This term means Carbon Emissions Equivalent emissions, unless the context requires a specific reference to CO_2 emissions distinct from wider Greenhouse Gas emissions.
Carbon Emissions Equivalent or CO_2e	A way to consider all Greenhouse Gas emissions together by converting other Greenhouse Gases into their equivalent in CO_2.
Carbon Intensity	Carbon Emissions measured by assessing how much is produced per unit of a company's activity
Class or Classes	In relation to Shares, means (according to the context) all of the Shares related to a single sub-fund or a particular class or classes of Share related to a single sub-fund
Client Account	A bank account held by the ACD in accordance with the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance
Credible Transition	Where a company has demonstrated the intent and evidence of a credible plan and/or progress to transition away from thermal coal in its activities and operations, with the ambition to have phased out by: • 2030 for companies in, or conducting thermal coal activities in, a Member State of the OECD and/or the EU; and • 2040 for companies in, or conducting thermal coal activities in, other countries. The transition away from coal must be assessed as credible in the opinion of the fund manager.
COLL	Refers to the appropriate chapter or rule in the COLL Sourcebook issued by the FCA
COLL Sourcebook	The Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook issued by the FCA as amended or re-enacted from time to time
Company	M&G Investment Funds (1)
Consumer Facing Disclosure (CFD)	This is a disclosure produced in accordance with the ESG Sourcebook issued by the FCA. It is a separate document from the prospectus and seeks to summarise the Sustainability Disclosures for a fund.
Dealing Day	Monday to Friday except for bank holidays in England and Wales and other days at the ACD's discretion
Depositary	NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
Efficient Portfolio Management	Means the use of techniques and instruments which relate to transferable securities and approved money-market instruments and which fulfil the following criteria: A they are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost effective way; and B they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims: – reduction of risk; – reduction of cost;

	generation of additional capital or income for the scheme with a risk level which is consistent with the risk profile of the scheme and the risk diversification rules laid down in COLL
Eligible Counterparty	– A client that is either a per se eligible counterparty or an elective eligible counterparty as defined by the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance
Eligible Institution	One of certain eligible institutions being a BCD credit institution authorised by its home state regulator or an Investment Firm authorised by its home state regulator as defined in the glossary of definitions in the FCA Handbook
Emerging Markets	Countries with less established financial markets and investor protections. Typically, emerging and developing countries are those defined as such by the International Monetary Fund, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the World Bank or those who have low or middle income economies according to the World Bank. This list of emerging and less developed markets is subject to continuous change. Examples include most countries in Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa.
ESG Factors	Non-financial considerations that may impact the risk, volatility and long-term return of securities, as well as markets. Investments can have both a positive and negative impact on society and the environment. • Environmental covers themes such as climate risks, natural resources scarcity, pollution, waste and environmental opportunities; • Social covers themes such as data security, health and safety, working conditions and other social and employee matters, and human rights; • Governance covers themes such as diversity amongst directors and workforce, business ethics, accounting practices, board independence, and anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. In certain contexts ESG factors may be referred to as Sustainability Factors.
EU Benchmark Regulations	Refers to Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 issued by the European Parliament and the Council of 8 June 2016 (and adopted by the UK as the “UK version of the Regulation EU 2016/1011”) on indices used as benchmarks in financial instrument and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds
FCA	The Financial Conduct Authority
Fraction	A smaller denomination Share (on the basis that one thousand smaller denomination Shares make one larger denomination Share)
Fund	Any of the sub-funds listed in clause 2.2
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
Group Plan	One or more of The M&G ISA, The M&G Junior ISA and The M&G Savings Plan and the M&G Securities International Nominee Service, as the context may require
Income Share	A Share in the Company in respect of which income allocated thereto is distributed periodically to the holders thereof pursuant to The Regulations
Instrument of Incorporation	The instrument of incorporation of the Company as amended from time to time

Intermediate Unitholder	A firm whose name is entered in the register of the Company, or which holds Shares indirectly through a third party acting as a nominee, and which: **A** is not the beneficial owner of the relevant Share; and **B** does not manage investments on behalf of the relevant beneficial owner of the Share; or does not act as a depositary of a collective investment scheme or on behalf of such a depositary in connection with its role in holding property subject to the scheme
Investment Firm	**C** An investment firm that provides investment services as defined in the glossary of definitions in the FCA handbook
Investment Manager	M&G Investment Management Limited
KIID	Key Investor Information Document
Member State	Those countries which are members of the European Union or the European Economic Area at any given time, excluding the UK
M&G Group	M&G plc and each of its subsidiaries
M&G Securities International Nominee Service	A group plan offered by the ACD designed to facilitate investment from outside the UK
Net Asset Value or NAV	The value of the scheme property of the Company (or of any sub-fund as the context requires) less the liabilities of the Company (or of the sub-fund concerned) as calculated in accordance with the Company's Instrument of Incorporation
Net Zero	This is a term used to describe a company which has current CO2e or Carbon Intensity at net zero greenhouse gas emissions.
Net Zero Pathways	Pathways for Carbon Emissions reduction to achieve net zero emissions, consistent with a Paris Agreement goal to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels or pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. There are several approaches to Net Zero Pathways. There is a global pathway, which is the amount by which the global economy needs to decarbonise. The amount the world needs to decarbonise is then allocated regionally to create regional pathways. This recognises that as part of the "just transition" some regions will find it harder to decarbonise and therefore it allocates a greater share of the decarbonisation burden to the developed world. There are then also sector pathways which then look at the decarbonisation rate for specific sectors of the economy. This recognises that Carbon Emissions in some sectors will be harder to abate and accordingly makes allowances for that. This means that not all regions and not all sectors need to reach net zero Carbon Emissions at the same pace for the world to reach Net Zero. There are various independent bodies which contribute to defining what these pathways are, for example, the Science Based Targets Initiative (https://sciencebasedtargets.org/). When companies adopt targets for their own emission reduction, they may explicitly define them by reference to Net Zero Pathways and/or the work of these bodies (an example of the latter is the term "Science-based Targets"). Companies set their targets in various ways. They may refer to Carbon Emissions, Carbon Intensity, and they may either refer to the pathways specifically or might also set a target in absolute terms, i.e. a specific numerical reduction, which can then be assessed for whether or not it is in line with a Net Zero Pathway. Where no pathway exists for the sector, an appropriate pathway may be calculated by the fund manager for the purposes of assessing the

	company's targets based on the relevant sectors and/or the global and/or regional pathways or the absolute contraction approach may be used (at least 7% reduction year on year in Scope 1 & 2 emissions). For conglomerates (companies which operate in multiple sectors), the proportion of the company's activities that relates to each sector is used to create a composite Net Zero Pathway from a weighted average of the relevant sector Net Zero Pathways. For financial institutions, their targets for their own activities are assessed by the fund manager against the financial sector Net Zero Pathway, and in addition where they make loans to high impact sectors, they must have targets for such loans which are assessed by the fund manager against the Net Zero Pathway for such sectors
NZIF	The fund manager's Net Zero Investment Framework, which is itself based on the work of the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) which has created guidance for how to establish NZIFs for use by investors. More information about the IIGCC is available from their website: www.iigcc.org
Ongoing Charge(s) Figure	A percentage figure representing the actual cost of running the fund, see also Section 28
Paris Agreement	Is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2 °C, preferably to 1.5 °C, compared to pre-industrial levels.
PRC, Mainland China	The People's Republic of China excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan for the purpose of this Prospectus
QFI	Qualified foreign investor(s) approved pursuant to the relevant PRC laws and regulations, as may be promulgated and/or amended from time to time, including qualified foreign institutional investors (QFII) and RMB (the currency of the PRC) qualified foreign institutional investors (RQFII)
QFI Regulations	The measures issued by the relevant authorities in the PRC with respect to the QFI
Scheme Property	The property of the Company to be given to the Depositary for safekeeping, as required by The Regulations
Scope 1 Emissions	Carbon Emissions from sources a company owns or controls directly. For example, burning fuel in its fleet of vehicles
Scope 2 Emissions	Carbon Emissions that a company causes indirectly and come from where the energy it purchases and uses is produced. For example, the emissions from generating the electricity to power its buildings
Scope 3 Emissions	Carbon Emissions that are not directly caused by the company or by its energy use but are nonetheless associated with the company through its "value chain". For example, Carbon Emissions caused by buying, using or disposing of products from a supplier. Because of the variety of sources of Scope 3 Emissions and the reliance on disclosures from third parties, calculating Scope 3 Emissions can be complex. As a result, some companies and investors may focus on "material Scope 3 Emissions" which aims to cover those sectors in the supply chain that are more likely to be a material source of Carbon Emissions
Share or Shares	A share or shares in the Company (including larger denomination Shares and fractions), or where appropriate a share or shares in any other M&G OEIC

Shareholder	A holder of a registered Share in the Company
Sub-fund	A Sub-fund of the Company (bearing part of the scheme property of the Company which is pooled separately) and to which specific assets and liabilities of the Company may be allocated and which is invested in accordance with the investment objective applicable to that sub-fund
Sustainability Disclosures	This is a disclosure produced in accordance with the ESG Sourcebook issued by the FCA, which provides information about the sustainability characteristics of a Fund. It is found in the section for the relevant Fund in "Appendix 1 – Details of the Funds of M&G Investments (1)"
Sustainability Focus Label	A Sustainability Label for a Fund which invests mainly in assets that focus on sustainability for people or the planet
Sustainability Improvers Label	A Sustainability Label for a Fund which invests mainly in assets that may not be sustainable now, with an aim to improve their sustainability for people or the planet over time
Sustainability Impact Label	A Sustainability Label for a Fund which invests mainly in solutions to sustainability problems, with an aim to achieve a positive impact for people or the planet
Sustainability Label	These are labels which are designed to help investors find products that have a specific sustainability goal
Sustainability Mixed Goals Label	A Sustainability Label for a fund which invests mainly in a mix of assets that either focus on sustainability, aim to improve their sustainability over time, or aim to achieve a positive impact for people or the planet
Switch	The exchange of Shares of one Class or sub-fund for Shares of another Class or sub-fund of any M&G OEIC
The M&G ISA	An Individual Savings Account the manager of which is the ACD
The M&G Junior ISA	A Junior Individual Savings Account the manager of which is the ACD
The M&G Savings Plan	A group plan offered by the ACD designed to facilitate regular savings by Direct Debit in the UK
The Regulations	The Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 and the rules contained in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook published by the FCA as part of its Handbook of Rules and Guidance
UK UCITS	A type of collective investment scheme which is authorised by the FCA as meeting the requirements under the UK provisions which implemented the UCITS Directive
Valuation Currency	The currency in which a Fund is values, being the currency noted for each fund in Appendix 1
Weighted Average carbon Intensity (WACI)	Carbon intensity is the measure of a company's carbon emissions produced in relation to its product sales. A Fund's WACI is calculated by aggregating the carbon intensity of the portfolio holdings using their percentage weight within the Fund
XD date	the XD (or Ex-Dividend) date is the date on which the income is removed from the price of an Income Share pending the payment of a distribution

Operating structure and details

1 The Company

1.1 M&G INVESTMENT FUNDS (1) is an open-ended investment company with variable capital, incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC 110 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority with effect from 6 June 2001. The Company has been established for an unlimited duration. The FCA reference number for M&G Investment Funds (1) is 195038.

1.2 The Company has been certified by the FCA as complying with the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the EC Directive on undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (‘UCITS’). With effect from the 1 January 2021 the Company became a “UK UCITS” (a type of collective investment scheme which is authorised by the FCA as meeting the requirements under the UK provisions which implemented the UCITS Directive).

Under the AIFMD Directive, the UK is considered a third-country Alternative Investment Fund in Member States.

1.3 The Head Office of the Company is at 10 Fenchurch Avenue, London, EC3M 5AG and is also the address of the place in the United Kingdom for service on the Company of notices or other documents required or authorised to be served on it. The Company does not have any interest in immovable property or any tangible moveable property.

1.4 The Base Currency of the Company is pounds sterling.

1.5 The maximum share capital of the Company is currently £250,000,000,000 and the minimum is £100. Shares in the Company have no par value and therefore the share capital of the Company at all times equals the Company’s current Net Asset Value.

1.6 The Company has been established as an ‘umbrella company’ (as defined in The Regulations) and therefore different sub-funds may be formed by the ACD, subject to approval from the FCA. On the establishment of a new sub-fund or share class an updated prospectus will be prepared setting out the relevant information concerning the new sub-fund or share class.

2 Company structure

2.1 The Company is an umbrella company. The assets of each sub-fund are treated as separate from those of every other sub-fund and will be invested in accordance with that sub-fund’s own investment objective and policy.

2.2 At present, there are 8 sub-funds which are available for investment:

- M&G Asian Fund
- M&G Global Themes Fund
- M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
- M&G Japan Fund
- M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund
- M&G North American Dividend Fund
- M&G North American Value Fund
- M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund

2.3 The investment objective, investment policy and other details of each sub-fund are set out in Appendix 1. The investment and borrowings powers under The Regulations applicable to each sub-fund are set out in Appendix 2 and the eligible markets on which the sub-funds can invest are set out in Appendix 3.

2.4 When there is more than one sub-fund in issue, each Sub-fund has a specific portfolio of assets and investments to which each sub-fund's assets and liabilities are attributable and investors should view each sub-fund as a separate investment entity.

2.5 The sub-funds are segregated portfolios of assets and, accordingly, the assets of a Sub-fund belong exclusively to that sub-fund and shall not be made available to discharge (directly or indirectly) the liabilities of, or claims against, any other person or body, including the Company any other Sub-fund and shall not be available for any such purpose. (see also section 41 - Risk Factors).

2.6 Shareholders in the Company are not liable for the debts of the Company or any Sub-fund in the Company.

2.7 Subject to the above, each sub-fund will be charged with the liabilities, charges, expenses, and costs of the Company attributable to that sub-fund and within the sub-funds charges will be allocated between share classes in accordance with the terms of issue of those share classes.

2.8 Any assets, liabilities, charges, expenses, costs and income not attributable to a particular sub-fund may be allocated by the ACD in a manner which is fair to Shareholders as a whole but they will normally be allocated to all sub-funds pro rata to the value of the net assets of the relevant sub-funds.

3 Classes of Share within the Sub-funds

3.1 Currently, however, only net income and net accumulation Shares are available, and all references in this Prospectus to income and accumulation Shares are to net income and net accumulation Shares. The share classes in issue, or available for issue, for each Sub-fund are shown in Appendix 1.

3.2 Any Sub-fund may make available such further classes of Share as the ACD may decide.

3.3 Holders of Income Shares are entitled to be paid the income attributed to such Shares on the relevant interim and annual allocation dates. The price of such Shares immediately after the end of the relevant accounting period reduces to reflect these allocations of income.

3.4 Holders of Accumulation Shares are not entitled to be paid the income attributable to such Shares but that income is automatically transferred to (and retained as part of) the capital assets of the relevant Sub-fund immediately after the relevant interim and / or annual accounting dates. The price of such Shares continues to reflect this retention of the income entitlement.

3.5 Where a Sub-fund has different classes of Share available, each class may attract different charges and expenses and so monies may be deducted from classes in unequal proportions. For this and like reasons, the proportionate interests of the classes within a Sub-fund will vary from time to time.

3.6 Purchases or sales of shares in a currency which differs from that in which the underlying assets of a Sub-fund are traded may result in a gain or loss on currency exchange. The ACD will take reasonable steps to ensure that no material gain or loss on currency exchange is borne by any other class of shares other than that which has been bought or sold resulting in the gain or loss.

3.7 When different Sub-funds are available, Shareholders will be entitled (subject to certain restrictions) to switch all or some of their Shares in a Sub-fund for Shares within a different Sub-fund or a different M&G OEIC. Details of this switching facility and the restrictions are set out in section 15 of this document.

3.8 Holders of Income Shares may convert all or some of their Shares to Accumulation Shares of the same Class in the same Sub-fund, and holders of Accumulation Shares may convert all or some of their Shares to Income Shares of the same Class in the same Sub-fund. Details of this conversion facility are set out in paragraph 15.2 of this document.

3.9 Shareholders should note that the ACD issues hedged Share Classes in the M&G North American Dividend Fund. Share class hedging activity does not form part of the investment strategy of the Sub-fund but is designed to reduce exchange rate fluctuations between the currency of the hedged Share Class and other material currencies within the Sub-fund's portfolio.

Forward currency contracts, or other instruments that may achieve a similar result, will be used to hedge the total return (capital and revenue) of the material currencies to which the portfolio is exposed.

The hedging position will be reviewed each day and adjusted when there is a material change, for example, to the dealing volume of Shares in hedged Share Classes and/or following asset allocation decisions by the Investment Manager.

3.10 Sterling Class R Shares are available only to Intermediate Unitholders or where the deal has been arranged by a financial adviser.

3.11 Not all share classes listed in Appendix 1 may currently be in issue. Please see www.mandg.com/classesinissue for details of which share classes are currently being issued by which Sub-funds.

3.12 Where a Sub-fund does not currently issue a share class listed for it in Appendix 1, the ACD may be willing to arrange for it to be issued once it has secured commitments from potential customers to purchase no less than a total of £20million-worth of that share class. The ACD will require at least eight-weeks' notice before being able to issue such a share class.

3.13 Sterling Class PP Shares are only available to a company which is an Associate company or to investors at the ACD's discretion where there is a specific written agreement with the ACD.

3.14 Effective to new shareholders from 10 March 2022, where an investor's holding in the Class PP Shares and Class PP-H (hedged) Shares falls below the Minimum Investment level stated within the prospectus, then the ACD reserves the right at its absolute discretion to:

i) reject any new subscriptions in the Class PP Shares and Class PP-H (hedged) Shares; and

ii) switch any remaining Class PP Shares and Class PP-H (hedged) Shares to Sterling Class I Shares and Class I-H (hedged) Shares, as appropriate within the fund.

However, this provision does not apply to investors holding Class PP Shares and/or Class PP-H (hedged) Shares where such holdings fall below the Minimum Investment level as stated within the prospectus solely due to market movements.

4 Management and administration

4.1 Authorised Corporate Director

4.1.1 The Authorised Corporate Director of the Company is The Authorised Corporate Director of the Company is M&G Securities Limited which is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1900 on 12 November 1906.

The ultimate holding company of the ACD is M&G plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The FCA reference number for M&G Securities Limited is 122057.

4.1.2 Registered office and head office:

10 Fenchurch Avenue, London EC3M 5AG

Share capital:

Authorised	£100,000
Issued and paid-up	£100,000

Directors:

- Mr Philip Jelfs
- Mr Laurence Mumford
- Mr Sean Fitzgerald
- Mr Neal Brooks

All of the directors above have significant business activities which are not connected to those of the ACD but of other companies within the M&G Group.

- Ms Carolan Dobson (non executive director),
- Ms Michelle McGrade (non executive director).

4.1.3 The ACD is responsible for managing and administering the Company's affairs in compliance with The Regulations. Other collective investment schemes for which the ACD has these responsibilities are set out in Appendix 4.

4.2 Terms of appointment

4.2.1 The ACD Agreement provides that the appointment of the ACD is for an initial period of three years and thereafter may be terminated upon twelve months written notice by either the ACD or the Company, although in certain circumstances the agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by the ACD to the Company or the Depositary, or by the Depositary or the Company to the ACD. The ACD cannot be replaced until the FCA has approved the appointment of another director in place of the retiring ACD. The ACD Agreement may be inspected at the offices of the ACD during normal business hours by any Shareholder or any Shareholder's duly authorised agent. Alternatively, a copy of the ACD Agreement may be sent to any Shareholder at his request within 10 days of the Company's receipt of such request.

4.2.2 The ACD is entitled to be paid the Annual Charge for its services in managing the Sub-funds as described in Section 28. In case of termination of the ACD Agreement it is entitled to its pro rata fees and expenses to the date of termination and any additional expenses necessarily realised in settling or realising any outstanding obligations. No compensation for loss of office is provided for in the ACD agreement. The ACD Agreement provides indemnities by the Company to the ACD other than for matters arising by reason of the ACD's negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in the performance of the ACD's duties and obligations.

5 The Depositary

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited is the Depositary of the Company.

The Depositary is incorporated in England as a private limited company. Its registered and head office is at 250 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 4AA. The ultimate holding company of the Depositary is NatWest Group plc, which is incorporated in Scotland. The principal business activity of the Depositary is the provision of trustee and depositary services.

5.1 Duties of the Depositary

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of scheme property, monitoring the cash flows of the Sub-funds and must ensure that certain processes carried out by the ACD are performed in accordance with the applicable rules and scheme documents.

5.2 Conflicts of interest

The Depositary may act as the depositary of other open-ended investment companies and as trustee or custodian of other collective investment schemes.

It is possible that the Depositary and/or its delegates and sub-delegates may in the course of its or their business be involved in other financial and professional activities, which may on occasion have potential conflicts of interest with the Fund or a particular Sub-fund and/or other funds managed by the ACD, or other funds for which the Depositary acts as the depositary, trustee or custodian. The Depositary will, however, have regard in such event to its obligations under the Depositary Agreement and The Regulations and, in particular, will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of its duties will not be impaired by any such involvement it may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Shareholders collectively so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients.

Nevertheless, as the Depositary operates independently from the Company, Shareholders, the ACD and its associated suppliers and the Custodian, the Depositary does not anticipate any conflicts of interest with any of the aforementioned parties.

Up to date information regarding (i) the Depositary's name, (ii) the description of its duties and any conflicts of interest that may arise between the Company, the shareholders or the ACD and the depositary, and (iii) the description of any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the description of any conflicts of interest that may arise from such delegation, and the list showing the identity of each delegate and sub-delegate, will be made available to Shareholders on request.

5.3 Delegation of Safekeeping Functions

The Depositary is permitted to delegate (and authorise its delegate to sub-delegate) the safekeeping of Scheme Property.

The Depositary has delegated safekeeping of the Scheme Property to State Street Bank and Trust Company ("the Custodian"). In turn, the Custodian has delegated the custody of assets in certain markets in which the Company may invest to various sub-delegates ("Sub-Custodians"). A list of Sub-Custodians is given in Appendix 6. Investors should note that the list of Sub-Custodians is updated only at each Prospectus review.

5.4 Updated Information

Up-to-date information regarding the Depositary, its duties, its conflicts of interest, and the delegation of its safekeeping functions will be made available to shareholders on request.

5.5 Terms of Appointment

The Depositary was appointed under a Depositary Agreement dated 28 September 2018 between the ACD, the Company and the Depositary (the "Depositary Agreement").

5.5.1 Under the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary is free to render similar services to others, and the Depositary, the Company and the ACD are subject to a duty not to disclose confidential information.

5.5.2 The powers, duties, rights and obligations of the Depositary, the Company and the ACD under the Depositary Agreement shall, to the extent of any conflict, be overridden by the FCA Rules.

Under the Depositary Agreement the Depositary will be liable to the Company for any loss of Financial Instruments held in Custody or for any liabilities incurred by the Company as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to fulfil its obligations.

However, the Depositary Agreement excludes the Depositary from any liability except in the case of fraud, wilful default, negligence or failure to exercise due care and diligence in the performance or non-performance of its obligations.

It also provides that the Company will indemnify the Depositary for any loss suffered in the performance or non-performance of its obligations except in the case of fraud, wilful default, negligence or failure to exercise due care and diligence on its part.

5.5.3 The Depositary Agreement may be terminated on 90 days' notice by the Company or the Depositary or earlier on certain breaches or the insolvency of a party. However, termination of the Depositary Agreement will not take effect, nor may the Depositary retire voluntarily, until the appointment of a new Depositary.

5.5.4 The Depositary is entitled to receive remuneration out of the scheme property of each Sub-Fund for its services, though such remuneration is normally paid by the ACD out of the ACD's Annual Charge as described in Section 28.

5.5.5 The Depositary has appointed State Street Bank and Trust Company to assist the Depositary in performing its functions of custodian of the documents of title or documents evidencing title to the property of the Company. The relevant arrangements prohibit State Street Bank and Trust Company as such custodian from releasing the documents into the possession of a third party without the consent of the Depositary.

6 The Investment Manager

6.1 The ACD has appointed M&G Investment Management Limited ("MAGIM") to provide investment management and advisory services in respect of specific Sub-funds identified in Appendix 1. The Investment Manager has authority to make decisions on behalf of the Company and the ACD in respect of the acquisition and disposal of property at any time comprising the relevant Sub-fund and to advise in respect of the rights associated with the holding of such property. The Investment Manager has been appointed under an agreement between the ACD and the Investment Manager whereby the ACD accepts responsibility for all these services provided by the Investment Manager to the Company. The investment management agreement may be terminated on three months written notice by the Investment Manager or the ACD, or immediately if the ACD believes this is in the best interests of Shareholders.

The fees paid to the Investment Manager for the services it provides to the Company are paid by the ACD out of the Annual Charge, as described in Section 28.

The Investment Manager's principal activity is acting as an investment manager and it is an Associate of the ACD by being a subsidiary of M&G plc.

6.2 The Investment Manager may delegate its investment management functions to one or more sub-investment managers to provide discretionary investment management services in respect of a Sub-fund or part of a Sub-fund's portfolio. The Investment Manager or sub-investment manager of a Sub-fund may also appoint an investment adviser to provide investment advice in respect of a Sub-fund or part of a Sub-fund's portfolio.

M&G Investments (Singapore) PTE LTD.

138 Market Street #35-01 Capita Green

Singapore 048946

has been appointed as sub-investment manager to provide discretionary investment management for the M&G Asian Fund, M&G Japan Fund, M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund and M&G Global Themes Fund.

6.3 The Investment Manager may also appoint one or more affiliates of the M&G Group to provide dealing services in respect of a Sub-fund or part of a Sub-fund's portfolio.

7 Administrator, Registrar and Register of Shareholders

The ACD employs SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited ('SS&C') to provide certain administration services and act as registrar to the Company. The ACD also employs RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. to provide certain administration services for the M&G Securities International Nominee Service.

The Register of Shareholders is maintained by SS&C at its office at DST House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS and may be inspected at that address during normal business hours by any Shareholder or any Shareholder's duly authorised agent.

8 The Auditor

The auditor of the Company is Ernst & Young LLP, Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8EX, United Kingdom.

9 Fund Accounting and Pricing

The ACD has appointed State Street Bank and Trust Company to undertake the fund accounting and pricing functions on behalf of the Company.

10 Operation of Hedged Share Class

The ACD has appointed State Street Bank and Trust Company to undertake currency share class hedging functions.

11 Collateral Management

Where the Company enters into OTC derivative transactions, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. will provide administrative services in connection with the collateral management functions.

12 Buying Shares and Selling Shares – General Information

12.1 On any given Dealing Day the ACD will be willing to sell Shares of at least one Class in each sub-fund.

12.2 The ACD has the right to reject, on reasonable grounds relating to the circumstances of the applicant, any application for Shares in whole or part, and in this event the ACD will return any money sent, or the balance of such monies, at the risk of the applicant. The ACD may also cancel any previously accepted request for the issue of Shares in the event of either non-payment of the amount due or undue delay in payment by the applicant, including the non-clearance of cheques or other documents presented in payment.

12.3 Any subscription monies remaining after a whole number of Shares has been issued may not be returned to the applicant. Instead, fractions may be issued in such circumstances. A fraction is equivalent to one thousandth of a larger denomination Share.

12.4 The minimum initial lump sum, subsequent lump sum and regular savings plan subscriptions for Shares and the minimum redemption and minimum holding amounts in the sub-funds are set out for each sub-fund in Appendix 1. At its discretion, the ACD may reject any request to buy Shares for less than the minimum initial lump sum or subsequent lump sum value (as appropriate). If at any time a Shareholder’s holding is below the specified holding minimum, the ACD reserves the right to sell the Shares and send the proceeds to the Shareholder, or at its absolute discretion convert the shares to another Share Class within the same sub-fund.

12.5 Please note that:

- **Sterling Class C Shares** - are available only to a company which is an associate company or to other collective investment schemes managed by the ACD or a company which the ACD deems to be an associate company.

- **Sterling Class R and R-H Shares** - are available only to Intermediate Unitholders or where the deal has been arranged by a financial adviser. Where a purchase by a Shareholder of Sterling Class R and R-H Shares has been arranged by a financial adviser the ACD will maintain a record of that financial adviser linked to their account with the ACD. If a Shareholder of Class R and R-H Shares has their financial adviser removed from their account (whether at the request of the Shareholder or the financial adviser, or as a result of the financial adviser no longer being authorised by the FCA), the ACD reserves the right at its absolute discretion to switch those Shares to Class A Shares within the same sub-fund. Shareholders should note that the ongoing charge of Class A Shares is greater than that of Class R and R-H Shares.

- Shares denominated in currencies other than Sterling can normally only be bought and sold via the M&G Securities International Nominee Service (see 14.2).

- **Sterling Class I and I-H Shares, Class C / C2 Shares and C-H Shares** denominated in currencies other than sterling - are available to:

  - Eligible Counterparties, investing in their own account; and
  - other collective investment schemes; and
  - distributors, platforms and other forms of intermediary who operate fee based arrangements with their clients to provide advisory or discretionary portfolio management services and do not receive any fee rebates from the ACD, for these clients, minimum subscription limits will not be applied;
  - companies which the ACD deems to be associate companies of such companies and with other investors in accordance with the terms of their agreements with the ACD.

- Existing Shareholders in the Class C and I Shares, who held such Shares as at 17 November 2017 but no longer comply with the foregoing, can continue to hold such Shares and will be able to apply for additional subscriptions in Class C and I Shares which they hold. Changes to such arrangements will revert to the terms detailed above.

- **Class Z Shares** - are only available at the ACD's discretion. Class Z Shares would then be available for investors who are eligible for the Sterling Class I Shares and Class C Shares denominated in currencies other than sterling, but only once the investor has entered into a prior written fee paying arrangement with the ACD.

  These shares are designed to accommodate an alternative charging structure whereby the ACD's Annual Charge, normally charged to the class and then passed on in the share price, is instead administratively levied and collected directly from the investor.

- **Sterling Class PP Shares** - are only available to a company which is an Associate company or to investors at the ACD's discretion where there is a specific written agreement with the ACD.

  - Effective to new shareholders from 10 March 2022, where an investor's holding in the Class PP Shares and Class PP-H (hedged) Shares falls below the Minimum Investment level stated within the prospectus, then the ACD reserves the right at its absolute discretion to:

    i) reject any new subscriptions in the Class PP Shares and Class PP-H (hedged) Shares; and

    ii) switch any remaining Class PP Shares and Class PP-H (hedged) Shares to Sterling Class I Shares and Class I-H (hedged) Shares, as appropriate within the fund.

    However, this provision does not apply to investors holding Class PP Shares and/or Class PP-H (hedged) Shares where such holdings fall below the Minimum Investment level as stated within the prospectus solely due to market movements.

- **U.S. Dollar Class A2 Shares** - are only available to investors who have entered into a specific prior agreement with the ACD (where the Class A2 Shares are held via an Intermediate Unitholder, the end investor must have entered such agreement with the ACD).

12.6 Shareholders have the right to sell Shares back to the ACD or require that the ACD arranges for the Company to buy their Shares on any Dealing Day unless the value of Shares which a Shareholder wishes to sell will mean that the Shareholder will hold Shares with a value less than the required minimum holding for the sub-fund concerned, in which case the Shareholder may be required to sell the entire holding.

12.7 Subject to the Shareholder maintaining the minimum holding stated in this Prospectus, part of a Shareholder's holding may be sold but the ACD reserves the right to refuse a request to sell Shares if the value of the class of Shares of any sub-fund to be sold is less than the sum specified in Appendix 1.

13 Buying and selling Shares on the main register of Shareholders

13.1 Shares can be bought as a lump sum investment only. Investors wishing to make regular monthly contributions should invest via The M&G Savings Plan (please see 14.1 below).

13.2 Postal applications may be made on application forms obtained from the ACD. The address for postal dealing is PO Box 9039, Chelmsford, CM99 2XG. Alternatively, lump sum investments can be made under approved circumstances by telephoning M&G's Customer Dealing Line 0800 328 3196. Telephone deals can be placed between 8.00 am and 6.00 pm UK time on each Dealing Day (except for Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve when the office closes early). Deals may also be placed by visiting the ACD's website: www.mandg.co.uk

13.3 Payment for Shares purchased by post must accompany the application. Payment for Shares purchased by other means must be made by no later than three business days after the valuation point following receipt of the instructions to purchase.

13.4 Requests to sell Shares may be made by post, telephone, or any electronic or other means which the ACD may from time to time determine either directly or via an authorised intermediary; the ACD may require telephone or electronic requests to be confirmed in writing.

13.5 Requests to buy and sell Shares received before 12:00 noon (UK time) on a Dealing Day will be executed at the price valid on that Dealing Day. Requests received after 12:00 noon (UK time) will be executed using the price valid on the following Dealing Day.

13.6 Payment of proceeds will be made no more than three business days after the later of:

- receipt by the ACD, when required, of sufficient written instructions duly signed by all the relevant Shareholders and completed as to the appropriate number of Shares, together with any other appropriate evidence of title; and
- the valuation point following receipt by the ACD of the request to sell.

13.7 The requirement for sufficient written sale instructions is normally waived for Shareholders of Sterling Classes of Shares if all the following conditions are met:

- Dealing instructions are given by the registered holder in person;
- The holding is registered in a sole name;
- The sale proceeds are to be made payable to the registered holder at their registered address, which has not changed within the previous 30 days; and
- The total amount payable in respect of sales by that holder on one business day does not exceed £50,000.

13.8 A contract note giving details of the Shares purchased or sold, and the price used will be sent to the Shareholder (the first named, in the case of joint Shareholders) or to an authorised agent, not later than the end of the business day following the valuation point by reference to which the price is determined. Where appropriate, this may be accompanied by a notice of the applicant's right to cancel a purchase.

13.9 Currently share certificates will not be issued in respect of Shares. Ownership of Shares will be evidenced by an entry on the Company's Register of Shareholders. Statements in respect of periodic allocations of income of each sub-fund will show the number of Shares held by the recipient in the sub-fund in respect of which the allocation is made. Individual statements of a Shareholder's Shares will also be issued at any time on request by the registered holder (or, when Shares are jointly held, the first named holder). .

14 Buying and selling Shares via a Group Plan

14.1 The M&G Savings Plan, The M&G ISA, The M&G Junior ISA

14.1.1 The ACD offers The M&G Savings Plan, designed primarily to facilitate making regular savings by Direct Debit to a range of M&G Funds, and The M&G ISA and The M&G Junior ISA, designed to allow UK individuals to save tax efficiently in a range of M&G Funds. This is a summary of the buying and selling process of The M&G Savings Plan, The M&G ISA and The M&G Junior ISA. Please see our “Important Information for Investors” document for full information including the Terms & Conditions.

14.1.2 Shares can be bought as a lump sum investment or monthly by Direct Debit.

14.1.3 Postal applications may be made on application forms obtained from the ACD. The address for postal dealing is the same as in section 13.2. Alternatively, lump sum investments can be made under approved circumstances by telephoning M&G’s Customer Dealing Line (please see section 13.2).

14.1.4 Payment for Shares purchased must accompany the application.

14.1.5 Requests to sell Shares may be sent in writing to the address in section 13.2. Alternatively, requests to sell Shares can be made under approved circumstances by telephoning M&G’s Customer Dealing Line (please see section 13.2). Payment of proceeds will be made no more than three business days, after the valuation point following receipt by the ACD of the request to sell, provided we know the proceeds from all subscriptions, including Direct Debits, have cleared. We may delay paying the sale proceeds from any uncleared subscriptions, until we are satisfied that we have received all amounts which are due to us. Please note that Shares held in The M&G Junior ISA may not be sold without the permission of HMRC.

14.1.6 For lump sum investments, a contract note giving details of the Shares purchased and the price used will be issued by the end of the business day following the valuation point by reference to which the price is determined, together with, where appropriate, a notice of the applicant’s right to cancel. A contract note giving details of the Shares sold and the price used will be issued by the end of the business day following the valuation point by reference to which the price is determined.

14.1.7 Requests to buy and sell Shares received before 12:00 noon (UK time) on a Dealing Day will be executed at the price valid on that Dealing Day. Requests received after 12:00 noon (UK time) will be executed using the price valid on the following Dealing Day.

14.1.8 Investors’ share ownership will be evidenced by an entry in the name of M&G Nominees Limited 10 Fenchurch Avenue, London, EC3M 5AG on the Company’s register of shareholders.

14.1.9 Statements will be issued twice each year. A summary of transactions will also be issued at any time on request by the holder.

14.2 The M&G Securities International Nominee Service

14.2.1 The ACD offers a nominee service (the “M&G Securities International Nominee Service”) primarily designed to facilitate the buying and selling of non-sterling denominated Share Classes (though in certain circumstances, the ACD may also permit sterling denominated Share Classes to be bought and sold via this service). This is a summary of the buying and selling process of the “M&G Securities International Nominee Service”. Please see the Terms & Conditions of the “M&G Securities International Nominee Service” or your agreement with the ACD, and Appendix 4A (where appropriate) for more information.

14.2.2 Investors who wish to use the M&G Securities International Nominee Service for the first time should complete and sign the application form (available from the ACD) and mail it to:

RBC I&TS, RE: M&G Securities Limited
Porte de France
L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette
Luxembourg

The completed forms must be received before 9.30am CET on a Dealing Day in order for the investment account to be opened and the buying order to be executed at the share price valid on that day.

14.2.3 Subsequent purchase instruction can be sent directly to the ACD by Fax (on +352 2460 9901) or Post (at the address in section 14.2.2). Any such purchase instruction should state the investor’s account number (which is stated on each contract note), the name of the investor, the name of the sub-fund into which the amount is to be invested and the respective share class (ISIN Code). In the absence of such instructions, it will not be possible to process the purchase order and the money will be returned without interest and at the expense of the sender. The minimum amount for a subsequent investment per sub-fund and share class is disclosed in Appendix 1.

14.2.4 Subsequent purchase instructions, or requests to redeem Shares must be received before 11:30am CET on a Dealing Day in order for the buying or selling order to be executed at the share price valid on that Dealing Day. Requests received after 11:30am CET will be executed using the share price valid on the following Dealing Day.

14.2.5 Payment for Shares purchased must be made by no later than three business days after the valuation point at which the buying order is executed.

14.2.6 Redemption proceeds will be paid to investors by bank transfer by the settlement date quoted on the contract note. This should be no more than three business days after the valuation point at which the selling order is executed.

14.2.7 Investors should take into account that the processing time needed by banks involved in such transfer may differ and that it can therefore not be guaranteed that the redemption proceeds will be credited to the investor's bank account within the aforementioned.

14.2.8 Investors' share ownership will be evidenced by an entry in the name of M&G International Investments Nominees Limited, 10 Fenchurch Avenue, London, EC3M 5AG on the Company's register of shareholders. This service is available to shareholders free of charge.

15 Switching and converting shares

15.1 Switching

15.1.1 Holders of Shares in a Sub-fund may at any time switch all or some of their Shares of one Sub-fund ('Original Shares') for Shares of another Sub-fund of this or another M&G OEIC ('New Shares') provided they are eligible to hold Shares in that class or Sub-fund and are in the same currency. The number of New Shares issued will be determined by reference to the respective prices of New Shares and Original Shares at the valuation point applicable at the time the Original Shares are redeemed and the New Shares are issued.

15.1.2 Switching may be effected by giving instructions to the ACD and the Shareholder may be required to provide sufficient written instructions (which, if required - see paragraph 14.2.3 - in the case of joint Shareholders must be signed by all the joint holders).

15.1.3 The ACD may at its discretion charge a fee on the switching of Shares between Sub-funds (see paragraph 16.3). When a fee is charged it will not exceed the aggregate of the relevant redemption and initial charges in respect of the Original Shares and the New Shares.

15.1.4 If the switch would result in the Shareholder holding a number of Original Shares or New Shares of a value which is less than the minimum holding in the Sub-fund concerned the ACD may, if it thinks fit, switch the whole of the applicant's holding of Original Shares to New Shares or refuse to effect any switch of the Original Shares. No switches will be effected during any period when the right of Shareholders to require the redemption of their Shares is suspended. The general provision on procedures relating to redemption will apply equally to a switch. Switch instructions must be received by the ACD before the valuation point on a Dealing Day in the Sub-fund or Sub-funds concerned to be dealt with at the prices at those valuation points on that Dealing Day, or at such other date as may be approved by the ACD. Switch requests received after a valuation point will be held over until the valuation point on the next Dealing Day in the relevant Sub-fund or Sub-funds.

15.1.5 The ACD may adjust the number of New Shares to be issued to reflect the imposition of any switching fee together with any other charges or levies in respect of the issue or sale of the New Shares or repurchase or cancellation of the Original Shares as may be permitted pursuant to The Regulations.

15.1.6 Please note that a switch of Shares in one sub-fund for Shares in any other Sub-fund is treated as a redemption and sale and will, for persons subject to UK taxation, be a realisation for the purposes of capital gains taxation.

15.1.7 A Shareholder who switches Shares in one Sub-fund for Shares in any other Sub-fund has no right by law to withdraw from or cancel the transaction.

15.1.8 Terms and current charges for the switching of Shares of any class of any Sub-fund, including for the Shares issued by another M&G OEIC or for the switching of units in a regulated scheme operated by the ACD, may be obtained from the ACD.

15.2 Conversions

15.2.1 Conversions of Income Shares to Accumulation Shares and of Accumulation Shares to Income Shares of the same Class in the same Sub-fund are undertaken by reference to the respective Share prices. For persons subject to UK taxation, this will not be a realisation for the purposes of capital gains taxation.

15.2.2 Where a Sub-fund issues multiple Share Classes, a Shareholder may only convert Shares of one Class for Shares in another Class where they are eligible to hold the other Class.

Requests to convert between Share Classes must be submitted using the appropriate form available from the ACD. Such conversions will be executed within three Dealing Days of receipt of a valid instruction. Requests to convert between Share Classes are undertaken by reference to the respective Share prices of each Class. Where the ACD determines at its absolute discretion that Share Class conversions are materially prejudicial to the Shareholders of a Share Class, instructions to convert between Share Classes will only be executed on the Dealing Day following the relevant Sub-fund's XD date. In such circumstances, instructions to convert between Share Classes must be received by the ACD no sooner than ten business days before the Sub-fund's relevant XD date.

15.2.3 Please note that conversions may be subject to a fee. The fee will not exceed an amount equal to the aggregate of the then prevailing redemption charge (if any) in respect of Original Shares and the initial charge (if any) in respect of New Shares and is payable to the ACD.

15.2.4 On providing 60 days' notice to Shareholders, the ACD may in its absolute discretion convert Shares of one Share Class for Shares in another Class where it considers that such conversion will be in the best interests of Shareholders.

16 Dealing charges

16.1 Initial charge

The ACD may impose a charge on the buying of Shares. This charge is a percentage of the total amount of your investment and is deducted from your investment before Shares are purchased. The current level in relation to the Sub-funds is set out for each Sub-fund in Appendix 1 and is subject to discounts that the ACD at its absolute discretion may apply from time to time. Increases from the current rates of charge can only be made in accordance with The Regulations and after the ACD has revised the Prospectus to reflect the increased rate.

16.2 Redemption charge

16.2.1 The ACD may make a charge on the cancellation and redemption (including transfer) of Shares. At present, a redemption charge is levied only on the selling of Shares in a Sub-fund which does not have an initial charge on the buying of Shares. Other Shares issued and bought and persons known to the ACD to have made arrangements for the regular purchase of other Shares while this Prospectus is in force, will not be subject to any redemption charge introduced in the future in respect of those Shares. Currently, those Shares deemed to carry a redemption charge will carry a reducing redemption charge calculated in accordance with the table below. With accumulation shares, where any income is reinvested back into the share price, the valuation when calculating a redemption will include the capital gain associated with this reinvested income. In relation to the imposition of a redemption charge as set out above, where Shares of the class in question have been purchased at different times by a redeeming Shareholder, the Shares to be redeemed shall be deemed to be the Shares which incur the least cost to the Shareholder and thereafter the Shares purchased first in time by that Shareholder.

As at the date of this Prospectus there are no Share Classes with redemption charges.

16.2.2 The ACD may not introduce or increase a redemption charge on Shares unless:

16.2.2.1 the ACD has complied with The Regulations in relation to that introduction or change; and

16.2.2.2 the ACD has revised the Prospectus to reflect the introduction or change and the date of its commencement and has made the revised Prospectus available.

16.2.3 In the event of a change to the rate or method of calculation of a redemption charge, details of the previous rate or method of calculation will be available from the ACD.

16.3 Switching fee

On the switch of Shares of a Sub-fund for Shares of another Sub-fund the Instrument of Incorporation authorises the Company to impose a switching fee. The fee will not exceed an amount equal to the aggregate of the then prevailing redemption charge (if any) in respect of Original Shares and the initial charge (if any) in respect of New Shares and is payable to the ACD.

There is currently no fee payable on a switch between Classes of Shares of a Sub-fund unless the Classes are issued in a different currency or have a different charging structure.

17 Other dealing information

17.1 Dilution

17.1.1 The basis on which each Sub-fund's investments are valued for the purpose of calculating the single price of Shares as stipulated in The Regulations and the Company's Instrument of Incorporation is summarised in Section 23.

However, the amount received or paid for investments sold or purchased may deviate from the values used to calculate the price of the Shares. This is due to portfolio transaction costs such as broker's commission, taxes, duties and any dealing spread between the buying and selling prices of the investments.

17.1.2 When a Sub-fund buys or sells investments in response to investors buying (subscribing) or selling (redeeming) Shares in that Sub-fund, the portfolio transaction costs as described in paragraph 17.1.1 can have an adverse effect on the value of a Sub-fund, known as "dilution".

17.1.3 The Regulations allow the cost of dilution to be met directly from a Sub-fund's assets or to be recovered from investors on the purchase or sale of Shares in each Sub-fund inter alia by means of a dilution adjustment to the net asset value to arrive at the Share price.

17.1.4 As dilution is related to inflows and outflows of monies and the purchase and sale of investments, it is not possible to predict accurately if and when dilution will occur and to what extent. However, it is the ACD's policy to apply a dilution adjustment to the net asset value in certain circumstances to materially reduce the potential impact of dilution on any Sub-fund. The ACD shall comply with COLL 6.3.8 in its application of any such dilution adjustment.

17.1.5 The dilution adjustment for each Sub-fund will be calculated by reference to the estimated portfolio transaction costs of dealing in the underlying investments of that Sub-fund.

17.1.6 The decision to apply a dilution adjustment will depend on the relative volume of the Sub-fund's shares being subscribed or redeemed. The ACD may apply a dilution adjustment in the circumstances described in paragraph 17.1.7, if, in its opinion, the existing shareholders (for subscriptions) or remaining shareholders (for redemptions) might be adversely affected, and if in applying a dilution adjustment, so far as practicable, it is fair to all shareholders. In specie transfers will not be taken into account when determining any dilution adjustment and any incoming portfolio will be valued on the same basis as the Sub-fund is priced (i.e. offer plus notional dealing charges, mid, or bid less notional dealing charges). When a dilution adjustment is not applied there may be a dilution of the assets of the Sub-fund which may constrain the future growth of that Sub-fund.

17.1.7 The ACD would typically expect to make a dilution adjustment in the event that the daily net subscriptions or net redemptions exceed a predetermined threshold set by the ACD, in its sole discretion, from time to time. A dilution adjustment may also be applied in any other case where the ACD is of the opinion that it is in the interests of existing Shareholders (for subscriptions) and remaining Shareholders (for redemptions) that a dilution adjustment be applied.

17.1.8 Dilution adjustments would ordinarily be of the frequency and magnitude shown in the table below. The ACD reserves the right to adjust the price by a lesser amount but will always make such an adjustment in a fair manner solely to reduce dilution. Positive dilution adjustment figures indicate a typical increase from mid-price when the Sub-fund is experiencing net subscriptions. Negative dilution adjustment figures indicate a typical decrease from mid-price when the Sub-fund is experiencing net redemptions. Figures for the frequency of dilution adjustments are based on client dealing volumes per Sub-fund for the twelve months to 31 December 2024. Figures for the amount of the dilution adjustment are based on the historic costs of dealing in the underlying investments of the relevant Sub-funds for the twelve months to 31 December 2024, including any spreads, commissions and transfer taxes.

Dilution adjustment table

Typical dilution adjustments for the following Sub-funds are expected to be:

Fund	Dilution Adjustment Frequency	Dilution Adjustment Magnitude
M&G Japan Fund	2	+0.12% / -0.12%
M&G Global Themes Fund	0	+0.13% / -0.12%
M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	2	+0.13% / -0.07%
M&G Asian Fund	13	+0.30% / -0.36%
M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	10	+0.26% / -0.26%
M&G North American Dividend Fund	1	+0.04% / -0.05%
M&G North American Value Fund	3	+0.05% / -0.06%
M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	3	+0.21% / -0.08%

17.1.9 The ACD may alter its current dilution policy by amending the Prospectus and giving Shareholders notice in accordance with The Regulations.

17.2 In specie issues and redemptions

17.2.1 At its absolute discretion the ACD may agree or determine that instead of payment in cash to, or from, the Shareholder for Shares in a Sub-fund, the settlement of an issue or redemption transaction may be effected by the transfer of property into or out of the assets of the Company on such terms as the ACD shall decide in consultation with the Investment Manager and the Depositary. In the case of redemptions, the ACD shall give notice to the Shareholder prior to the redemption proceeds becoming payable of its intention to transfer property to the Shareholder and, if required by the Shareholder, may agree to transfer to the Shareholder the net proceeds of a sale of such property. The ACD may also offer to sell an investor's property and invest the proceeds by purchasing Shares in the Company, subject to detailed terms and conditions available upon request.

17.3 Client account

Cash may be held for investors in a Client account in certain circumstances. Interest is not paid on any such balances.

17.4 Excessive Trading

17.4.1 The ACD generally encourages Shareholders to invest in Sub-funds as part of a medium to long-term investment strategy and discourages excessive, short term, or abusive trading practices. Such activities may have a detrimental effect on the Sub-funds and other Shareholders. The ACD has several powers to help ensure that Shareholder interests are protected from such practices. These include:

17.4.1.1 Refusing an application for Shares (see paragraph 12.2);

17.4.1.2 Fair Value Pricing (see section 23); and,

17.4.1.3 Applying the Dilution Adjustment (see paragraph 17.1).

17.4.2 We monitor shareholder dealing activity and if we identify any behaviour that, in our view, constitutes inappropriate or excessive trading, we may take any of the following steps with the shareholders we believe are responsible:

17.4.2.1 Issue warnings which if ignored may lead to further applications for Shares being refused;

17.4.2.2 Restrict methods of dealing available to particular Shareholders; and/or,

17.4.2.3 Impose a switching fee (see paragraph 16.3).

17.4.3 We may take these steps at any time, without any obligation to provide prior notice and without any liability for any consequence that may arise.

17.4.4 Inappropriate or excessive trading can sometimes be difficult to detect particularly where transactions are placed via a nominee account. The ACD therefore cannot guarantee that its efforts will be successful in eliminating such activities and their detrimental effects.

18 Money laundering

As a result of legislation in force in the United Kingdom to prevent money laundering, firms conducting investment business are responsible for compliance with money laundering regulations. The ACD may verify your identity electronically when you undertake certain transactions. In certain circumstances investors may be asked to provide proof of identity when buying or selling shares. Normally this will not result in any delay in carrying out instructions but, should the ACD request additional information, this may mean that instructions will not be carried out until the information is received. In these circumstances, the ACD may refuse to issue or, redeem Shares, release the proceeds of redemption or carry out such instructions.

19 Restrictions on dealing

19.1 The ACD may from time to time impose such restrictions as it may think necessary for the purpose of ensuring that no Shares are acquired or held by any person in breach of the law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory. In this connection, the ACD may, inter alia, reject in its discretion any application for the issue, sale, redemption, cancellation or switch of Shares or require the mandatory redemption of Shares or transfer of Shares to a person qualified to hold them.

19.2 The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares in or to persons resident in or nationals of or citizens of jurisdictions outside the UK or who are nominees of, custodians or trustees for, citizens or nationals of other countries may be affected by the laws of the relevant jurisdictions. Such Shareholders should inform themselves about and observe any applicable legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any Shareholder to satisfy himself as to the full observance of the laws and regulatory requirements of the relevant jurisdiction, including obtaining any governmental, exchange control or other consents which may be required, or compliance with other necessary formalities needing to be observed and payment of any issue, transfer or other taxes or duties due in such jurisdiction. Any such Shareholder will be responsible for any such issue, transfer or other taxes or payments by whomsoever payable and the Company (and any person acting on behalf of it) shall be fully indemnified and held harmless by such Shareholder for any such issue, transfer or other taxes or duties as the Company (and any person acting on behalf of it) may be required to pay.

19.3 If it comes to the notice of the ACD that any Shares ("affected Shares") are owned directly or beneficially in breach of any law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory, which would (or would if other Shares were acquired or held in like circumstances) result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation which the Company would not be able to recoup itself or suffering any other adverse consequence (including a requirement to register under any securities or investment or similar laws or governmental regulations of any country or territory) or by virtue of which the Shareholder or Shareholders in question is/are not qualified to hold such Shares or if it reasonably believes this to be the case, the ACD may give notice to the Shareholder(s) of the affected Shares requiring the transfer of such Shares to a person who is qualified or entitled to own them or that a request in writing be given for the redemption of such Shares. If any Shareholder upon whom such a notice is served does not within thirty days after the date of such notice transfer their affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or submit a written request for their redemption to the ACD or establish to the satisfaction of the ACD (whose judgement is final and binding) that they or the beneficial owner are qualified and entitled to own the affected Shares, they shall be deemed upon the expiration of that thirty day period to have given a request in writing for the redemption or cancellation (at the discretion of the ACD) of all the affected Shares pursuant to The Regulations.

19.4 A Shareholder who becomes aware that they are holding or own affected Shares shall forthwith, unless they have already received a notice as aforesaid, either transfer all their affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or submit a request in writing to the ACD for the redemption of all their affected Shares.

19.5 Where a request in writing is given or deemed to be given for the redemption of affected Shares, such redemption will be effected in the same manner as provided for under The Regulations, if effected at all.

20 Suspension of dealings in the Company

20.1 The ACD may with the agreement of the Depositary, or must if the Depositary so requires, temporarily suspend for a period the issue, sale, cancellation and redemption of Shares or any class of Shares in any or all of the Sub-funds if the ACD or the Depositary is of the opinion that due to exceptional circumstances there is good and sufficient reason to do so having regard to the interests of Shareholders.

20.2 Re-calculation of the Share price for the purpose of sales and purchases will commence at the time the suspension is ended or at the next relevant valuation point following the ending of the suspension.

20.3 The ACD will notify Shareholders as soon as is practicable after the commencement of the suspension, including details of the exceptional circumstances which have led to the suspension, in a clear, fair and not misleading way and giving Shareholders details of how to find further information about the suspensions.

20.4 Where such suspension takes place, the ACD will publish, on its website or other general means, sufficient details to keep Shareholders appropriately informed about the suspension, including, if known, its possible duration.

20.5 During the suspension none of the obligations in COLL 6.2 (Dealing) will apply but the ACD will comply with as much of COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) during the period of suspension as is practicable in light of the suspension.

20.6 Suspension will cease as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances leading to the suspension have ceased but the ACD and the Depositary will formally review the suspension at least every 28 days and will inform the FCA of the review and any change to the information given to Shareholders.

20.7 The exceptional circumstances in which the ACD or the Depositary may require the temporary suspension of the issue, sale, cancellation and redemption of Shares, or any class of Shares in any or all the Sub-funds includes, but is not limited to the following:

20.7.1 during any period when, in the opinion of the ACD or the Depositary, an accurate valuation of a Sub-fund cannot occur, including:

20.7.1.1 where one or more markets is unexpectedly closed or where dealing is suspended or restricted;

20.7.1.2 during a political, economic, military or other emergency; or

20.7.1.3 during any breakdown in the means of communication or computation normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the investments of the a Sub-fund or any Classes of Shares;

20.7.2 upon the decision of the ACD, having given sufficient notice to Shareholders, to wind up a Sub-fund (see section 32).

21 Governing law

All deals in Shares are governed by English law.

22 Valuation of the Company

22.1 The price of a Share of a particular class in the Company is calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund to which it relates and attributable to that class and adjusted for the effect of charges applicable to that class and further adjusted to reduce any dilutive effect of dealing in the Sub-fund (for more detail of dilution adjustment see 17.1). The Net Asset Value per Share of a Sub-fund is currently calculated at 12.00 noon UK time on each Dealing Day.

22.2 The ACD may at any time during a Dealing Day carry out an additional valuation if the ACD considers it desirable to do so.

23 Calculation of the Net Asset Value

23.1 The value of the scheme property of the Company or Sub-fund (as the case may be) shall be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities determined in accordance with the following provisions.

23.2 All the scheme property (including receivables) of the Company (or the Sub-fund) is to be included, subject to the following provisions.

23.3 Property which is not cash (or other assets dealt with in paragraph 23.4) or a contingent liability transaction shall be valued as follows and the prices used shall (subject as follows) be the most recent prices which it is practicable to obtain:

23.3.1 units or shares in a collective investment scheme:

23.3.1.1 if a single price for buying and selling units is quoted, at the most recent such price; or

23.3.1.2 if separate buying or selling prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices provided the buying price has been reduced by any initial charge included therein and the selling price excludes any exit or redemption charge attributable thereto; or

23.3.1.3 if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD’s best estimate of the value of the units or shares, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;

23.3.2 any other transferable security:

23.3.2.1 if a single price for buying and selling the security is quoted, at that price; or

23.3.2.2 if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, the average of those two prices; or

23.3.2.3 if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no price exists, at a value which in the opinion of the ACD is fair and reasonable;

23.3.3 property other than that described in 23.3.1 and 23.3.2 above:

at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, represents a fair and reasonable mid-market price.

23.4 Cash and amounts held in current and deposit accounts and in other time-related deposits shall normally be valued at their nominal values.

23.5 Property which is a contingent liability transaction shall be treated as follows:

23.5.1 if a written option (and the premium for writing the option has become part of the scheme property), the amount of the net valuation of premium receivable shall be deducted. If the property is an off-exchange derivative the method of valuation shall be agreed between the ACD and Depositary;

23.5.2 if an off-exchange future, it will be included at the net value of closing out in accordance with a valuation method agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;

23.5.3 if any other form of contingent liability transaction, it will be included at the net value of margin on closing out (whether as a positive or negative value). If the property is an off-exchange derivative, it shall be included at a method of valuation agreed between the ACD and Depositary.

23.6 In determining the value of the scheme property, all instructions given to issue or cancel Shares shall be assumed to have been carried out (and any cash paid or received) whether or not this is the case.

23.7 Subject to paragraphs 23.8 and 23.9 below, agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of property which are in existence but uncompleted shall be assumed to have been completed and all consequential action required to have been taken. Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and, in the opinion of the ACD, their omission will not materially affect the final net asset value amount.

23.8 Futures or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed and unexpired and unexercised written or purchased options shall not be included under paragraph 23.7.

23.9 All agreements are to be included under paragraph 23.7 which are, or ought reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the property.

23.10 An estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities at that point in time including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, Value Added Tax, stamp duty and any foreign taxes and duties will be deducted.

23.11 An estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the scheme property and any tax thereon treating periodic items as accruing from day to day will be deducted.

23.12 The principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever repayable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings will be deducted.

23.13 An estimated amount for accrued claims for repayments of tax of whatever nature to the Company which may be recoverable will be added.

23.14 Any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the scheme property will be added.

23.15 A sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received will be added.

23.16 The amount of any adjustment deemed necessary by the ACD to ensure that the Net Asset Value is based on the most recent information and is fair to all Shareholders will be added or deducted as appropriate.

23.17 Currencies or values in currencies other than a Sub-fund's Valuation Currency shall be converted at the relevant valuation point at a prevailing rate of exchange that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders or potential Shareholders. The Valuation Currency of each Sub-fund is noted in Appendix 1.

24 Price per Share in each Sub-fund and each Class

The price per Share at which Shares are bought by investors is the sum of the Net Asset Value of a Share adjusted to reduce any dilutive effect of dealing in the Sub-fund (for more detail of dilution adjustment see 17.1) before any initial charge. The price per Share at which Shares are sold by investors is the Net Asset Value per Share adjusted to reduce any dilutive effect of dealing in the Sub-fund (for more detail of dilution adjustment see 17.1) before any applicable redemption charge.

25 Pricing basis

There shall be a single price for a Share in any Class. The Company deals on a forward pricing basis. A forward price is the price calculated at the next valuation point after the purchase or sale is agreed.

26 Publication of prices

The most recent prices of Sterling Share Classes appear daily on our website at www.mandg.com or can be obtained from our Customer Services Department free on 0800 390390.

27 Risk factors

Potential investors should consider the risk factors referenced in Section 41 before investing in the Company.

28 Charges and Expenses

Introduction

This section describes the charges and expenses that a Shareholder bears on their investment and how they work. It details the payments that may be made out of the Company and its Sub-funds as expenses and as charges for services in relation to the management, operation and administration of the Company and its Sub-funds.

28.1 The ACD's Annual Charge

28.1.1 The ACD is permitted to take a charge from each Share Class of each Sub-fund as payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities and to pay for certain third parties' services. This is known as the ACD's "Annual Charge".

28.1.2 The Annual Charge covers, among other things, the following:

(1) ACD fees and expenses,

(2) Service providers' (including the Investment Manager and the Depositary) fees and expenses,

(3) Fees for the provision of hedging services incurred by the offering of hedged Share Classes,

(4) All the costs, charges, fees and expenses payable in relation to the operation and management of each Sub-fund which may be taken from scheme property under the FCA rules, excluding those set out in section 28.4. Other payments from the scheme property of the Sub-funds not included in the Annual Charge. These permitted costs, charges, fees and expenses include:

(a) The Depositary's fees and expenses for acting as depositary, its custody charges in relation to the safekeeping of scheme property and its custody transaction charges
(b) Registrar fees and expenses covering the establishment and maintenance of the Register of Shareholders and any sub-register of Shareholders
(c) Costs and expenses relating to the formation, authorisation and registration of a new Sub-fund and the offer of Shares
(d) Documentation costs and expenses, such as preparing, printing and distributing the Prospectus and the KIIDs, as well as the annual reports of the Company and any other documents made available to Shareholders
(e) Costs of registration, publication of Share prices, listing on a Stock Exchange, creation, conversion and cancellation of Shares Classes
(f) Costs of production and dispatch of payments made by the Company
(g) Costs of arranging and convening meetings of Shareholders
(h) Legal fees and expenses other than the extraordinary expenses as referenced in Section 28.4.1
(i) Audit fees and expenses
(j) Liabilities that are charges, costs and expenses arising on unitisation, amalgamation or reconstruction including certain liabilities arising after transfer of property to the Sub-funds in consideration for the issue of Shares as more fully detailed in The Regulations
(k) VAT where applicable in relation to the Annual Charge or each of the costs, charges, fees and expenses included in the Annual Charge.

28.1.3 Costs and expenses relating to research services provided to the Investment Manager by brokers, or independent research providers, will be borne by the Investment Manager.

28.1.4 The costs of a Sub-fund relating to investments in collective investment schemes will generally be borne by the ACD out of the Annual Charge to ensure Shareholders are not charged for those in addition to the Annual Charge. However, the ACD will not bear the costs related to investment trusts or real estate investment trusts held directly or indirectly by a Sub-fund, out of the annual charge.

28.2 Calculation and operation of the Annual Charge

28.2.1 The Annual Charge is set as a rate which is a percentage of the Net Asset Value of each Share Class in each Sub-fund. The annual rate of this charge is set out for each Sub-fund in Appendix 1.

28.2.2 The Annual Charge is calculated as follows:

Each day the ACD charges one-365th of the Annual Charge (or one-366th if it is a leap year). If the day is not a Dealing Day, the ACD will take the charge into account on the next Dealing Day. The ACD calculates this charge using the Net Asset Value of each Share Class on the previous Dealing Day.

28.2.3 Though the Annual Charge is calculated and taken into account daily in each Share Class's price, it is actually paid to the ACD every fortnight in arrears.

28.2.4 In setting the Annual Charge, the ACD is taking upon itself the risk that the Net Asset Value of a Sub-fund will fall to the extent that the Annual Charge will not fully recompense it for the charges and expenses that the ACD would otherwise be entitled to charge to each Sub-fund. Conversely, the ACD is not accountable to Shareholders should the aggregate fees generated by the Annual Charge in any period exceed the charges and expenses that it incurs and the ACD will retain the surplus.

28.3 Changes to the Annual Charge

28.3.1 The ACD reserves the right to increase or decrease the Annual Charge. In the event of any changes to the Annual Charge the ACD will notify Shareholders in accordance with the FCA's requirements under the COLL Sourcebook. This does not include changes to the level of the discount to the Annual Charge (as described in section 28.5 arising as a result of a change in the Net Asset Value of a Sub-fund.

28.4 Other payments from the scheme property of the Sub-funds not included in the Annual Charge

28.4.1 In addition to the Annual Charge, and in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook, the following payments, and any VAT payable on them , will be made out of the scheme property of each Sub-fund, where they arise.

(a) Portfolio transaction costs including broker's commission, taxes and duties (including stamp duty), and other disbursements which are necessarily incurred in effecting transactions for the Sub-funds.

(b) Extraordinary expenses including, without limitation, litigation expenses and the fees and expenses of legal and other professional advisers ("Extraordinary Expenses").

(c) Interest on borrowing and charges incurred in effecting or terminating such borrowing or in negotiating or varying the terms of such borrowing on behalf of the Sub-funds.

(d) Taxation and duties payable in respect of the property of the Sub-funds or of the issue or redemption of Shares;

(e) Any value added or similar tax relating to any charge or expense set out in this section 28.4.1.

28.5 Discounts to the Annual Charge

28.5.1 The ACD will pass to Shareholders some of the benefit of potential savings, achieved from economies of scale generated by a significant growth of assets under management in a Sub-fund, by applying a discount to the Annual Charge of the Sub-fund. The applicable discount to the Annual Charge will be determined by the size of the Sub-fund as shown in the table below.

28.5.2 The ACD reserves the right to change the Net Asset Value range or change the discount associated with each band of the Net Asset Value range as shown in the table in section 28.5.4.

In the event of any such changes, the ACD will notify Shareholders.

28.5.3 The ACD will review the Net Asset Value of Sub-funds on at least a quarterly basis and will implement the applicable discount on a forward basis, as soon as possible but no later than 13 business days after quarter end. Where a Sub-fund has experienced a decline in its Net Asset Value, the ACD will only remove or reduce a discount when the Net Asset Value is lower than the relevant threshold after the application of a buffer as shown in the table below.

28.5.4 The discounted Annual Charge will be calculated as follows: Annual Charge (as per Appendix 1) – Discount (as per the table below)

Fund Net Asset Value	Annual Charge discount	Buffer applied in case of reducing Net Asset Value
£0-1bn	Nil	Not applicable
£1-2bn	0.02%	£100m
£2-3bn	0.04%	£100m
£3-4bn	0.06%	£100m
£4-5bn	0.08%	£200m
£5-6bn	0.10%	£200m
More than £6bn	0.12%	£200m

See below a numerical example:

Time	Fund AUM	Discounted annual charge for a Share Class A Annual Charge: 1.40%
Quarter 1	£1.67bn	1.38% (1.40% - 0.02%) A 0.02% discount is applied to the Annual Charge as the Sub-fund's Net Asset Value is in the £1-2bn range

Time	Fund AUM	Discounted annual charge for a Share Class A Annual Charge: 1.40%
Quarter 2	£958m	1.38% No change as the Sub-fund's Net Asset Value falls within the £100m buffer and has not reduced below the £900m threshold.
Quarter 3	£882m	1.40% The 0.02% discount is removed as the Sub-fund's Net Asset Value is below the £100m buffer.
Quarter 4	£1.05bn	1.38% (1.40% - 0.02%) A 0.02% discount is applied as the Sub-fund's Net Asset Value is in the £1-2bn range.
Quarter 5	£2.15bn	1.36% (1.40% - 0.04%) A 0.04% discount is applied to the Annual Charge as the Sub-fund's Net Asset Value is in the £2-3bn range.

Information regarding the Annual Charge, including any discount currently applicable to each Share Class per Sub-fund can be found at www.mandg.co.uk

28.6 Allocation of charges and expenses

28.6.1 For each Share Class, the charges and expenses described in this section are either charged to capital or income (or both) depending upon whether they are Income Shares or Accumulation Shares.

- For Income Shares, most charges and expenses are charged to capital. This treatment of the charges and expenses may increase the amount of income available for distribution to Shareholders in the Share Class concerned, but it may constrain capital growth.
- For Accumulation Shares, most charges and expenses are paid from income. If there is insufficient income to fully pay those charges and expenses, the residual amount is taken from capital.

Allocation of Charges

	Accumulation Shares	Income Shares
Annual Charge	100% to Income	100% to Capital
Portfolio transaction costs	100% to Capital	100% to Capital
Extraordinary Expenses	100% to Income	100% to Income
Interest on borrowing	100% to Income	100% to Income
Charges incurred in effecting or terminating borrowing or in negotiating or varying the terms of borrowing on behalf of the Sub-funds	100% to Income	100% to Income

28.7 The Ongoing Charge(s) Figure

28.7.1 Each Class of shares in a Sub-fund has an Ongoing Charge(s) Figure and this is shown in the relevant Key Investor Information Document.

28.7.2 The Ongoing Charge(s) Figure is intended to assist Shareholders to ascertain and understand the impact of charges on their investment each year and to compare the level of those charges with the level of charges in other funds. It will normally equal the ACD's Annual Charge, except where extraordinary expenses (as described in paragraph 28.4) have been incurred, or where a Sub-fund holds directly or indirectly an investment trust or real estate investment trust, or a discount to the ACD's Annual Charge has been applied or removed.

28.7.3 The Ongoing Charge(s) Figure excludes portfolio transaction costs and any initial charge or redemption charge but will capture the effect of the various charges and expenses referred to in this section.

In common with other types of investors in financial markets, the Sub-funds incur costs when buying and selling underlying investments in pursuit of their investment objective. These portfolio transaction costs include dealing spread, broker commissions, transfer taxes and stamp duty incurred by the Sub-fund on transactions.

The annual report of each Sub-fund provide further information on portfolio transaction costs incurred in the relevant reporting period.

28.7.4 The Ongoing Charge(s) Figure also excludes interest on borrowing.

29 Shareholder meetings and voting rights

29.1 Annual General Meeting

In accordance with the provisions of the Open-Ended Investment Companies (Amendment) Regulations 2005, the Company has elected not to hold annual general meetings.

29.2 Requisitions of Meetings

29.2.1 The ACD or the Depositary may requisition a general meeting at any time.

29.2.2 Shareholders may also requisition a general meeting of the Company. A requisition by Shareholders must state the objects of the meeting, be dated, be signed by Shareholders who, at the date of the requisition, are registered as holding not less than one-tenth in value of all Shares then in issue and the requisition must be deposited at the head office of the Company. The ACD must convene a general meeting no later than eight weeks after receipt of such requisition.

29.3 Notice and Quorum

Shareholders will receive at least 14 days' notice of a Shareholders' meeting (other than an adjourned meeting where a shorter period of notice can apply) and are entitled to be counted in the quorum and vote at such meeting either in person or by proxy. The quorum for a meeting is two Shareholders, present in person or by proxy. If after a reasonable time from the time set for an adjourned meeting there are not two Shareholders present in person or by proxy, the quorum for the adjourned meeting shall be one person entitled to be counted in a quorum and present at the meeting. Notices of meetings and adjourned meetings will normally be given in writing to the Shareholder's registered address (or, at the discretion of the ACD, such other address which we may hold for the purposes of correspondence).

29.4 Voting Rights

29.4.1 At a meeting of Shareholders, on a show of hands every Shareholder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by its representative properly authorised in that regard, has one vote.

29.4.2 On a poll vote, a Shareholder may vote either in person or by proxy. The voting rights attaching to each Share are such proportion of the voting rights attaching to all the Shares in issue that the price of the Share bears to the aggregate price(s) of all the Shares in issue as at a cut-off date selected by the ACD which is a reasonable time before the notice of meeting is deemed to have been served.

29.4.3 A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

29.4.4 Except where The Regulations or the Instrument of Incorporation of the Company require an extraordinary resolution (which needs 75% of the votes cast at the meeting to be in favour for the resolution to be passed) any resolution required will be passed by a simple majority of the votes validly cast for and against the resolution.

29.4.5 The ACD may not be counted in the quorum for a meeting and neither the ACD nor any associate (as defined in The Regulations) of the ACD is entitled to vote at any meeting of the Company except in respect of Shares which the ACD or associate holds on behalf of or jointly with a person who, if the registered Shareholder, would be entitled to vote and from whom the ACD or associate has received voting instructions.

29.4.6 ‘Shareholders’ in this context of this paragraph 33 means Shareholders on a cut-off date selected by the ACD which is a reasonable time before the notice of the relevant meeting was deemed to have been served but excludes holders of Shares who are known to the ACD not to be Shareholders at the time of the meeting.

29.4.7 Investors using the M&G Securities International Nominees Service whose holdings are registered through M&G International Investments Nominees Limited will be offered a vote at general meetings when the ACD considers, at its sole discretion, that the investors’ interests may be materially affected.

29.5 Class and Sub-fund Meetings

The above provisions, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to class meetings and meetings of Sub-funds as they apply to general meetings of Shareholders.

29.6 Variation of Class Rights

The rights attached to a class or Sub-fund may not be varied unless done so pursuant to the notification requirements of COLL 4.3R.

30 Taxation

30.1 General

The information given under this heading does not constitute legal or tax advice and prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers about the implications of subscribing for, buying, holding, exchanging, selling or otherwise disposing of Shares under the laws of the jurisdiction in which they may be subject to tax.

The statements below are only intended as a general summary of UK tax law and practice as at the date of this Prospectus and may change in the future. Any investor who is in any doubt as to their UK tax position in relation to a Sub-fund should consult a UK professional adviser.

30.2 Taxation of the Company

30.2.1 Income

Each Sub-fund will be liable to corporation tax on its taxable income less expenses at the basic rate of income tax (currently 20%).

30.2.2 Capital gains

Capital gains accruing to a Sub-fund will be exempt from UK tax.

30.3 Distributions

Sub-funds with over 60% invested in qualifying assets (broadly interest paying) throughout the relevant distribution period can elect to make interest distributions. In all other cases they will pay dividend distributions. It is the ACD’s current intention that the following funds will be managed in such a way that they will be able to make interest distributions:

There are currently none.

30.4 Taxation of the investor

The following notes are primarily for the information of UK Shareholders. Information relating generally to non-resident Shareholders is also given.

30.4.1 Dividend distributions - UK resident individual shareholders

UK dividends are subject to a £500 (from 6th April 2024) tax-free dividend allowance for all taxpayers. For dividend income in excess of this allowance, the applicable tax rate for basic rate taxpayers is 8.75%, the rate for higher rate taxpayers is 33.75%, and the rate for additional taxpayers is 39.35%.

30.4.2 Dividend distributions – UK resident corporate shareholders

For UK resident corporate Shareholders, any dividend distributions will be divided into that part which relates to UK dividend income of the Sub-fund, and that part which relates to other income.

The part relating to dividend income is generally not taxable. The other part is taxable as if it were annual payments and is subject to corporation tax. The taxable part of the distribution is deemed to have been paid net of an income tax deduction of 20% which can be offset against a shareholder's liability to corporation tax and may be recoverable. The tax voucher will show the ratio between the part relating to UK dividend income (franked investment income) and the part relating to taxable annual payments and also shows, in terms of a pence per share rate, the tax which can be recovered. The maximum amount of income tax if any, that may be reclaimed from HM Revenue & Customs is the corporate Shareholder’s proportion of the Shareholder’s non-foreign deemed income tax.

30.4.3 Interest distributions

Currently, interest distributions are paid without deduction of income tax.

Personal Savings Allowance is available whereby the first £1,000 of savings income is exempt from tax for basic rate taxpayers and the first £500 for higher rate taxpayers. For additional rate taxpayers there is no allowance available.

UK resident corporate Shareholders should note that where they hold a fund which makes interest distributions, gains will be subject to loan relationship rules.

30.4.4 Capital gains

Profits arising on disposal of shares are subject to capital gains tax. However, if the total gains from all sources realised by an individual shareholder in a tax year, after deducting allowable losses, are less than the annual exemption, there is no capital gains tax to apply. Where income equalisation applies (see below), the buying price of Shares includes accrued income which is repaid to the investor with the first allocation of income following the purchase. This repayment is deemed to be a repayment of capital and is therefore made without deduction of tax but must be deducted from the investor’s base cost of the relevant Shares for purposes of calculating any liability to capital gains tax.

Where over 60% of the investments of a Sub-fund are interest-bearing or economically equivalent investments, the Shareholdings of UK resident corporate Shareholders will generally be subject to the loan relationships regime.

31 Income equalisation

31.1 Income equalisation will be applied to Shares issued by the Company.

31.2 Part of the purchase price of a Share reflects the relevant share of accrued income received or to be received by the Company. This capital sum is returned to a Shareholder with the first allocation of income in respect of a Share issued during the relevant accounting period.

31.3 The amount of income equalisation is calculated by dividing the aggregate of the amounts of income included in the price of Shares issued to or bought by Shareholders in an annual or interim accounting period (see paragraph 33.2.1) by the number of those Shares and applying the resultant average to each of the Shares in question.

32 Winding up of the Company or a Sub-fund of the Company

32.1 The Company shall not be wound up except as an unregistered company under Part V of the Insolvency Act 1986 or under The Regulations. A Sub-fund may only be wound up under The Regulations.

32.2 Where the Company or a Sub-fund is to be wound up under The Regulations, such winding up may only be commenced following approval by the FCA. The FCA may only give such approval if the ACD provides a statement (following an investigation into the affairs of the Company) either that the Company will be able to meet its liabilities within 12 months of the date of the statement or that the Company will be unable to do so.

32.3 The Company or a Sub-fund may be wound up under The Regulations if:

32.3.1 an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed by Shareholders; or

32.3.2 the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company or a particular Sub-fund by the Instrument of Incorporation expires, or the event (if any) occurs on the occurrence of which the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Company or a particular Sub-fund is to be wound up (for example, if the share capital of the Company is below its prescribed minimum or (in relation to any Sub-fund) the Net Asset Value of the Sub-fund is less than £10,000,000, or if a change in the laws or regulations of any country means that, in the ACD’s opinion, it is desirable to terminate the Sub-fund); or

32.3.3 on the date of effect stated in any agreement by the FCA to a request by the ACD for the revocation of the authorisation order in respect of the Company or the Sub-fund.

32.4 On the occurrence of any of the above:

32.4.1 Regulations 6.2, 6.3 and 5 relating to Dealing, Valuation and Pricing and Investment and Borrowing will cease to apply to the Company or the Sub-fund;

32.4.2 the Company will cease to issue and cancel Shares in the Company or the Sub-fund and the ACD shall cease to sell or redeem Shares or arrange for the Company to issue or cancel them for the Company or the Sub-fund;

32.4.3 no transfer of a Share shall be registered and no other change to the register shall be made without the sanction of the ACD;

32.4.4 where the Company is being wound up, the Company shall cease to carry on its business except in so far as it is beneficial for the winding up of the Company;

32.4.5 the corporate status and powers of the Company and, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 32.4.1 and 32.4.2 above, the powers of the ACD shall remain until the Company is dissolved.

32.5 The ACD shall, as soon as practicable after the Company or the Sub-fund falls to be wound up, realise the assets and meet the liabilities of the Company or the Sub-fund and, after paying out or retaining adequate provision for all liabilities properly payable and retaining provision for the costs of winding up, arrange for the Depositary to make one or more interim distributions out of the proceeds to Shareholders proportionately to their rights to participate in the scheme property of the Company or the Sub-fund. When the ACD has caused all of the scheme property to be realised and all of the liabilities of the Company or the Sub-fund to be realised, the ACD shall arrange for the Depositary also to make a final distribution to Shareholders as at (or prior to) the date on which the final account is sent to Shareholders of any balance remaining, if applicable, in proportion to their holdings in the Company or the Sub-fund.

32.6 On completion of a winding up of the Company, the Company will be dissolved and any money which is legitimately the property of the Company (including unclaimed distributions) and standing to the account of the Company, will be paid into court within one month of dissolution.

32.7 Following the completion of the winding up of the Company or the Sub-fund, the ACD shall provide written confirmation to the Registrar of Companies and shall notify the FCA that it has done so.

32.8 Following the completion of a winding up of either the Company or a Sub-fund, the ACD must prepare a final account showing how the winding up took place and how the scheme property was distributed. The auditor of the Company shall make a report in respect of the final account stating their opinion as to whether the final account has been properly prepared. This final account and the auditor's report must be sent to the FCA, to each Shareholder and, in the case of the winding up of the Company, to the Registrar of Companies within two months of the termination of the winding up.

32.9 Any assets and liabilities, expenses, costs and charges not attributable to a particular Sub-fund may be allocated by the Manager in a manner which it believes is fair to the Shareholders generally. This will normally be pro-rata to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-funds.

32.10 Shareholders in a particular sub-fund are not liable for the debts of the Company or any Sub-fund in the Company.

33 General Information

33.1 Accounting Periods

The annual accounting period of the Company ends each year on 31 August (the accounting reference date). The half-yearly accounting period ends each year on the last day of February.

33.2 Income Allocations

33.2.1 Allocations of income are made in respect of the income available for allocation in each annual accounting period and, for certain Sub-funds, each interim accounting period (see Appendix 1).

33.2.2 Distributions of income for each Sub-fund are paid on or before the annual income allocation dates as set out in Appendix 1.

33.2.3 If a distribution remains unclaimed for a period of six years after it has become due, it will be forfeited and will revert to the Company.

33.2.4 The amount available for allocation in any accounting period is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable for the account of the relevant Sub-fund in respect of that period, and deducting the charges and expenses of the relevant Sub-fund paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting period. The ACD then makes such other adjustments as it considers appropriate (and after consulting the auditor as appropriate) in relation to taxation, income equalisation, income unlikely to be received within 12 months following the relevant income allocation date, income which should not be accounted for on an accrual basis because of lack of information as to how it accrues, transfers between the income and capital account and any other adjustments which the ACD considers appropriate after consulting the auditor.

The amount initially deemed available in respect of any one class of Share may be reduced if the income attributed to another class of Share in the same Sub-fund is less than the charges applicable to that class of Share.

33.2.5 Income from debt securities

Income from debt securities is recognised on an effective yield basis. Effective yield is an income calculation that takes account of amortisation of any discount or premium on the purchase price of the debt security over the remaining life of the security.

33.2.6 Distributions made to the first named joint Shareholder are as effective a discharge to the Company and the ACD as if the first named Shareholder had been a sole Shareholder.

33.2.7 Income produced by the Sub-fund's investments accumulates during each accounting period. If, at the end of the accounting year, income exceeds expenses, the net income of the Sub-fund is available to be distributed to Shareholders. In order to conduct a controlled dividend flow to Shareholders, interim distributions will be, at the Investment Manager's discretion, up to a maximum of the distributable income available for the period. All remaining income is distributed in accordance with The Regulations.

33.2.8 Where a Sub-fund does not issue Accumulation Shares, a Shareholder may choose to have their income reinvested to purchase additional shares of that Sub-fund. Where the reinvestment of income has been permitted, the ACD waive any initial charge due on such re-investment. Re-investment of allocations of income is made fourteen days before the relevant income allocation date.

33.3 Annual Reports

33.3.1 Annual reports of the Company on our website are published within four months of each annual accounting period and half-yearly reports are published on our website within two months of each half-yearly accounting period and are available to Shareholders on request.

33.3.2 The accounts of Sub-funds presented within annual and half-yearly reports will be shown in the currency in which that Sub-fund is valued. The Valuation Currency of each Sub-fund is listed in Appendix 1.

33.4 Documents of the Company

33.4.1 The following documents may be inspected free of charge between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm UK time every Dealing Day at the offices of the ACD at 10 Fenchurch Avenue, London, EC3M 5AG:

33.4.1.1 the most recent annual and half-yearly reports of the Company;

33.4.1.2 the Instrument of Incorporation (and any amending instrument of incorporation);

33.4.1.3 Shareholders may obtain copies of the above documents as well as the Prospectus from the above addresses. The ACD may make a charge at its discretion for copies of certain documents, however the most recent annual and half-yearly reports of the Company and the Prospectus are available to any person free of charge.

33.5 Risk Management and Other Information

The following information is available from the ACD on request;

33.5.1 Information on the risk management methods used in relation to the Sub-funds, the quantitative limits which apply to that risk management and any developments in the risk and yields of the main categories of investment.

33.5.2 Execution Policy

The Investment Manager’s execution policy sets out the basis upon which the ACD will effect transactions and place orders in relation to the Company whilst complying with its obligations under the FCA Handbook to obtain the best possible result for the ACD on behalf of the Company.

33.5.3 Exercise of voting rights

A description of the Investment Manager's strategy for determining how voting rights attached to ownership of Scheme Property are to be exercised for the benefit of each Sub-Fund. Details of action taken in respect of the exercise of voting rights are also available.

33.5.4 EU Benchmark Regulation

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (also known as the “EU Benchmark Regulation”) requires the ACD to produce and maintain robust written plans setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark (as defined by the EU Benchmark Regulation) materially changes or ceases to be provided. The ACD shall comply with this obligation. Further information on the plan is available on request.

33.5.5 Gifts and Hospitality

The ACD and the Investment Manager may provide or receive hospitality or small business gifts from intermediaries who sell their products, operators of other collective investment schemes in which they invest, or other counterparties with whom we deal. The hospitality is typically a meal or other engagement where the opportunity exists for participants to discuss business issues such as market developments or the ACD's and the Investment Manager's products. The ACD and the Investment Manager may also provide assistance, such as providing a speaker, or paying towards materials used at a business training event or a conference organised by or for such firms. Such gifts and hospitality are in no way predicated on past, current, or future business activity. The ACD's and the Investment Manager's procedures place controls on such arrangements to ensure that there is no Shareholder disadvantage. Our normal limits per individual events/items is £150 for hospitality and £30 for gifts per individual concerned.

33.6 Notices

Notices to Shareholders will normally be given in writing to the Shareholder's registered address (or, at the discretion of the ACD, such other address which we may hold for the purposes of correspondence).

33.7 Management of collateral

In the context of OTC financial derivatives transactions and Efficient Portfolio Management techniques, each Sub-fund may receive collateral with a view to reduce its counterparty risk. This section sets out the collateral management applied by the Sub-funds in such cases.

33.7.1 Eligible collateral

Collateral received by the Sub-funds may be used to reduce their counterparty risk exposure if it complies with the criteria set out in regulation notably in terms of liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation, risks linked to the management of collateral and enforceability.

In particular, collateral should comply with the following conditions:

33.7.1.1 Any collateral received other than cash should be of high quality, highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation;

33.7.1.2 It should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;

33.7.1.3 It should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;

33.7.1.4 It should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure of 20% of the Sub-funds' net asset value to any single issuer on an aggregate basis, taking into account all collateral received;

33.7.1.5 It should be capable of being fully enforced by the Sub-funds at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Subject to the abovementioned conditions, collateral received by the Sub-funds may consist of:

33.7.1.6 liquid assets such as cash and cash equivalents, including short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments;

33.7.1.7 bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with EU, regional or worldwide scope;

33.7.1.8 shares or units issued by money market Collective investment Schemes calculating a daily NAV and being assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent;

33.7.1.9 shares or units by UCITS/"UK UCITS" investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in 33.7.1.10 and 33.7.1.11 below;

33.7.1.10 bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity; and

33.7.1.11 shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of an EU Member State or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

A reinvestment of cash provided as collateral may only be effected where in compliance with the respective regulations.

33.7.2 Level of collateral

Each Sub-fund will determine the required level of collateral for OTC financial derivatives transactions and Efficient Portfolio Management techniques by reference to the applicable counterparty risk limits and taking into account the nature and characteristics of transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of counterparties and prevailing market conditions.

33.7.3 OTC financial derivative transactions

The Investment Manager will generally require the counterparty to an OTC derivative to post collateral in favour of the Sub-fund representing, at any time during the lifetime of the agreement, up to 100% of the Sub-fund's exposure under the transaction.

33.7.4 Haircut policy

Collateral acceptability and haircuts will depend on a number of factors including the asset pool available to the Sub-fund for posting as well as the asset types acceptable to the Sub-fund when receiving collateral, but will as a rule be of high quality, liquid and not display significant correlation with the counterparty under normal market conditions.

The taking of collateral is intended as a hedge against default risk, with haircuts seen as hedging the risk on that collateral. From this point of view, haircuts are an adjustment to the quoted market value of a collateral security to take account of the unexpected loss that may be faced due to the difficulty in realising that security in response to a default by the counterparty. By applying a haircut, the quoted market value of a collateral security is translated into a probable future liquidation or restoration value.

To this end therefore the haircuts that are applied are the result of a view of the credit and liquidity risk of the collateral and will become more "aggressive" depending on the asset type and maturity profile.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager typically accepts the following collateral types and applies the following haircuts in relation thereto:

Collateral type	Typical haircut
Cash	0%
Government Bonds	1% to 20%
Corporate Bonds	1% to 20%

The Investment Manager reserves the right to depart from the above haircut levels where it would be appropriate to do so, taking into account the assets' characteristics (such as the credit standing of the issuers, the maturity, the currency and the price volatility of the assets). Furthermore, the Investment Manager reserves the right to accept collateral types other than those disclosed above. No haircut will generally be applied to cash collateral.

33.7.5 Reinvestment of collateral

Non-cash collateral received by the Fund on behalf of a Sub-fund cannot be sold, reinvested or pledged, except where and to the extent permissible under regulations.

Cash collateral received by the Sub-funds can only be:

33.7.5.1 placed on deposit with credit institutions which have their registered office in an EU Member State or, if their registered office is located in a third-country, are subject to prudential rules considered by the FCA as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

33.7.5.2 invested in high-quality government bonds;

33.7.5.3 used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the relevant Sub-fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis; and/or

33.7.5.4 invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a common definition of European Money Market Funds.

33.7.5.5 Any reinvestment of cash collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure, on an aggregate basis, of 20% of the Sub-fund's Net Asset Value to any single issuer. The Sub-fund may incur a loss in reinvesting the cash collateral it receives. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investment made with cash collateral received. A decline in the value of such investment of the cash collateral would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the Sub-fund to the counterparty at the conclusion of the transaction. The Sub-fund would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the Sub-fund.

34 Tax Reporting

Pursuant to UK tax legislation relating to the Automatic Exchange of Information, the ACD may be required to obtain confirmation of certain information, such as where a Shareholder is resident for tax purposes, their tax identification number, and their place and date of birth, or their tax status classification if they are a corporate body. Under certain circumstances (including where a Shareholder does not supply the ACD with the information it requests), the ACD will be obliged to report a Shareholder's personal details as well as the details of their holding to HM Revenue & Customs. This information may then be passed to other tax authorities.

35 Complaints

If you wish to complain about any aspect of the service you have received or to request a copy of M&G's complaints handling procedures, please contact M&G Customer Relations, PO Box 9039, Chelmsford CM99 2XG. If your complaint is not dealt with to your satisfaction, you can then complain to: The Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS), Exchange Tower, London, E14 9SR.

36 Preferential Treatment

From time to time the ACD may afford preferential terms of investment (namely, by waiving the initial charge, redemption charge or investment minima for investment or by rebating a portion of the ACD's Annual Charge previously incurred by the investor) to certain groups of investors. In assessing whether any of these terms are afforded to an investor, the ACD will ensure that any such concession is not inconsistent with its obligation to act in the overall best interests of the relevant Sub-fund and its investors. In particular, the ACD may typically exercise its discretion to waive the initial charge, or redemption charge, or investment minima for investment or to rebate a portion of the ACD's Annual Charge previously incurred by investors in a Class where such investors invest sufficiently large amounts, either initially or are anticipated to do so over time, such as platform service providers and institutional investors including fund of fund investors.

Additionally, the ACD may grant similar preferential terms to the employees of companies within the M&G Group of companies or their associates.

37 Marketing outside the UK

37.1 The Company's Shares are marketed outside the UK. Paying agents in countries other than the UK where Shares are registered for retail sale may charge investors for their services.

37.2 The Shares in the Sub-funds have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or registered or qualified under the securities laws of any state of the United States and may not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, to any investors within the United States or to, or for the account of, US Persons except in certain limited circumstances pursuant to a transaction exempt from such registration or qualification requirements. None of the Shares have been approved or disapproved by the US Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission in the United States or any other US regulatory authority, nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of the offering of the Shares or the accuracy or adequacy of the prospectus. The Sub-funds will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

38 Markets for the Sub-funds

Sub-funds are marketable to all retail investors.

39 Genuine diversity of ownership

39.1 Shares in the Company are and will continue to be widely available. The intended categories of investors are retail and institutional investors.

39.2 Shares in the Company are and will continue to be marketed and made available widely to reach the intended categories of investors and in a manner appropriate to attract those categories of investors.

40 Remuneration policy

The ACD applies a staff remuneration policy consistent with the principles outlined in the Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities Directive (UCITS) (No. 2009/65/EC), as amended, the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD) (No. 2011/61/EU), as amended, and the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance. The remuneration policy is overseen by a remuneration committee and is designed to promote sound and effective risk management by, amongst other things:

- identifying staff with the ability to have a material impact on the risk profile of either the ACD or the Funds;
- ensuring that the remuneration of those staff is in line with the risk profiles of the ACD and of the Funds, and that any relevant conflicts of interest are appropriately managed at all times;
- setting out the link between pay and performance for all of the ACD's employees, including the terms of annual bonus and long-term incentive plans and individual remuneration packages for Directors and other senior employees.

With effect from 1 January 2021 the Company became a "UK UCITS" (a type of collective investment scheme which is authorised by the FCA as meeting the requirements under the UK provisions which implemented the UCITS Directive)

Under the AIFMD Directive, the UK is considered a third- country Alternative Investment Fund in member states.

Please visit the following website:

https://global.mandg.com/our-business/mandg-investments/mandg-investments-business-policies for up-to-date details of the remuneration policy, including, but not limited to:

- a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated;
- the identities of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration, and,
- the composition of the remuneration committee

Alternatively, a paper copy can be obtained from our Customer Relations Department free of charge on 0800 390 390.

41 Risk factors

General Risks	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Risk to Capital & Income will vary	The investments of the Sub-fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in shares, bonds and other stock market related assets. These fluctuations may be more extreme in periods of market disruption and other exceptional events. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in value of investments will occur or that the investment objective will actually be achieved. The value of investments and the income from them will fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Charges to Capital	The charges and expenses attributable to the Sub-Fund's Income Shares are taken from capital, in whole or in part, and as a result capital growth for that share class will be constrained.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Counterparty Risk	Whilst the Investment Manager will place transactions, hold positions (including derivatives transactions) and deposit cash with a range of counterparties, there is a risk that a counterparty may default on its obligations or become insolvent, which may put the Sub-fund's capital at risk.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Liquidity Risk	The Sub-fund's investments may be subject to liquidity constraints which means that securities may trade infrequently and in small volumes. Normally liquid securities may also be subject to periods of significantly lower liquidity in difficult market conditions. As a result, changes in the value of investments may be more unpredictable and in certain cases, it may be difficult to deal a security at the last market price quoted or at a value considered to be fair.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

General Risks	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Operational Risk	The M&G Group, the Company, its Sub-funds and "Relevant Parties" (i.e. the Investment Manager and the rest of the M&G Group, the Depositary, the other service providers, their delegates, and counterparties) are exposed to operational risk, which is the risk of financial and non-financial impact resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel and systems errors, third party service provider errors or external events, and is present in all of its businesses. The M&G Group seeks to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures and by implementing an operational risk framework in order to identify, assess, manage and report on the operational risks and associated controls including IT, data and outsourcing arrangements. However, operational risks are inherent in all activities and processes and exposure to such risk could disrupt M&G Group's systems and operations significantly, which may result in financial loss, regulatory censure, adverse investor outcomes and/or reputational damage.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Suspension of dealing in shares	Investors are reminded that in exceptional circumstances their right to sell or redeem shares may be temporarily suspended.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cancellation Risks	When cancellation rights are applicable and are exercised, the full amount invested may not be returned if the price falls before we are informed of your intention to cancel.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inflation	A change in the rate of inflation will affect the real value of your investment.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

General Risks	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Taxation	The current tax regime applicable to investors in collective investment schemes in their country of residence or domicile and the UK schemes themselves is not guaranteed and may be subject to change. Any changes may have a negative impact on returns received by investors. The M&G Funds rely extensively on tax treaties to reduce domestic rates of withholding tax in countries where it invests. A risk exists that tax authorities in countries with which the United Kingdom has double tax treaties, may change their position on the application of the relevant tax treaty. As a consequence, higher tax may be suffered on investments, (e.g. as a result of the imposition of withholding tax in that foreign jurisdiction). Accordingly, any such withholding tax may impinge upon the returns to the Sub-fund and investors. In specific treaties which contain ‘limitation of benefits’ provisions (e.g. US), the tax treatment of the Sub-fund may be affected by the tax profiles of investors in the Fund as such treaties may require the majority of investors in the Fund to be from the same jurisdiction. Failing to meet the limitation of benefits provision may result in increased withholding tax being suffered by the Sub-fund.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tax Developments	The tax regulations which M&G Sub-funds are subject to constantly change as a result of: (i) technical developments – changes in law regulations; (ii) interpretative developments – changes in the way tax authorities apply law; and (iii) market practice – whilst tax law is in place, there may be difficulties applying the law in practice (e.g. due to operational constraints). Any changes to the tax regimes applicable to M&G Funds and investors in their country of residence or domicile may impact negatively on the returns received by investors.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

General Risks	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Cyber Event Risk	Like other business enterprises, the use of the internet and other electronic media and technology exposes M&G Funds, its service providers, and their respective operations, to potential risks from cyber-security attacks or incidents (collectively, "cyber-events"). Cyber-events may include, for example, unauthorised access to systems, networks or devices (such as, for example, through "hacking" activity), infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code, and attacks which shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes or website access or functionality. In addition to intentional cyber-events, unintentional cyber-events can occur, such as, for example, the inadvertent release of confidential information. Any cyber-event could adversely impact a Sub-fund and its Shareholders. A cyber-event may cause a Sub-fund, or its service providers to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, lose operational capacity (such as, for example, the loss of the ability to process transactions, calculate the Net Asset Value of a Sub-fund or allow Shareholders to transact business) and/or fail to comply with applicable privacy and other laws. Among other potentially harmful effects, cyber-events also may result in theft, unauthorised monitoring and failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support a Sub-fund and its service providers. In addition, cyber-events affecting issuers in which a Sub-fund invests could cause the Sub-fund's investments to lose value.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

General Risks	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Force majeure, including terrorism and pandemic risk	The M&G Funds and counterparties with which the Company on behalf of the M&G Funds may do business could be severely disrupted in the event of a major terrorist attack or the outbreak, continuation or expansion of war or other hostilities, or as a result of governmental or regulatory actions in anticipation of the same. Additionally, a serious pandemic, or a natural disaster, such as a hurricane or a super typhoon, or governmental or regulatory actions in anticipation or mitigation of the same, such as a lockdown, or a typhoon warning, could severely disrupt the global economy and/or the operation of the M&G Funds and their counterparties. In particular, the recent “novel coronavirus” (COVID-19) outbreak, which has affected various parts of the world, could have a material and adverse effect on the ability to accurately determine the prices of investments owned by the M&G Funds, which might further result in inaccurate valuation of the M&G Funds assets. In the event of a serious pandemic or natural disaster, for safety and public policy reasons, relevant persons and entities involved in the operations of the M&G Funds and their counterparties may to the extent that they are affected by such pandemic or natural disaster or by such governmental or regulatory actions, be required to temporarily shut down their offices and to prohibit their respective employees from going to work. Any such closure could severely disrupt the services provided to the M&G Funds and materially and adversely affect their operation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

General Risks	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
ESG Risk	ESG risks can have a financially material impact on assets and investments in a range of ways, such as increased operational costs, reduced or stranded asset values, unforeseen liabilities and penalties, loss of access to markets or customers, and reputational damage. Examples of such risks include: • Environmental - the ability of companies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, the potential for higher carbon prices, exposure to increasing water scarcity and the potential for higher water prices, waste management challenges, impact on global and local ecosystems. • Social - product safety, supply chain management and labour standards, health and safety and human rights, employee welfare, data and privacy concerns, and increasing technological regulation. • Governance - board composition and effectiveness, management incentives, management quality, and stakeholder alignment.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ESG data risk	ESG information from third-party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Investment Manager (or sub-investment manager where applicable) may incorrectly assess a security or issuer, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security in the portfolio of a Fund. Incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable ESG data may also act as a methodological limitation to a non-financial investment strategy (such as the application of ESG Criteria or similar). Where identified, the Investment Manager (or sub-investment manager where applicable) will seek to mitigate this risk through its own assessment.			✓					✓

General Risks	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Investments exclusion risk	The investment policy for a Sub-Fund may exclude potential investments where they do not meet certain criteria (e.g. financial criteria such as minimum credit ratings, or non-financial criteria such as ESG screens). This may cause the Sub-Fund to perform differently compared to similar funds that are permitted to invest in those investments.			✓					✓

Derivatives	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Derivatives EPM only	The Sub-fund may enter into derivative transactions for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management ("EPM"), including hedging transactions and temporary short term tactical asset allocation, e.g. for the purposes of preserving the value of an asset or assets of the Sub-fund and liquidity management purposes (i.e. to enable the Sub-fund to be adequately invested). The Risk Management Process document sets out the approved derivative strategies.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Derivatives	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Derivatives - Correlation (Basis Risk)	Correlation risk is the risk of loss due to divergence between two rates or prices. This applies particularly where an underlying position is hedged through derivative contracts which are not the same as (but may be similar to) the underlying position.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives - Valuation	Valuation risk is the risk of differing valuations of derivatives arising from different permitted valuation methods. Many derivatives, in particular non-exchange traded (OTC) derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively and the valuation can only be provided by a limited number of market professionals who are often also the counterparty to the transaction. As a result, the daily valuation may differ from the price that can actually be achieved when trading the position in the market.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives - Liquidity	Liquidity risk exists when a particular instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. Derivative transactions that are particularly large, or traded off market (i.e. over the counter), may be less liquid and therefore not readily adjusted or closed out. Where it is possible to buy or sell, this may be at a price that differs from the price of the position as reflected in the valuation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives - Counterparty	Certain derivative types may require the establishment of a long term exposure to a single counterparty which increases the risk of counterparty default or insolvency. While these positions are collateralised, there is a residual risk between both the mark to market and the receipt of the corresponding collateral as well as between the final settlement of the contract and the return of any collateral amount. This risk is referred to as daylight risk. In certain circumstances, the physical collateral returned may differ from the original collateral posted. This may impact the future returns of the Sub-fund.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives - Delivery	The Sub-fund's ability to settle derivative contracts on their maturity may be affected by the level of liquidity in the underlying asset. In such circumstances, there is a risk of loss to the Sub-fund.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives – Legal Risk	Derivative transactions are typically undertaken under separate legal arrangements. In the case of OTC derivatives, a standard International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") agreement is used to govern the trade between the Sub-fund and the counterparty. The agreement covers situations such as a default of either party and also the delivery and receipt of collateral. As a result, there is a risk of loss to the Sub-Fund where liabilities in those agreements are challenged in a court of law.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Derivatives	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Derivatives - Volatility	It is not intended nor anticipated that the use of these derivative instruments will have a material impact on the risk profile or the volatility of the Sub-fund. Extreme market events, counterparty default or insolvency may, however, result in a loss to the Sub-fund.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Currency & Exchange Rate Risk	Currency exchange rate fluctuations will impact the value of a Sub-Fund which holds currencies or assets denominated in currencies that differ from the Valuation Currency of the Sub-fund.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Currency risk on unhedged share classes	Currency exchange rate fluctuations will impact the value of unhedged share classes where the currency of the share class differs from that of the Valuation Currency of the Sub-fund.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Derivatives	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Emerging Markets	Securities markets in Emerging Market countries are generally not as large as those in more developed economies and have substantially less dealing volume which can result in lack of liquidity. Accordingly, where a Sub-Fund invests substantially in securities listed or traded in such markets, its net asset value may be more volatile than a Fund that invests in the securities of companies in developed countries. Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to repatriation of investment income or capital or the proceeds of sale of securities to foreign investors or by restriction on investment, all of which could adversely affect the Sub-Fund. Many Emerging Markets do not have well developed regulatory systems and disclosure standards. In addition, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, and other regulatory practices and disclosure requirements (in terms of the nature, quality and timeliness of information disclosed to investors) applicable to companies in Emerging Markets are often less rigorous than in developed markets. Accordingly, investment opportunities may be more difficult to properly assess. Adverse market and political conditions arising in a specific Emerging Market country may spread to other countries within the region. Political risks and adverse economic circumstances (including the risk of expropriation and nationalisation) are more likely to arise in these markets, putting the value of the investment at risk. These factors may lead to temporary suspension of dealing units in the Sub-fund. Trading, settlement and custodial systems are not as fully developed as those in more developed economies, and so there is an increased risk of the assets of a Sub-fund which are traded in such markets being lost through fraud, negligence, oversight or catastrophe. Upon the insolvency of a sub-custodian or registrar, or the retroactive application of legislation, a Sub-fund may not be able to establish title to investments made and may suffer loss as a result. In such circumstances, the Sub-fund may find it impossible to enforce its right against third parties. In such circumstances the Depositary may not have liability to a Sub-fund for any resulting losses.	✓	✓	✓					

Derivatives	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Funds investing in specific countries, regions, sectors and assets classes	Sub-funds investing in specific countries, regions, sectors or asset classes may be more volatile and carry a higher risk to capital than funds investing in a broader investment universe. This is because the former are more vulnerable to market sentiment specific to the country region/sector/asset class in which they invest compared with the latter which may be invested across several regions, sectors and asset classes.	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓

Derivatives	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
QFI Regime and related risks	The QFI regime, which allows qualifying foreign investors to invest directly in certain securities in Mainland China, is governed by rules and regulations promulgated by the relevant authorities in Mainland China, including the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange and the People's Bank of China and/or other relevant authorities. Investments through the QFI regime are required to be made through holders of a QFI licence. In the event that a Sub-fund invests via the QFI regime, its ability to make such investments or to fully implement or pursue its investment objectives are subject to the applicable laws, rules and regulations (including the then prevailing exchange controls and other prevailing requirements of the PRC including rules on investment restrictions and repatriation and remittance of principal and profits) in the PRC, which are subject to change and any such changes may have potential retrospective effect. In addition, there can be no assurance that the QFI Regulations will not be abolished, and this may adversely impact a Sub-fund's net asset value. There is no assurance that QFI Regulations will not change or that repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Further, the QFI licence of a QFI licence holder may be revoked or terminated or otherwise invalidated at any time by reason of a change in applicable law, regulations, policy, practice or other circumstances, an act or omission of the QFI licence holder or for any other reasons. As parties other than a Sub-fund may also invest through the QFI licence holder, investors should be aware that violations of the QFI Regulations on investments arising out of activities of such other parties could result in the revocation of or other regulatory action in respect of the QFI licence holder as a whole. A Sub-fund may therefore be adversely affected by other funds or clients investing through the same QFI licence holder.	✓							
Funds investing in smaller companies and specific countries	Sub-funds investing mainly in smaller companies and in one country may be more volatile and carry a higher risk to capital than funds investing in a broader investment universe. This is because the former are more vulnerable to market sentiment specific to the sector and country in which they invest compared with the latter which may be invested across several sectors and countries.					✓			

Derivatives	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Funds investing in smaller companies and specific regions	Sub-funds investing mainly in smaller companies and in one region may be more volatile and carry a higher risk to capital than funds investing in a broader investment universe. This is because the former are more vulnerable to market sentiment specific to the sector and region in which they invest compared with the latter which may be invested across several sectors and regions.								
Concentrated Portfolios	This Sub-fund holds a relatively small number of investments, and as a result, may be more volatile and can be influenced by a small number of large holdings.			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Future launch of Hedged Share classes	The ACD intends to issue hedged Share Classes with market conditions largely dictating the timing of the launch.					✓			
Future launch of Hedged Share classes	The ACD may issue hedged Share Classes with market conditions largely dictating the timing of the launch.	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Hedged Share classes - no segregation of liabilities between share classes in a fund	Gains or losses arising from currency hedging transactions are borne by the Shareholders of the respective hedged Share Classes. Given that there is no segregation of liabilities between Share Classes, there is a risk that, under certain circumstances, the settlement of currency hedging transactions or the requirement for collateral (if such activity is collateralised) in relation to one Share Class could have an adverse impact on the net asset value of the other Share Classes in issue.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Derivatives	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Hedged share class implications for specific share class	The Investment Manager will undertake transactions specifically to reduce the exposure of holders of hedged Share Classes to movements in the material currencies within a fund's portfolio (look through) or to movements in the reference currency, base or Valuation Currency of the Sub-fund (replication), as appropriate. The hedging strategy employed will not completely eliminate the exposure of the hedged Share Classes to currency movements and no assurance can be given that the hedging objective will be achieved. Investors should be aware that the hedging strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant hedged Share Class from benefiting if the hedged Share Class currency falls against the reference currency. Notwithstanding the hedging of the Share Classes described above, Shareholders in those Share Classes may still be exposed to an element of currency exchange rate risk. During periods when interest rates across currency areas are very similar, the Interest Rate Differential ("IRD") is very small, the impact on hedged Share Class returns is low. However, in an environment where interest rates are significantly different between the Sub-fund's exposure currency and the hedged Share Class currency, the IRD will be higher and the performance difference will be greater.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Share class hedging methodology	The Investment Manager undertakes hedging transactions specifically to reduce the exposure of the holders of hedged share classes to movements in the material currencies within the Sub-fund's portfolio. Where a Sub-fund invests globally, proxy currencies may be used to hedge certain currency exposures where the cost of hedging the reference currency may not achieve the best outcome. Where a suitable proxy currency cannot be determined, the exposure may remain un-hedged. The aggregate value of any un-hedged exposures at a particular point in time could be material.							✓	
Eurozone	There is a risk that one or more countries will exit the Euro and re-establish their own currencies. In light of this uncertainty or in the event that this does occur, there is an increased risk of volatility in asset values, liquidity and default risk. In addition, there is a risk that disruption in Eurozone markets could give rise to difficulties in valuing the assets of the Sub-fund. In the event that it is not possible to carry out an accurate valuation of the Sub-fund, dealing may be temporarily suspended.			✓	✓				

Derivatives	Risk Warning	M&G Asian Fund	M&G Global Themes Fund	M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	M&G Japan Fund	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	M&G North American Dividend Fund	M&G North American Value Fund	M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund
Exposure to Euro	The Sub-fund invests/or can invest in securities denominated in Euros. Economic uncertainties facing the Eurozone mean that there is an increased risk of volatility in asset values, liquidity and default risk. In addition, there is a risk that disruption in Eurozone markets could give rise to difficulties in valuing the assets of the Fund. In the event that it is not possible to carry out an accurate valuation of the Fund, dealing may be temporarily suspended.	✓							
Liabilities of the Fund	Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Sub-fund. A Shareholder is not liable to make any further payment to the Sub-fund after he has paid in full for the purchase of Shares.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protected Cell - Foreign Courts	Whilst the Instrument of Incorporation provides for segregated liability between the Sub-funds, the concept of segregated liability may not be recognised and given effect by a court in certain contexts including where relevant contractual documents involving the Sub-funds are not construed in a manner to provide segregated liability. Where claims are brought by local creditors in foreign courts or under foreign contracts, and the liability relates to one Sub-fund which is unable to discharge its liability, it is not clear whether a foreign court would give effect to the segregated liability contained in the Instrument of Incorporation. Therefore, it is not possible to be certain that the assets of a Sub-fund will always be completely insulated from the liabilities of another Sub-fund of the Company in every circumstance.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Negative Interest Rates	Cash or money market instruments held in the Sub-funds are subject to the prevailing interest rates in the specific currency of the asset. There may be situations where the interest rate environment results in rates turning negative. In such situations the Sub-fund may have to pay to have money on deposit or hold the money market instrument.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix 1 – Details of the Sub-funds of M&G Investment Funds (1)

1.1 M&G Asian Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index over any five-year period.

Investment Policy

At least 80% of the Fund is invested directly in equity securities and equity-related securities of companies across any sectors and market capitalisations that are incorporated, domiciled, or do most of their business in the Asia Pacific region (excluding Japan).

The Fund may also invest in other transferable securities directly and via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G).

The Fund may also hold cash and near cash for liquidity purposes.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management and hedging.

Investment Approach

The Fund employs a disciplined approach to investment which concentrates on the analysis and selection of individual companies.

The investment approach identifies shares of Asia Pacific ex Japan companies which, in the fund manager's opinion at the time of investment, are undervalued.

When analysing a company, the fund manager focuses on three key factors: return on capital, valuations and corporate governance.

The fund manager believes that company-specific factors, in particular their profitability (which is measured in terms of return on capital), drive share prices over the long term.

Benchmark: MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index

The benchmark is a target which the Fund seeks to outperform. 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 is actively managed. 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.

For each Share Class the Benchmark will be denominated or hedged into the relevant share class currency. The Benchmark for each Share Class will be shown in its respective KIID.

Other Information: The Fund is not a feeder UK UCITS and will not hold units in a feeder UK UCITS.

Accounting reference date: 31 August

Income allocation date: On or before 31 December

Investment Minima

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Currency	Lump sum initial Investment	Lump sum subsequent investment	Lump sum holding	Regular Savings (per month)	Redemption
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	25,000	500,000	N/A	25,000
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	500,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000

Information on share classes which are currently being issued can be found on www.mandg.com/classesinissue

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	1.00
Sterling Class C –Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.60
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	Up to 0.95
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.85
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00

See section 28. Charges and Expenses above for further detail on the charges, and the potential discount to the Annual Charge. The current Annual Charge including any discounts currently applicable to each Share Class per Sub-Fund can be found at www.mandg.co.uk

Investor Profile

This Fund is suitable for all types of investors, with basic investment knowledge, seeking to invest in an actively managed fund pursuing the objective and investment policy of the Fund as described above.

Investors should be looking to invest for at least five years and should appreciate that their capital will be at risk and that the value of their investment and any derived income may fall as well as rise.

Other Information

Investment Manager	M&G Investment Management Limited
Valuation point	12.00 noon UK time

Launch date	9 December 1980*
Valuation Currency	U.S. Dollar
Product Reference Number	640864

* The Fund was created as the result of the conversion of The M&G South East Asia Fund unit trust which had been launched on 14 September 1973. The last significant change to the Fund's investment objective and/or investment policy occurred on 23 March 2006.

1.2 M&G Global Themes Fund

Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the MSCI ACWI Index over any five-year period.

Investment policy

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its Net Asset Value in the equity securities of companies across any sectors and market capitalisations that are domiciled in any country, including Emerging Markets.

The Fund may also invest in collective investment schemes, other transferable securities and may hold cash for liquidity purposes.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management.

Investment approach

The investment process of the Fund combines top-down and bottom-up analysis. The fund manager aims to identify themes arising from long-term structural shifts, changes or trends. Stocks that can benefit from these themes are then selected on the basis of their quality, growth and valuation.

Themes are identified through the analysis of global macroeconomics, demographics, government policies and spending, and technological innovation, among other considerations.

The bottom-up stock selection process is designed to identify well-run companies which can benefit from those themes and which are trading on attractive valuations with good, sustainable growth prospects.

The Fund is invested across the market-cap spectrum and is geographically diversified.

Benchmark: MSCI ACWI Index

The benchmark is a target which the Fund seeks to outperform. 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 is actively managed. 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.

For each Share Class the Benchmark will be denominated or hedged into the relevant share class currency. The Benchmark for each Share Class will be shown in its respective KIID.

Other Information: The Fund is not a feeder UK UCITS and will not hold units in a feeder UK UCITS.

Accounting reference date: 31-August

Income allocation date: On or before 31 December

Investment Minima

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Currency	Lump sum initial Investment	Lump sum subsequent investment	Lump sum holding	Regular Savings (per month)	Redemption
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Currency	Lump sum initial Investment	Lump sum subsequent investment	Lump sum holding	Regular Savings (per month)	Redemption
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	25,000	500,000	N/A	25,000
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	500,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000
Euro Class A – Net Accumulation and Net Income	EUR	1,000	75	1,000	75	75
Euro Class C – Net Accumulation and Net Income	EUR	500,000	50,000	500,000	N/A	50,000
U.S. Dollar Class A – Net Accumulation	USD	1,000	75	1,000	75	75

Information on share classes which are currently being issued can be found on www.mandg.com/classesinissue

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	1.30
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.90
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.70
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	1.15
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00
Euro Class A – Net Accumulation and Net Income	5.25	N/A	1.90
Euro Class C – Net Accumulation and Net Income	3.25	N/A	0.90
U.S Dollar Class A – Net Accumulation	5.25	N/A	1.90

See section 28. Charges and Expenses above for further detail on the charges, and the potential discount to the Annual Charge. The current Annual Charge including any discounts currently applicable to each Share Class per Sub-Fund can be found at www.mandg.co.uk

Investor Profile

This Fund is suitable for all types of investors, with basic investment knowledge, seeking to invest in an actively managed fund pursuing the objective and investment policy of the Fund as described above.

IF1/22102025/ENG/r01

Investors should be looking to invest for at least five years and should appreciate that their capital will be at risk and that the value of their investment and any derived income may fall as well as rise.

Other Information

Investment Manager	M&G Investment Management Limited
Valuation point	12.00 noon UK time
Launch date	1 November 2001*
Valuation Currency	U.S. Dollar
Product Reference Number	640863

* The Fund was created as the result of the conversion of a similarly named unit trust which had been launched on 30 September 1996

1.3 M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund

Sustainability Label: Sustainability Improvers Label

Investment objective

The Fund aims to:

- Provide a higher total return (capital growth plus income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the MSCI World Index over any five-year period; and
- As its Sustainability Goal, support the mitigation of climate change by investing at least 70% of the Fund in companies that contribute towards the Paris Agreement climate change goal* and have the potential to reduce their contribution to climate change determined by their potential to decarbonise their operations over time and ultimately reach Net Zero**.

*The overarching Paris Agreement climate change goal is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels. The principal way to achieve this is to avoid the buildup of greenhouse gases, which in turn will prevent the most severe impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and biodiversity loss.
**As at the date of this prospectus, the long term target is for investments made by the Fund to reach Net Zero by 2050.

Investment policy

The Fund invests at least 80% of its Net Asset Value in the equity securities and equity-related instruments of companies across any sector and market capitalisation that are incorporated, domiciled or listed in any country, including Emerging Markets. The Fund has a concentrated portfolio and usually holds fewer than 40 companies.

The Fund may also invest in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash for liquidity purposes, directly and via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G).

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management and hedging.

Investment approach

The Fund is a focused global equity fund, investing over the long term in companies which are contributing towards the Paris Agreement climate, change goal, as explained in the Sustainability Disclosures..

In addition, these companies need to demonstrate business models competitively positioned to protect their profitability.

Importantly, the Fund invests in businesses where short-term issues have provided a clear valuation opportunity. The Fund employs a bottom-up stock picking approach, driven by the fundamental analysis of individual companies. The fund manager believes that this approach offers a powerful combination, providing the long-term compounded value of quality businesses, as well as the potential boost to a company's share price when a short-term issue has been resolved.

Sustainability Disclosures

The Fund has adopted a Sustainability Improvers Label, and invests mainly in assets that may not be sustainable now, with the aim to improve their sustainability for people or the planet over time.

The fund manager first applies the "*Exclusions*" described below. The fund manager will then assess the potential of the remaining companies to reduce their contribution to climate change and ultimately reach Net Zero using "*M&G's "SDR Improver Assessment" methodology"*. This methodology permits the categorisation of companies as "Improvers" where they are expected to demonstrate sufficient progress towards decarbonising their operations.

A minimum of 70% of the Fund's total assets will be "Improvers" which contribute to the Fund's Sustainability Goal and its use of a SDR Sustainability Improvers Label. The remaining assets of the Fund will be invested in such a manner as does not conflict with the Fund's Sustainability Goal, as further described below.

The Fund gives additional consideration to its current contribution to climate change, by (i) restricting investment in companies involved in thermal coal or oil and gas extraction or carbon intensive power generation, as such companies are a major factor in climate change; and (ii) by maintaining a Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) of less than 50% of the global equity market as represented using the Fund's benchmark, the MSCI World Index, as a proxy.

M&G's "SDR Improver Assessment" methodology

To support the Sustainability Goal, and the use of the Sustainability Improvers label, the fund manager has established a "SDR Improver Assessment" methodology. This uses a Transition Assessment Framework summarised in the below table. This is in turn based upon the work of the IIGCC. The IIGCC have created guidance for how to establish Net Zero Investment Frameworks (aka "NZIF"s) for use by investors, and the Transition Assessment Framework is based upon that guidance. Further detail about the IIGCC and NZIF is available from their website: www.iigcc.org and in particular www.iigcc.org/media-centre/updated-nzif-2.0.

The Transition Assessment Framework uses Net Zero Pathways, which are pathways for the Carbon Emissions reduction needed to achieve Net Zero for different sectors, regions and/or globally. For further detail please refer to the Net Zero Pathways defined term in the Definitions section of this prospectus.

M&G's "SDR Improver Assessment" methodology enables the fund manager to assess a company's potential to improve its environmental sustainability over time, and ultimately to reach a robust, evidence-based standard of sustainability (defined as Net Zero in the Transition Assessment Framework table below). All equity investments made by the Fund will be assessed using the methodology and categorised accordingly. For a company to be categorised as part of "Improvers" it needs to meet requirements of one of the following categories of the Transition Assessment Framework: "Committed", "Aligning" or "Aligned".

How quickly are companies expected to reach Net Zero (the robust, evidence-based standard of sustainability)?

This is determined by reference to internationally agreed standards. The fund manager recognises this may change as international cooperation on climate changes evolves. As at the date of this prospectus, the long term target is for investments made by the fund to reach the "Net Zero" category by 2050. This means that such companies have achieved emissions reduction in line with the required 2050 level on their Net Zero Pathway and neutralised any remaining emissions.

What are the short and medium term targets for improvements in the sustainability of the companies?
The Fund has targets for "Improvers" as follows:

> Short term target: Each investment will be assessed on a three year basis. Initially, this means within three years from when investment is made, or by 1st April 2028, whichever is later. The fund manager's short term target for each Committed or Aligning investment is to target an improvement in the investment's Transition Assessment Framework categorisation of at least one category by the end of the three year period and to seek to prevent decreases in categorisation. Once a category move has occurred, the three year window will reset. Once the company has reached the "Aligned" category, the fund manager's short term target is for this categorisation to be maintained until it reaches "Net Zero". If a short term target is not met, the fund manager will assess why, and consider whether a new target should be set for such investment, or whether the investment should be addressed using the "*Escalation Plan*" below.
>
> Medium term target: Each asset will be assessed on a six year basis. Initially, this means six years from when investment is made, or by 1st April 2031, whichever is later. The fund manager will target reaching the "Aligned" category within the Transition Assessment Framework. Once the company reached the "Aligned" category, its target is to maintain it until it reaches "Net Zero". If a medium term target is not met, the fund manager will assess why, and consider whether a new target should be set for such investment, or whether the investment should be addressed using the "*Escalation Plan*" below.

The fund manager will encourage the companies the Fund holds to decarbonise, as described under "*Engagement*" below. The intent, over time, is that investments should advance their Transition Assessment Framework classification. The fund manager recognises that external factors, including without limitation political interference, can affect decarbonisation progress, and accordingly the fund manager will also engage in support of companies maintaining their existing commitments.

How does the fund manager assess companies and obtain robust evidence that the companies have the potential to reach Net Zero?

The fund manager uses a Transition Assessment Framework to assess companies held by the Fund.

Transition Assessment Framework table

Category	Description and Tests – what, why and how are we doing it?
Net Zero	*What*: These are companies which have current CO2e or Carbon Intensity at net zero greenhouse gas emissions. The Net Zero Pathways set out the Carbon Emissions / Carbon Intensity reduction that sectors and regions need to achieve by 2050 in order to achieve the Paris Agreement climate change goal. Where there are residual emissions at 2050 (which is the case for "harder to abate" sectors), the company is expected to neutralise them through use of permanent carbon removal and storage. Accordingly, a company that has already reached 2050 levels of Carbon Emissions / Carbon Intensity and neutralised remaining emissions is considered Net Zero. *Why*: If the world achieves net zero, global warming should stop, and so companies achieving net zero is a key part of the Paris Agreement climate change goal. *Rationale for tests used*: the fund manager considers the tests used represent an absolute measure of environmental sustainability as the 2050 level of Carbon Emissions / Carbon Intensity set on the relevant Net Zero Pathway represents an independent, science-based standard which has been internationally agreed as the correct level of Carbon Emissions / Carbon Intensity to achieve the Paris Agreement climate change goal (and therefore, the objective of the Fund). Incorporation of neutralisation of residual emissions is also based on an independent, science-based standard, with this concept incorporated into the definition of Net Zero by 2050 per the Science Based Targets Initiative. *Test:* To qualify for as Net Zero, the company should both have 2050 levels of Carbon Emissions / Carbon Intensity and an operational model which is expected to maintain this performance. This would be evidenced by its current and forecast emissions performance and therefore the company must be making appropriate disclosures to support this assessment. These disclosures are typically found in the company's annual report and accounts, as well as in standalone climate and sustainability reports and website statements. NB: Companies that have already reached the classification as Net Zero under the Transition Assessment Framework are no longer "Improvers" and therefore form part of *Other Investments*, as further described below.
Aligned	*What*: These companies have set robust targets to reduce their carbon emissions so that they ultimately will become Net Zero companies, and their emissions reduction is on track. Aligned companies set short and medium term targets to reduce their emissions and the fund manager assesses these targets, and their current emissions, using Net Zero Pathways. These measures identify the level of emissions reduction required for the different sectors of the economy, consistent with the global economy reaching Net Zero

Category	Description and Tests – what, why and how are we doing it?
	by 2050. Companies which are aligned would have emissions at or below the current year performance needed on the Net Zero Pathway. *Why*: Achieving net zero involves reducing greenhouse gas emissions sufficiently rapidly to achieve the Paris Agreement goal and alignment to the Net Zero Pathways is a science-based way to measure a company's emission reduction progress. *Rationale for tests used*: the tests used have been independently recommended by the IIGCC as an appropriate way to assess companies' progress towards Net Zero. As the Net Zero Pathways represent a scientific approach to achieving global Net Zero, companies which adopt targets in line with them are considered to have the potential to meet the robust, evidence-based standard set out under the Net Zero section of this table. These companies will have: 1. An ambition to achieve Net Zero sufficiently quickly to limit the global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius (and preferably sufficiently quickly to limit to 1.5 degrees Celsius) consistent with the Paris Agreement (or, if this is not stated, shorter term targets that are consistent). 2. Short and medium term emissions reduction targets, set in line with Net Zero Pathways. 3. Their emissions reduction performance should be at least consistent with the relevant Net Zero Pathway metric. As reduction is rarely achieved on a straight line basis, the fund manager will principally assess this on a rolling three-year periods. If this test is failed, the company will be recategorised as Aligning (subject to it satisfying assessment under the tests for such category). 4. Appropriate disclosures in place to enable this performance measurement. *Evidence*: the fund manager will require robust evidence to satisfy itself that the assets in which the product invests have the potential to achieve Net Zero (the robust, evidence-based standard) over time. This evidence is typically comprised of the following: 1. The ambition to reach net zero and the short and medium term targets will be public statements from the company. These are often found in standalone mission statements or policies where the company commits to the ambition or target, in press releases and website statements and are often reiterated in the company's annual report and accounts, as well as in standalone climate and sustainability reports and website statements. 2. The emissions reduction performance will also be evidenced via disclosures from the company such as the annual report and accounts, standalone climate and sustainability reports or website statements.
Aligning	*What*: These are companies which are assessed in accordance with the Transition Assessment Framework to be trying to achieve targets in line with the Net Zero Pathway but which in accordance with the Tests are not Aligned. Aligning companies are principally companies which have higher starting emissions than equivalent Aligned companies (but a steeper projected decline) such that its short and medium term targets see it becoming Aligned at a future date (not later than 2035). *Why*: Supporting efforts to decarbonise the global economy does include supporting companies which are earlier on their decarbonisation journey, or which have temporarily lost alignment.

Category	Description and Tests – what, why and how are we doing it?
	Rationale for tests used: the tests used have been independently recommended by the IIGCC as an appropriate way to assess companies' progress towards Net Zero as further explained under Aligned above. These companies will fulfil tests 1 and 4 from the Aligned category. The companies will have short and medium term emissions reduction targets as required by test 2 above, but the short term targets may target a higher Carbon Emissions level than the Net Zero Pathway requires. The fund manager will also assess the company's progress towards the targets as contemplated for test 3 above but the company does not need to be on-track to be held within this category. *Evidence:* as the tests are a subset of those used for Aligned, the robust evidence is the same as explained in the Aligned section.
Committed	*What*: These are companies which have a goal to achieve net zero but they do not themselves have targets to reduce their emissions validated by the fund manager in accordance with the Transition Assessment Framework. This splits into two categories: 1. No Targets. The fund manager will engage to encourage such companies to set targets. 2. Targets Not Validated. The fund manager may also elect to classify companies with short and medium term targets as Committed where the fund manager has not yet validated these targets against its Transition Assessment Framework. *Why*: Supporting efforts to decarbonise the global economy does include supporting companies which are earlier on their decarbonisation journey such as the first category above, or which have more complex journeys to take. The second category of targets not being validated can happen for example with more complex companies such as ones which operate across multiple sectors (conglomerates) or have indirect exposure to multiple sectors (e.g. banks) and it may also link to the use of new methodologies for targets. *Rationale for tests used*: the tests used have been independently recommended by the IIGCC as an appropriate way to assess companies' progress towards Net Zero as further explained under Aligned above. These companies will fulfil test 1 from the Aligned category. *Evidence*: The ambition to reach net zero will be public or private statements from the company. Public statements are often found in standalone mission statements or policies where the company commits to the ambition or target, in press releases and website statements and are often reiterated in the company's annual report and accounts, as well as in standalone climate and sustainability reports and website statements. Private net zero (by 2050 or sooner) commitments made by the companies can also be accepted, provided written, formal confirmation of the commitment is obtained and the company passes positive qualitative assessment of its climate-related performance & management performed by the fund manager.
No Climate Commitments	These are companies which do not have material climate change commitments. The Fund may invest in "No Climate Commitments" companies only if they are Lower Carbon Intensity or Climate Solutions companies. They will not be categorised as

Category	Description and Tests – what, why and how are we doing it?
	"Improvers" and will not (together with any other assets forming part of *Other Investments* as further described below) exceed 30% of the total assets held by the Fund. Lower Carbon Intensity: these companies have a Carbon Intensity which is less than 50% of the Carbon Intensity of the investment universe (assessed using the Fund's benchmark, the MSCI World Index, as a proxy for the global equity market). These companies are not considered to be in conflict with a decarbonisation goal because they have a materially lower carbon than the investment universe and are therefore closer to Net Zero, notwithstanding their lack of climate commitments meaning they do not themselves qualify as Improvers. Climate Solutions: climate solutions are companies that provide goods or services that contribute substantially to, and/or enable, emissions reductions to support decarbonisation. These companies are not considered to be in conflict with a decarbonisation goal because their activities help other companies achieve emissions reduction, or help mitigate the effect of other companies' emissions and therefore they make a decarbonisation contribution to the Paris Agreement goal, notwithstanding their lack of climate commitments meaning they do not themselves qualify as Improvers. Please note that depending on the nature of the climate solution provided, a Climate Solutions company might not be a Lower Carbon Intensity company, and may have high emissions from their own operations, as the basis they are selected for their role in supporting broader decarbonisation outcomes rather than decarbonisation of their own operations.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The Fund will measure and report on the following Key Performance Indicators, which are used to measure performance towards the Sustainability Goal.

KPI	KPI Contribution
Percentage (%) Net Asset Value in "Committed" companies Percentage (%) Net Asset Value in "Aligning" companies Percentage (%) Net Asset Value in "Aligned" companies Number of companies re-classified between Transition Assessment Framework categories (including information on upgrades and downgrades) Number of companies where targets have been missed and/or extended	This allows the fund manager to measure the progress of Improvers Companies in progressing towards the "Net Zero" standard. The fund manager tracks re-classification of companies between Transition Assessment Framework categories, which allows to measure delivery of fund's short term, medium term and long term targets. If a company has failed to meet the short- or medium-term target, or would have failed to meet it had the target not been extended, the fund manager will report on the action taken, and if the target has been extended, the rationale for such extension.
Percentage (%) Net Asset Value in Improvers (ie "Committed", "Aligning" and "Aligned" companies)	This allows the fund manager to track what portion of assets within the portfolio are classified as Improvers.

The CO2e reduction (Scope 1 Emissions and Scope 2 Emissions, and where available Scope 3 Emissions) achieved by Improvers Companies over the course of the last three years, reported on an aggregate basis (ignoring the Fund's size or the size of the allocations to the companies).	This allows the fund manager to track reduction in CO2e emissions of Improvers Companies. This provides useful supplemental information on the rate of decarbonisation.
For companies that provide climate solutions, information on the nature of activity and % of company's revenues it constitutes The aggregate CO2e avoided or CO2e reduced as a result of the climate solutions activities	These KPIs provide supplemental information on companies providing climate solutions. Since these companies help other companies achieve emissions reduction, or help mitigate the effect of other companies' emissions, they are of relevance to attainment of Paris Agreement climate change goal.
The number of companies subject to engagement, classified on an aggregate basis against the engagement milestones.	By measuring and reporting on engagement against engagement milestones, the fund manager can demonstrate the role of engagement in supporting the delivery of Sustainability Goal.
The Fund's weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) versus that of the investment universe	This assists investors in understanding the Fund's current contribution to climate change compared to the investment universe.

These KPIs are supplemented by the additional data points reported on in the Fund's Climate Report published in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Engagement

The Fund benefits from our firm-wide stewardship approach and the fund manager benefits from the resources within our central stewardship and sustainability teams. The Investment Manager is a signatory to the UK Stewardship Code 2020, published by the Financial Reporting Council (the "Code"). The Code sets high stewardship standards for those investing money on behalf of UK savers and signatories must report annually on their stewardship policies, processes, activities and outcomes.

All companies are in scope for engagement activities.

Engagements involve purposeful dialogue with a clear objective. For each engagement intended contribution to short or medium term targets is specified. Engagement activities are measured using Engagement Milestones to help drive performance towards these targets, which ultimately should help deliver the Sustainability Goal.
To support the achievement of the Fund's Sustainability Goal, topics which might be engaged on include:

- Emissions reduction (Scope 1, 2 & 3)
- Refinement/ambition levels of carbon emission reduction targets
- Increasing capital expenditure or research & development spend on climate solution technologies
- Development of/commitment to Science Based Targets

Engagement objectives will likely differ, depending on the Transition Assessment Framework categorisation of a company. Ultimately, the aim of engagement will be to move companies up through the Transition Assessment Framework levels over time to the Net Zero category.

As engagement can be on positives or negatives, we refer to these as "topics". Engagements can be conducted over several years, with companies given clear objectives and milestones they are expected to meet. We measure progress in relation to our engagement activities using the following milestones:

1. Request made. We have raised the topic but the company has not yet responded.
2. Acknowledged. We have raised the topic and the company has acknowledged it is relevant.
3. Commitment to act. The company has agreed to address the topic.
4. Interim/partial progress made. The company has provided evidence that some progress has been made towards resolution of the topic.
5. Evidence. The company is reporting evidenced success against the topic.

These milestones enable us to record our interactions and monitor the company's response including progress towards resolving the topic and achieving the desired outcome. This allows us to map our "inputs" on a topic to the "outputs" from the company which allows us to determine that we have made a contribution to the output.

Engagement activity is undertaken jointly by fund managers and analysts, in consultation with the Sustainability & Stewardship team. Methods of engagement may include, but are not limited to, letters and emails to companies and relevant stakeholders, meetings and/or calls with senior management, the board of directors or other relevant company stakeholders, visits to operations, visits to suppliers from the company's supply chain or participation in roadshows. All formal engagement notes, which include ESG objectives, key takeaways from the engagement, outcomes, and anticipated next steps, are recorded within M&G's engagement tool.

Supplementary Engagement

To support the achievement of the Fund's Sustainability Goal, the fund manager may engage on other topics, for example improving disclosure, governance or risk management. For example:

- By asking companies to improve their disclosures, adding reporting on material Scope 3 emissions where only reporting on Scope 1 Emissions and Scope 2 Emissions, or asking for Scope 3 emissions reporting where the investor considers it material to that company's sector, the fund manager is better able to gauge progress in line with the Transition Assessment Framework. Note, the reason for the focus on "material Scope 3 Emissions" rather than all of Scope 3 Emissions is that, consistent with the Transition Assessment Framework and other independent research such as from the London Stock Exchange Group (Scope for improvement: Solving the Scope 3 conundrum | LSEG), a focus on the most material Scope 3 Emissions categories by investors would, in the fund manager's opinion, help drive faster disclosure of Scope 3 Emissions data by improving quality and comparability, than a less targeted approach. The fund manager is undertaking this engagement on the topic of Scope 3 emissions to broadly support decarbonisation outcomes, and it is additional to the required level of engagement to operate the Fund in line with the Sustainability Goal.
- By encouraging companies to adopt stronger governance around climate strategy, improving accountability and aligning incentives, management teams are more focused on delivering climate performance, resulting in companies moving through the levels of the Transition Assessment Framework or growing business segments focused on climate solutions activities.

Escalation Plan: What happens if companies don't perform as expected?

The fund manager has an escalation plan setting out the actions that will be taken if any of the Fund's assets do not demonstrate sufficient performance against either the Fund's Sustainability Goal or the KPIs set out above.

In summary:

1. The asset may be placed "on watch", even whilst it is still considered as contributing to the Fund's Sustainability Goal. This would cause the fund manager to heighten scrutiny.
2. The engagement via the investor stewardship strategy may increase. Escalation steps may include board member engagement, the approach taken to voting, and potentially escalation through public forums or other escalation.
3. The asset may be downgraded within the Transition Assessment Framework and might be rebooked into the "Other Investments" section of the Fund as a result (if downgraded to "No Climate Commitments"). This may ultimately result in the asset being sold. The need for disposal is influenced by whether the change to the investment's sustainability characteristics constitutes a breach of the Exclusions or causes it to be in conflict with the Sustainability Goal. These scenarios would be considered a "passive breach" and would be dealt with in line with the fund manager's policies for the same, which ordinarily result in the breach being cured within 5 Business Days and no longer than six calendar months (where e.g. liquidity means it is in the best interests

of investors to take longer), unless the fund manager is prevented from disposal by external factors such as sanctions.

Engagements carried out as part of Escalation Plan are time-bound, recorded, and their outcomes measured against engagement objectives and milestones.

Other Investments: what else may the Fund hold?

The Fund may hold assets that do not contribute towards the Sustainability Goal. However, they cannot conflict with the Sustainability Goal.

The Fund may invest in Lower Carbon Intensity and Climate Solutions companies that have No Climate Commitments, because they are not considered to be in conflict with the Sustainability Goal for the reasons stated in the Transition Assessment Framework table. Similarly companies that have already reached Net Zero categorisation on the Transition Assessment Framework do not conflict with a goal to reach Net Zero, but may well no longer be improving and hence form part of *Other Investments*.

The Fund may invest in cash, near cash and money market funds for liquidity purposes. There are unlikely to be investments of this nature that contribute to the Sustainability Goal. Whilst money market funds may not promise to exclude investments in the way the Fund does, in practice, money market funds tend to invest in debt issued by governments and financial institutions so are unlikely to hold excluded instruments.

The Fund is also permitted to use derivatives, but this use is limited to hedging of currency risks.

It is possible that the Fund may receive investments that are not in line with its Sustainability Goal, e.g. as a result of a merger or other corporate action, or as a result of the characteristics of a previously acquired investment changing. In accordance with the Escalation Plan, we may also rebook an investment to treat it as an “Other Investment” where we determine it is no longer contributing sufficiently to the Sustainability Goal. Where an investment is not in line with the Sustainability Goal, the Fund will seek to dispose of it in the best interests of investors, but may not always do so immediately. Such holdings are infrequent and are unlikely to be a material part of the Fund.

The Fund is permitted to invest up to 30% in “Other Investments”. The product level sustainability report will contain further information on the Fund's "Other Investments".

ESG Factors

As part of the investment selection process, the fund manager systematically integrates ESG Factors into the research and investment process as part of assessing sustainability risks. These are risks which, if they occur, could affect the return from investments, and as such, integrating ESG Factors into the investment process is relevant to the pursuit of the investment objective. The Fund excludes certain potential investments from its investment universe to mitigate potential negative effects on the environment and society. The Exclusionary Approach is explained in more detail under “Exclusions, Exceptions and Thresholds” below. This process covers both environmental and social factors. The Sustainability Goal is supported by restricting investment in companies involved in thermal coal or oil and gas extraction or carbon intensive power generation, as such companies are a major factor in climate change.

Exclusions, Thresholds and Exceptions: what is the Fund not permitted to hold?

The fund manager uses negative screens set up in monitoring systems to filter the investment universe. These screens typically use third party data vendors such as MSCI and Bloomberg. This system is supplemented by the fund manager’s sustainability research process, which may result in exceptions against such monitoring, as described below.

Issue	Criteria
Global Norms	

Issue	Criteria
Sovereign Good Governance	The Fund will not invest in sovereigns which (i) have been flagged as non-cooperative tax jurisdictions; (ii) are the subject of UN or EU Sanctions; (ii) or score below 25/100 on the indicators for Political Stability, the Rule of Law and Corruption Perception used by the Social Progress Index*. * this is an index prepared by a global nonprofit, The Social Progress Imperative, which evaluates and ranks governments against a rigorous framework. For more information please see www.socialprogress.org
Corporate Good Governance and Global Norms including the UN Global Compact (UNGC)	The fund manager will exclude companies assessed to be in severe, repeated and/or systemic breach of international global norms, where the fund manager considers engagement to be unlikely to lead to remediation and/or mitigate against the risk of recurrence. Our assessment of global norms is guided by international standards including UN Global Compact, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ILO Declaration on fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and UN Guiding Principles.
Environmental issues	
Thermal Coal Extraction	The Fund applies the M&G Investments Thermal Coal Investment Policy which is the Investment Manager's house-wide policy to address its exposure to thermal coal mining, power generation and other coal related operations. This applies to all of its UK retail funds (and some other funds too) a copy may be found on our website. The Fund has a tighter restriction than the above policy for companies which derive revenues from the extraction of thermal coal. A 0% revenue threshold for such companies is applied.
Oil and Gas Extraction	Companies that derive revenues from the extraction of oil and gas (whether conventionally or unconventionally) are restricted. A 0% revenue threshold is applied as a control in the fund manager's monitoring systems.
Carbon-intensive power generation	Companies that derive revenues from the following activities are restricted: 1. coal-fired power generation; and/or 2. oil and gas power generation. A combined revenue threshold of 5% is applied a control in the fund manager's monitoring systems. A company which exceeds this revenue threshold may be permitted for investment where it has been assessed and determined not to cause significant environmental or social harm.
Social issues	
Adult Entertainment	Companies that derive revenues from producing, directing or publishing adult entertainment materials. A 0% revenue threshold for such companies is applied.
Gambling	Companies that derive revenues from the provision of gambling-related services are excluded. A 0% revenue threshold for such companies is applied.

Issue	Criteria
Tobacco	Companies that derive revenues from activities related to the tobacco industry are excluded. A 0% revenue threshold for tobacco producers and a 10% revenue threshold for distributors is applied.
Controversial weapons	Companies involved in anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons, nuclear weapons outside the non-proliferation treaty, depleted uranium and incendiary white phosphorous munitions, blinding laser, non-detectable fragment weapons are excluded. A 0% revenue threshold for such companies is applied.
Defence and other weapons	Companies that derive revenues from the production or sale of weapons systems, components, and support systems and services, or the manufacture and retail of civilian firearms and ammunition are excluded. For the avoidance of doubt, this does not include the provision of generic systems and services that are not weapons-specific. A 5% revenue threshold for such companies is applied.

Exceptions to the Exclusions

The Exclusions, as negative screening, are intended to assist the fund manager in mitigating the harm that the Fund can do on the environment or society. There may be occasions where systematic application of the Exclusions does not achieve that outcome with sufficient precision. In such circumstances, the fund manager can grant exceptions against the Exclusions. In particular:

1. The fund manager may disagree with data or opinions provided by third parties, and decide to categorise an investment differently. For example, data provided from data vendors can be stale and we may have access to more accurate information from researching the relevant company.
2. As revenue data is backwards-looking (e.g. it comes from the company's accounts covering their previous year's activities) it can arise from activities the company is no longer undertaking (e.g. if the relevant business has been sold) or from extraordinary income streams that are not expected to persist. In such cases, the fund manager will consider how large the exposure is compared to the threshold and how long that exposure is expected to persist, as part of making a reasonable estimation of what the current value for the offending revenue would be. An exception may be granted if the fund manager concludes the company would be within the threshold, if fresher data was available.

What might pursuing the Sustainability Goal do to financial risk and returns?

Pursuing the Sustainability Goal involves choosing investments that contribute towards it and excluding others. That means the Fund's holdings may be considerably different from its benchmark. It may also differ considerably from funds that are not trying to achieve a sustainability goal, or that try to pursue a different sustainability goal, even where those funds have the same benchmark. In strictly financial terms, that results in a different risk profile, which can have a positive or a negative effect on returns depending on what happens with the market.

Is pursuing the Sustainability Goal expected to result in material negative environmental or social outcomes?

The pursuit of the Sustainability Goal is not expected to result in material negative environmental or social outcomes. The Fund is designed to protect against this risk as follows:

1. The "*Exclusions, Thresholds and Exceptions*" mitigate potential negative effects on the environment and society.
2. The fund manager is considering ESG Factors when investing.

Independent Review

The processes and procedures involved in investing for sustainability are considered to be appropriate for the purposes of determining the investments the Fund will make in pursuit of the Sustainability Goal. This appropriateness is assessed through an independent review conducted by our ESG Risk team.

[*End of Sustainability Disclosures*]

Benchmark: MSCI World Index

The benchmark is the target for the Fund's financial objective and is used to measure the Fund's financial performance. The index has been chosen as the Fund's benchmark as it best reflects the financial aspects of the Fund's investment policy.

The benchmark is also used to define Lower Carbon Intensity. The fund manager considers the Fund's weighted average carbon intensity against the benchmark when constructing the portfolio, but the benchmark does not otherwise constrain portfolio construction.

The Fund is actively managed and within given constraints, the fund manager has 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, and as a result the Fund's performance may deviate materially from the benchmark.

For each Share Class the Benchmark will be denominated or hedged into the relevant share class currency. The Benchmark for each Share Class will be shown in its respective KIID.

Other Information: The Fund is not a feeder UK UCITS and will not hold units in a feeder UK UCITS.

Accounting reference date: 31-August

Income allocation date: On or before 31 December

Investment Minima

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Currency	Lump sum initial Investment	Lump sum subsequent investment	Lump sum holding	Regular Savings (per month)	Redemption
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	25,000	500,000	N/A	25,000
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	500,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000

Information on share classes which are currently being issued can be found on www.mandg.com/classesinissue

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	1.10
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.70
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.60
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.95
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00

See section 28. Charges and Expenses above for further detail on the charges, and the potential discount to the Annual Charge. The current Annual Charge including any discounts currently applicable to each Share Class per Sub-Fund can be found at www.mandg.co.uk

Investor Profile

This Fund is suitable for all types of investors expressing sustainability related preferences, with basic investment knowledge, seeking to invest in an actively managed fund pursuing the objective and investment policy of the Fund as described above.

Investors should be looking to invest for at least five years and should appreciate that their capital will be at risk and that the value of their investment and any derived income may fall as well as rise.

Other Information

Investment Manager	M&G Investment Management Limited
Valuation point	12.00 noon UK time
Launch date	1 November 2001*
Valuation Currency	U.S. Dollar
Product Reference Number	640868

* The Fund was created as the result of the conversion of The M&G International Growth Fund unit trust which had been launched on 19 December 1967. The last significant change to the Fund's investment objective and/or investment policy occurred on 19 September 2008.

1.4 M&G Japan Fund

Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the MSCI Japan Index over any five-year period.

Investment Policy

At least 80% of the Fund is invested directly in equity securities and equity-related instruments of companies across any sectors and market capitalisations that are incorporated, domiciled, or do most of their business in Japan. The Fund usually holds a concentrated portfolio of fewer than 60 companies.

The Fund may also invest in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash for liquidity purposes, directly and via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G).

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management and hedging.

Investment Approach

The Fund employs a disciplined approach to investment which concentrates on the analysis and selection of individual companies.

The investment approach aims to exploit price volatility.

The fund manager believes that stock market mispricing can and often does occur because psychological factors (i.e. behavioural biases) prevent investors from always assessing investments rationally. As a result, market prices do not always reflect the fundamental value of companies. The Fund seeks to profit from such behavioural biases.

The investment approach filters the Fund's investment universe down to a focused list of companies whose shares trade on low valuations relative to their history and the market. These companies are then subject to rigorous fundamental analysis to attain an understanding of a company's sustainable earnings. This fundamental analysis leads to a high level of conviction for each of the companies held in the Fund.

The fund manager expects stock selection to be the main driver of performance.

Benchmark: MSCI Japan Index

The benchmark is a target which the Fund seeks to outperform. 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 is actively managed. 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.

For each Share Class the Benchmark will be denominated or hedged into the relevant share class currency. The Benchmark for each Share Class will be shown in its respective KIID.

Other Information: The Fund is not a feeder UK UCITS and will not hold units in a feeder UK UCITS.

Accounting reference date: 31 August

Income allocation date: On or before 31 December

Investment Minima

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Currency	Lump sum initial Investment	Lump sum subsequent investment	Lump sum holding	Regular Savings (per month)	Redemption
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class A-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	25,000	500,000	N/A	25,000
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	500,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class I-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	10,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class R-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	10
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000
Sterling Class Z-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000

Information on share classes which are currently being issued can be found on www.mandg.com/classesinissue

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.95
Sterling Class A-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.98
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.55
Sterling Class I-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.58
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.45
Sterling Class PP-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.48
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.80
Sterling Class R-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.83
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sterling Class Z-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00

See section 28. Charges and Expenses above for further detail on the charges, and the potential discount to the Annual Charge. The current Annual Charge including any discounts currently applicable to each Share Class per Sub-Fund can be found at www.mandg.co.uk

Investor Profile

This Fund is designed for retail investors, professional investors and eligible counterparties seeking a total return (capital growth plus income) from a portfolio of Japanese equities. No specific financial knowledge is required, although investors should understand the Fund's risks and it may be used as a component of a diversified portfolio to meet their investment needs.

The Fund has a recommended holding period of at least five years.

Other Information

Investment Manager	M&G Investment Management Limited
Valuation point	12.00 noon UK time
Launch date	1 November 2001*
Valuation Currency	Japanese Yen
Product Reference Number	640871

* The Fund was created as the result of the conversion of a similarly named unit trust which had been launched on 6 April 1971.

1.5 M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund

Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the Russell/Nomura Mid-Small Cap Index over any five-year period.

Investment Policy

At least 80% of the Fund is invested in the equity securities and equity related instruments of smaller companies that are incorporated, domiciled, or do most of their business, in Japan.

Smaller companies are defined as the bottom half in terms of total market capitalisation of all publicly listed companies in Japan.

The Fund usually holds a concentrated portfolio of fewer than 60 companies.

The Fund may also invest in other transferable securities directly or via collective investment schemes (Including funds managed by M&G).

The Fund may also hold cash and near cash for liquidity purposes.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management and hedging.

Investment Approach

The Fund employs a disciplined approach to investment which concentrates on the analysis and selection of individual companies.

The investment approach aims to take advantage of price volatility.

The fund manager believes that stock market mispricing can and often does occur because psychological factors (i.e. behavioural biases) prevent investors from always assessing investments rationally. As a result, market prices do not always reflect the fundamental value of companies. The Fund seeks to profit from such behavioural biases.

The investment approach filters the Fund’s investment universe down to a focused list of companies whose shares trade on low valuations relative to their history and the market. These companies are then subject to rigorous fundamental analysis to attain an understanding of a company’s sustainable earnings. This fundamental analysis leads to a high level of conviction for each of the companies held in the Fund.

The fund manager expects stock selection to be the main driver of performance.

Benchmark: Russell/Nomura Mid-Small Cap Index

The benchmark is a target which the Fund seeks to outperform. 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 is actively managed. 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.

For each Share Class the Benchmark will be denominated or hedged into the relevant share class currency. The Benchmark for each Share Class will be shown in its respective KIID.

Other Information: The Fund is not a feeder UK UCITS and will not hold units in a feeder UK UCITS.

Accounting reference date: 31-August

Income allocation date: On or before 31 December

Investment Minima

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Currency	Lump sum initial Investment	Lump sum subsequent investment	Lump sum holding	Regular Savings (per month)	Redemption
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class A-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	25,000	500,000	N/A	25,000
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	500,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class I-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	10,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class R-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	10
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000
Sterling Class Z-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000

Information on share classes which are currently being issued can be found on www.mandg.com/classesinissue

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	1.10
Sterling Class A-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	1.13
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.70

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class I-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.73
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.60
Sterling Class PP-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.63
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.95
Sterling Class R-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.98
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sterling Class Z-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00

See section 28. Charges and Expenses above for further detail on the charges, and the potential discount to the Annual Charge. The current Annual Charge including any discounts currently applicable to each Share Class per Sub-Fund can be found at www.mandg.co.uk

Investor Profile

This Fund is suitable for all types of investors, with basic investment knowledge, seeking to invest in an actively managed fund pursuing the objective and investment policy of the Fund as described above.

Investors should be looking to invest for at least five years and should appreciate that their capital will be at risk and that the value of their investment and any derived income may fall as well as rise.

Other Information

Investment Manager	M&G Investment Management Limited
Valuation point	12.00 noon UK time
Launch date	1 November 2001*
Valuation Currency	Japanese Yen
Product Reference Number	640867

* The Fund was created as the result of the conversion of a similarly named unit trust which had been launched on 15 May 1984.

1.6 M&G North American Dividend Fund

Investment objective

The Fund has two aims:

- To provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the S&P 500 Index over any five-year period and;
- To provide an income stream that increases every year in USD terms.

Investment policy

At least 80% of the Fund is invested directly in equity securities and equity-related securities of companies across any sector and market capitalisation that are incorporated, domiciled or do most of their business in the US and Canada. The Fund usually holds a concentrated portfolio of fewer than 50 companies.

The Fund may also invest in other transferable securities directly and via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G).

The Fund may also hold cash and near cash for liquidity purposes.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management and hedging.

Investment Approach

The Fund employs a disciplined approach to investment which concentrates on the analysis and selection of individual companies.

The fund manager aims to create a diversified portfolio with exposure to a broad range of sectors.

Companies with different drivers of dividend growth are selected to construct a portfolio that has the potential to cope in a variety of market conditions.

Benchmark: S&P 500 Index

The benchmark is a target which the Fund seeks to outperform. 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 is actively managed. 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.

For each Share Class the Benchmark will be denominated or hedged into the relevant share class currency. The Benchmark for each Share Class will be shown in its respective KIID.

Other Information: The Fund is not a feeder UK UCITS and will not hold units in a feeder UK UCITS.

Accounting reference date: 31 August

Income allocation date: On or before 31 December (final); 31 March (interim); 30 June (interim); 30 September

Investment Minima

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Currency	Lump sum initial Investment	Lump sum subsequent investment	Lump sum holding	Regular Savings (per month)	Redemption
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Currency	Lump sum initial Investment	Lump sum subsequent investment	Lump sum holding	Regular Savings (per month)	Redemption
Sterling Class A-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	25,000	500,000	N/A	25,000
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	10,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class I-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	10,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class R-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000
Sterling Class Z-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000

Information on share classes which are currently being issued can be found on www.mandg.com/classesinissue

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.95
Sterling Class A-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.98
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.55
Sterling Class I-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.58
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.45
Sterling Class PP-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.48
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.80
Sterling Class R-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.83
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class Z-H (hedged) – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00

See section 28. Charges and Expenses above for further detail on the charges, and the potential discount to the Annual Charge. The current Annual Charge including any discounts currently applicable to each Share Class per Sub-Fund can be found at www.mandg.co.uk

Investor Profile

This Fund is suitable for all types of investors, with basic investment knowledge, seeking to invest in an actively managed fund pursuing the objective and investment policy of the Fund as described above.

Investors should be looking to invest for at least five years and should appreciate that their capital will be at risk and that the value of their investment and any derived income may fall as well as rise.

Other Information

Investment Manager	M&G Investment Management Limited
Valuation point	12.00 noon UK time
Launch date	1 November 2001*
Valuation Currency	U.S. Dollar
Product Reference Number	640872

* The Fund was created as the result of the conversion of a similarly named unit trust which had been launched on 18 December 1972. The last significant change to the Fund's investment objective and/or investment policy occurred on 28 April 2015.

1.7 M&G North American Value Fund

Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the S&P 500 Index, over any five-year period.

Investment policy

At least 80% of the Fund is invested directly in equity securities and equity related securities of companies across any sectors and market capitalisations that are incorporated, domiciled, or do most of their business activity in the United States of America and Canada.

The Fund may also invest in other transferable securities directly and via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G).

The Fund may also hold cash and near cash for liquidity purposes.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management and hedging.

Investment Approach

The Fund employs a disciplined approach to investment which concentrates on the analysis and selection of individual companies.

The investment approach identifies shares of North American companies which, in the fund manager’s opinion at the time of investment, are undervalued.

When analysing companies, the fund manager seeks to identify companies that are mispriced, while trying to avoid companies that are cheap for a reason and whose share prices are unlikely to improve over time.

The investment approach combines strict value-focused screening with rigorous qualitative analysis to ensure the Fund has a consistent and disciplined value bias without compromising on the robustness of the companies in the portfolio.

The fund manager expects the overall stock selection and value style to be the main drivers of performance rather than any individual sector or stock.

Benchmark: S&P 500 Index

The benchmark is a target which the Fund seeks to outperform. 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 is actively managed. 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.

For each Share Class the Benchmark will be denominated or hedged into the relevant share class currency. The Benchmark for each Share Class will be shown in its respective KIID.

Other Information: The Fund is not a feeder UK UCITS and will not hold units in a feeder UK UCITS.

Accounting reference date: 31 August

Income allocation date: On or before 31 December

Investment Minima

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Currency	Lump sum initial Investment	Lump sum subsequent investment	Lump sum holding	Regular Savings (per month)	Redemption
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	25,000	500,000	N/A	25,000
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	500,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000

Information on share classes which are currently being issued can be found on www.mandg.com/classesinissue

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.95
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.55
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.45
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.80
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00

See section 28. Charges and Expenses above for further detail on the charges, and the potential discount to the Annual Charge. The current Annual Charge including any discounts currently applicable to each Share Class per Sub-Fund can be found at www.mandg.co.uk

Investor Profile

This Fund is suitable for all types of investors, with basic investment knowledge, seeking to invest in an actively managed fund pursuing the objective and investment policy of the Fund as described above.

Investors should be looking to invest for at least five years and should appreciate that their capital will be at risk and that the value of their investment and any derived income may fall as well as rise

Other Information

Investment Manager	M&G Investment Management Limited
Valuation point	12.00 noon UK time

Launch date	1 July 2005
Valuation Currency	U.S. Dollar
Product Reference Number	640874

1.8 M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund

Sustainability Label: Sustainability Improvers Label

Investment objective

The Fund aims to:

- Provide a higher total return (capital growth plus income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the MSCI Europe ex UK Index over any five-year period, and
- As its Sustainability Goal, support the mitigation of climate change by investing at least 70% of the Fund in companies that contribute towards the Paris Agreement climate change goal* and have the potential to reduce their contribution to climate change determined by their potential to decarbonise their operations over time and ultimately reach Net Zero**.

*The overarching Paris Agreement climate change goal is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels. The principal way to achieve this is to avoid the buildup of greenhouse gases, which in turn will prevent the most severe impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and biodiversity loss.

**As at the date of this prospectus, the long term target is for investments made by the Fund to reach Net Zero by 2050.

Investment policy

The Fund invests at least 80% of its Net Asset Value in the equity securities and equity-related instruments of companies across any sector and market capitalisation that are incorporated, domiciled or listed in Europe, excluding the UK. The Fund has a concentrated portfolio and usually holds fewer than 35 companies.

The Fund may also invest in other transferable securities, money market instruments, cash and near cash for liquidity purposes, directly and via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G).

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management and hedging.

Investment approach

The Fund is a focused Europe ex UK equity fund, investing over the long term in companies which are contributing towards the Paris Agreement climate change goal, as explained in the Sustainability Disclosures.

In addition, these companies need to demonstrate business models competitively positioned to protect their profitability. Importantly, the Fund invests in businesses where short-term issues have provided a clear valuation opportunity. The Fund employs a bottom-up stock picking approach, driven by the fundamental analysis of individual companies. The fund manager believes that this approach offers a powerful combination, providing the long-term compounded value of quality businesses, as well as the potential boost to a company's share price when a short-term issue has been resolved.

Sustainability Disclosures

The Fund has adopted a Sustainability Improvers Label, and invests mainly in assets that may not be sustainable now, with the aim to improve their sustainability for people or the planet over time.

The fund manager first applies the "*Exclusions*" described below. The fund manager will then assess the potential of the remaining companies to reduce their contribution to climate change and ultimately reach Net Zero using "*M&G's "SDR Improver Assessment" methodology*". This methodology permits the categorisation of companies as "Improvers" where they are expected to demonstrate sufficient progress towards decarbonising their operations.

A minimum of 70% of the Fund's total assets will be "Improvers" which contribute to the Fund's Sustainability Goal and its use of a SDR Sustainability Improvers Label. The remaining assets of the Fund will be invested in such a manner as does not conflict with the Fund's Sustainability Goal, as further described below.

The Fund gives additional consideration to its current contribution to climate change, by (i) restricting investment in companies involved in thermal coal or oil and gas extraction or carbon intensive power generation, as such companies are a major factor in climate change; and (ii) by maintaining a Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) of less than 50% of the European (excluding the UK) equity market as represented using the Fund's benchmark, the MSCI Europe ex UK Index, as a proxy.

M&G's "SDR Improver Assessment" methodology

To support the Sustainability Goal, and the use of the Sustainability Improvers label, the fund manager has established a "SDR Improver Assessment" methodology. This uses a Transition Assessment Framework summarised in the below table. This is in turn based upon the work of the IIGCC. The IIGCC have created guidance for how to establish Net Zero Investment Frameworks (aka "NZIF"s) for use by investors, and the Transition Assessment Framework is based upon that guidance. Further detail about the IIGCC and NZIF is available from their website: www.iigcc.org and in particular www.iigcc.org/media-centre/updated-nzif-2.0.

The Transition Assessment Framework uses Net Zero Pathways, which are pathways for the Carbon Emissions reduction needed to achieve Net Zero for different sectors, regions and/or globally. For further detail please refer to the Net Zero Pathways defined term in the Definitions section of this prospectus.

M&G's "SDR Improver Assessment" methodology enables the fund manager to assess a company's potential to improve its environmental sustainability over time, and ultimately to reach a robust, evidence-based standard of sustainability (defined as Net Zero in the Transition Assessment Framework table below). All equity investments made by the Fund will be assessed using the methodology and categorised accordingly. For a company to be categorised as part of "Improvers" it needs to meet requirements of one of the following categories of the Transition Assessment Framework: "Committed", "Aligning" or "Aligned".

How quickly are companies expected to reach Net Zero (the robust, evidence-based standard of sustainability)?

This is determined by reference to internationally agreed standards. The fund manager recognises this may change as international cooperation on climate changes evolves. As at the date of this prospectus, the long term target is for investments made by the fund to reach the "Net Zero" category by 2050. This means that such companies have achieved emissions reduction in line with the required 2050 level on their Net Zero Pathway and neutralised any remaining emissions.

What are the short and medium term targets for improvements in the sustainability of the companies?

The Fund has targets for "Improvers" as follows:

> Short term target: Each investment will be assessed on a three year basis. Initially, this means within three years from when investment is made, or by 1st April 2028, whichever is later. The fund manager's short term target for each Committed or Aligning investment is to target an improvement in the investment's Transition Assessment Framework categorisation of at least one category by the end of the three year period and to seek to prevent decreases in categorisation. Once a category move has occurred, the three year window will reset. Once the company has reached the "Aligned" category, the fund manager's short term target is for this categorisation to be maintained until it reaches "Net Zero". If a short term target is not met, the fund manager will assess why, and consider whether a new target should be set for such investment, or whether the investment should be addressed using the "*Escalation Plan*" below.
>
> Medium term target: Each asset will be assessed on a six year basis. Initially, this means six years from when investment is made, or by 1st April 2031, whichever is later. The fund manager will target reaching the "Aligned" category within the Transition Assessment Framework. Once the company reached the "Aligned" category, its target is to maintain it until it reaches "Net Zero". If a medium term target is not met, the fund

manager will assess why, and consider whether a new target should be set for such investment, or whether the investment should be addressed using the "*Escalation Plan*" below.

The fund manager will encourage the companies the Fund holds to decarbonise, as described under "*Engagement*" below. The intent, over time, is that investments should advance their Transition Assessment Framework classification. The fund manager recognises that external factors, including without limitation political interference, can affect decarbonisation progress, and accordingly the fund manager will also engage in support of companies maintaining their existing commitments.

How does the fund manager assess companies and obtain robust evidence that the companies have the potential to reach Net Zero?

The fund manager uses a Transition Assessment Framework to assess companies held by the Fund.

Transition Assessment Framework table

Category	Description and Tests – what, why and how are we doing it?
Net Zero	*What*: These are companies which have current CO2e or Carbon Intensity at net zero greenhouse gas emissions. The Net Zero Pathways set out the Carbon Emissions / Carbon Intensity reduction that sectors and regions need to achieve by 2050 in order to achieve the Paris Agreement climate change goal. Where there are residual emissions at 2050 (which is the case for "harder to abate" sectors), the company is expected to neutralise them through use of permanent carbon removal and storage. Accordingly, a company that has already reached 2050 levels of Carbon Emissions / Carbon Intensity and neutralised remaining emissions is considered Net Zero. *Why*: If the world achieves net zero, global warming should stop, and so companies achieving net zero is a key part of the Paris Agreement climate change goal. *Rationale for tests used*: the fund manager considers the tests used represent an absolute measure of environmental sustainability as the 2050 level of Carbon Emissions / Carbon Intensity set on the relevant Net Zero Pathway represents an independent, science-based standard which has been internationally agreed as the correct level of Carbon Emissions / Carbon Intensity to achieve the Paris Agreement climate change goal (and therefore, the objective of the Fund). Incorporation of neutralisation of residual emissions is also based on an independent, science-based standard, with this concept incorporated into the definition of Net Zero by 2050 per the Science Based Targets Initiative. *Test:* To qualify for as Net Zero, the company should both have 2050 levels of Carbon Emissions / Carbon Intensity and an operational model which is expected to maintain this performance. This would be evidenced by its current and forecast emissions performance and therefore the company must be making appropriate disclosures to support this assessment. These disclosures are typically found in the company's annual report and accounts, as well as in standalone climate and sustainability reports and website statements. NB: Companies that have already reached the classification as Net Zero under the Transition Assessment Framework are no longer "Improvers" and therefore form part of *Other Investments*, as further described below.
Aligned	*What*: These companies have set robust targets to reduce their carbon emissions so that they ultimately will become Net Zero companies, and their emissions reduction is on track. Aligned companies set short and medium term targets to reduce their emissions and the fund manager assesses these targets, and their current emissions, using Net Zero

Category	Description and Tests – what, why and how are we doing it?
	Pathways. These measures identify the level of emissions reduction required for the different sectors of the economy, consistent with the global economy reaching Net Zero by 2050. Companies which are aligned would have emissions at or below the current year performance needed on the Net Zero Pathway. *Why*: Achieving net zero involves reducing greenhouse gas emissions sufficiently rapidly to achieve the Paris Agreement goal and alignment to the Net Zero Pathways is a science-based way to measure a company's emission reduction progress. *Rationale for tests used*: the tests used have been independently recommended by the IIGCC as an appropriate way to assess companies' progress towards Net Zero. As the Net Zero Pathways represent a scientific approach to achieving global Net Zero, companies which adopt targets in line with them are considered to have the potential to meet the robust, evidence-based standard set out under the Net Zero section of this table. These companies will have: 1. An ambition to achieve Net Zero sufficiently quickly to limit the global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius (and preferably sufficiently quickly to limit to 1.5 degrees Celsius) consistent with the Paris Agreement (or, if this is not stated, shorter term targets that are consistent). 2. Short and medium term emissions reduction targets, set in line with Net Zero Pathways. 3. Their emissions reduction performance should be at least consistent with the relevant Net Zero Pathway metric. As reduction is rarely achieved on a straight line basis, the fund manager will principally assess this on a rolling three-year periods. If this test is failed, the company will be recategorised as Aligning (subject to it satisfying assessment under the tests for such category). 4. Appropriate disclosures in place to enable this performance measurement. *Evidence*: the fund manager will require robust evidence to satisfy itself that the assets in which the product invests have the potential to achieve Net Zero (the robust, evidence-based standard) over time. This evidence is typically comprised of the following: 1. The ambition to reach net zero and the short and medium term targets will be public statements from the company. These are often found in standalone mission statements or policies where the company commits to the ambition or target, in press releases and website statements and are often reiterated in the company's annual report and accounts, as well as in standalone climate and sustainability reports and website statements. 2. The emissions reduction performance will also be evidenced via disclosures from the company such as the annual report and accounts, standalone climate and sustainability reports or website statements.
Aligning	*What*: These are companies which are assessed in accordance with the Transition Assessment Framework to be trying to achieve targets in line with the Net Zero Pathway but which in accordance with the Tests are not Aligned. Aligning companies are principally companies which have higher starting emissions than equivalent Aligned companies (but a steeper projected decline) such that its short and medium term targets see it becoming Aligned at a future date (not later than 2035). *Why*: Supporting efforts to decarbonise the global economy does include supporting companies which are earlier on their decarbonisation journey, or which have temporarily lost alignment.

Category	Description and Tests – what, why and how are we doing it?
	Rationale for tests used: the tests used have been independently recommended by the IIGCC as an appropriate way to assess companies' progress towards Net Zero as further explained under Aligned above. These companies will fulfil tests 1 and 4 from the Aligned category. The companies will have short and medium term emissions reduction targets as required by test 2 above, but the short term targets may target a higher Carbon Emissions level than the Net Zero Pathway requires. The fund manager will also assess the company's progress towards the targets as contemplated for test 3 above but the company does not need to be on-track to be held within this category. *Evidence:* as the tests are a subset of those used for Aligned, the robust evidence is the same as explained in the Aligned section.
Committed	*What*: These are companies which have a goal to achieve net zero but they do not themselves have targets to reduce their emissions validated by the fund manager in accordance with the Transition Assessment Framework. This splits into two categories: 1. No Targets. The fund manager will engage to encourage such companies to set targets. 2. Targets Not Validated. The fund manager may also elect to classify companies with short and medium term targets as Committed where the fund manager has not yet validated these targets against its Transition Assessment Framework. *Why*: Supporting efforts to decarbonise the global economy does include supporting companies which are earlier on their decarbonisation journey such as the first category above, or which have more complex journeys to take. The second category of targets not being validated can happen for example with more complex companies such as ones which operate across multiple sectors (conglomerates) or have indirect exposure to multiple sectors (e.g. banks) and it may also link to the use of new methodologies for targets. *Rationale for tests used*: the tests used have been independently recommended by the IIGCC as an appropriate way to assess companies' progress towards Net Zero as further explained under Aligned above. These companies will fulfil test 1 from the Aligned category. *Evidence*: The ambition to reach net zero will be public or private statements from the company. Public statements are often found in standalone mission statements or policies where the company commits to the ambition or target, in press releases and website statements and are often reiterated in the company's annual report and accounts, as well as in standalone climate and sustainability reports and website statements. Private net zero (by 2050 or sooner) commitments made by the companies can also be accepted, provided written, formal confirmation of the commitment is obtained and the company passes positive qualitative assessment of its climate-related performance & management performed by the fund manager.
No Climate Commitments	These are companies which do not have material climate change commitments. The Fund may invest in "No Climate Commitments" companies only if they are Lower Carbon Intensity or Climate Solutions companies. They will not be categorised as "Improvers" and will not (together with any other assets forming part of *Other Investments* as further described below) exceed 30% of the total assets held by the Fund.

Category	Description and Tests – what, why and how are we doing it?
	Lower Carbon Intensity: these companies have a Carbon Intensity which is less than 50% of the Carbon Intensity of the investment universe (assessed using the Fund's benchmark, the MSCI Europe ex UK Index, as a proxy for the European (excluding UK) equity market). These companies are not considered to be in conflict with a decarbonisation goal because they have a materially lower carbon than the investment universe and are therefore closer to Net Zero, notwithstanding their lack of climate commitments meaning they do not themselves qualify as Improvers. Climate Solutions: climate solutions are companies that provide goods or services that contribute substantially to, and/or enable, emissions reductions to support decarbonisation. These companies are not considered to be in conflict with a decarbonisation goal because their activities help other companies achieve emissions reduction, or help mitigate the effect of other companies' emissions and therefore they make a decarbonisation contribution to the Paris Agreement goal, notwithstanding their lack of climate commitments meaning they do not themselves qualify as Improvers. Please note that depending on the nature of the climate solution provided, a Climate Solutions company might not be a Lower Carbon Intensity company, and may have high emissions from their own operations, as the basis they are selected for their role in supporting broader decarbonisation outcomes rather than decarbonisation of their own operations.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The Fund will measure and report on the following Key Performance Indicators, which are used to measure performance towards the Sustainability Goal.

KPI	KPI Contribution
Percentage (%) Net Asset Value in "Committed" companies Percentage (%) Net Asset Value in "Aligning" companies Percentage (%) Net Asset Value in "Aligned" companies Number of companies re-classified between Transition Assessment Framework categories (including information on upgrades and downgrades) Number of companies where targets have been missed and/or extended	This allows the fund manager to measure the progress of Improvers Companies in progressing towards the "Net Zero" standard. The fund manager tracks re-classification of companies between Transition Assessment Framework categories, which allows to measure delivery of fund's short term, medium term and long term targets. If a company has failed to meet the short- or medium-term target, or would have failed to meet it had the target not been extended, the fund manager will report on the action taken, and if the target has been extended, the rationale for such extension.
Percentage (%) Net Asset Value in Improvers (ie "Committed", "Aligning" and "Aligned" companies)	This allows the fund manager to track what portion of assets within the portfolio are classified as Improvers.

The CO_2e reduction (Scope 1 Emissions and Scope 2 Emissions, and where available Scope 3 Emissions) achieved by Improvers Companies over the course of the last three years, reported on an aggregate basis (ignoring the Fund's size or the size of the allocations to the companies).	This allows the fund manager to track reduction in CO_2e emissions of Improvers Companies. This provides useful supplemental information on the rate of decarbonisation.
For companies that provide climate solutions, information on the nature of activity and % of company's revenues it constitutes The aggregate CO_2e avoided or CO_2e reduced as a result of the climate solutions activities	These KPIs provide supplemental information on companies providing climate solutions. Since these companies help other companies achieve emissions reduction, or help mitigate the effect of other companies' emissions, they are of relevance to attainment of Paris Agreement climate change goal.
The number of companies subject to engagement, classified on an aggregate basis against the engagement milestones.	By measuring and reporting on engagement against engagement milestones, the fund manager can demonstrate the role of engagement in supporting the delivery of Sustainability Goal.
The Fund's weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) versus that of the investment universe	This assists investors in understanding the Fund's current contribution to climate change compared to the investment universe.

These KPIs are supplemented by the additional data points reported on in the Fund's Climate Report published in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Engagement

The Fund benefits from our firm-wide stewardship approach and the fund manager benefits from the resources within our central stewardship and sustainability teams. The Investment Manager is a signatory to the UK Stewardship Code 2020, published by the Financial Reporting Council (the "Code"). The Code sets high stewardship standards for those investing money on behalf of UK savers and signatories must report annually on their stewardship policies, processes, activities and outcomes.

All companies are in scope for engagement activities.

Engagements involve purposeful dialogue with a clear objective. For each engagement intended contribution to short or medium term targets is specified. Engagement activities are measured using Engagement Milestones to help drive performance towards these targets, which ultimately should help deliver the Sustainability Goal.
To support the achievement of the Fund's Sustainability Goal, topics which might be engaged on include:

- Emissions reduction (Scope 1, 2 & 3)
- Refinement/ambition levels of carbon emission reduction targets
- Increasing capital expenditure or research & development spend on climate solution technologies
- Development of/commitment to Science Based Targets

Engagement objectives will likely differ, depending on the Transition Assessment Framework categorisation of a company. Ultimately, the aim of engagement will be to move companies up through the Transition Assessment Framework levels over time to the Net Zero category.

As engagement can be on positives or negatives, we refer to these as "topics". Engagements can be conducted over several years, with companies given clear objectives and milestones they are expected to meet. We measure progress in relation to our engagement activities using the following milestones:

1. Request made. We have raised the topic but the company has not yet responded.

2. Acknowledged. We have raised the topic and the company has acknowledged it is relevant.
3. Commitment to act. The company has agreed to address the topic.
4. Interim/partial progress made. The company has provided evidence that some progress has been made towards resolution of the topic.
5. Evidence. The company is reporting evidenced success against the topic.

These milestones enable us to record our interactions and monitor the company's response including progress towards resolving the topic and achieving the desired outcome. This allows us to map our "inputs" on a topic to the "outputs" from the company which allows us to determine that we have made a contribution to the output.

Engagement activity is undertaken jointly by fund managers and analysts, in consultation with the Sustainability & Stewardship team. Methods of engagement may include, but are not limited to, letters and emails to companies and relevant stakeholders, meetings and/or calls with senior management, the board of directors or other relevant company stakeholders, visits to operations, visits to suppliers from the company's supply chain or participation in roadshows. All formal engagement notes, which include ESG objectives, key takeaways from the engagement, outcomes, and anticipated next steps, are recorded within M&G's engagement tool.

Supplementary Engagement

To support the achievement of the Fund's Sustainability Goal, the fund manager may engage on other topics, for example improving disclosure, governance or risk management. For example:

- By asking companies to improve their disclosures, adding reporting on material Scope 3 emissions where only reporting on Scope 1 Emissions and Scope 2 Emissions, or asking for Scope 3 emissions reporting where the investor considers it material to that company's sector, the fund manager is better able to gauge progress in line with the Transition Assessment Framework. Note, the reason for the focus on "material Scope 3 Emissions" rather than all of Scope 3 Emissions is that, consistent with the Transition Assessment Framework and other independent research such as from the London Stock Exchange Group (Scope for improvement: Solving the Scope 3 conundrum | LSEG), a focus on the most material Scope 3 Emissions categories by investors would, in the fund manager's opinion, help drive faster disclosure of Scope 3 Emissions data by improving quality and comparability, than a less targeted approach. The fund manager is undertaking this engagement on the topic of Scope 3 emissions to broadly support decarbonisation outcomes, and it is additional to the required level of engagement to operate the Fund in line with the Sustainability Goal.
- By encouraging companies to adopt stronger governance around climate strategy, improving accountability and aligning incentives, management teams are more focused on delivering climate performance, resulting in companies moving through the levels of the Transition Assessment Framework or growing business segments focused on climate solutions activities.

Escalation Plan: What happens if companies don't perform as expected?

The fund manager has an escalation plan setting out the actions that will be taken if any of the Fund's assets do not demonstrate sufficient performance against either the Fund's Sustainability Goal or the KPIs set out above.

In summary:

1. The asset may be placed "on watch", even whilst it is still considered as contributing to the Fund's Sustainability Goal. This would cause the fund manager to heighten scrutiny.
2. The engagement via the investor stewardship strategy may increase. Escalation steps may include board member engagement, the approach taken to voting, and potentially escalation through public forums or other escalation.
3. The asset may be downgraded within the Transition Assessment Framework and might be rebooked into the "Other Investments" section of the Fund as a result (if downgraded to "No Climate Commitments"). This may ultimately result in the asset being sold. The need for disposal is influenced by whether the change to the investment's sustainability characteristics constitutes a breach of the Exclusions or causes it to be in conflict with the Sustainability Goal. These scenarios would be considered a "passive breach" and would be dealt with in line with the fund manager's policies for the same, which ordinarily result in the breach being cured within 5 Business Days and no longer than six calendar months (where e.g. liquidity means it is in the best interests of investors to take longer), unless the fund manager is prevented from disposal by external factors such as sanctions.

Engagements carried out as part of Escalation Plan are time-bound, recorded, and their outcomes measured against engagement objectives and milestones.

Other Investments: what else may the Fund hold?

The Fund may hold assets that do not contribute towards the Sustainability Goal. However, they cannot conflict with the Sustainability Goal.

The Fund may invest in Lower Carbon Intensity and Climate Solutions companies that have No Climate Commitments, because they are not considered to be in conflict with the Sustainability Goal for the reasons stated in the Transition Assessment Framework table. Similarly companies that have already reached Net Zero categorisation on the Transition Assessment Framework do not conflict with a goal to reach Net Zero, but may well no longer be improving and hence form part of *Other Investments*.

The Fund may invest in cash, near cash and money market funds for liquidity purposes. There are unlikely to be investments of this nature that contribute to the Sustainability Goal. Whilst money market funds may not promise to exclude investments in the way the Fund does, in practice, money market funds tend to invest in debt issued by governments and financial institutions so are unlikely to hold excluded instruments.

The Fund is also permitted to use derivatives, but this use is limited to hedging of currency risks.

It is possible that the Fund may receive investments that are not in line with its Sustainability Goal, e.g. as a result of a merger or other corporate action, or as a result of the characteristics of a previously acquired investment changing. In accordance with the Escalation Plan, we may also rebook an investment to treat it as an “Other Investment” where we determine it is no longer contributing sufficiently to the Sustainability Goal. Where an investment is not in line with the Sustainability Goal, the Fund will seek to dispose of it in the best interests of investors, but may not always do so immediately. Such holdings are infrequent and are unlikely to be a material part of the Fund.

The Fund is permitted to invest up to 30% in “Other Investments”. The product level sustainability report will contain further information on the Fund's "Other Investments".

ESG Factors

As part of the investment selection process, the fund manager systematically integrates ESG Factors into the research and investment process as part of assessing sustainability risks. These are risks which, if they occur, could affect the return from investments, and as such, integrating ESG Factors into the investment process is relevant to the pursuit of the investment objective. The Fund excludes certain potential investments from its investment universe to mitigate potential negative effects on the environment and society. The Exclusionary Approach is explained in more detail under “Exclusions, Exceptions and Thresholds” below. This process covers both environmental and social factors. The Sustainability Goal is supported by restricting investment in companies involved in thermal coal or oil and gas extraction or carbon intensive power generation, as such companies are a major factor in climate change.

Exclusions, Thresholds and Exceptions: what is the Fund not permitted to hold?

The fund manager uses negative screens set up in monitoring systems to filter the investment universe. These screens typically use third party data vendors such as MSCI and Bloomberg. This system is supplemented by the fund manager’s sustainability research process, which may result in exceptions against such monitoring, as described below.

Issue	Criteria
Global Norms	

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sovereign Good Governance</td><td>The Fund will not invest in sovereigns which (i) have been flagged as non-cooperative tax jurisdictions; (ii) are the subject of UN or EU Sanctions; (ii) or score below 25/100 on the indicators for Political Stability, the Rule of Law and Corruption Perception used by the Social Progress Index*.

* this is an index prepared by a global nonprofit, The Social Progress Imperative, which evaluates and ranks governments against a rigorous framework. For more information please see www.socialprogress.org</td></tr>
<tr><td>Corporate Good Governance and Global Norms including the UN Global Compact (UNGC)</td><td>The fund manager will exclude companies assessed to be in severe, repeated and/or systemic breach of international global norms, where the fund manager considers engagement to be unlikely to lead to remediation and/or mitigate against the risk of recurrence. Our assessment of global norms is guided by international standards including UN Global Compact, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ILO Declaration on fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and UN Guiding Principles.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Environmental issues</td></tr>
<tr><td>Thermal Coal Extraction</td><td>The Fund applies the M&G Investments Thermal Coal Investment Policy which is the Investment Manager's house-wide policy to address its exposure to thermal coal mining, power generation and other coal related operations. This applies to all of its UK retail funds (and some other funds too) a copy may be found on our website.

The Fund has a tighter restriction than the above policy for companies which derive revenues from the extraction of thermal coal. A 0% revenue threshold for such companies is applied.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oil and Gas Extraction</td><td>Companies that derive revenues from the extraction of oil and gas (whether conventionally or unconventionally) are restricted.

A 0% revenue threshold is applied as a control in the fund manager's monitoring systems.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Carbon-intensive power generation</td><td>Companies that derive revenues from the following activities are restricted:

1. coal-fired power generation; and/or
2. oil and gas power generation.
A combined revenue threshold of 5% is applied a control in the fund manager's monitoring systems. A company which exceeds this revenue threshold may be permitted for investment where it has been assessed and determined not to cause significant environmental or social harm.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Social issues</td></tr>
<tr><td>Adult Entertainment</td><td>Companies that derive revenues from producing, directing or publishing adult entertainment materials.

A 0% revenue threshold for such companies is applied.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gambling</td><td>Companies that derive revenues from the provision of gambling-related services are excluded.

A 0% revenue threshold for such companies is applied.</td></tr>
</table>

Issue	Criteria
Tobacco	Companies that derive revenues from activities related to the tobacco industry are excluded. A 0% revenue threshold for tobacco producers and a 10% revenue threshold for distributors is applied.
Controversial weapons	Companies involved in anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons, nuclear weapons outside the non-proliferation treaty, depleted uranium and incendiary white phosphorous munitions, blinding laser, non-detectable fragment weapons are excluded. A 0% revenue threshold for such companies is applied.
Defence and other weapons	Companies that derive revenues from the production or sale of weapons systems, components, and support systems and services, or the manufacture and retail of civilian firearms and ammunition are excluded. For the avoidance of doubt, this does not include the provision of generic systems and services that are not weapons-specific. A 5% revenue threshold for such companies is applied.

Exceptions to the Exclusions

The Exclusions, as negative screening, are intended to assist the fund manager in mitigating the harm that the Fund can do on the environment or society. There may be occasions where systematic application of the Exclusions does not achieve that outcome with sufficient precision. In such circumstances, the fund manager can grant exceptions against the Exclusions. In particular:

1. The fund manager may disagree with data or opinions provided by third parties, and decide to categorise an investment differently. For example, data provided from data vendors can be stale and we may have access to more accurate information from researching the relevant company.
2. As revenue data is backwards-looking (e.g. it comes from the company's accounts covering their previous year's activities) it can arise from activities the company is no longer undertaking (e.g. if the relevant business has been sold) or from extraordinary income streams that are not expected to persist. In such cases, the fund manager will consider how large the exposure is compared to the threshold and how long that exposure is expected to persist, as part of making a reasonable estimation of what the current value for the offending revenue would be. An exception may be granted if the fund manager concludes the company would be within the threshold, if fresher data was available.

What might pursuing the Sustainability Goal do to financial risk and returns?

Pursuing the Sustainability Goal involves choosing investments that contribute towards it and excluding others. That means the Fund's holdings may be considerably different from its benchmark. It may also differ considerably from funds that are not trying to achieve a sustainability goal, or that try to pursue a different sustainability goal, even where those funds have the same benchmark. In strictly financial terms, that results in a different risk profile, which can have a positive or a negative effect on returns depending on what happens with the market.

Is pursuing the Sustainability Goal expected to result in material negative environmental or social outcomes?

The pursuit of the Sustainability Goal is not expected to result in material negative environmental or social outcomes. The Fund is designed to protect against this risk as follows:

3. The "*Exclusions, Thresholds and Exceptions"* mitigate potential negative effects on the environment and society.
4. The fund manager is considering ESG Factors when investing.

Independent Review

The processes and procedures involved in investing for sustainability are considered to be appropriate for the purposes of determining the investments the Fund will make in pursuit of the Sustainability Goal. This appropriateness is assessed through an independent review conducted by our ESG Risk team.

[*End of Sustainability Disclosures*]

Benchmark: MSCI Europe ex UK Index

The benchmark is the target for the Fund's financial objective and is used to measure the Fund's financial performance .The index has been chosen as the Fund's benchmark as it best reflects the financial aspects of the Fund's investment policy.

The benchmark is also used to define Lower Carbon Intensity. The fund manager considers the Fund's weighted average carbon intensity against the benchmark when constructing the portfolio, but the benchmark does not otherwise constrain portfolio construction.

The Fund is actively managed and within given constraints, 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, and as a result the Fund's performance may deviate materially from the benchmark.

For each Share Class the Benchmark will be denominated or hedged into the relevant share class currency. The Benchmark for each Share Class will be shown in its respective KIID.

Other Information: The Fund is not a feeder UK UCITS and will not hold units in a feeder UK UCITS.

Accounting reference date: 31-August

Income allocation date: On or before 31 December (Final); 30 June (Interim)

Investment Minima

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Currency	Lump sum initial Investment	Lump sum subsequent investment	Lump sum holding	Regular Savings (per month)	Redemption
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	25,000	500,000	N/A	25,000
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500,000	10,000	500,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	GBP	50,000,000	10,000	50,000,000	N/A	10,000
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	GBP	500	100	500	10	100
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	GBP	20,000,000	500,000	20,000,000	N/A	500,000

Information on share classes which are currently being issued can be found on www.mandg.com/classesinissue

Share Classes in issue or available for issue	Initial Charge %	Redemption Charge %	Annual Charge %
Sterling Class A – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.95
Sterling Class C – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00
Sterling Class I – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.55
Sterling Class PP – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	Up to 0.70
Sterling Class R – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.80
Sterling Class Z – Accumulation and Income	N/A	N/A	0.00

See section 28. Charges and Expenses above for further detail on the charges, and the potential discount to the Annual Charge. The current Annual Charge including any discounts currently applicable to each Share Class per Sub-Fund can be found at www.mandg.co.uk

Investor Profile

This Fund is suitable for all types of investors expressing sustainability related preferences, with basic investment knowledge, seeking to invest in an actively managed fund pursuing the objective and investment policy of the Fund as described above.

Investors should be looking to invest for at least five years and should appreciate that their capital will be at risk and that the value of their investment and any derived income may fall as well as rise.

Other Information

Investment Manager	**M&G Investment Management Limited**
Valuation point	12.00 noon UK time
Launch date	1 November 2001*
Valuation Currency	Euro
Product Reference Number	640865

* The Fund was created as the result of the conversion of a similarly named unit trust which had been launched on 29 September 1989.

Appendix 2 – Investment management and borrowing powers of the Company

Investors should note the following:

- With effect from 1 January 2021 the Company became a "UK UCITS" (a type of collective investment scheme which is authorised by the FCA as meeting the requirements under the UK provisions which implemented the UCITS Directive).

The property of each Sub-fund will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of that Sub-fund but subject to the limits on investment set out in this section of the Prospectus and Chapter 5 of The Regulations (the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook "COLL" 5.2 to 5.5) that are applicable to UCITS Schemes and UK UCITS. These limits apply to each Sub-fund, subject to its investment objective and policy, as summarised below:

1 General rules of investment

1.1 The Instrument of Incorporation permits the ACD to utilise the investment and borrowing powers permitted by a UCITS scheme and UK UCITS which complies with Chapter 5 of COLL. The ACD manages the Sub-funds in accordance with the investment and borrowing powers set out below.

1.2 The ACD's investment policy may mean that at times, where it is considered appropriate, the property of the Sub-fund will not be fully invested and that prudent levels of liquidity will be maintained.

2 Prudent spread of risk

The ACD must ensure that, taking account of the investment objectives and policy of the Sub-fund, the scheme property of the Sub-fund aims to provide a prudent spread of risk.

3 Treatment of obligations

3.1 Where the COLL Sourcebook allows a transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only (for example, investment in warrants and nil and partly paid securities and the general power to accept or underwrite) if possible obligations arising out of the investment transactions or out of the retention would not cause any breach of any limits in COLL 5, it must be assumed that the maximum possible liability of the Company under any other of those rules has also to be provided for.

3.2 Where a rule in the COLL Sourcebook permits an investment transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only if that investment transaction, or the retention, or other similar transactions, are covered:

3.2.1 it must be assumed that in applying any of those rules, each Sub-fund must also simultaneously satisfy any other obligation relating to cover; and

3.2.2 no element of cover must be used more than once.

4 UCITS schemes and UK UCKITS: permitted types of scheme property

4.1 The scheme property of a Sub-fund must, subject to its investment objective and policy and except where otherwise provided by COLL 5, consist solely of any or all of:

4.1.1 transferable securities;

4.1.2 approved money-market instruments;

4.1.3 units in collective investment schemes;

4.1.4 derivatives and forward transactions;

4.1.5 deposits; and

4.1.6 movable and immovable property that is necessary for the direct pursuit of the Company's business;

4.1.7 in accordance with the rules in COLL 5.2.

4.2 The requirements on spread do not apply until the expiry of a period of six months after the date of effect of the authorisation order in respect of the Sub-funds (or on which the initial offer commenced if later) provided that the requirement to maintain prudent spread of risk is complied with.

4.3 It is not intended that any Sub-fund will have an interest in any immovable property or tangible movable property.

5 Transferable Securities

5.1 A transferable security is an investment falling within article 76 (Shares etc), article 77 (Instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness), article 77A (alternative debenture), article 78 (Government and public securities), article 79 (Instruments giving entitlement to investments) and article 80 (Certificates representing certain securities) of the Regulated Activities Order.

5.2 An investment is not a transferable security if the title to it cannot be transferred, or can be transferred only with the consent of a third party.

5.3 In applying paragraph 5.2 to an investment which is issued by a body corporate, and which is an investment falling within articles 76 (Shares, etc) 77 (Instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness) or article 77A (alternative debenture), of the Regulated Activities Order, the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.

5.4 An investment is not a transferable security unless the liability of the holder of it to contribute to the debts of the issuer is limited to any amount for the time being unpaid by the holder of it in respect of the investment.

6 Investment in transferable securities

6.1 A Sub-fund may invest in a transferable security only to the extent that the transferable security fulfils the following criteria:

6.1.1 the potential loss which the Sub-fund may incur with respect to holding the transferable security is limited to the amount paid for it;

6.1.2 its liquidity does not compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem units at the request of any qualifying Shareholder (see COLL 6.2.16R(3));

6.1.3 reliable valuation is available for it as follows:

6.1.3.1 in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in an eligible market, where there are accurate, reliable and regular prices which are either market prices or prices made available by valuation systems independent from issuers;

6.1.3.2 in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is a valuation on a periodic basis which is derived from information from the issuer of the transferable security or from competent investment research;

6.1.4 appropriate information is available for it as follows:

6.1.4.1 in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular, accurate and comprehensive information available to the market on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;

6.1.4.2 in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular and accurate information available to the ACD on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;

6.1.5 it is negotiable; and

6.1.6 its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the ACD.

6.2 Unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination, a transferable security which is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed:

6.2.1 not to compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder; and

6.2.2 to be negotiable.

6.3 Not more than 5% in value of a sub-fund is to consist of warrants.

7 Closed end funds constituting transferable securities

7.1 A unit in a closed end fund shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a Sub-fund, provided it fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in section 6 (investment in transferable securities), and either:

7.1.1 where the closed end fund is constituted as an investment company or a unit trust:

7.1.1.1 it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms applied to companies; and

7.1.1.2 where another person carries out asset management activity on its behalf, that person is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection; or

7.1.2 where the closed end fund is constituted under the law of contract:

7.1.2.1 it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms equivalent to those applied to companies; and

7.1.2.2 it is managed by a person who is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection.

8 Transferable securities linked to other assets

8.1 A Sub-fund may invest in any other investment which shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a Sub-fund provided the investment:

8.1.1 fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in section 6 (investment in transferable securities) above; and

8.1.2 is backed by or linked to the performance of other assets, which may differ from those in which a Sub-fund can invest.

8.2 Where an investment in 8.1 contains an embedded derivative component (see COLL 5.2.19R(3A)), the requirements of COLL 5 with respect to derivatives and forwards will apply to that component.

9 Approved Money Market Instruments

9.1 An approved money-market instrument is a money-market instrument which is normally dealt in on the money market, is liquid and has a value which can be accurately determined at any time.

9.2 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as normally dealt in on the money market if it:

9.2.1 has a maturity at issuance of up to and including 397 days;

9.2.2 has a residual maturity of up to and including 397 days;

9.2.3 undergoes regular yield adjustments in line with money market conditions at least every 397 days; or

9.2.4 has a risk profile, including credit and interest rate risks, corresponding to that of an instrument which has a maturity as set out in 9.2.1 or 9.2.2 or is subject to yield adjustments as set out in 9.2.3.

9.3 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as liquid if it can be sold at limited cost in an adequately short time frame, taking into account the obligation of the ACD to redeem units at the request of any qualifying Shareholder (see COLL 6.2.16R(3)).

9.4 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as having a value which can be accurately determined at any time if accurate and reliable valuations systems, which fulfil the following criteria, are available:

9.4.1 enabling the ACD to calculate a net asset value in accordance with the value at which the instrument held in the portfolio could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction; and

9.4.2 based either on market data or on valuation models including systems based on amortised costs.

9.5 A money-market instrument that is normally dealt in on the money market and is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed to be liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination.

10 Transferable securities and money market instruments generally to be admitted or dealt in on an Eligible Market

10.1 Transferable securities and approved money market instruments held within a Sub-fund must be:

10.1.1 admitted to or dealt on an eligible market (as described in paragraph 11.3); or

10.1.2 dealt on an eligible market as described (in paragraph 11.3.2).

10.1.3 for an approved money market instrument not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, within 12.1; or

10.1.4 recently issued transferable securities provided that:

10.1.4.1 the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted to an eligible market; and

10.1.4.2 such admission is secured within a year of issue.

10.2 However, a Sub-fund may invest no more than 10% of the scheme property in transferable securities and approved money-market instruments other than those referred to in 10.1

11 Eligible markets regime: purpose

11.1 To protect investors the markets on which investments of the Sub-fund are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality (“eligible”) at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold.

11.2 Where a market ceases to be eligible, investments on that market cease to be approved securities. The 10% restriction on investing in non-approved securities applies and exceeding this limit because a market ceases to be eligible will generally be regarded as an inadvertent breach.

11.3 A market is eligible for the purposes of the rules if it is:

11.3.1 a regulated market; or

11.3.2 a market in the United Kingdom or an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public; or

11.3.3 any market within 11.4.

11.4 A market not falling within paragraph 11.3 is eligible for the purposes of Chapter 5 of The Regulations if:

11.4.1 the ACD, after consultation and notification with the Depositary, decides that market is appropriate for investment of or dealing in the scheme property;

11.4.2 the market is included in a list in the prospectus; and

11.4.3 the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that:

11.4.3.1 adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market; and

11.4.3.2 all reasonable steps have been taken by the ACD in deciding whether that market is eligible.

11.5 In paragraph 11.4, a market must not be considered appropriate unless it is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised as a market or exchange or as a self-regulatory organisation by an overseas regulator, is open to the public, is adequately liquid and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or for the order of investors.

11.6 The eligible markets for each Sub-fund are set out in Appendix 3.

12 Money-market instruments with a regulated issuer

12.1 In addition to instruments admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, a Sub-fund may invest in an approved money-market instrument provided it fulfils the following requirements:

12.1.1 the issue or the issuer is regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings; and

12.1.2 the instrument is issued or guaranteed in accordance with section 13 (issuers and guarantors of money market instruments).

12.2 The issue or the issuer of a money-market instrument, other than one dealt in on an eligible market, shall be regarded as regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings if:

12.2.1 the instrument is an approved money-market instrument;

12.2.2 appropriate information is available for the instrument (including information which allows an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in it), in accordance with section 14 (appropriate information for money market instruments); and

12.2.3 the instrument is freely transferable.

13 Issuers and guarantors of money-market instruments

13.1 A Sub-fund may invest in an approved money-market instrument if it is:

13.1.1 issued or guaranteed by any one of the following:

13.1.1.1 a central authority of the United Kingdom an EEA State or, if the EEA State is a federal state, one of the members making up the federation;

13.1.1.2 a regional or local authority of the United Kingdom an EEA State;

13.1.1.3 the Bank of England, the European Central Bank or a central bank of an EEA State;

13.1.1.4 the European Union or the European Investment Bank;

13.1.1.5 a non-EEA State or, in the case of a federal state, one of the members making up the federation;

13.1.1.6 a public international body to which one or more EEA States belong; or

13.1.2 issued by a body, any securities of which are dealt in on an eligible market; or

13.1.3 issued or guaranteed by an establishment which is:

13.1.3.1 subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by UK or EU law;

13.1.3.2 subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the FCA to be at least as stringent as those laid down by UK or EU law.

13.2 An establishment shall be considered to satisfy the requirement in 13.1.3.2 if it is subject to and complies with prudential rules, and fulfils one or more of the following criteria:

13.2.1 it is located in the European Economic Area;

13.2.2 it is located in an OECD country belonging to the Group of Ten;

13.2.3 it has at least investment grade rating;

13.2.4 on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the issuer, it can be demonstrated that the prudential rules applicable to that issuer are at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law.

14 Appropriate information for money-market instruments

14.1 In the case of an approved money-market instrument within 13.1.2 or issued by a body of the type referred to in COLL 5.2.10E(G); or which is issued by an authority within 13.1.1.2 or a public international body within 13.1.1.6 but is not guaranteed by a central authority within 13.1.1.1, the following information must be available:

14.1.1 information on both the issue or the issuance programme, and the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument, verified by appropriately qualified third parties not subject to instructions from the issuer;

14.1.2 updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and

14.1.3 available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme.

14.2 In the case of an approved money-market instrument issued or guaranteed by an establishment within 13.1.3, the following information must be available:

14.2.1 information on the issue or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument;

14.2.2 updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and

14.2.3 available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme, or other data enabling an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in those instruments.

14.3 In the case of an approved money-market instrument:

14.3.1 within 13.1.1.1, 13.1.1.4 or 13.1.1.5; or

14.3.2 which is issued by an authority within 13.1.1.2 or a public international body within 13.1.1.6 and is guaranteed by a central authority within 13.1.1.1; information must be available on both the issue or the issuance programme, and on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument.

15 Spread: general

15.1 This rule on spread does not apply in respect of a transferable security or an approved money-market instrument to which COLL 5.2.1R (Spread: government and public securities) applies.

15.2 For the purposes of this requirement companies included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts as defined in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or in the same group in accordance with international accounting standards are regarded as a single body.

15.3 Not more than 20% in value of the scheme property is to consist of deposits with a single body.

15.4 Not more than 5% in value of the scheme property is to consist of transferable securities issued by any single body.

15.5 The limit of 5% in paragraph 15.4 is raised to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the scheme property. Covered bonds need not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40%.

15.6 The limit of 5% in 15.4 is raised to 25% in value of the scheme property in respect of covered bonds, provided that when a Sub-fund invests more than 5% in covered bonds issued by a single body, the total value of covered bonds held must not exceed 80% in value of the scheme property.

15.7 In applying paragraphs 15.4 and 15.5 certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security.

15.8 The exposure to any one counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed 5% in value of the scheme property; this limit being raised to 10% where the counterparty is an approved bank.

15.9 Not more than 20% in value of the scheme is to consist of transferable securities and approved money market instruments issued by the same group (as referred to in paragraph 15.2).

15.10 Subject to section 23 (Concentration) in applying the limits in paragraphs 15.4, 15.5, 15.7 and 15.9, and subject to 15.6, and in relation to a single body not more than 20% in value of the scheme property is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following:

15.10.1 transferable securities (including covered bonds) or approved money market instruments issued by that body; or

15.10.2 deposits made with that body; or

15.10.3 exposures from OTC derivatives transactions made with that body.

16 Counterparty risk and issuer concentration

16.1 The ACD must ensure that counterparty risk arising from an OTC derivative is subject to the limits set out in paragraphs 15.8 and 15.10 above.

16.2 When calculating the exposure of a Sub-fund to a counterparty in accordance with the limits in paragraph 15.8 the ACD must use the positive mark-to-market value of the OTC derivative contract with that counterparty.

16.3 The ACD may net the OTC derivative positions of a Sub-fund with the same counterparty, provided they are able legally to enforce netting agreements with the counterparty on behalf of the Fund.

16.4 The netting agreements in paragraph 16.3 above are permissible only with respect to OTC derivatives with the same counterparty and not in relation to any other exposures the Sub-fund may have with that same counterparty.

16.5 The ACD may reduce the exposure of scheme property to a counterparty of an OTC derivative through the receipt of collateral. Collateral received must be sufficiently liquid so that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation.

16.6 The ACD must take collateral into account in calculating exposure to counterparty risk in accordance with the limits in paragraph 15.8 when it passes collateral to an OTC counterparty on behalf of a Sub-fund.

16.7 Collateral passed in accordance with paragraph 16.6 may be taken into account on a net basis only if the ACD is able legally to enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty on behalf of that Sub-fund.

16.8 The ACD must calculate the issuer concentration limits referred to in section 15 on the basis of the underlying exposure created through the use of OTC derivatives pursuant to the commitment approach.

16.9 In relation to the exposure arising from OTC derivatives as referred to in paragraph 15.10 the ACD must include any exposure to OTC derivative counterparty risk in the calculation.

17 Spread: Government and public securities

17.1 The restrictions in relation to such securities are set out below. This section applies in respect of a transferable security or an approved money-market instrument ("such securities") that is issued by:

17.1.1 The United Kingdom or an EEA State;

17.1.2 a local authority of the United Kingdom or an EEA State;

17.1.3 a non-EEA State; or

17.1.4 a public international body to which the UK one or more EEA States belong.

17.2 Where no more than 35% in value of the scheme property is invested in such securities issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.

17.3 Subject to its investment objective and policy, a Sub-fund may invest more than 35% in value of the scheme property in such securities issued by any one body provided that:

17.3.1 the ACD has before any such investment is made consulted with the Depositary and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the authorised fund;

17.3.2 no more than 30% in value of the scheme property consists of such securities of any one issue;

17.3.3 the scheme property includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues;

17.3.4 the disclosures required by the FCA have been made.

17.4 The rules in paragraph 17.3 apply to the Sub-funds listed in Appendix 1 only where that Sub-fund's investment objective and policy specifically states more than 35% of the scheme property of that Sub-fund is or may be invested in certain securities (which are listed in the investment objective and policy).

17.5 In relation to such securities:

17.5.1 issue, issued and issuer include guarantee, guaranteed and guarantor; and

17.5.2 an issue differs from another if there is a difference as to repayment date, rate of interest, guarantor or other material terms of the issue.

17.6 Notwithstanding paragraph 16.1 above, and subject to paragraphs 17.2 and 17.3, in applying the 20% limit in 15.10 with respect to a single body, government and public securities issued by that body shall be taken into account.

18 Investment in collective investment schemes

18.1 Up to 5% in value of the property of a Sub-fund may be invested in units or shares in one or more:

18.1.1 UCITS schemes and UK UCITS; or

18.1.2 certain recognised schemes, as defined in s272 the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, subject in each case that certain conditions are met and in particular that the second scheme has terms which prohibit more than 10% in value of the scheme property consisting of units in collective investment schemes.

18.2 Subject to the rules in COLL 5.2.15R and the value stated in 18.1 above, investments in collective investment schemes may be in schemes which are managed or operated by (or, in the case of companies incorporated under the OEIC Regulations, have as their authorised corporate director) the ACD or an associate of the ACD.

18.3 A Sub-fund may invest in or dispose of shares in another Sub-fund of the Company (the second Sub-fund) provided that the second Sub-fund does not hold shares in any other Sub-fund in the Company.

19 Investment in nil and partly paid securities

A transferable security or an approved money market instrument on which any sum is unpaid falls within a power of investment only if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by the sub-fund, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the rules in Chapter 5 of COLL.

20 Risk management

20.1 The ACD must use a risk management process, enabling it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of a Sub-fund's positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Sub-fund.

20.2 The following details of the risk management process must be regularly notified by the ACD to the FCA and at least on an annual basis:

20.2.1 a true and fair view of the types of derivatives and forward transactions to be used within a Sub-fund together with their underlying risks and any relevant quantitative limits; and

20.2.2 the methods for estimating risks in derivative and forward transactions.

21 Investment in deposits

The Company may invest in deposits only with an Approved Bank and which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months.

22 Significant influence

22.1 The Company must not acquire transferable securities issued by a body corporate and carrying rights to vote (whether or not on substantially all matters) at a general meeting of that body corporate if:

22.2 immediately before the acquisition, the aggregate of any such securities held by the Sub-fund gives the Sub-fund power significantly to influence the conduct of business of that body corporate; or

22.3 the acquisition gives the Company that power.

22.4 For the purpose of paragraph 22.3, the Company is to be taken to have power significantly to influence the conduct of business of a body corporate if it can, because of the transferable securities held by it, exercise or control the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that body corporate (disregarding for this purpose any temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of the transferable securities of that body corporate).

23 Concentration

The Fund:

23.1 must not acquire transferable securities (other than debt securities) which:

23.1.1 do not carry a right to vote on any matter at a general meeting of the body corporate that issued them; and

23.1.2 represent more than 10% of those securities issued by that body corporate;

23.2 must not acquire more than 10% of the debt securities issued by any single body;

23.3 must not acquire more than 25% of the units in;

a) A collective investment scheme that is not an umbrella or a sub-fund; or

b) A sub-fund of an umbrella

23.4 must not acquire more than 10% of the approved money market instruments issued by any single body; and

23.5 need not comply with the limits in paragraphs 23.2 to 23.4 if, at the time of acquisition, the net amount in issue of the relevant investment cannot be calculated.

24 Use of derivatives - Efficient Portfolio Management

24.1 The Company may use its property to enter into derivatives transactions but only for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management ('EPM') as set out in this section 24 and may enter into any transaction to hedge (i.e. with the purpose of preserving the value of an asset or assets of a Sub-fund).

24.2 A transaction in a derivative must:

24.2.1 have the underlying consisting of any or all of the following to which the scheme is dedicated:

24.2.1.1 transferable securities permitted under section 10 (Transferable securities and money market instruments generally to be admitted or dealt in on an Eligible Market);

24.2.1.2 approved money market instruments permitted under section 10 (Transferable securities and money market instruments generally to be admitted or dealt in on an Eligible Market) above;

24.2.1.3 deposits permitted under section 21 (investment in deposits);

24.2.1.4 derivatives permitted under this rule;

24.2.1.5 collective investment scheme units permitted under section 19 (investment collective investment schemes) above;

24.2.1.6 financial indices which satisfy the criteria set out at COLL 5.2.20AR (financial indices underlying derivatives);

24.2.1.7 interest rates;

24.2.1.8 foreign exchange rates; and

24.2.1.9 currencies; and

24.2.2 the transaction must be covered in accordance with paragraph 25 below; and

24.2.3 the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits set out in sections 15 and 17.

24.3 Permitted EPM transactions (excluding stock lending arrangements) are transactions in derivatives (i.e. options, futures or contracts for differences) dealt in or traded on an approved derivatives market; off exchange futures, options or contracts for differences resembling options; or synthetic futures in certain circumstances. The Company may enter into approved derivatives transactions on derivatives markets which are eligible. Eligible derivatives markets are those which the ACD after consultation with the Depositary has decided are appropriate for the purpose of investment of or dealing in the scheme property with regard to the relevant criteria set out in The Regulations and the Guidance on eligible markets issued by the FCA as amended from time to time.

24.4 The eligible derivatives markets for the Company are set out in Appendix 3.

24.5 New eligible derivatives markets may be added to a Sub-fund in accordance with The Regulations and only after the ACD has revised the prospectus accordingly.

24.6 Any forward transactions must be with an approved counterparty (eligible institutions, money market institutions etc). A derivative or forward transaction which would or could lead to delivery of scheme property to the Depositary in respect of the Company may be entered into only if such scheme property can be held by the Company, and the ACD reasonably believes that delivery of the property pursuant to the transactions will not lead to a breach of The Regulations.

24.7 There is no limit on the amount of the scheme property which may be used for EPM but the transactions must satisfy three broadly-based requirements:

24.7.1 A transaction must reasonably be believed by the ACD to be economically appropriate to the Efficient Portfolio Management of the Company. This means that transactions undertaken to reduce risk or cost (or both) must alone or in combination with other EPM transactions diminish a risk or cost of a kind or level which it is sensible to reduce and transactions undertaken to generate additional capital or income must confer a benefit on the Company or the Sub-fund.

24.8 EPM may not include speculative transactions.

24.9 The purpose of an EPM transaction for the Company must be to achieve one of the following aims in respect of the Company or a Sub-fund:

- reduction of risk
- reduction of cost
- the generation of additional capital or income.

24.9.1 Reduction of risk allows for the use of the technique of cross-currency hedging in order to switch all or part of the Company's or Sub-fund's exposure away from a currency the ACD considers unduly prone to risk, to another currency. This aim also permits the use of stock index contracts to change the exposure from one market to another, a technique known as 'tactical asset allocation'.

24.9.2 Reduction of cost allows for the use of futures or options contracts, either on specific stocks or on an index, in order to minimise or eliminate the effect of changing prices of stocks to be bought or sold.

24.9.3 The aims of reduction of risk or cost, together or separately, allow the ACD on a temporary basis to use the technique of tactical asset allocation. Tactical asset allocation permits the ACD to undertake a switch in exposure by use of derivatives, rather than through sale and purchase of the scheme property. If an EPM transaction for the Company relates to the acquisition or potential acquisition of transferable securities, the ACD must intend that the Company should invest in transferable securities within a reasonable time and the ACD shall thereafter ensure that, unless the position has itself been closed out, that intention is realised within that reasonable time.

24.9.4 The generation of additional capital or income for the Company or Sub-fund with no or an acceptably low level of risk means the ACD reasonably believes that the Company or Sub-fund is certain (or certain barring events which are not reasonably foreseeable) to derive a benefit.

24.9.5 The generation of additional capital or income may arise out of taking advantage of price imperfections or from the receipt of a premium for writing of covered call or covered put options (even if the benefit is obtained at the expense of the foregoing of yet greater benefit) or pursuant to stock lending as permitted by The Regulations. The relevant purpose must relate to scheme property; scheme property (whether precisely identified or not) which is to be or is proposed to be acquired for the Company; and anticipated cash receipts of the Company, if due to be received at some time and likely to be received within one month.

24.9.6 Each EPM transaction must be fully covered 'individually' by scheme property of the right kind (i.e. in the case of exposure in terms of property, appropriate transferable securities or other property; and, in the case of exposure in terms of money, cash, near-cash instruments, borrowed cash or transferable securities which can be sold to realise the appropriate cash). It must also be covered 'globally' (i.e. after providing cover for existing EPM transactions there is adequate cover for another EPM transaction within the scheme property - there can be no gearing). Scheme property and cash can be used only once for cover and, generally, scheme property is not available for cover if it is the subject of a stock lending transaction. The EPM lending transaction in a back to back currency borrowing (i.e. borrowing permitted in order to reduce or eliminate risk arising by reason of fluctuations in exchange rates) does not require cover.

25 Requirement to cover sales

25.1 No agreement by or on behalf of a Sub-fund to dispose of property or rights may be made unless the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligation could immediately be honoured by the Sub-fund by delivery of property or the assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) of rights, and the property and rights above are owned by the Sub-fund at the time of the agreement. This requirement does not apply to a deposit.

26 Stock lending

26.1 As an extension of EPM explained above, the Company or the Depositary at the request of the Company, may enter into certain repo contracts or stock lending arrangements in respect of the Company or a Sub-fund. The Company or the Depositary delivers securities which are the subject of the stock lending arrangement in return for an agreement that securities of the same kind and amount should be redelivered to the Company or the Depositary at a later date. The Company or the Depositary at the time of delivery receives collateral to cover the risk of the future redelivery not being completed. There is no limit on the value of the property of the Company which may be the subject of stock lending arrangements.

26.2 Repo contracts and stock lending arrangements must be an arrangement of the kind described in Section 263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992. The arrangements must also comply with the requirements of The Regulations.

27 Cover for derivatives

27.1 The ACD must ensure that its global exposure to derivatives and forward transactions held in the Sub-fund does not exceed the net asset value of the scheme property.

28 Daily calculation of global exposure

28.1 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of a Sub-fund on at least a daily basis.

28.2 For these purposes exposure must be calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

29 Calculation of global exposure

29.1 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of any Sub-fund it manages either as:

29.1.1 the incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions, which may not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value of the scheme property of a Sub-fund, by way of the commitment approach; or

29.1.2 the market risk of the scheme property of a Sub-fund, by way of the value at risk approach.

29.2 The ACD must ensure that the method selected above is appropriate, taking into account:

29.2.1 the investment strategy pursued by the Sub-fund;

29.2.2 the types and complexities of the derivatives and forward transactions used; and

29.2.3 the proportion of the scheme property comprising derivatives and forward transactions.

29.3 Where a Sub-fund employs techniques and instruments including repo contracts or stock lending transactions in accordance with section 26 (Stock lending) in order to generate additional leverage or exposure to market risk, the ACD must take those transactions into consideration when calculating global exposure.

29.4 For the purposes of paragraph 29.1, value at risk means a measure of the maximum expected loss at a given confidence level over the specific time period.

30 Valuation of OTC derivatives

30.1 For the purposes of paragraph 4.1.4, the ACD must:

30.1.1 establish, implement and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of the exposures of a Fund to OTC derivatives; and

30.1.2 ensure that the fair value of OTC derivatives is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment.

30.2 Where the arrangements and procedures referred to in paragraph 30.1.1 involve the performance of certain activities by third parties, the ACD must comply with the requirements in SYSC 8.1.13 R (Additional requirements for a management company) and COLL 6.6A.4 R (4) to (6) (Due diligence requirements of AFMs of UCITS schemes and UK UCITS).

30.3 The arrangements and procedures referred to in this rule must be:

30.3.1 adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned; and

30.3.2 adequately documented.

31 Commitment approach

31.1 Where the ACD uses the commitment approach for the calculation of global exposure, it must:

31.1.1 ensure that it applies this approach to all derivative and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives as referred to in paragraph 24 (Use of Derivatives), whether used as part of the Sub-Fund's general investment policy, for the purposes of risk reduction or for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management in accordance with paragraph 26 (Stock lending); and

31.1.2 convert each derivative or forward transaction into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative or forward (standard commitment approach).

31.2 The ACD may apply other calculation methods which are equivalent to the standard commitment approach.

31.3 For the commitment approach, the ACD may take account of netting and hedging arrangements when calculating global exposure of a Sub-fund, where these arrangements do not disregard obvious and material risks and result in a clear reduction in risk exposure.

31.4 Where the use of derivatives or forward transactions does not generate incremental exposure for the Sub-fund, the underlying exposure need not be included in the commitment calculation.

31.5 Where the commitment approach is used, temporary borrowing arrangements entered into on behalf of the Sub-fund in accordance with its general power to borrow need not form part of the global exposure calculation.

31.6 The ACD uses the commitment approach to calculate the global exposure for all the sub funds in the umbrella: M&G Asian Fund, M&G Global Themes Fund, M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund, M&G Japan Fund, M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund, M&G North American Dividend Fund, M&G North American Value Fund and M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund.

32 Underwriting

32.1 Underwriting and sub-underwriting contracts and placings may also, subject to certain conditions set out in The Regulations, be entered into for the account of the Company or Sub-fund.

33 Borrowing Powers

33.1 The ACD may, on the instructions of the Company and subject to The Regulations, borrow money from an eligible institution or an approved bank for the use of the Company on the terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the scheme property.

33.2 Borrowing must be on a temporary basis, not persistent and in any event must not exceed three months without the prior consent of the Depositary, which may be given only on such conditions as appear appropriate to the Depositary to ensure that the borrowing does not cease to be on a temporary basis.

33.3 The ACD must ensure that borrowing does not, on any business day, exceed 10% of the value of the scheme property.

33.4 These borrowing restrictions do not apply to 'back to back' borrowing for currency hedging purposes.

34 M&G plc

The ACD and the Investment Manager are subsidiaries of M&G plc, a listed company. The Sub-funds are not permitted to directly hold securities issues by M&G plc unless the Sub-fund's investment policy is to passively track an index which includes M&G plc. The Sub-funds are allowed to trade derivatives linked to publicly available indices which include M&G plc, and are allowed to hold collective investment schemes which passively track such indices.

35 Investment Restrictions Applying under M&G Investments Thermal Coal Investment Policy

All Sub-funds in the Company are subject to the M&G Investments Thermal Coal Investment Policy (the "Coal Policy"), available on the M&G website. The Coal Policy applies to direct investments in publicly listed shares and bonds issued by companies. Where Sub-funds hold other types of assets, these assets do not fall within the scope of the Coal Policy.

The Investment Manager engages with companies involved in thermal coal activities to encourage them to adopt and/or continue to implement a strategy focused on Credible Transition.

As a result of the application of the Coal Policy, the Sub-funds are subject to additional investment restrictions. These investment restrictions are informed by quantitative screening of all assets managed by the Investment Manager on behalf of clients to determine potential risks due to thermal coal exposure. Where thermal coal exposure is identified, decisions to exclude are informed by thresholds defined in the Coal Policy and an assessment of the Credible Transition that enable the Investment Manager to assess whether a company is an eligible investment for the relevant Sub-fund.

Excluded companies to be sold by the Sub-funds may be subject to liquidity constraints or lower liquidity in difficult market conditions, which may result in the Investment Manager having to sell investments in excluded companies at an unfavourable time and/or under adverse market conditions. This may have a negative impact on the value of the Sub-funds. The fund managers will, however, seek to sell investment in excluded companies as soon as practicable where this is required.

36 Investment Restrictions Applying under M&G Investments Controversial Weapons Policy

All Funds in the Company are subject to M&G Investments Controversial Weapons Policy, which sets out the approach to the exclusion of companies involved in controversial weapons.

Controversial weapons are those that cause indiscriminate or disproportionate harm. The use of controversial weapons is banned in many jurisdictions under international and national laws, some of which also prohibit investment in certain types of weapons and activities. Exclusion aims to meet legal and regulatory obligations, as well as, is part of the ESG integration.

For more information please refer to M&G Investments Controversial Weapons Policy on M&G website.

37 ESG Integration

Unless explicitly stated in a Fund's investment objective and/or investment policy, Funds do not have sustainability characteristics or a sustainability objective.

We consider ESG integration to be the explicit and systematic inclusion of financially material ESG factors (both risks and opportunities) into investment analysis and investment decisions.

Financially material ESG risks and opportunities are defined as environmental, social, or governance factors that, if they occur, could cause an actual or potential material negative or positive impact on the value of the investment and/or returns from that asset, respectively.

We seek to integrate ESG across all investments as far as we are able to. For some investment strategies/financial instruments, it is not appropriate or feasible to do so due to factors such as a lack of an agreed methodology to assess sustainability risks, lack of data, or poor data quality.

For more information, please refer to M&G Investments ESG Integration and Sustainable Investing policy on the M&G website.

38 Additional investment restrictions

The ACD has the right to determine additional investment restrictions to the extent that those restrictions are necessary to comply with the laws and regulations of countries where Shares are offered or sold.

Appendix 3 – Eligible markets

Where permitted by its objective and policy, the Company may deal in any securities, derivatives or money market instruments on any market that is:

A a regulated market (as defined for the purposes of COLL); or

B a market in the United Kingdom or an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public; or

C a market which the ACD, after consultation with the Depositary, decides is appropriate for investment of or dealing in the Scheme Property, is listed below and the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that (i) adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market; and (ii) all reasonable steps have been taken by the ACD in deciding whether the market is eligible (see Appendix 2, 7.4 for more detail).

For the purposes of "B" above, the Manager may trade in bonds and other securities issued by non-UK institutions, on the UK OTC Market. Additionally, for "C" above, the markets listed below have been deemed appropriate.

In addition, up to 10% in value of the Company may be invested in transferable securities and/or money market instruments which are not listed on these markets.

In the event that an eligible market changes its name or merges with another eligible market, the successor market will be an eligible market unless the FCA's COLL rules require further due diligence by the ACD and Depositary in order for it to be approved. In these circumstances, the Prospectus will be updated with the name of the new market at the next available opportunity.

Europe (non-EEA States)	
Switzerland	SIX Swiss Exchange
Turkey	Borsa Istanbul

Americas	
Brazil	BM&F Bovespa
Canada	TSX (forms part of the TMX Group)
Chile	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago (BCS)
Colombia	Bolsa de Valores de Colombia (BVC) exchange
Mexico	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores (Mexican Stock Exchange)
United States	New York Stock Exchange NYSE Mkt LLC Boston Stock Exchange (BSE) Chicago Stock Exchange (CHX) The NASDAQ Stock Market US OTC market regulated by FINRA National Stock Exchange NYSE Arca NASDAQ OMX PHLX The market in transferable securities issued by or on behalf of the Government of the United States of America conducted through those persons for the time being recognised and supervised by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and known as primary dealers.

Africa	
South Africa	The JSE Securities Exchange

Far East	
Australia	Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)
China	Shanghai Stock Exchange Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Exchanges Growth Global Enterprise Market (GEM)
India	Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd The National Stock Exchange of India
Indonesia	Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)
Japan	Tokyo Stock Exchange Nagoya Stock Exchange Sapporo Stock Exchange JASDAQ
Korea	Korea Exchange Incorporated (KRX)
Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia Berhad
New Zealand	New Zealand Stock Exchange
Pakistan	Karachi Exchange
Philippines	Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE)
Singapore	Singapore Exchange (SGX)
Sri Lanka	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan	Taiwan Stock Exchange Gre Tai (Taiwan OTC)
Thailand	The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)

Middle East	
Israel	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE)
Qatar	Qatar Exchange
United Arab Emirates	Nasdaq Dubai Exchange

For the purposes of “C” above, the derivatives markets listed below have been deemed appropriate.

Europe (Non-EEA States)	
Switzerland	EUREX

Americas	
Canada	The Montreal Exchange
United States	CME Group Inc Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE)

Africa	
South Africa	The South African Futures Exchange (SAFEX)

Far East	
Australia	Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Exchanges
Japan	Osaka Securities Exchange
Korea	Korea Exchange Incorporated (KRX)
New Zealand	New Zealand Futures Exchange
Singapore	Singapore Exchange (SGX)
Thailand	Thailand Futures Exchange (TFEX)

Appendix 4 – Other collective investment schemes of the ACD

M&G Investment Funds (2)

M&G Investment Funds (3)

M&G Investment Funds (4)

M&G Investment Funds (7)

M&G Investment Funds (10)

M&G Investment Funds (11)

M&G Investment Funds (12)

M&G Global Dividend Fund

M&G Global Macro Bond Fund

M&G Optimal Income Fund

M&G Property Portfolio

M&G Strategic Corporate Bond Fund

M&G Funds (1)

The ACD is also the Manager of the M&G Feeder of Property Portfolio, the M&G Equities Investment Fund for Charities, the M&G Charibond Charities Fixed Interest Fund, and the M&G Charity Multi-Asset Fund.

The ACD is additionally the ACS Manager of the M&G ACS.

Appendix 5 – Performance tables

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

M&G Asian Fund	
Sterling Class A	The cumulative performance over the last 10 years ending 31 December 2024 is +100.67%. The cumulative performance for the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index for the same period is +102.25%.

M&G Global Themes Fund	
Sterling Class A	The cumulative performance over the last 10 years ending 31 December 2024 is +146.31%. The cumulative performance for the benchmark* for the same period is 212.64%. * From 31 December 2007 to 16 November 2017 the benchmark was the FTSE Global Basics Composite Index (comprising of all subsectors of the FTSE World Index except media, IT, telecommunications, financials and healthcare). From 17 November 2017 the benchmark is the MSCI ACWI Index.
Euro Class A	The cumulative performance over the last 10 years ending 31 December 2024 is +121.48%. The cumulative performance for the benchmark* for the same period is +193.44%. * From 31 December 2007 to 16 November 2017 the benchmark was the FTSE Global Basics Composite Index (comprising of all subsectors of the FTSE World Index except media, IT, telecommunications, financials and healthcare). From 17 November 2017 the benchmark is the MSCI ACWI Index.
USD Class A	The cumulative performance over the last 10 years ending 31 December 2024 is 89.70%. The cumulative performance from the benchmark* is +151.11%. * From 31 December 2007 to 16 November 2017 the benchmark was the FTSE Global Basics Composite Index (comprising of all subsectors of the FTSE World Index except media, IT, telecommunications, financials and healthcare). From 17 November 2017 the benchmark is the MSCI ACWI Index.

M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	
Sterling Class A	The cumulative performance over the last 10 years ending 31 December 2024 is +193.64%. The cumulative performance for the benchmark* for the same period is +233.40%. * From 5 January 2012 to 31 December 2015 the benchmark was the MSCI ACWI Index. From 1 January 2016 the benchmark is the MSCI World Index.

M&G Japan Fund	
Sterling Class A	The cumulative performance over the last 10 years ending 31 December 2024 is +151.69%. The cumulative performance for the MSCI Japan Index for the same period is +136.39%.

M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	
Sterling Class A	The cumulative performance over the last 10 years ending 31 December 2024 is +182.39%. The cumulative performance for the Russell/Nomura Mid-Small Cap Index for the same period is +119.92%.

M&G North American Dividend Fund	
Sterling Class A	The cumulative performance over the last 10 years ending 31 December 2024 is +266.13%. The cumulative performance for the S&P 500 Index for the same period is +326.47%.
Sterling Class A (Income) shares	Annual distributions from objective change on 28 April 2015 at year ending 31 August are as follows:

2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
51.90	51.43	46.94	41.02	41.21	42.15	32.19	37.80	32.65

M&G North American Value Fund	
Sterling Class A	The cumulative performance over the last 10 years ending 31 December 2024 is +167.68%. The cumulative performance for the S&P 500 Index for the same period is +326.47%.

M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund	
Sterling Class A	The cumulative performance over the last 10 years ending 31 December 2024 is +131.22%. The cumulative performance for the benchmark* for the same period is +106.89%. * From 31 December 2011 to 31 August 2021 the benchmark was the MSCI Europe Index. From 31 August 2021 the benchmark is the MSCI Europe ex UK Index.

Appendix 6 – List of sub-custodians

Albania	Raiffeisen Bank sh.a., Tirana
Argentina	Citibank N.A., Buenos Aires
Australia	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Parramatta
Austria	1) UniCredit Bank Austria AG, Vienna 2) Deutsche Bank AG, Eschborn
Bahamas	N/A
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East, Al Seef
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank, Dhaka
Belgium	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through the Amsterdam branch with support from its Brussels branch)
Benin	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited, Hamilton
Bosnia-Herzegovina The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	UniCredit Bank d.d., Sarajevo
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank of Botswana Limited, Gaborone
Brazil	Citibank N.A. São Paulo Branch, São Paulo
Bulgaria	1) Citibank Europe plc, Sofia 2) UniCredit Bulbank AD, Sofia
Burkina Faso	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Canada	1) State Street Trust Company Canada, Toronto (Depositary transactions) 2) RBC Investor Services, Toronto (Physical transaction)
Cayman Islands	N/A
Channel Islands	N/A
Chile	Itau CorpBanca S.A., Santiago de Chile
China A-Shares	1) China Construction Bank, Beijing 2) HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited, Shanghai 3) The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
China B-Shares	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited, Shanghai
China Connect (Stock Connect)	1) Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited, Hong Kong 2) The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong 3) Citibank N.A., Hong Kong
Clearstream	State Street is a direct participant in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg. State Street does not use a subcustodian bank.
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria, Bogota
Costa Rica	Banco BCT S.A., San Jose
Croatia	1) Privredna Banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb 2) Zagrebacka banka d.d., Zagreb
Curacao	N/A

Cyprus	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A., Athens (operating remotely to service the Cyprus market)
Czech Republic	1) Ceskoslovenská Obchodní Banka A.S., Prague 2) UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s., Praha
Denmark	1) Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (SEB), Copenhagen 2) Nordea Bank Danmark A/S, Copenhagen
Ecuador	N/A
Egypt	Citibank N.A., Cairo
Estonia	AS SEB Pank, Tallinn
Eswatini	Standard Bank Eswatini Limited, Eswatini
Ethiopia	N/A
Euroclear	Since State Street is a direct participant in Euroclear Bank, State Street does not use a subcustodian bank.
Finland	1) Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) (SEB), Helsinki 2) Nordea Bank Finland Plc, Helsinki
France	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through the Amsterdam branch with support from its Paris branch)
Georgia	JSC Bank of Georgia, Tbilisi
Germany	1) State Street Bank International GmbH, Munich 2) Deutsche Bank AG, Eschborn
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited, Accra
Greece	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A., Athens
Guernsey	N/A
Guinea Bissau	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Hong Kong	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited, Hong Kong
Hungary	1) Citibank Europe plc, Hungarian Branch, Budapest 2) UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt., Budapest
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf, Reykjavik
India	Citibank, N.A., Mumbai
Indonesia	Deutsche Bank A.G., Jakarta
Ireland	State Street Bank and Trust Company, Edinburgh
Isle of Man	N/A
Israel	Bank Hapoalim B.M., Tel Aviv
Italy	1) Deutsche Bank S.p.A., Milan 2) Intesa Sanpaolo (ISP), Milan
Ivory Coast	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Jamaica	N/A
Japan	1) Mizuho Bank, Ltd, Tokyo 2) The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Japan branch (HSBC), Tokyo
Jersey	N/A
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank, Shmeissani Branch, Amman
Kazakhstan	JSC Citibank Kazakhstan, Almaty
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited, Nairobi
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Kuwait

Latvia	AS SEB Banka, Riga
Lebanon	N/A
Liechtenstein	N/A
Lithuania	SEB Bankas, Vilnius
Luxembourg	Since State Street is a direct participant in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg, State Street does not use a subcustodian bank. Luxembourg domiciled assets may be held in either the Euroclear or Clearstream ICSDs.
Macedonia (Republic of Macedonia)	N/A
Malawi	Standard Bank Limited, Blantyre
Malaysia	1) Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad Menara Standard Chartered, Kuala Lumpur 2) Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad Investor Services, Kuala Lumpur
Mali	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d’Ivoire, Abidjan
Malta	N/A
Marshall Islands	N/A
Mauritius	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Limited, Ebene
Mexico	Banco Nacional de México S.A. (Banamex) Global Securities Services, Mexico City
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb, Casablanca
Mozambique	N/A
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Limited, Windhoek
Netherlands	Deutsche Bank AG, Amsterdam branch
New Zealand	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Limited, Auckland
Niger	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d’Ivoire, Abidjan
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc., Lagos
Norway	1) Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Oslo (operating through its Oslo branch) 2) Nordea Bank Norge ASA, Oslo
Oman	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G., Seeb
Pakistan	Deutsche Bank AG, Karachi
Palestine	N/A
Panama	Citibank, N.A., Panama City
Peru	Citibank del Perú S.A., Lima
Philippines	Deutsche Bank AG, Taguig City
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A., Warsaw
Portugal	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through the Amsterdam branch with support from its Lisbon branch)
Puerto Rico	N/A
Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Doha
Republic of Srpska	UniCredit Bank d.d., Sarajevo
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin – Romania Branch, Bucharest
Russia	AO Citibank, Moscow
Rwanda	N/A

Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia, Riyadh
Senegal	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Serbia	Unicredit Bank Serbia JSC Belgrade
Singapore	Citibank N.A., Singapore
Slovak Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s., Bratislava
Slovakia	N/A
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., Ljubljana
South Africa	1) Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, Johannesburg 2) FirstRand Bank Limited, Johannesburg
South Korea	1) Deutsche Bank AG, Seoul 2) Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Limited, Seoul
Spain	Deutsche Bank SAE Investor Services, Madrid
Sri Lanka	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Colombo
Swaziland	Standard Bank Swaziland Limited, Mbabane
Sweden	1) Nordea Bank AB (publ), Stockholm 2) Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm
Switzerland	1) UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich 2) Credit Suisse AG, Zurich
Taiwan	1) Deutsche Bank AG, Taipei 2) Standard Chartered Bank (Taiwan) Limited, Taipei
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Limited, Dar es Salaam
Thailand	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited, Bangkok
Togo	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Transnational	N/A
Trinidad & Tobago	N/A
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques (UIB), Tunis
Turkey	1) Citibank A.S., Istanbul 2) Deutsche Bank A.S., Istanbul
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited, Kampala
Ukraine	JSC Citibank, Kyiv
United Arab Emirates - Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange-(ADX)	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited Global Banking and Markets, Dubai
United Arab Emirates - DFM	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited Global Banking and Markets, Dubai
United Arab Emirates - Dubai International Financial Center (DIFC)	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited Global Banking and Markets, Dubai
United Kingdom	State Street Bank and Trust Company, Edinburgh
United States	1) State Street Bank and Trust Company, Boston 2) DTCC Newport Office Center, Jersey City
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A., Montevideo
Venezuela	N/A
Vietnam	Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd. Centre Point, Ho Chi Minh City

WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union)	N/A
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc, Lusaka
Zimbabwe	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited, Harare

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