

## Company description

The Company aims to generate a regular and attractive level of income with low asset value volatility by investing in a diversified portfolio of public and private debt and debt-like instruments ('Debt Instruments'), of which at least 70% will be investment grade. Over the longer term, it is expected that the Company will be mainly invested in private Debt Instruments, which are those instruments not traded on a stock exchange. The Company is targeting an income return of Libor + 2.5% to December 2019 and Libor + 4% thereafter.

The Company has the ability to borrow up to 30% of net asset value although it is expected that it will primarily be managed without borrowing and typically any borrowings will not exceed 20% of net asset value. Any borrowings may magnify any gains or losses made by the Company.

## Market review

The second quarter was broadly positive for the public bond markets. Corporate bonds performed well over the quarter as a whole as yields continued to fall. They were underpinned by strength in government bond markets, where yields declined meaningfully. A key driver of those moves has been a notable shift in perceptions of the outlook for central bank policy around the world. The US Federal Reserve has been providing a softer tone in its rhetoric and statements as the prospects for global economic activity appear to have deteriorated.

The effects of this sentiment change have been most marked in core Europe where yields on even greater numbers of government bonds have dipped below 0%. The yield on German 10-year bunds fell even further, ending the quarter at -0.33%. Economic data does appear to be softening, typified by a lack of evident inflation pressure and weakness in a number of forward-looking indicators.

In less complacent times one might have expected credit spreads to widen in the face of fears of a slowdown. But such is the faith some investors have in central banks, spreads tightened as investors chased yield. European spreads are back to levels that look expensive while in aggregate Sterling spreads look slightly better value though still rather dear. But when looking at the actual yields on public corporate bonds, both the UK and Europe look expensive due to the remarkably low level of government bond yields.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

## Manager commentary

Given the market backdrop it was not an easy quarter in which to meaningfully increase the yield of the portfolio. As public bonds became less attractive, we became more reliant on private assets to increase the yield, which takes more time. By the end of the quarter we had reduced the cash position to just under 8% and increased the Company yield by around 25 bps in conditions where market yields fell by about the same amount. Investments included a number of private investments at attractive yields.

The positive impact of lower yields was that a number of longer dated fixed rate bonds bought last year had performed very well and towards the end of the quarter we started to take profit on them – reinvesting in shorter floating rate assets. As a result our spread duration actually fell slightly while the interest rate duration fell to around 1.7.

## Outlook

With public corporate bond yields falling further we have continued to sell more of our longer fixed rate corporates to fund new shorter dated floating investments, which will gradually increase the Company yield and reduce the duration. We have a pipeline of new private investments which if fully realised will use up remaining cash as well. A faster way to increase the yield would be to sell the high quality short dated assets in the Company rather than the longer riskier corporate bonds but we feel that at current yields we are inclined to be defensive. The global outlook remains uncertain and the UK in particular could be subject to considerable economic and political turbulence. There remains substantial liquidity in the portfolio, in the form of AAA floating ABS to take advantage of any opportunities should markets sell off.



## Key information

<b>Portfolio manager</b>	Jeremy Richards
<b>Portfolio manager tenure from</b>	14 November 2018
<b>Deputy portfolio manager</b>	Adam English
<b>Launch date</b>	14 November 2018
<b>ISIN number</b>	GB00BFY1325
<b>TIDM code</b>	MGCI
<b>Market capitalisation</b>	£135.2m
<b>Number of holdings</b>	116
<b>Ex-dividend dates<sup>(a)</sup></b>	Semi-annually: Jul & Jan
<b>Payment dates<sup>(a)</sup></b>	Semi-annually: Aug & Feb
<b>Yield to maturity</b>	3.48%
<b>Modified duration</b>	1.68
<b>Spread duration</b>	4.03
<b>Weighted Average Life</b>	4.72

<sup>(a)</sup> Dividends for the first accounting period will be declared (Ex-div) in July 2019 and January 2020 and paid in August 2019 and February 2020. Thereafter the Company intends to pay dividends on a quarterly basis with dividends typically declared in January, April, July and October and paid in February, May, August and November.

Please see the glossary for an explanation of terms used.

## Charges

<b>Annual management charge<sup>(b)</sup></b>	0.50%
<b>Ongoing Charges Figure</b>	0.88%

<sup>(b)</sup> From January 2020 the annual management charge will increase to 0.70%.

## Risks associated with the Company

The value of investments will fluctuate, which will cause share prices to fall as well as rise and you may not get back the original amount you invested. There is no guarantee that the Company's Investment Objective will be achieved.

The Company may be exposed to the possibility that a debtor will not meet its repayment obligations.

Changes in interest rates may adversely affect the market value of some of the Company's investments.

Debt Instruments may be repaid by issuers at short notice: as a result it may be difficult for the Company to reinvest capital at an attractive price or at all, which may affect it adversely.

A variety of factors, such as market conditions, liquidity concerns or Company performance may lead to a reduction in trading volume or shares trading at a discount to their net asset value. Shareholders may also be unable to realise their investment at quoted market prices or at all.

Please note that this is not an exhaustive list. Please refer to the Risk section in the Prospectus.

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

#### Asset

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

#### Asset Backed Security (ABS)

A security whose income payments and value are derived from and collateralized by a specified pool of underlying assets.

#### 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.

#### Basis points (bps)

A common unit of measure for interest rates and other percentages in finance. One basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1%, or 0.01%, or 0.0001, and is used to denote the percentage change in a financial instrument.

#### 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.

#### Comparative sector

A group of funds with similar investment objectives and/or types of investment, as classified by bodies such as the Investment Association (IA) or Morningstar™. Sector definitions are mostly based on the main assets a fund should invest in, and may also have a geographic focus. Sectors can be the basis for comparing the different characteristics of similar funds, such as their performance or charging structure.

#### Consumer Prices Index (CPI)

An index used to measure inflation, which is the rate of change in prices for a basket of goods and services. The contents of the basket are meant to be representative of products and services we typically spend our money on.

#### 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.

#### Ex-dividend, ex-distribution or XD date

The date on which declared distributions officially belong to underlying investors.

#### 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.

#### Gearing

Is the level of a company's debt in relation to its assets.

#### 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 Association (IA)

The UK trade body that represents fund managers. It works with investment managers, liaising with government on matters of taxation and regulation, and also aims to help investors understand the industry and the investment options available to them.

### Investment grade bonds

Fixed income securities issued by a 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.

### Investment trust

An investment trust is a form of collective investment found mostly in the United Kingdom. Investment trusts are closed-end funds and are constituted as public limited companies.

### 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.

### LIBOR

The three-month GBP London Interbank Borrowing Rate is the rate at which banks borrow money from each other (in UK pounds) for a three-month period.

### 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.

### 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.

### Monetary policy

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

### Morningstar™

A provider of independent investment research, including performance statistics and independent fund ratings.

### 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.

### Non-Executive Director (NED)

A non-executive director is a member of a company's board of directors who is not part of the executive team. A non-executive director typically does not engage in the day-to-day management of the organization, but is involved in policymaking and planning exercises.

### 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.

### Payment date

The date on which distributions will be paid by the fund to investors, usually the last business day of the month.

## Important information

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### Physical

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

### Private

Refers to assets that are not listed or traded on a recognized exchange.

### Public

Refers to assets that are listed on and can be traded on a recognized exchange.

### REIT (Real Estate Investment Trust)

A REIT is a company that owns, operates or finances income-producing real estate.

### 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.

### Spread duration

A measure of the portfolio's sensitivity to changes in credit spreads.

### Sub-investment grade bonds

Fixed income securities issued by a company with a low rating from a recognised credit rating agency. They are considered to be at higher risk from default than those issued by companies with higher 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.

### 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.

### Weighted Average Life (WAL)

The asset-weighted average number of years to final maturity of the portfolio, based on the final maturity for all assets/exposures.

### 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.

### Yield to maturity

The total return anticipated on the portfolio if the underlying bonds are held until maturity.