

# M&G Credit Income Investment Trust



Quarterly review as at 30 June 2023

## 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 currently proposes quarterly dividends at an annual rate of SONIA + 4% on NAV per calendar year with a variable, fourth interim dividend to be determined after each year end, which will take into account the net income over the whole financial year and, if appropriate, any capital gains. The Company targets SONIA plus 4% over the longer term.

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.

## 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.



## Key information

Portfolio manager	Adam English
Portfolio manager tenure from	14 November 2018
Deputy portfolio managers	Robert Whitten and Yiu-Wai Cheung
Launch date	14 November 2018
ISIN number	GB00BFY1325
TIDM code	MGCI
Market capitalisation	£127.21m
Number of holdings	138
Dividend dates	Quarterly: Feb, May, Aug and Nov
Yield to maturity	9.28%
Modified duration	1.24
Spread duration	3.38
Weighted Average Life	4.11
Gearing	0.00%

Please see the glossary for an explanation of terms used.

## Charges

Annual management charge	0.70%
Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF)	1.22%

## Portfolio overview (%)

	Fund
Cash on deposit	2.49
<b>Public</b>	<b>39.46</b>
Asset backed securities	17.38
Bonds	22.09
<b>Private</b>	<b>57.72</b>
Asset backed securities	5.17
Bonds	2.16
Funds	12.78
Loans	23.99
Private Placements	2.19
Other	11.44
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>0.32</b>
Debt derivatives	(0.01)
Forwards	0.33

Due to rounding, percentage figures displayed in the Factsheet may not add up to exactly 100%.

## Market review

The impact of inflation and higher interest rates on economic activity remained in focus in the second quarter of the year. Core inflation (excluding food and energy) continued to prove stubbornly persistent whilst labour markets remained at undesirably tight levels. The European banking sector showed no signs of contagion following events in March which meant market volatility reduced and paved the way for investor sentiment to improve as the period progressed. The release of May CPI figures in the US and Europe provided downside surprises as disinflationary trends began to materialise. The UK however, remained an outlier, with CPI coming in notably higher than expected at 8.7% and household bills rising at the fastest rate in the G7. This sparked a fresh sell off in UK government bonds which continued to underperform peers. Central banks remained steadfast in their commitment to fighting inflation and continued to raise interest rates over the period. The Fed hiked 25bps but then paused at its June meeting whilst maintaining hawkish sentiment and signalling further rate hikes to come. The ECB hiked in line with expectations (25bps), while the Bank of England decided upon a higher-than-expected increase of 50bps. Despite the sharp rise in interest rates, economic growth remained robust albeit showing signs of slowing, driven by a solid labour market which is maintaining consumer spending. Whilst the consensus view still considers a recession more likely than not, investors increased bets that a downturn will be less severe than feared which prompted a return in risk-on sentiment as the period drew to a close.

## Manager commentary

Pleasingly the Company delivered strongly positive performance for the third consecutive quarter. The Company's NAV total return in Q2 was +1.36% which outperformed comparative investment grade fixed income indices such as the ICE BofA Sterling Corporate and Collateralised Index (-3.40%) and the ICE BofA 1-3 Year BBB Sterling Corporate Index (-0.96%). Performance was driven by income accrued over the quarter as our short position in the UK 10 year gilt mitigated against the negative effect of rising interest rates.

In April, we took advantage of the more positive market backdrop to exit positions in troubled issuers Intu (SGS) and Boporan, both of which had materially underperformed. Portfolio activity increased into May as we rotated out of tighter yielding bonds, redeploying proceeds into comparable or higher rated asset backed securities (ABS) and collateralised loan obligations (CLOs) purchased at new issue. This provided a significant spread pick-up and improved both the overall yield and credit quality of the portfolio. We continued to add, what in our opinion, were attractively priced private assets into the portfolio as the pipeline of opportunities improved. These included two secondary market loans in the infrastructure space, a sector where we are less active due to the lower returns typically on offer in primary market transactions. The first, is an investment grade quality waste-to-energy (utility) asset, the second, a senior secured loan issued by a prominent player in the UK's alternative network (fibre broadband) space which we negotiated to purchase at a notable discount to par, meaning the loan will return significantly in excess of our target return over its term. In June we took advantage of issuer specific volatility relating to Thames Water to purchase operating company debt in the secondary market, which in our opinion had been oversold to price attractively on a risk-return basis. Following an agreement with shareholders to inject more equity, the bonds have already retraced more than half of the credit spread widening seen during the sell-off. The portfolio was affected by one of the biggest stories in European bond markets over the period, as developments at French supermarket retailer Casino resulted in a notable deterioration in the value of our holding in the unsecured notes (less than 1% of NAV). Recovery prospects at this stage now look bleak with a full write down of the position possibly required. The position is already marked to market within your Company's latest NAV. In a more positive credit story, we sold down our holding in Italian energy company Enel following significant spread tightening which allowed us to realise healthy gains on a bond that has performed strongly since being purchased at new issue.

## Sector breakdown (%)

	Trust
Real Estate Dev and Mgt	15.14
ABS (Assorted)	14.90
Funds	12.78
Non-Agency CMBS	9.07
Banking	7.47
Mortgage Backed	4.10
Investments and Misc Financial Services	4.05
Cons/Comm/Lease Financing	3.42
Life-Insurance	2.61
Cash on Deposit	2.49
REITs	1.92
Telecom - Wireless	1.58
Support-Services	1.56
ABS Automobiles	1.48
Electric - Integrated	1.41
Beverage	1.39
Electronics	1.20
Health Services	1.18
Tech Hardware and Equipment	1.10
Transport Infrastructure/Services	1.09
Automakers	0.96
Media Content	0.95
Restaurants	0.95
ABS Utilities	0.82
Specialty Retail	0.78
Multi-Line Insurance	0.77
Integrated Energy	0.67
Food - Wholesale	0.64
ABS Credit Cards	0.58
Electric - Generation	0.53
Property and Casualty Insurance	0.53
Oil Field Equipment and Services	0.39
Food and Drug Retail	0.38
Forwards	0.33
Brokerage	0.30
ABS Airline Leases	0.20
Gaming	0.17
Personal and Household Products	0.12
Debt Derivatives	(0.01)

Source: All data contained within the Factsheet is sourced from the Company administrator, State Street as at 30 June 2023.

## Outlook

Risk sentiment in markets remains fragile, driven by a number of economic indicators which are considered influential to central bank decision making on the path of interest rates. Two competing market narratives have been established. A “hard landing” – in tightening rates to curb inflation a recession is triggered, and a “soft landing” – economic growth slows enough to control inflation but remains high enough to avoid a recession. At present, the pricing of risk assets is being driven by perceived changes in the probability of each outcome. Fundamentals in credit are generally supportive for now but look set to come under further pressure in the latter part of year as the effects of aggressive rate hiking cycles really start to bite and the capital structures of issuers are tested by the higher interest rate environment. We expect that technical elements (supply/demand imbalance, attractive all-in yields) alongside enthusiasm for the soft landing narrative will support a grind tighter in credit spreads over the summer months. Disinflationary trends are becoming more evident although core inflation remains stubborn and closely watched by central banks. Whilst recent corporate earnings in Europe and the US remain constructive, they do highlight a slowdown in consumer and industrial demand and US Fed Chair Powell recently acknowledged that “restrictive” monetary policy was now “putting downward pressure on economic growth and inflation”.

Looking further ahead, we anticipate interest rate volatility to continue as central banks struggle to return inflation to their 2% target in the face of a fundamental shift in price dynamics driven by longer term structural trends including deglobalisation, a reduced labour supply, and decarbonisation. This should force policy rates to stay higher for longer. Uncertainty over monetary policy looks set to persist with central bank decisions remaining data dependent and on a meeting by meeting basis for the foreseeable future. The inflation outlook for the UK is expected to weigh on its economic growth prospects and at present it remains an outlier among G7 nations, having the highest consumer price inflation by some measure. Global dynamics we believe could have a bearing on markets over the remainder of the year include the economic growth outlook for China, renewed commodity inflation arising from an escalation in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, as well as a potential shift away from yield curve control by the Bank of Japan.

We believe that the Company’s investment strategy is well suited to the wider regime shift in financial conditions that we are witnessing. As interest rates remain volatile and sharp upward moves retain the ability to seriously hinder performance, we mitigate this risk by maintaining low portfolio duration. Furthermore, the additional yield that private assets have provided to our portfolio has also acted as a boost to income returns. Prior to the onset of Covid-19, strong risk asset performance was driven by ultra-accommodative monetary policy, benefitting greatly from “a rising tide lifts all boats” economic backdrop. Waters are now far more choppy. Constructing bottom-up portfolios based on fundamental credit analysis is at the core of our investment philosophy. We see clear strategic advantages in this approach for navigating financial markets in the changing times ahead where there will be a far clearer demarcation between winners and losers within assets classes, sectors and regions. We are currently seeing a healthy and diverse pipeline of private investment opportunities across a range of sectors, which should be given a tailwind by tighter bank lending conditions. Maintaining flexibility to invest across both public and private markets whilst remaining sector agnostic will be essential to pursuing the most attractive relative value opportunities.

## Credit rating breakdown (%)

	Trust
<b>Unrated</b>	<b>0.32</b>
Derivatives	0.32
<b>Cash and Investment grade</b>	<b>77.43</b>
Cash On Deposit	2.49
AAA	2.84
AA+	0.15
AA	4.95
AA-	0.28
A+	1.37
A	1.46
A-	3.63
BBB+	12.22
BBB	15.81
BBB-	23.45
M&G European Loan Fund*	8.78
<b>Non-investment grade</b>	<b>22.25</b>
BB+	5.30
BB	2.63
BB-	4.16
B+	3.35
B	3.95
B-	0.12
CC	0.03
D	0.23
M&G European Loan Fund*	2.48

\*See glossary

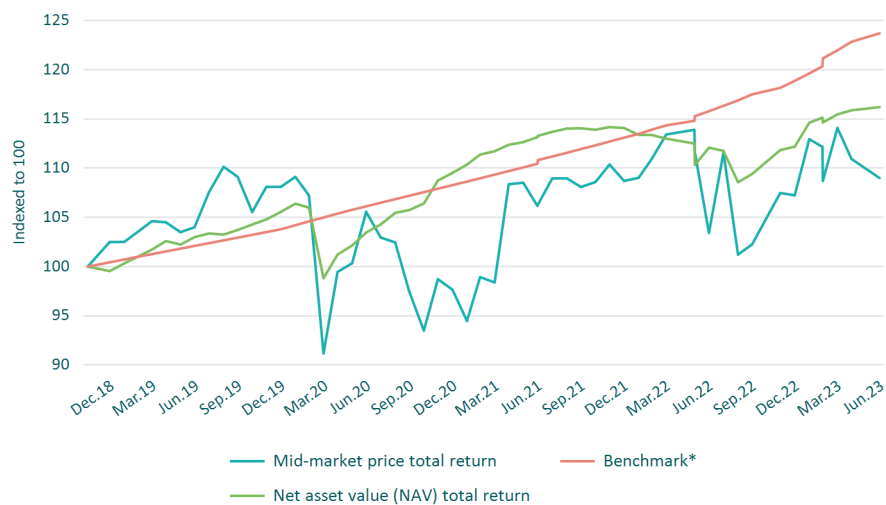
## Dividend Schedule

Period	Amount GBp
2019	3.74
2020	4.28
2021	4.04
2022 Q1	0.82
2022 Q2	0.96
2022 Q3	1.14
2022 Q4	2.43
2023 Q1	1.77
2023 Q2	1.93

## Share Price vs NAV

As at	NAV p/s (cum income)	Share price
30 June 2023	94.16	89.50

## Total Return



NAV total return (% p.a.)**	1 month	3 months	6 months	YTD	1 year	2 years	3 years	Since Inception***
M&G Credit Income Investment Trust	0.28%	1.36%	3.58%	3.58%	5.32%	1.34%	3.95%	3.30%
Benchmark *	0.70%	2.10%	4.06%	4.06%	7.30%	5.84%	5.24%	4.71%

Calendar year NAV total return (% p.a.)**	2022	2021	2020	2019
M&G Credit Income Investment Trust	-1.74%	4.25%	3.75%	6.04%
Benchmark *	5.47%	4.09%	4.32%	3.34%

Source: Morningstar Inc, State Street and M&G, as at 30 June 2023. Returns stated in GBP terms.

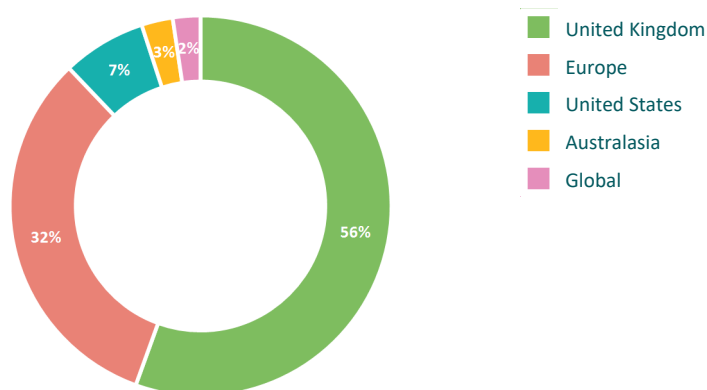
\* 3 Month Libor +2.5% from inception to 31/12/2019, 3 Month Libor + 4% from 1st January 2020 to December 2021, thereafter SONIA + 4%.

\*\*The total return calculation assumes that dividends paid to shareholders are reinvested at NAV at the time the shares are quoted ex-dividend.

\*\*\*Trust inception 14 November 2018.

The portfolio is actively managed. The Portfolio Manager has complete freedom in choosing which investments to buy, hold and sell in the fund.

## Geographical Exposure %



Source: M&G and State Street as at 30 June 2023.

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 Top 20 holdings (%)
 

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	Trust
M&G European Loan Fund (Prvt)	11.25
Cash on Deposit	2.49
Project Mercury Term Loan (Prvt)	1.86
Delamare Finance 1.3066% 19 Feb 2029	1.70
M&G Lion Credit Opportunity Fund IV (Prvt)	1.52
PE Fund Finance III Var. Rate 16 Dec 2022 (Prvt)	1.51
RIN II LTD (A) A 144A	1.44
Project Hammond (Prvt)	1.41
Hall & Woodhouse Var. Rate 30 Dec 2023 (Prvt)	1.39
BSAM 1 1 RegS	1.39
DRAGN 1 C RegS	1.34
ATLAS 2020 1 Trust AUD Note A2 (Prvt)	1.28
Regenter Myatt Field North GBP Term Loan (Prvt)	1.27
Signet GBP Stretch Term Loan (Prvt)	1.23
Grover Term Loan A (Prvt)	1.20
GONGG 1 (A) A RegS	1.16
Aria EUR Term Loan A (Prvt)	1.15
CBNA T12 Mezz (Prvt)	1.15
ICSL 1 B RegS	1.14
STCHB 7 A (Prvt)	1.13
Finance For Residential Social FRSH 1 1 A2 RegS	1.06

(Prvt) – Private Investment

## 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 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.

### CLO (Collateralised loan obligation)

Actively managed investment vehicle which issues rated tranches of debt from AAA-B and an unrated equity tranche. Underlying assets are predominantly made up of leveraged loans and high yield bonds.

### 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.

### 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.

### ECB (European Central Bank)

Central bank of the 19 European Union countries which have adopted the euro.

### 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 a measure of financial leverage that demonstrates the degree to which the Investment Trust's operations are funded by equity capital versus creditor financing.

### 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 fund 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.

**M&G European Loan Fund ("ELF")**

An open-ended fund managed by M&G that invests in leveraged loans issued by, generally, substantial private companies located in the UK and Continental Europe. ELF is not rated and the Investment Manager has determined an implied rating for this investment, utilising rating methodologies typically attributable to collateralised loan obligations. On this basis, 78% of the Company's investment in ELF has been ascribed as being investment grade, and 22% has been ascribed as being sub-investment grade. These percentages have been utilised on a consistent basis for the purposes of determination of the Company's adherence to its obligation to hold no more than 30% of its assets in below investment grade securities.

**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, also called a bond, or bond fund to changes in interest rates. The higher a bond or bond fund's modified duration, the more sensitive it is to interest rate movements.

**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.

**NAV Total Return**

A measure showing how the net asset value (NAV) per share has performed over a period of time, taking into account both capital returns and dividends paid to shareholders.

NAV total return is expressed as a percentage change from the start of the period. It assumes that dividends paid to shareholders are reinvested at NAV at the time the shares are quoted ex-dividend.

NAV total return shows performance which is not affected by movements in share price discounts and premiums. It also takes into account the fact that different investment companies pay out different levels of dividends.

**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.

**Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF)**

Ongoing charges figure (as a percentage of shareholders' funds) is an annualised rate calculated using average net assets over the period in accordance with the AIC's recommended methodology.

**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.

**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.

**Share price total return**

Total return to shareholders, assuming all dividends received were reinvested at the mid-market price without transaction costs into the shares of the Company at the time the shares were quoted ex-dividend.

**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.

**SONIA (Sterling overnight index average)**

An interest rate index administered by the Bank of England and based on actual transactions. It reflects the average interest rate that banks pay to borrow sterling overnight from other banks and institutional investors.

**Spread duration**

A measure of the portfolio's sensitivity to changes in credit spreads. The higher a bond or bond fund's spread duration, the more sensitive it is 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.

## Contacts



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[www.mandg.co.uk/CreditIncomeInvestmentTrust](http://www.mandg.co.uk/CreditIncomeInvestmentTrust)

