

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product Name: M&G (Lux) Sustainable Global High Yield Bond Fund
Legal Entity Identifier: 222100FNZWQINHRH8058

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ **Yes**

☒ ☐ ☒ **No**

☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:**

- ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:**

☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 63.66% of sustainable investments

- ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☒ with a social objective

☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Fund promoted the use of an Exclusionary Approach and a strategy to achieve a Positive ESG Outcome (as defined below):

The Fund excluded certain potential investments from its investment universe to mitigate potential negative effects on the environment and society and to assist it in delivering more sustainable outcomes. For securitised investments such as asset-backed securities (ABS), this also included assessing them against the Investment Manager's proprietary scoring methodology ("Exclusionary Approach"). Accordingly, the Investment Manager promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by excluding certain investments that were considered to do significant harm to environmental and/or social objectives.

The Fund had a higher weighted average ESG rating and lower weighted average carbon intensity than an index used as a proxy for its investment universe ("Positive ESG Outcome"). The Fund's calculation methodology did not include those securities that do not have carbon intensity data respectively, or cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.

In constructing a portfolio which favours investments with better ESG characteristics, the Investment Manager may nonetheless invest in investments across the full spectrum of ESG ratings remaining within the narrowed universe.

At an individual security level, the Investment Manager favours investments with better ESG characteristics where this is not detrimental to the pursuit of the financial investment objective.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the Fund's promoted environmental and/or social characteristics.

The Investment Manager operates a data driven quantitative good governance test used to consider investments into companies. M&G excludes investments in securities that are considered as failing the Investment Manager's good governance test. When assessing good governance practice the Investment Manager will, as a minimum, have regard to matters it sees relevant to the four identified pillars of good governance (sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance)

The alignment percentage indicated in the graphic below shows the allocation between such investments and "Other" Investments.

Sustainability indicators

measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Fund's sustainability indicators to test its compliance with its Exclusionary Approach and strategy to achieve a Positive ESG Outcome were met nearly all of the time during the reporting period. The Fund's exclusions were passively breached on one occasion as a result of a stock receiving an ESG rating downgrade, following which it was sold.

Please see the below table for an overview of the Fund's performance relative to its sustainability indicator.

The 'Eligibility' figure is a measure of the percentage of Sub-Fund's assets which are eligible to be measured by the sustainability indicator. The 'Coverage' figure indicates the percentage of eligible assets for which data is available.

Sustainability Indicator Name	Value	Eligibility	Coverage
As at - 31 March 2023			
Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) for the fund	120.10 tCO ₂ e /€m sales	89.54%	87.45%
Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) for the Investment Universe	355.28 tCO ₂ e /€m sales	93.13%	42.06%
Portfolio weighted average ESG score for the fund	6.13 ESG Score	89.54%	87.80%
Portfolio weighted average ESG score for the Investment Universe	5.21 ESG Score	93.13%	41%

● ...and compared to previous periods?

The Fund is not yet able to provide comparison to a previous reporting period as this is the Fund's first SFDR Level 2 Periodic Report. The Fund will provide historic comparison in the next Periodic Report.

● What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Fund may allocate to sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

The Investment Manager uses a series of proprietary tests based on available data to determine whether and how an investment makes positive contribution(s) towards environmental and social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

● How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Sustainable investments that the Fund made did not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective as they were required to pass a series of tests, including:

1. Whether they represent significant exposure to businesses the Investment Manager considers harmful
2. Principal Adverse Impact indicators considered to render the investment incompatible with sustainable investment (violations of the UN Global Compact Principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, social violations by sovereigns such as being subject to sanctions, negative effects on biodiversity sensitive areas)
3. Other Principal Adverse Impact indicators form part of a materiality assessment to understand whether any exposures were compatible with sustainable investment

- **How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?**

The Investment Manager's research process included consideration of Principal Adverse Impact indicators for all investments where data was available (i.e., not just for sustainable investments), which allowed the Investment Manager to make informed investment decisions.

The Fund's consideration of Principal Adverse Impact indicators was used as part of understanding the operating practices of the investments purchased by the Fund. Investments held by the Fund were then subject to ongoing monitoring and a quarterly review process.

Further information on the Principal Adverse Impact indicators which were taken into account by the Investment Manager can be found in the Annex to the Investment Manager's website disclosures for the Fund.

- **Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:**

All investments purchased by the Fund passed the Investment Manager's good governance tests, and in addition, sustainable investments also passed tests to confirm they do no significant harm, as described above.

These tests embed a consideration of the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

For sustainable investments, principal adverse impacts are a key part of assessing such investments do not do significant harm as explained above.

For other investments the Investment Manager's research process included consideration of Principal Adverse Impact indicators for all investments where data was available, which allows the Investment Manager to make informed investment decisions, as explained above.

Further information on the Principal Adverse Impact indicators which are taken into account by the Investment Manager can be found in the Annex to the Investment Manager's website disclosures for the Fund.



The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK	Financial and insurance activities	1.14%	SP
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK	Financial and insurance activities	1.12%	SP
MACYS RETAIL HOLDINGS LLC	Financial and insurance activities	1.09%	US
SPRINT CORP	Information and communication	1.07%	US
UNICREDIT SPA	Financial and insurance activities	1.02%	IT
NETFLIX INC	Information and communication	0.98%	US
KBC GROEP NV	Financial and insurance activities	0.96%	BE
JAZZ SECURITIES DAC	Financial and insurance activities	0.95%	IE
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA SA	Financial and insurance activities	0.95%	ES
SAPPI PAPIER HOLDING GMBH	Manufacturing	0.95%	AT
BERRY GLOBAL INC	Manufacturing	0.94%	US
VODAFONE GROUP PLC	Information and communication	0.90%	GB
GREENKO SOLAR MAURITIUS LTD	Other	0.90%	MU
GRUPO KUO SAB DE CV	Manufacturing	0.89%	MX
TREASURY NOTE	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.35%	US



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

In the SFDR Level 2 Pre-Contractual Disclosure (annex to the Fund Prospectus) the Fund committed to a minimum of 70% of the Fund to be aligned to the promoted E/S characteristics and for a minimum of 40% of the Fund to be in Sustainable Investments.

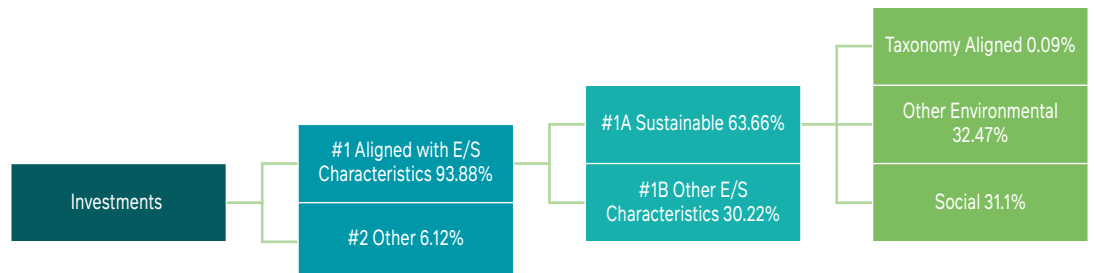
Asset allocations below are expressed as a percentage of Net Asset Value (NAV). The % of investments that were aligned to the environmental or social characteristic promoted was 93.88% of NAV as at 31 March 2023. This comprised 63.66% of NAV in sustainable investments, and the remaining 30.22% of NAV in investments with other environmental and or social characteristics.

Whilst the Fund did not commit to invest in investments aligned to the EU Taxonomy, 0.09% were aligned to the EU Taxonomy. 32.47% related to investments with other environmental characteristics, and 31.10% related to socially sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

The graphic below provides an overview of the asset allocation.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

The investment breakdown uses NACE (Nomenclature of Economic Activities) and is expressed as a % of Net Asset Value (NAV).

Economic sector	% Assets
Financial and insurance activities	33.62%
Information and communication	17.84%
Manufacturing	15.65%
Other	8.35%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.09%
Human health and social work activities	5.74%
Administrative and support service activities	2.59%
Transportation and storage	2.26%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.13%
Construction	1.68%
Accommodation and food service activities	1.68%
Real estate activities	0.99%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.61%
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.39%
Other service activities	0.21%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.18%



To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst the minimum mandatory allocation to Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments is 0%, the Fund is permitted to allocate to such investments, which would form part of its overall allocation to sustainable investments with environmental objectives.

The share of the Fund's investments that were aligned with the environmental objectives under the Taxonomy Regulation during the reference period was 0.09%. This percentage is determined by taking the quarter end figure for each quarter in the reference period and averaging it. The information was obtained from public disclosures.

No assurance from an auditor, third party or review was undertaken on the EU Taxonomy data.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

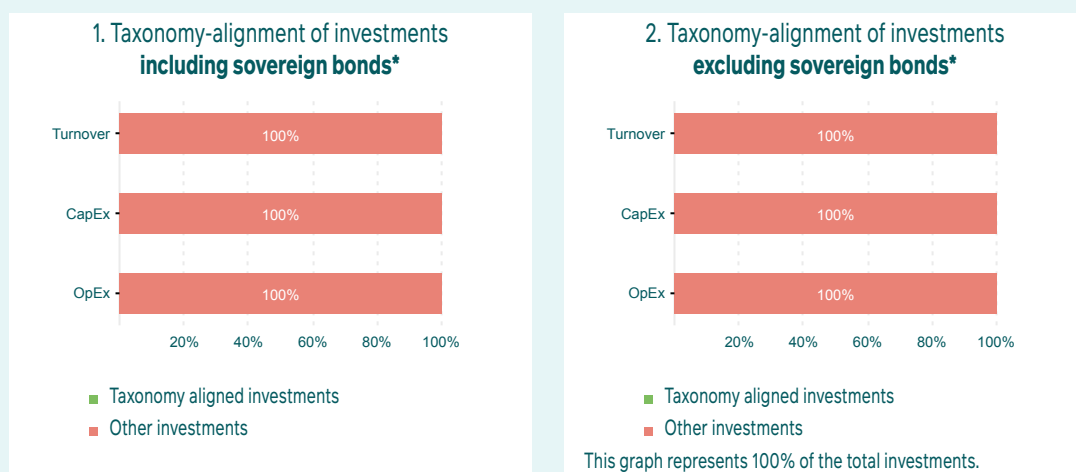
- **turnover** reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

- ☐ Yes: ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives -see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

The graphs below show the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



*For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

The share of the Fund's investments made in transitional activities over the period was 0% and in enabling activities 0.02%. This compares to a minimum percentage commitment of 0% stated in the Fund's precontractual disclosure.

Activity	Percentage Investments
Share of transitional activities	0.00%
Share of enabling activities	0.02%

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

The Fund is not yet able to provide comparison to a previous reporting period as this is the Fund's first SFDR Level 2 Periodic Report. The Fund will provide historic comparison in the next Periodic Report.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account** the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 32.47%. This compares to a minimum percentage commitment of 5% in environmentally sustainable investments (i.e., both aligned to the EU Taxonomy and not) stated in the Fund's precontractual disclosure.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 31.10%. This compares to a minimum percentage commitment of 5% stated in the Fund's precontractual disclosure.



What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

During the reference period the Fund held cash, near cash, FX and similar derivatives (which may include certain technical trades such as government bond futures used for duration trades) as "Other" investments, for any purpose permitted by the Fund's investment policy. No minimum environmental or social safeguards were applied.

Derivatives used to take investment exposure to diversified financial indices (excluding technical trades), and funds (i.e. UCITS and other UCIs) may be held for any reason permitted by the Fund's investment policy and will be subject to such minimum environmental or social safeguard tests as the Investment Manager considers appropriate, for example a minimum weighted ESG score test.

The Fund may also hold as Other investments those investments where insufficient data exists to determine the investments' alignment with the promoted characteristics.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Fund applied an exclusion policy to achieve its Exclusionary Approach and met its strategy to achieve a Positive ESG Outcome. Its compliance with the same is reported in the sustainability indicators above.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

N/A. No reference benchmark was designated for the purpose of attaining the Fund's sustainable investment objective.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

● How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

N/A

● How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

N/A

● How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

N/A

● How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

N/A