M&G Pan European Select Fund - USD Class A

Fund Factsheet as at 31 October 2018

Fund description

The fund aims to deliver capital growth and income by investing at least 80% of the portfolio in the shares of European companies (including the UK). The fund is a concentrated portfolio of between 25 and 35 holdings. Stocks are selected based on their individual merits, with a focus on quality, sustainable businesses where an element of change is helping to drive their value. Crucially, the fund manager will purchase shares in a company when short-term issues have provided a clear valuation opportunity, with a view to holding those shares for at least five years. Sustainability considerations, including Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors, are fully integrated into the investment process.

Risks associated with this fund

For any past performance shown, please note that past performance is not a guide to future performance.

The value of investments and the income from them will rise and fall. This will cause the fund price, as well as any income paid by the fund, to fall as well as rise. There is no guarantee the fund will achieve its objective, and you may not get back the amount you originally invested.

Changes in currency exchange rates will affect the value of your investment.

The fund holds a relatively small number of investments and, as a result, may experience larger price rises and falls than a fund which holds a larger number of investments.

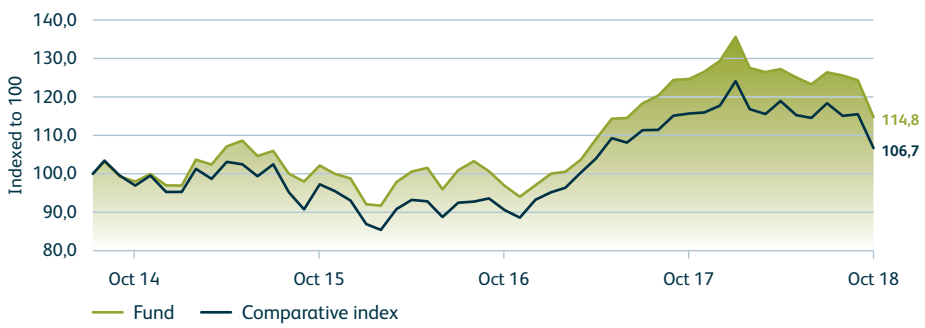
Further risk factors that apply to the fund can be found in the fund's Key Investor Information Document (KIID).

Single year performance (5 years)

From To	01.11.17 31.10.18	01.11.16 31.10.17	01.11.15 31.10.16	01.11.14 31.10.15	01.11.13 31.10.14
Fund	-7,9%	28,7%	-5,2%	4,2%	N/A

Annual performance 2017: 33,3%

Performance since launch



Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

The past performance has been calculated using a different currency to your home currency. The returns shown here may increase or decrease due to currency fluctuations when compared to past performance returns calculated using your home currency.

Things you should know

The fund invests mainly in company shares and is therefore likely to experience larger price fluctuations than funds that invest in bonds and/or cash.



Key information

Fund manager	John William Olsen
Fund manager tenure from	1 July 2014
Deputy fund manager	Michael Oliveros
Launch date	29 September 1989
Launch of share class	8 August 2014
Fund size (millions)	$331,21
Fund type	OEIC, incorporated in the UK
Comparative index	MSCI Europe
Comparative sector	Morningstar Europe Large-Cap Blend Equity sector
Number of companies	28
Share type	Accumulation

Please see the glossary for an explanation of terms used.

Charges

Entry charge	5,25%
Ongoing charge	1,68%

Fund ratings

Overall Morningstar rating	★★★★
Morningstar Analyst rating	Silver

Source of Morningstar ratings: Morningstar, as at 30 September 2018

Ratings should not be taken as a recommendation.

Largest holdings (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
Novo Nordisk	6,3	0,9	5,4
WH Smith	6,3	0,0	6,3
DSV	5,8	0,2	5,6
Nestle	5,2	3,2	2,0
Amadeus IT Group	5,0	0,4	4,6
Fresenius Medical Care	5,0	0,2	4,8
Statoil	4,9	0,4	4,5
SAP	4,7	1,3	3,4
ISS	4,5	0,1	4,4
Unilever	4,2	1,8	2,4

Industry breakdown (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
Industrials	18,7	12,8	5,9
Consumer discretionary	15,8	10,2	5,6
Healthcare	14,8	13,6	1,2
Consumer staples	13,0	13,9	-0,9
Information technology	9,7	5,5	4,3
Financials	9,7	19,0	-9,4
Materials	7,4	7,5	-0,2
Energy	4,9	8,7	-3,8
Utilities	0,0	3,7	-3,7
Real estate	0,0	1,4	-1,4
Communication services	0,0	3,4	-3,4
Other	4,5	0,0	4,5
Cash and near cash	1,6	0,0	1,6

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Country breakdown (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
UK	21,0	27,9	-6,9
Denmark	19,8	2,6	17,2
Germany	17,1	14,3	2,7
Netherlands	11,9	5,3	6,6
Switzerland	8,3	13,5	-5,2
France	6,6	17,0	-10,3
Spain	5,0	4,8	0,3
Norway	4,9	1,2	3,7
Other	3,7	13,1	-9,4
Cash	1,6	0,0	1,6

Capitalisation breakdown (%)

	Fund	Index	Relative weight
> €50 billion	31,3	42,2	-10,8
€25 - €50 billion	12,2	23,1	-10,9
€5 - €25 billion	30,2	33,1	-2,9
€2.5 - €5 billion	10,4	1,4	9,0
< €2.5 billion	14,3	0,0	14,3
Cash and near cash	1,6	0,0	1,6

Fund codes and charges

Share class	ISIN	Bloomberg	Annual management charge	Ongoing charge	Minimum initial investment	Minimum top up investment
USD A Acc	GB00BK6MCT25	MGPEAUA LN	1,50%	1,68%	$ 1.000	$ 75
USD C Acc	GB00BK6MCV47	MGPECUA LN	0,75%	0,92%	$ 500.000	$ 50.000

The ongoing charge figures disclosed above include direct costs to the fund, such as the annual management charge (AMC), administration charge and custodian charge, but do not include portfolio transaction costs. They are based on expenses for the period ending 28 February 2018.

Please note that not all of the share classes listed above might be available in your country.

Please see the Important Information for Investors document and the relevant Key Investor Information Document for more information on the risks associated with this fund and which share classes are available for which product and which investor type.

Important information

Cash and near cash may be held on deposit and/or in the Northern Trust Cash Funds (a range of collective investment schemes) and/or in short-dated government bonds.

The M&G Pan European Select Fund is a sub-fund of M&G Investment Funds (1).

Source of performance data: Morningstar, Inc., as at 31 October 2018, USD Class A shares, net income reinvested, price to price basis. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. All other statistics from M&G internal sources, as at 31 October 2018 unless indicated otherwise.

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181113151117 NL C1 EUDF USD A EN PE 20000

Glossary

This glossary provides an explanation of terms used in this factsheet and in our literature.

Asset: Anything having commercial or exchange value that is owned by a business, institution or individual.

Asset class: Category of assets, such as cash, company shares, fixed income securities and their sub-categories, as well as tangible assets such as real estate.

Bond: A loan in the form of a security, usually issued by a government or company, which normally pays a fixed rate of interest over a given time period, at the end of which the initial amount borrowed is repaid.

Capital: Refers to the financial assets, or resources, that a company has to fund its business operations.

Capitalisation: The total market value of all of a company's outstanding shares.

Convertible bonds: Fixed income securities that can be exchanged for predetermined amounts of company shares at certain times during their life.

Corporate bonds: Fixed income securities issued by a company. They are also known as bonds and can offer higher interest payments than bonds issued by governments as they are often considered more risky.

Credit: The borrowing capacity of an individual, company or government. More narrowly, the term is often used as a synonym for fixed income securities issued by companies.

Credit Default Swaps (CDS): Are a type of derivative, namely financial instruments whose value, and price, are dependent on one or more underlying assets. CDS are insurance-like contracts that allow investors to transfer the risk of a fixed income security defaulting to another investor.

Credit rating: An independent assessment of a borrower's ability to repay its debts. A high rating indicates that the credit rating agency considers the issuer to be at low risk of default; likewise, a low rating indicates high risk of default. Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's are the three most prominent credit rating agencies. Default means that a company or government is unable to meet interest payments or repay the initial investment amount at the end of security's life.

Credit spread: The difference between the yield of a corporate bond, a fixed income security issued by a company, and a government bond of the same life span. Yield refers to the income received from an investment and is expressed as a percentage of the investment's current market value, and a bond is a fixed income security.

Default: When a borrower does not maintain interest payments or repay the amount borrowed when due.

Derivatives: Financial instruments whose value, and price, are dependent on one or more underlying assets. Derivatives can be used to gain exposure to, or to help protect against, expected changes in the value of the underlying investments. Derivatives may be traded on a regulated exchange or traded over the counter.

Developed economy / market: Well-established economies with a high degree of industrialisation, standard of living and security.

Dividend: Dividends represent a share in the profits of the company and are paid out to a company's shareholders at set times of the year.

Duration: A measure of the sensitivity of a fixed income security, also called a bond, or bond fund to changes in interest rates. The longer a bond or bond fund's duration, the more sensitive it is to interest rate movements.

Emerging economy or market: Economies in the process of rapid growth and increasing industrialisation. Investments in emerging markets are generally considered to be riskier than those in developed markets.

Episode: A phase during which investors allow their emotions to affect their decision making, which can cause financial markets to move irrationally.

Equities: Shares of ownership in a company.

Exposure: The proportion of a fund invested in a particular share/fixed income security, sector/region, usually expressed as a percentage of the overall portfolio.

Fixed income security: A loan in the form of a security, usually issued by a government or company, which normally pays a fixed rate of interest over a given time period, at the end of which the initial amount borrowed is repaid.

Floating rate notes (FRNs): Securities whose interest (income) payments are periodically adjusted depending on the change in a reference interest rate.

Gilts: Fixed income securities issued by the UK government.

Government bonds: Fixed income securities issued by governments, that normally pay a fixed rate of interest over a given time period, at the end of which the initial investment is repaid.

Hard currency (bonds): Refers to bonds denominated in a highly traded, relatively stable international currency, rather than in the bond issuer's local currency. Bonds issued in a more stable hard currency, such as the US dollar, can be more attractive to investors where there are concerns that the local currency could lose value over time, eroding the value of bonds and their income.

Hedging: A method of reducing unnecessary or unintended risk.

High yield bonds: Fixed income securities issued by companies with a low credit rating from a recognised credit rating agency. They are considered to be at higher risk of default than better quality, ie higher-rated fixed income securities but have the potential for higher rewards. Default means that a company or government is unable to meet interest payments or repay the initial investment amount at the end of security's life.

Index: An index represents a particular market or a portion of it, serving as a performance indicator for that market.

Index-linked bonds: Fixed income securities where both the value of the loan and the interest payments are adjusted in line with inflation over the life of the security. Also referred to as inflation-linked bonds.

Inflation: The rate of increase in the cost of living. Inflation is usually quoted as an annual percentage, comparing the average price this month with the same month a year earlier.

Investment grade bonds: Fixed income securities issued by a company with a medium or high credit rating from a recognised credit rating agency. They are considered to be at lower risk from default than those issued by companies with lower credit ratings. Default means that a company or government is unable to meet interest payments or repay the initial investment amount at the end of a security's life.

Issuer: An entity that sells securities, such as fixed income securities and company shares.

Leverage: When referring to a company, leverage is the level of a company's debt in relation to its assets. A company with significantly more debt than capital is considered to be leveraged. It can also refer to a fund that borrows money or uses derivatives to magnify an investment position.

Liquidity: A company is considered highly liquid if it has plenty of cash at its disposal. A company's shares are considered highly liquid if they can be easily bought or sold since large amounts are regularly traded.

Local currency (bonds): Refers to bonds denominated in the currency of the issuer's country, rather than in a highly traded international currency, such as the US dollar. The value of local currency bonds tends to fluctuate more than bonds issued in a hard currency, as these currencies tend to be less stable.

Long position: Refers to ownership of a security held in the expectation that the security will rise in value.

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Macroeconomic: Refers to the performance and behaviour of an economy at the regional or national level. Macroeconomic factors such as economic output, unemployment, inflation and investment are key indicators of economic performance. Sometimes abbreviated to 'macro'.

Maturity: The length of time until the initial investment amount of a fixed income security is due to be repaid to the holder of the security.

Modified duration: A measure of the sensitivity of a fixed income security, called a bond, or bond fund to changes in interest rates. The longer a bond or bond fund's duration, the more sensitive it is to interest rate movements.

Monetary policy: A central bank's regulation of money in circulation and interest rates.

Near cash: Deposits or investments with similar characteristics to cash.

Net: The proportion of a fund invested in, for example, different sectors. Derivatives are included. The latter are financial instruments whose value, and price, are dependent on one or more underlying assets.

Net Asset Value (NAV): A fund's net asset value is calculated by taking the current value of the fund's assets and subtracting its liabilities.

Open-Ended Investment Company (OEIC): A type of managed fund, whose value is directly linked to the value of the fund's underlying investments.

Options: Financial contracts that offer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset at a given price on or before a given date in the future.

Overweight: If a fund is 'overweight' a stock, it holds a larger proportion of that stock than the comparable index or sector.

Physical: The fund's exposure excluding derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value, and price, is dependent on one or more underlying securities.

Retail Prices Index (RPI): A UK inflation index that measures the rate of change of prices for a basket of goods and services in the UK, including mortgage payments and council tax.

Securitise / Securitisation: The creation and issuance of tradable securities, such as bonds, that are backed by the income generated by an illiquid asset or group of assets. By pooling a collection of illiquid assets, such as mortgages, securities backed by the mortgages' income payments can be packaged and sold to a wider range of investors.

Short position: A way for a fund manager to express his or her view that the market might fall in value.

Short-dated corporate bonds: Fixed income securities issued by companies and repaid over relatively short periods.

Short-dated government bonds: Fixed income securities issued by governments and repaid over relatively short periods.

Swap: A swap is a derivative contract where two parties agree to exchange separate streams of cashflows. A common type of swap is an interest rate swap to hedge against interest rate risk.

Synthetic inflation-linked bonds: Refers to securities created using a combination of assets to simulate the characteristics of inflation-linked bonds. By buying inflation-linked government bonds and selling protection against companies defaulting on their debts, using credit default swaps, the combined synthetic investment will behave similarly to a physical inflation-linked bond, had one had been issued. Synthetic inflation-linked bonds are usually created where a company does not have any inflation-linked bonds in issue.

Total return: The term for the gain or loss derived from an investment over a particular period. Total return includes income (in the form of interest or dividend payments) and capital gains.

Valuation: The worth of an asset or company based on its current price.

Volatility: The degree to which a given security, fund, or index rapidly changes. It is calculated as the degree of deviation from the norm for that type of investment over a given time period. The higher the volatility, the riskier the security tends to be.

Yield: This refers to either the interest received from a fixed income security or to the dividends received from a share. It is usually expressed as a percentage based on the investment's costs, its current market value or its face value. Dividends represent a share in the profits of a company and are paid out to the company's shareholders at set times of the year.

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