

M&G Wealth Investments LLP

MIFIDPRU Disclosure

Report as at 31 December 2025

Private and Confidential

27 April 2026

MGWI MIFIDPRU Disclosure

Version Control

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Document Owner

Chris Homes, Head of Model Portfolio Operations – MGWI (SMF27)

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1 Introduction

M&G Wealth Investments LLP (MGWI) undertakes activities within the scope of the UK Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MIFID) and is therefore subject to the prudential requirements of the Investment Firms Prudential Regime (IFPR) contained in the Prudential sourcebook for MIFID Investment Firms of the FCA Handbook (MIFIDPRU). Therefore, MGWI is required to publish disclosures in accordance with the provisions outlined in MIFIDPRU 8 which replaces previous disclosure requirements applicable under the Capital Requirements Regulations (CRR).

This document sets out the public disclosures required for MGWI as at 31st December 2025.

2 Disclosure

This information has been prepared purely for the purpose of explaining the basis on which MGWI has prepared and disclosed certain capital requirements and information about the management of risks relating to those requirements, and for no other purpose. It therefore does not constitute any form of financial statement on MGWI, nor does it constitute any form of contemporary or forward-looking record or opinion of the MGWI business.

These disclosures have been taken from historical and projected information based on the year end statutory accounts as at 31 December 2025.

MGWI regards information as material in disclosures if its omission or misstatement could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user relying on that information for the purpose of making economic decisions. If MGWI deems a certain disclosure to be immaterial, it may be omitted from this Statement.

MGWI regards information as proprietary if sharing that information with the public would undermine its competitive position. Proprietary information may include information on products or systems which, if shared with competitors, would render the firm's investments therein less valuable. Further, MGWI must regard information as confidential if there are obligations to customers or other counterparty relationships binding the firm to confidentiality. In the event that any such information is omitted, we shall disclose such and explain the grounds why it has not been disclosed.

This document has been subject to internal review but has not been independently reviewed by the Group's external auditors.

Although disclosures are intended to provide transparent capital disclosures on a common basis, the information contained in this document may not be directly comparable with other companies of a similar nature.

Further disclosures will be issued on an annual basis in line with the MGWI financial statements, or more frequently in the light of relevant activity in the business.

Disclosures on Diversity and Inclusion required by MIFIDPRU 8.3 are published separately on the M&G Plc corporate website. <https://www.mandg.com/who-we-are/diversity-and-inclusion>.

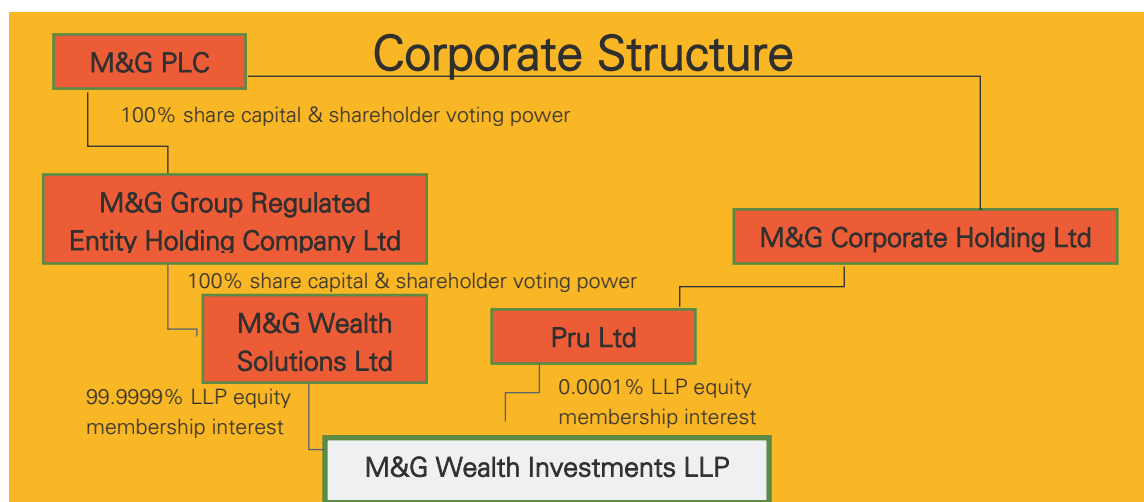
3 Business Overview

MGWI is an investment manager that provides Model Portfolio Services (MPS). These services are available to UK Financial Advisers and accessed via 3rd party investment platforms. The firm offers a range of risk profiles and investment approaches. The firm also offers bespoke services, which are available to a single advice firm.

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MGWI operates as a wholly owned subsidiary of M&G plc. M&G plc is a publicly listed entity, consisting of a number of subsidiaries, some of which are authorised and regulated, as applicable, by the Prudential Regulation Authority and/or the Financial Conduct Authority. M&G plc is a company incorporated and with its principal place of business in England, and its affiliated companies constitute a leading savings and investments business. M&G plc serve more than 4.6 million retail customers and over 900 institutional clients. It serves our retail and savings clients under the M&G and Prudential brands in the UK and Europe, and under the M&G Investments brand for asset management clients globally. The diagram below shows MGWI's ownership structure as at 31st December 2025.

Diagram 3.0: MGWI Corporate structure



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4 Governance

2.1 Management Board

MGWI has a governance structure which is appropriate to its size and status as a regulated entity. The MGWI Management Board has responsibility for the overall strategy, risk, governance and management of MGWI, with ultimate responsibility for defining the risk appetite, tolerances and controls. Systems of internal control are designed to ensure effective operations, including financial reporting, and compliance with laws and regulations.

The MGWI Management Board is made up of four members, each of whom were appointed according to their industry knowledge and experience. At the date of this disclosure, the MGWI Management Board consisted of the following members:

Member	Role	Number of External Directorships
Luke Parsons*	SMF 1 (CEO), SMF 27 (Partner)	0
Michael Leahy	SMF 9 (SMF9 Chair of the Governing Body), SMF 27 (Partner)	0
Susan Grant	SMF 27 (Partner)	0
Chris Homes	SMF 27 (Partner)	0

*Officially appointed to MGWI Management Board in Q1'26

2.2 Daily Operations

The Board delegates the daily management of the business to the MGWI SMF 1 who is supported by a dedicated team. The SMF 1 is also supported by M&G plc for services such as technology, HR, Legal, and Risk.

Oversight of investment management activities is delegated to the MPS Investment Committee. This committee oversees the performance, asset allocation benchmarks and risk for the model portfolio services. In addition, there are several adviser investment committees are in place to oversee the management of bespoke model portfolio services. These committees have members from external advice firms and MGWI. As of 31 December 2025, one of these committees had the ability to recommend that investment transactions are undertaken.

MGWI does not currently meet the thresholds that would require it to have risk, nomination and remuneration committees.

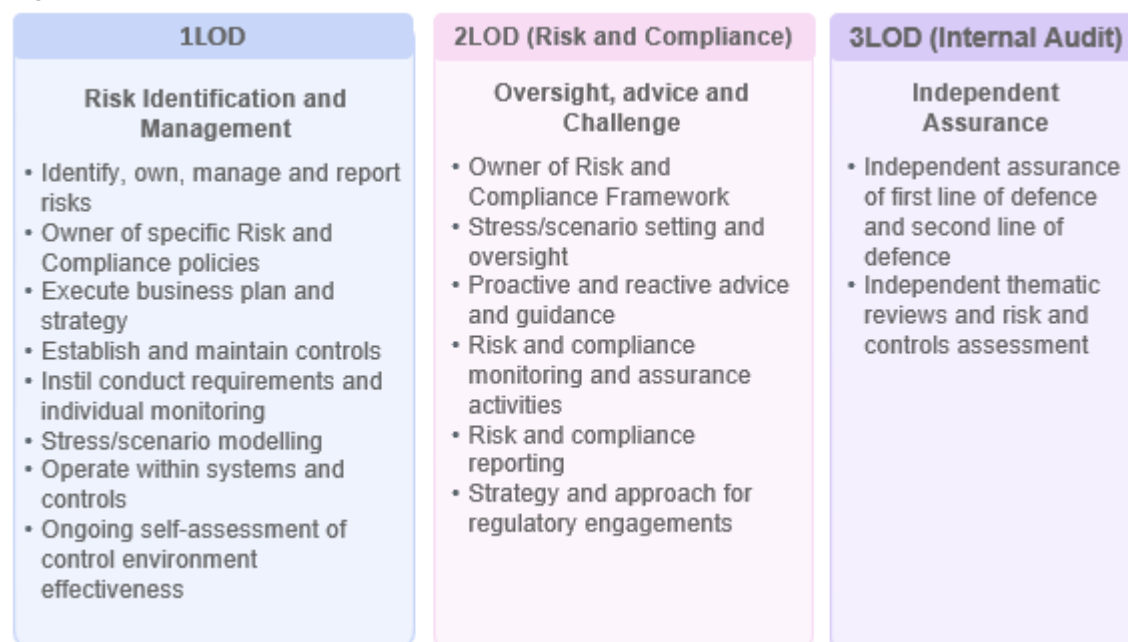
5 Assessment of Risks and Harms

MGWI's risk governance is based on a Three lines of defence model in line with Senior Manager and Certification Regime (SMCR) accountabilities; The MGWI Board has ultimate responsibility for overseeing effective risk management and internal control processes, supported by the M&G plc's risk framework.

The first line business areas identify and manage risks and harms and is overseen by the second line Risk and Compliance function. The second line is structurally independent of the first line, providing risk oversight, advice and challenge. Internal Audit acts as the Third Line to audit the design and effectiveness of internal controls, including the risk management system.

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Figure 5.0: Three lines of defence model



5.1 Risk Management Framework

The MGWI Management Board consider MGWI's Risk Management Framework (RMF) to be appropriate for a solo-regulated entity and appropriately aligned to the overarching M&G plc RMF. The RMF describes the approach, arrangements and standards for risk management that support MGWI's compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

The risks to which MGWI is exposed and the potential harms to its customers, markets and the firm itself, as a result of its business strategy are understood and managed through the RMF and the risk taxonomy. The RMF is designed to manage risk within agreed appetite levels that are aligned to delivering the strategy for shareholders and customers. This is achieved through:

- describing the philosophy and approach to risk management and the principles for taking and managing risk;
- outlining the governance structure and apportionment of accountabilities;
- providing a common language and framework for managing all types of risk which is important for consistency and understanding the overall risk exposure;
- providing a reference point when considering risks, by defining and describing risk management principles, risk appetite, risk categorisation, risk policies, risk culture and risk management cycle;
- promoting a responsible risk culture across the whole business, supported by the recruitment and training of individuals to ensure the capabilities and behaviours needed to develop and control the business are in place; and
- outlining key processes for risk management and internal control that support compliance with relevant customer, statutory, regulatory and shareholder requirements.

All functions supporting MGWI have participated and self-assessed their own risks and these assessments are subject to challenge from the Risk & Compliance teams. Senior management have acted proactively in identifying the material risks and assessing the capital requirements taking into account the future business and risk profile. The Management Board receives regular information to help it determine whether effective risk mitigation is being achieved.

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The application of the RMF enables the Management Board to draw assurance that the harms which may be presented by MGWI's business model and strategy are being appropriately identified and managed, and that risks that may present significant harm, financial loss and/or damage to MGWI's or the Group's reputation are being minimised.

5.2 Risk Policies

The RMF is structured around a risk taxonomy which provides a single common language to describe risks with a clear hierarchy across the risk universe. It provides M&G plc-wide definitions and risk categories prescribed at two levels across the risk universe with an additional level to the risk categorisation, providing extra granularity where needed.

The Policy Governance Framework (PGF) is a core component of the RMF, and supports the overall system of risk management and internal control. A key element of the PGF is the suite of risk and compliance policies that covers the key risk areas faced by the organisation and supports the RMF to facilitate effective risk management. These cover the level 1 risks and other key and material risks faced by the business, and relevant regulatory and legislative requirements. The policies, where relevant, apply to all of M&G plc and MGWI has implemented these where appropriate.

Figure 5.2: Risk and Compliance policies

Risk Management Policy		
Risk Policies		Compliance Policies
Non-Financial Risk	Financial Risk	
Business Plan Execution & Decision Making	Asset-Liability Management	Conflicts of Interest
ESG Risk	Credit Risk	Financial Crime Risk
Information Technology Risk	Insurance Risk	Regulatory Compliance Risk
Privacy and Data Protection	Investment Risk	Whistleblowing
Reputational Risk	Market Risk	Market Abuse
Social Media Risk	Liquidity Risk	
Tax Risk	Reinsurance	
Third Party Risk Management		
Competition Law	Solvency and Regulatory Reporting	
Model Governance	ORSA	
Internal Model Risk	ICARA	
Model & UDA Risk	Group Valuation (MGG only)	

5.3 Risk Appetite and Limits

Risk appetite is the amount and type of risk MGWI is willing to accept in pursuit of its business objectives and is set by the MGWI Board. Risk appetite and tolerance to take on risk is specified through risk appetite statements and limits that are aligned to, and reviewed with respect to, business model and strategy. MGWI Risk Appetite Statements are set in the constraints of the overall M&G plc Risk Appetite. and is assessed during the annual Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk Assessment (ICARA) process and monitored and managed regularly throughout the year.

5.4 Approach to Assessing Own Funds Requirements, Concentration Risk & Liquidity

Under MIFIDPRU 8.2.1 a firm must disclose its risk management objectives and policies for the following categories:

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5.4.1 MIFIDPRU 4 – Own Funds

Own funds surplus risk is the risk of harm to clients, the firm and/or markets arising where MGWI is unable to meet its regulatory capital requirements because it does not have, or cannot generate, sufficient capital. MGWI performs an own funds adequacy assessment annually as part of the ICARA process to support compliance with the Overall Financial Adequacy Rule. The ICARA process also supports ongoing monitoring of the Own Funds Requirement and considers stress testing and operational risk scenarios when assessing the adequacy of own funds. Section 5 provides an overview of the RMF that mitigates the risks relevant to own funds.

5.4.2 MIFIDPRU 5 – Concentration Risk

Concentration risk is the risk of harm to the firm arising from the strength or extent of the firm's relationships with, or direct exposure to, a single client or group of connected clients. MGWI earns fee revenue from managing assets for internal and external clients and is therefore exposed to the risk of client redemptions. MGWI's most material concentration risk relates to internal clients within the M&G plc Group. The ICARA process includes stress testing of the impact of losing MGWI's largest client to support the ongoing monitoring of concentration risk.

5.4.3 MIFIDPRU 6 – Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of harm to the firm arising where MGWI is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due because it does not have, or cannot generate, sufficient liquid assets. Under MIFIDPRU, firms are required to comply with the Liquid Assets Threshold Requirement at all times to support compliance with the Overall Financial Adequacy Rule. The ICARA process also supports ongoing monitoring of liquidity requirements and includes liquidity stress testing when assessing the adequacy of MGWI's liquidity position. Section 5 provides an overview of the Risk Management Framework applicable to liquidity risk.

6 Own Funds - Capital Resources

6.1 Composition of the firm's regulatory own funds

The firm's own funds (i.e. capital resources) comprise exclusively Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital, which is the most robust category of financial resources. CET 1 capital consists of fully issued ordinary shares, satisfying all criteria for CET 1 instruments in accordance with IFPR.

Throughout the financial year ending 31 December 2025, the firm was compliant with the relevant capital regulatory obligations as outlined in the IFPR.

Table 6.1: Composition of regulatory own funds at 31 December 2025

No	Item	Amount (GBP thousands)	Source based on reference numbers of the balance sheet in the audited financial statements
1	OWN FUNDS	1,705	
2	TIER 1 CAPITAL	1,705	
3	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	1,705	
4	Fully paid up capital instruments	6,577	Statement of Financial Position
5	Share premium	-	
6	Retained earnings	-	
7	Accumulated other comprehensive income	-	
8	Other reserves	(4,872)	Statement of Financial Position
9	Adjustments to CET1 due to prudential filters	-	
10	Other funds	-	
11	(-)TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM COMMON EQUITY TIER 1	-	
12	Deferred tax asset	-	
13	CET1: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	-	
14	ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL	-	
15	Fully paid up, directly issued capital instruments	-	
16	Share premium	-	
17	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM ADDITIONAL TIER 1	-	
18	Additional Tier 1: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	-	
19	TIER 2 CAPITAL	-	
20	Fully paid up, directly issued capital instruments	-	
21	Share premium	-	
22	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM TIER 2	-	
23	Tier 2: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	-	

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6.2 Reconciliation of the firm's regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

The table below shows a reconciliation of the firm's own funds to the firm's balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, where assets and liabilities have been identified by their respective classes. The information in the table below reflects the balance sheet in the audited financial statements.

The firm is a stand-alone entity for regulatory reporting purposes.

Table 6.2: Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

	a	b	c
	Balance sheet as in published/audited financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Cross reference to template OF1
As at period end	31 December 2025 (GBP thousands)	31 December 2025 (GBP thousands)	
Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements			
1 Trade debtors	294	294	
2 Cash at bank and in hand	1,858	1,858	
Total Assets	2,152	2,152	
Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements			
1 Amounts owed to group undertakings	187	187	
2 Accruals and deferred income	111	111	
Total Liabilities	298	298	
Shareholders' Equity			
1 Fully paid up capital instruments	6,577	6,577	Item no. 4
2 Other reserves	(4,873)	(4,873)	Item no. 8
3 Loans and other debts due to members	150	150	
Total Members' Interest	1,854	1,854	

6.3 Own funds: main features of own instruments issued by the firm

Table 6.3: Provides information on the CET 1 instruments issued by the Company

Issuer	M&G Wealth Investments LLP
Public or private placement	Private
Instrument type	Members capital
Amount recognised in regulatory capital	£6,577k
Issue price	£1
Redemption price	N/A
Accounting classification	Members capital
Original date of issuance	08-Sep-03
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual

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Issuer	M&G Wealth Investments LLP
Maturity date	N/A
Issuer call subject to supervisory approval	N/A
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
Subsequent call dates	N/A
Coupon/dividends	N/A
Discretionary dividends	N/A
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A
Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A
Convertible or non-convertible	N/A
Write-down features	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	N/A

7 K-Factor and Fixed Overhead Requirements

MGWI is required to disclose the K-factor requirement (KFR) and the fixed overhead requirement (FOR) amounts in relation to compliance with the own funds requirement set out in MIFIDPRU 4.3. The amounts are presented in the table below.

Table 7.0 K-factor requirement (KFR) and the fixed overhead requirement (FOR) amounts:

Item	Total amount in GBP (thousands)
Total K-AUM	190
KFR	
Total K-COH	-
Total K-NPR, K-CMG, K-TCD, K-DTF and K-CON	-
FOR	715

8 Approach to assessing adequacy of own funds

MiFiDPRU 7 requires firms to comply with the Overall Financial Adequacy Rule (“OFAR”). The OFAR states that MGWI must at all times hold own funds and liquid assets which are adequate, both in amount and quality to ensure that MGWI remains financially viable throughout the economic cycle, with the ability to address any material potential harms that may result from its ongoing activities and that the business can be wound down in an orderly manner, minimising harm to consumers or to other market participants.

MGWI carry out an Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk Assessment (“ICARA”) process and document the results, in order to identify and manage potential material harms that may arise from the operation of the business, and to ensure that operations can be wound down in an orderly manner.

The ICARA is undertaken in accordance with MIFIDPRU rules. It assesses own funds requirements, concentration risk and liquidity and ensures that MGWI holds own funds and liquid assets that are adequate for the business it undertakes. This is done by identifying the most material risks of harm to the business model and strategy. These risks are assessed using a bottom-up and top down Risk and Control Self-Assessment (“RCSA”) process. As part of this process the position of each risk against appetite is assessed, along with the overall control status and residual risk exposure, including potential material harms to clients, the firm or markets.

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The ICARA process implemented has assessed that MGWI has appropriate systems and controls in place to identify, monitor and where proportionate, reduce the potential material harms that may result from the ongoing operations of its business or winding down its business. The ICARA process has determined that MGWI holds own funds and liquid assets that are adequate for the business it undertakes.

In conducting the ICARA, MGWI has identified its biggest risks can cause potential material harm to clients, firms and market:

Risk	Description	Risk Appetite
Investment Performance Risk	The risk of financial or non-financial impact to the business resulting from a failure to manage fund risk profiles or deliver medium to long term investment performance in-line with investment objectives.	We have an appetite for investment performance risk as an intrinsic part of our services. We set investment strategy so as to benefit customers and meet the investment objective over the medium and longer term. We have low appetite for model portfolio risk profiles to be inconsistent with achieving the expectations communicated to customers/ clients on a persistent basis. We accept that in active management there may be periods of underperformance.
Operational Risk	The risk of financial or non-financial impact resulting from inadequate design or ineffective implementation / operation, or disruption to the operation of customer and client-related business processes.	MGWI is exposed to operational risk as part of our normal business activities but does not actively seek to take it to generate returns. We therefore accept the risk in how we manage data, oversee third parties, instruct transactions and create marketing materials with medium appetite recognising that proportionate and effective controls are required to manage these risks.
Own Funds & Liquidity Risk	The harms presented by MGWI not maintaining sufficient own funds and/or liquidity to meet MGWI's customer, regulatory, contractual and/or operational commitments, resulting in potential customer detriment, business disruption, reputational damage and regulatory censure.	MGWI has no appetite for its financial resources to not meet its own funds and liquidity requirements under any plausible scenario.
Regulatory Risk	The risk of financial or non-financial harms arising to customers, MGWI or the markets from a failure to meet regulatory requirements or a failure to adequately consider regulatory expectations, standards or principles.	MGWI has a low appetite for regulatory risk. It has no appetite to knowingly breach any applicable regulation or for any instance of material non-compliance that could lead to fines and / or enforcement action.
Conduct Risk	The risk that acts or omissions of the firm, or individuals within the firm, deliver poor or unfair outcomes for customers and clients, employees, other stakeholders or affect market integrity.	MGWI has a low appetite for poor customer outcomes that result in material foreseeable harm and cause customers to experience financial harm, distress and inconvenience and loss of trust in the business. Some risks causing poor customer outcomes are difficult to fully limit or avoid as an intermediated business, in which case we aim to take timely action to resolve and remediate foreseeable harms identified as a result of outcomes monitoring.
Operational Resilience Risk	The inability to prevent, adapt, respond to, recover and learn from the harms to customers, MGWI or the market caused by operational disruptions, whether foreseen or not.	MGWI has low appetite for operational disruptions, and will seek to avoid causing intolerable harm to customers, clients, markets or the business.

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9 Remuneration Disclosure

This remuneration disclosure has been prepared in order to satisfy the requirements of the FCA's Handbook, and specifically MiFIDPRU 8.6 Remuneration Policy and Practices.

MGWI is subject to the 'standard' remuneration requirements of the MIFIDPRU Remuneration Code and therefore this disclosure has been undertaken in line with the provisions for non-small and non-interconnected ("non-SNI") MiFIDPRU investment firms under the Investment Firms Prudential Regime's ("IFPR") firm categorisation thresholds. The information disclosed is proportionate to MGWI's size and organization, and to the nature, scope and complexity of its activities and sets out remuneration practices for all staff in respect of MGWI.

9.1 Remuneration Governance

The Board of M&G plc (the "Group") has established a Remuneration Committee (the "Committee") to ensure the alignment of the remuneration policies and structures with the business strategy, risk management policies and appetite limits, conduct, culture and behaviours, sustainability and long-term interests of customers and shareholders. The Committee is comprised of four independent non-executive directors. The Committee's principal responsibilities are determining the design, implementation and operation of remuneration arrangements for the Chair of the Board, the Executive Directors, members of Senior Management, "identified staff" for all remuneration regulations that apply to the Group and overseeing remuneration for individuals whose total remuneration exceeds an amount determined by the Committee from time to time. The Committee met 7 times during 2025.

An independent remuneration consultant is appointed as advisor to the Committee on remuneration design and compliance with regulatory guidance. Deloitte were formally appointed as the advisor to the Committee on 2 December 2020. The Committee assesses the performance of its external advisers annually, to ensure that the advice provided is independent of any support provided to management.

The Committee takes full account of the Group's strategic objectives, values and long-term goals when setting remuneration policy and seeks to ensure the successful retention, recruitment and motivation of employees. Appropriate input is provided by representatives from Finance, Compliance, Human Resources and Risk to assist the Committee in determining the policy and managing remuneration outcomes.

The Committee regularly reviews the remuneration policy to ensure that it continues to promote sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking in excess of levels of tolerated risk. Annual awards are subject to receipt by the Committee of a report from the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer.

The Committee may, from time to time, delegate certain responsibilities to operational committees which govern the day to day decision-making process in respect of certain remuneration arrangements. Where this is the case, the operational committee reports at least annually to the Committee on any decisions taken by the operational committee during the year in respect of individuals falling under the remit of the Committee.

9.2 Remuneration Policy and Practice

- The Group has a remuneration strategy/structure in place that is designed to support the achievement of the Group's short and long-term business objectives, underpinned by the following principles:
- Promotes the long-term success of the Group;
- Attracts, motivates and retains the best talent with the necessary skills, knowledge and expertise to help ensure continued growth and success of the Group;

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- Supports the Group's purpose and values to build a safe, respectful and inclusive culture through remuneration policies and schemes that promote and reward good conduct and behaviours for the benefit of our customers and colleagues;
- Aligns the interests of the Executive Directors, Senior Managers and employees with the interests of current and future Shareholders and other stakeholders;
- Strikes an appropriate balance between short-term and long-term performance with strong linkage to Group performance, effective risk management, management of conflicts of interest, customer outcomes, the culture and values of the Group and long-term shareholder value creation;
- Is simple and transparent, both externally and to Colleagues; and
- Is compliant with relevant remuneration regulation requirements.

9.3 Remuneration Composition

Remuneration is comprised of fixed pay and variable performance-related pay. Fixed pay includes base salary, allowances, benefits and pension. Variable pay includes short-term incentive, long-term incentive, carried interest and performance fees.

9.4 Base Salary

Base salaries are set at a competitive and sustainable level taking into account a range of factors including, but not limited to the individual's skills, performance and experience; internal relativities and wider workforce salary levels; external benchmark data; the size and responsibility of the role; and geographical scope of the role.

Base salary levels must be sufficient so that in circumstances where no short-term incentive payment is warranted, the Group is neither contractually nor morally bound to make any short-term incentive payment. Circumstances where no short-term incentive payment may be awarded include if all or part of a business has made a loss, or if an employee's behaviour materially breaches accepted risk or compliance behaviours (in the context of their role).

Base salaries are reviewed annually within an approved budget aligned with the business plan in effect at the time of the review.

9.5 Benefits

Benefit packages are designed to be competitive; aligned with local market practice; compliant with legal, regulatory and tax regimes; proportionate and affordable for the business to which they apply; and aligned with the culture and values of the Group.

Retirement benefits are delivered through defined contribution arrangements with consistent terms for all employees irrespective of seniority unless there is a legal or regulatory requirement to operate alternative arrangements.

The Group Remuneration Policy does not allow the award of discretionary pension benefits in excess of approved schemes operated in each location.

9.6 Variable Remuneration

All employees are eligible to be considered for a variable remuneration award.

In line with the requirements of the MiFIDPRU Remuneration Code, the Committee has set an appropriate ratio between variable and fixed remuneration to ensure that the variable and fixed components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced. The fixed component of remuneration is designed to be a sufficiently high proportion of total remuneration to allow the Group to operate a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration. This includes having the ability to award no variable remuneration should individual, business unit/team and/or company performance warrant this (by

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reference to both financial and non-financial performance, including risk management, controls and conduct).

Guaranteed variable remuneration must only be awarded to new hires where a commercial requirement exists, where it only applies to the performance period for the year of hire and where the Group has a sound and strong capital base. Short term incentive guarantees are subject to deferral in line with the Group's deferral policy with the cash element of any guaranteed award subject to clawback provisions.

Retention awards must only be awarded after a defined event or at a specified point in time and may be dependent on the achievement of defined performance criteria.

9.7 Short-term Incentive

The Group operates several discretionary short-term incentive arrangements. Consideration is given to a range of financial and non-financial measures relating to individual, business unit/team and overall company performance. The extent to which each aspect of performance affects the overall payment level depends on the variable remuneration scheme as well as the role and responsibilities of the individual.

Annual short-term incentive arrangements are discretionary in nature and operated to support the alignment of colleagues to the Group's financial and strategic objectives, customer outcomes, culture, values, risk management policies and pay-for-performance principles.

The total cost of short-term incentives must be affordable and justifiable in the context of the overall financial performance of the Group and shareholder interests. The funding of short-term incentive plans must have clear and transparent linkages to:

- Financial performance relative to business plan objectives for the year;
- Effectiveness of risk management; and
- Delivery of non-financial objectives (including customer outcomes) determined in accordance with the approved strategy and business plan for the year, of which non-financial criteria will form a significant part of the performance assessment.

Individual incentive outcomes reflect individual performance in accordance with the Group's performance management policy and process, adherence to risk management policies and conduct and behaviour, including reference to customer impacts and culture/values.

The Group operates a short-term incentive deferral policy whereby an element of the short-term incentive is deferred for a period of three years. Deferral is normally into M&G plc shares or notional fund units (or a combination of both) to ensure appropriate alignment to customer outcomes and the long-term sustainable performance of the business. Typically, the rate of deferral will be set so as to ensure that those in receipt of higher amounts of incentive pay are required to defer more.

Where regulation requires for regulated roles the application of higher levels of deferral than those set out in the Group's deferral policy, different deferral vehicles or the application of retention periods, these specific requirements must be satisfied in full.

9.8 Long-Term Incentive

The Group operates a long-term incentive plan ("LTIP") over the Group's shares which may have performance conditions aligned with its long-term financial and strategic/non-financial objectives and shareholder value creation. The performance/vesting period is determined prior to the award and will be for a minimum of 3 years.

Participation in the LTIP is reserved for senior colleagues who have significant accountability and ability to influence the delivery of the Group's long-term business objectives.

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Awards are granted annually and participation is at the complete discretion of the Committee.

Business unit or subsidiary long term incentive plans will not be operated except in exceptional circumstances where there is a compelling commercial/strategic rationale and the Committee is satisfied that such an arrangement can be justified to shareholders. For example, selected colleagues may participate in carried interest or performance related fee sharing arrangements designed to reward the performance of individuals and teams where the operation of a carried interest plan is considered market appropriate and necessary in order to align the interests of investors and investment management teams.

The Committee must approve the introduction of a new or a material amendment to an existing long term incentive plan before it can be implemented.

All long term incentive plans must be subject to an uncapped downward risk adjustment.

9.9 Severance Pay

Any payments made relating to the early termination of employment must adhere to contractual entitlements and the rules of any relevant incentive plans. Severance payments must be determined in accordance with Group policy taking into account length of service, seniority, performance over time and adhere to the principle of avoiding payments that reward failure.

9.10 Control Function Remuneration

In order to support a robust and appropriate risk culture within the business and preserve the independence of control function staff (Risk, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial), the performance assessment and remuneration of these staff is determined independently of the business(es) they oversee, with measures predominantly focused on the objectives of the function and individual.

Remuneration decisions for senior individuals in control functions are reviewed by the Group Chief Executive and approved by the Committee after consultation with the relevant Board and material subsidiary Board Committee Chair(s).

9.11 Risk Adjustment

All short-term incentive arrangements operated include a provision whereby the Committee has complete discretion to apply an uncapped downward risk adjustment either to the funding of the plan or on an individual outcome basis.

The Committee retains the discretion to reduce unvested variable remuneration (malus) and to clawback vested variable remuneration (clawback) in specific circumstances. The circumstances include but are not limited to a material misstatement of published accounts; an error in the calculation of performance outcomes or such calculation being based on inaccurate information; material risk management failures; reasonable evidence of individual misconduct or material error; breach of an applicable law, regulation or code of practice and/or failure by the individual to meet standards of fitness and propriety; actions or responsibility for conduct leading to significant loss(es) and/or reputational harm to the company or any Group Member; material downturn in financial performance; or corporate failure.

The design and operation of all remuneration policies and incentive schemes must be aligned with the Group's risk management principles and policies through the appropriate use of performance measures and targets and the discretion to adjust outcomes to reflect risk, compliance and conduct events.

The Risk Committee provides independent input to the Committee to help with the assessment of scheme design and outcomes to ensure that they are consistent with these principles and policies. A

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formal risk and compliance report, compiled by the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer and approved by the Risk Committee is submitted to the Committee annually to provide an assessment of:

- the appropriateness of scheme design for the coming year; and
- the effectiveness of the risk and control environment (including consideration of both current and likely future risks facing the business), material events and specific conduct and compliance issues over the one and three-year performance periods of awards to enable the Remuneration Committee to determine if the outcome of schemes are appropriate or if any adjustments should be applied at scheme or individual level.

Input from the report is also used to assess whether there have been any events that warrant the consideration of malus and/or clawback on previously determined awards.

As a responsible investor we consider the sustainability risks of all our investments and advice by taking into consideration ESG factors that have the potential to have a material financial impact and seek to incorporate them into our general risk management framework. The effectiveness of sustainability risk management in investment decisions and advice is a consideration in the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer's report and adherence to relevant principles and policies is monitored and reported to the Committee as part of this report. In accordance with the Group Remuneration Policy, any failings to meet the required standards of these principles and policies will be transparently reflected in the determination of remuneration outcomes.

9.12 Material Risk Taker Identification

Material Risk Takers are individuals carrying out roles that can materially affect the risk profile of MGWI or the assets it manages.

The Material Risk Taker population is identified in accordance with the MIFIDPRU Remuneration Code (SYSC 19G.5.3R of the FCA Handbook) which establishes qualitative criteria to identify categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the firm's risk profile. These categories broadly include the relevant Board of Directors, senior management, senior control function staff and other key risk takers.

In addition to the categories referenced above, the Group also takes into account additional factors when identifying Material Risk Takers such as consideration of heads of key areas in respect of portfolio management, the level of supervision that an individual is subject to, individuals responsible for key strategic decisions and criteria in relation to responsibility for material AuM.

The Committee approves the identification and remuneration outcomes of Material Risk Takers on an annual basis.

The Group ensures that it applies all the necessary remuneration requirements that are required with consideration for the size, complexity and risk profile of the regulated entity in question. In some circumstances, this may require the Group to increase the level of deferral for certain employees (irrespective of the level of their variable remuneration) and to ensure that a portion of this is delivered in particular instruments.

Malus provisions may be applied to deferred short-term incentive awards or awards made under the long-term incentive plan to support the required risk management and conduct standards of the firm.

The Group operates a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration, which would enable it to award no variable remuneration should individual, business unit/team and/or company performance warrant this (by reference to both financial and non-financial performance, including risk management, controls and conduct).

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9.13 Conflicts of Interest

The Group remuneration policy is designed to ensure that any relevant conflicts of interest can be managed appropriately at all times and that the remuneration of employees is in line with the risk policies and objectives. No individual is in attendance for decisions in respect of their own remuneration.. The performance assessment and remuneration for control function staff, including Audit, Risk and Compliance, is determined independently of the businesses they oversee, with measures predominantly focused on the objectives of the function and individual.

The operation of the Committee and, in accordance with its terms of reference, engagement with material subsidiary boards, ensures that there is appropriate independent oversight of the Group's compliance with the remuneration policy and review of conflicts that may arise from the Group's remuneration practices. An assessment of the principles and processes for managing conflicts of interest from a remuneration perspective is documented and reviewed periodically. Overall accountability for the identification and management of conflicts of interest rests with the business, however, any conflicts must be taken into consideration in the context of remuneration outcomes with the Committee receiving input from the Group Risk and Compliance Officer on an annual basis.

9.14 Quantitative Remuneration Disclosure

10 individuals were identified as Material Risk Takers ('MRTs') in accordance with SYSC 19G.5 in respect of the 2025 performance year.

Table 9.14.1: Total amount of remuneration awarded to MRTs and all staff

	Senior Management £m	Other MRT £m	Other Staff £m	Total (All Staff) £m
Fixed Remuneration	0.58	1.74	0.36	2.67
Variable Remuneration	0.33	1.82	0.08	2.22
Total Remuneration	0.91	3.55	0.44	4.89

Table 9.14.2: Total amount of guaranteed variable remuneration and severance pay awarded to MRTs

Guaranteed variable remuneration awards	Senior Management	Other MRTs	Total
Guaranteed variable remuneration awards made during financial year – Number of MRTs	0	0	0
Guaranteed variable remuneration awards made during financial year – Total amount (£m)	0	0	0
Severance payments awarded during the financial year – Number of MRTs	1	0	1
Severance payments awarded during the financial year – Total amount (£m)	0.072	0	0.072
The amount of the highest severance payment awarded to an individual MRT (£m)	0.072	0	0.072

Notes:

- MGWI does not employ any staff members. The 'Other Staff' category therefore includes any individual supporting MGWIL, as at 31 December 2025.
- It should be acknowledged that staff members provide support on a multi-entity basis.
- In addition, all staff members, other than Non-executive Directors, are eligible to receive employee benefits, such as private medical insurance, life assurance and critical illness.

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10 Notices

This Disclosure is based on the statutory accounts of MGWI as at 31 December 2025, unless stated otherwise. The information contained in this disclosure has not been audited by MGWI's external auditors.

MGWI is a subsidiary of M&G plc and is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (firm reference number: OC305442). The registered office address of the company is 10 Fenchurch Avenue, London, United Kingdom, United Kingdom, EC3M 5AG.