Pru
part of M&G plc

Fund Guide

Prudential pension funds (ex M&G)

Introduction to this guide

We know that choosing which fund may be best for you isn't easy – there are many options and everyone's different so there's no 'one way' to invest.

So we offer a range of options to help you meet your investment goals.

We've produced this guide to help you and your financial adviser understand more about our funds. If there's information or terminology included that you'd like to discuss, then please contact your financial adviser.

The funds in this guide are available to investors who hold plans that allow top-ups and/or fund switches.

These plans were:

- originally taken out with M&G and
- transferred to Scottish Amicable Life in December 2000 and
- Prudential in 2002.

The funds are therefore available to most investors in the following products:

- Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC)
- Asset Managed Plan
- Company Pension Scheme
- Executive Pension Plan
- Executive Retirement Account
- Flexible Pension Plan
- Free standing Additional Voluntary Contribution (FSAVC)
- Group Personal Pension Plan
- Group Personal Retirement Account
- Law Society Retirement Plan

- Managed Income Asset Managed Plan
- Managed Income Plan
- Managed Income Transfer Plan
- Personal Pension Plan
- Personal Retirement Account
- Personal Transfer Plan
- Retirement Investment Account
- Trustee Investment Plan (Series 1-3) – Pre 1998
- Trustee Investment Plan (Series 4-16) – Post 1997

Please note some products only allow access to some, not all of the funds. Details of the funds available for each product can be found in the table on pages 16 to 18.

To see the full range of funds we offer, along with up to date prices and factsheets, please logon to "**pru.co.uk/funds**". Then select the tab "**View fund prices and information**", which takes you a tool operated by our partner FundsLibrary. Please then select the "**Pension Funds**" tab and choose "**Former M&G Plans**" on the Plan/Product filter.

Some important notes we'd like you to read:

- We'd like everyone to find it easy to deal with us. Please let us know if you need information about our plans and services in a different format.
- All our literature is available in audio, large print or braille versions. If you would like one of these please contact us on 0345 640 2000 and we'll send these out to you.
- The types of assets a fund invests in will have a significant effect on its performance. Generally, the higher the potential returns, the higher the risk.
- A fund's name isn't indicative of the risk it may take.
- The information in this guide is correct as at 17 January 2022, unless another date is shown.
- This guide doesn't take account of current market conditions or other short-term fund specific changes. Up to date information on each fund can be found at pru.co.uk/funds
- All views are Prudential's.

Before making any decisions you should speak to your financial adviser. They can discuss and help you understand your fund selection.

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Risk and potential reward

Asset class risk types

Learn more about asset classes and their risk

You should read this section to find out more about the different types of assets, or types of things funds invest in, and the risks that they have.

We've included this as later in the guide we'll show which asset types and associated risks are applicable to different funds we offer.

Funds can invest in different types of assets. And each carries a level of risk.

There are many types of risks but generally, the higher the potential returns, the higher the risk.

Some funds can invest in more than one asset type to try to reduce the risk of losing money. So they're not relying on the performance of an individual asset or assets of the same type. We call this diversification.

See pages 14 to 15 for how the following asset class risk types relate to individual funds.

Equity

Equities are commonly known as "shares". When a fund buys a share, it's investing in a company and, in exchange, receives a share of the ownership of that company. Equities give two potential investment benefits:

- equity prices normally increase if the value of the company increases, although the value of equities can go down and up a lot.
- companies may pay dividends – regular payments made to shareholders based on how well the company is doing.

Over the longer-term, equities can offer greater growth potential than many other asset types. Funds investing in equities tend to carry a higher risk of capital loss than funds investing in fixed interest securities or money market investments (we'll talk about these later in this section).

The financial results of other companies and general stock market and economic conditions can all affect a company's share price, and as a result, the value of any fund investing in that company.

Where a fund invests in equities, we've rated the fund as having a risk type of "Equity".

Fixed Interest and Index-Linked Securities

Fixed interest securities, or "bonds", are loans issued by companies or by governments in order to raise money. Bonds issued by companies are called Corporate Bonds, those issued by the UK government are often called Gilts or UK Government bonds and those issued by the US government are called Treasury Bonds. In effect all bonds are IOUs that promise to pay you a sum on a specified date and pay a fixed rate of interest along the way.

Index-linked securities are similar but the payments out are normally increased by a prices index. For example, for UK government index-linked securities, payments out go up in line with the UK Retail Prices Index.

On the whole, investing in government or corporate bonds is lower-risk than investing in equities. The British Government has never failed to pay back money owed to investors (Source: Debt Management Office, December 2021). But, it's possible for a government bond to default. And with corporate bonds there's a risk that the company may not be able to repay its loan or that it may default on its interest payments.

You can reduce the risks related to investing in bonds if you invest through a bond fund. When a fund manager selects a range of bonds, you're less reliant on the performance of any one company or government. If the fund reinvests the bond income it generates, it can provide attractive levels of growth. But, there's a risk you might not get back the amount you invest and the income you receive is neither fixed or guaranteed.

Corporate and government bonds are sensitive to interest rate trends. An increase in interest rates is likely to reduce their value, and the value of any fund investing in them.

Where a fund could be exposed to these types of risk, we've rated the fund as having a risk type of "Fixed Interest".

Commercial Property

Commercial property investment generally means the fund is sharing in the returns from the ownership of some buildings (for example, offices and shopping centres). The value of the property may go up and tenants may pay rent to the owners of the building.

Investment in property can be done directly (e.g. owning physical property) or indirectly (e.g. owning shares in a property company as part of a diversified range of assets). The return from investing in property is a combination of rental income and changes in the value of the property; which is generally a matter of a valuer's opinion rather than fact. We think Property is lower risk than equities, but higher risk than bonds over the long-term.

But commercial properties can be difficult to buy and sell quickly. Fund managers may have to delay withdrawal of money by customers from a property fund until they can sell some of the buildings the fund invests in. It may take a number of months to sell commercial property.

The actual value of a property is what someone is prepared to pay for it – an actual sale value. As sales are infrequent, interim valuations are based on a valuer's opinion and can change from time to time. This can affect the value of a fund invested in commercial property, with the value possibly fluctuating significantly.

All of this means there are a number of risks for funds investing in property:

- Cash could remain uninvested as property assets can be difficult to buy, leading to lower returns than expected.
- The value of the fund may be reduced if a large number of withdrawals are requested and it's necessary for properties to be sold at reduced prices.
- There may be delays removing your money from the fund if property is proving difficult to sell.
- Property fund valuations may change periodically, upwards or downwards.
- Rental income isn't guaranteed. Defaulted rent and unoccupied properties could reduce returns.
- If the size of the fund falls significantly, the fund may have to hold fewer properties, and this reduced diversification may lead to an increase in risk.
- In some circumstances we may suspend one or more of our Property funds to protect the interests of our investors. If this happens we'll write to investors to let them know.

Where a fund could be exposed to these risks, we've rated the fund as having a risk type of "Property".

Currency Risk and Overseas Investments

Overseas investments allow you to take advantage of the growth potential of markets outside of the UK. But currency changes can affect the value of overseas investments. Because the value of overseas investments is converted from local currency into pounds (Sterling), the Sterling value can fall if the local currency weakens against Sterling, independent of the performance of the asset itself.

Where a proportion of a fund is invested in non-Sterling assets, we've rated the fund as having a risk type of "Currency".

Smaller Companies and Emerging Markets

In comparison to larger companies, shares of smaller companies may be harder to trade and short-term performance may be more volatile. There may also be more chance the companies will become insolvent. Funds which invest in small companies can have volatile returns and a greater risk of capital loss.

Some investments are in markets which are less developed than the UK market. In such markets, the ability to trade, and the safe keeping of assets on behalf of the fund, and especially regulation may all be poorer than in well-developed markets.

This means increased risk for your investment.

Where a fund could have these types of risk, we've rated it as having a risk type of "Smaller Companies and Emerging Markets".

Financial Instruments

Fund managers can use several financial arrangements with the aim of improving fund performance. Some of the most common are:

Derivatives: These cover products such as futures and options which are generally an arrangement to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specified asset on a fixed future date at a price agreed today. This type of investment may carry a higher risk of capital loss than funds investing in other assets.

Derivatives usually rely on a counterparty – the person or company with which the fund manager has made the agreement about future deals. If the counterparty gets into financial difficulty, it may be difficult to obtain a price for valuations or for the investment manager to dispose of the asset – that creates risk to the value of the fund. There's a risk of capital loss in the event of the counterparty to the derivative becoming insolvent or suffering other financial difficulties. In such circumstances the derivative may have no value.

Geared Assets: Funds that are geared or borrow assets or which use short-selling (where a stock is borrowed then sold and bought back before being returned to where they were borrowed from) are likely to be more volatile than other funds and there's a higher risk of capital loss.

Where a fund could be exposed to these types of risk, we've rated it as having a risk type of "Financial Instruments".

Alternative Investments

These include non-traditional, complex or specialist investments, such as hedge funds, private equity and complex derivative based strategies. Alternative investments can be more difficult to value and can take longer to buy or sell.

Where a fund could be exposed to these types of risk, we've rated it as having a risk type of "Alternative Investments"

Other

We've rated a number of funds as having a risk type of "Other".

In addition to the risks and characteristics of the individual asset types, specialist investments have other features that are unique to where they invest.

Specialist funds

Specialist funds invest in particular markets or geographical areas. Because they invest in a smaller range of asset types, they tend to be more risky than non-specialist funds, but can deliver greater returns.

Ethical funds

Ethical funds are restricted from investment in certain companies and asset types due to the criteria used to select investments for the fund. This may mean that the returns from the fund are more volatile than funds which don't have these restrictions.

Small number of holdings

The fund may have investment concentrated in relatively few individual assets. So, returns from the fund can be significantly influenced by the performance of a small number of individual holdings and may be more volatile than funds with a wider spread of underlying assets.

Low risk assets

Some funds keep a proportion of your money in cash deposits and other money market investments. Over the long-term, money market investments may offer the lowest risk of all asset types but also the lowest potential returns. Some funds hold money market investments because they're aiming for security more than substantial growth. Others hold just enough in cash deposits to make sure money is available for customer withdrawals. Over the long term, money market investments can be a low risk asset type but may also produce low returns compared to other asset types.

A money market investment is at risk if any of the banks, building societies or other financial institutions with whom the fund's money is deposited becomes insolvent or suffers other financial difficulties.

If this happens, the money deposited with that institution may not be returned in full. Some money market investments will be affected if interest rates rise, leading to a drop in value of any fund holding them.

Protected or guaranteed funds

Where available, some funds may offer some form of protection from downside risks (ie the potential for falls in value) for which there will be a charge and which will normally have an impact on long-term returns. The protection may be provided through the use of derivative contracts and this may give rise to counterparty risk(see earlier 'Derivatives' explanation) and liquidity problems. Please note, PruFund Protected Funds are currently unavailable to new investments.

The provision of the guarantees may result in a significant proportion of the fund being invested in cash and other lower risk investments.

Where a fund could be exposed to these types of risk, we've rated it as having a risk type of "Other".

Further information

If you're looking for more information on these risks then please speak to your financial adviser.

Risk and potential reward

Risk and Potential Reward Indicator

Learn how we rate the risk of the funds

You should read this section to find out about how we rate the risk of the funds.

We've included this so you can understand what the different numbers next to each fund, in the next few pages, mean.

Investing is about balancing the risk you're comfortable with alongside the potential rewards that you want to achieve. Your attitude to investment risk is personal to you and may change in the future.

The table opposite can help illustrate this concept. It's not exhaustive, but covers a wide range of funds and investments and shows the general principle that, as the level for potential higher returns goes up so does the level of risk. On pages 14 to 15 you can see how these potential reward and risk indicator numbers relate to our funds.

Some key things to think about:

- The value of your investment can go down as well as up so you might get back less than you put in.
- The types of assets a fund invests in will have a significant effect on its performance. Generally, the higher the potential returns, the higher the risk.
- A fund's name isn't indicative of the risk it may take.
- We've developed these risk rating categories to help provide an indication of the potential level of reward and risk that is attributable to a fund based on the type of assets which may be held within the fund.
- These risk rating categories shouldn't be considered generic to the fund management industry as other companies might use different descriptions. We regularly review these risk rating categories and so they might change in the future.
- We may amend a risk rating as a result of a material change in our view of the level of risk for the fund. For example due to a significant change to the assets held by the fund or in the way the fund is managed. If we do this, we'll provide information on the new risk rating.
- We strongly recommend that before making any fund choice you ensure you understand the appropriate risk ratings. You'll find helpful information in this fund guide, along with further information, at **pru.co.uk/funds**

  For details of material fund changes please visit **pru.co.uk/fundchanges**. Information is normally shown for one year.

You should also consider discussing your decision with your financial adviser. It's important to also note that your adviser may make their own assessment of the risk rating of funds when considering your needs and objectives, and this may differ from Prudential's own internal assessment.

The information included in this guide is correct as at 17 January 2022, unless another date is shown.

Risk and Potential Reward Indicator

Potential Rewards	Indicator	Types of Fund*	Risks
Higher	6	Single Country Equity Funds, International Equity Funds	Higher
	5	Flexible Investment Funds, Global Property Funds	
	4	Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Funds, Direct Property Funds, Global High Yield Funds	
	3	Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Funds, Distribution Managed Funds, Sterling High Yield Funds, Global Fixed Interest Funds	
	2	Mixed Investment 0-35% Shares Funds, Sterling Fixed Interest Funds, Corporate Bond Funds, Protected/Guaranteed Funds	
Lower	1	Deposit & Treasury Funds, Money Market Funds	Lower

* These are mostly based on sector classifications by the Association of British Insurers (ABI). The description used may match an individual ABI sector name. Where a fund is classified by the ABI then we'll use the sector it's in as a starting point to think about its appropriate position in the scale above. But please note that each fund is considered individually and membership of an ABI sector doesn't automatically imply a particular risk and potential reward indicator number.

Further information

If you're looking for more information, including the latest version of this fund guide and details of changes to our funds, then please visit pru.co.uk/funds. You'll also find an explanation of each of the ABI sector classifications on pru.co.uk/abi

Fund information

Explanations we think you should read

Learn about what can impact your fund value and about charges and costs

This section can help you understand a bit more about the factors that can impact funds and what we mean by fund charges and further costs.

Unit Pricing Basis for Unit-Linked Funds

When we determine the basis to be used for calculating the unit price, it's important to think about how much money is either going into or is being taken out of either Prudential's fund or the underlying investment. The unit price is then used to determine the value of individual policyholders' investments in the fund.

If more money is being paid into the fund than is being taken out, then the fund will need to purchase assets. If this is the case then the amount that's needed to buy assets for the fund (i.e. the purchase price) will be more relevant than the amount obtained for selling the assets (i.e. the sale price) in determining the unit price of the fund.

If more money is being taken out of the fund than is being paid in then the fund will need to sell assets. If this is the case, the sale price of the underlying assets will be more relevant when calculating the unit price.

Sales prices are generally lower than purchase prices. The size of the difference depends on the cost of either purchasing or selling the assets the fund invests in. These costs tend to be largest for funds investing in property, smaller companies and emerging markets so will have the largest impact on the change in price.

If there's a switch from a purchase price to a sales price then the unit price could go down. If there's a switch from a sales price to a purchase price then the unit price could go up. In both cases the movement in price can be frequent, significant and will happen straight away.

You can find details of how we manage our Unit-Linked funds at **pru.co.uk/ppfm/ul**

You'll also find there a shortened customer friendly version, our "Customer Guide", which explains briefly:

- how the Prudential unit-linked funds work
- our current approach to managing them
- the standards and practices we use to manage the funds.

Principally, this Customer Guide will explain:

- the nature and extent of the decisions we take to manage the funds, and
- how we treat customers and shareholders fairly.

The Fund Value

The value of your investment can go down as well as up so you might get back less than you put in.

How Unit-Linked Funds Invest

Some of the Prudential funds listed in this guide may invest in 'underlying' funds or other investment vehicles. Have a look at a fund's objective and that will tell you where it invests – including if that's in an underlying fund or funds.

If the Prudential fund is investing in just one underlying fund then it's what's known as a 'mirror' fund, as the performance of the Prudential fund broadly aims to reflect the performance of the underlying fund it invests in. The performance of our Prudential fund, compared to what it's invested in won't be exactly the same. The differences between the underlying fund and our fund can be due to:

- additional charges,
- cash management (needed to help people to enter and leave our fund when they want),
- tax,
- timing of investments (this is known as a fund's dealing cycle, it varies between managers and can be several days).

Fund Charges and Further Costs

We take an Annual Management Charge (AMC) for looking after your investment, from each of the funds you invest in. Any further costs shown are expenses which are borne by the fund. Together they add up to the Yearly Total (%). These are shown on pages 14 to 15. We might change our charges in future.

Most products invest in the accumulation units of a fund, but your money might also have bought "capital units" in the early years of your plan. Your Policy Rules will let you know if these units apply to your plan. Please call us if you'd like further information on their charges.

In general, the AMC is taken by the deduction each day of 1/365th of the applicable Annual Management Charge from the relevant investment-linked fund.

Further Costs

In addition to our annual charges, there may be further costs incurred. Where these are applicable, they're paid for by the fund and will impact on the overall performance. Some examples of what these further costs might include are shown below. These aren't listed in order of importance, they won't necessarily apply to all funds, and this isn't an exhaustive list.

Name	What this means	Where appropriate, are they included in the further costs figures we show in this fund guide?
Miscellaneous fund administration fees and costs	There can be a number of different administration fees and costs associated with funds. These can include, for example, audit fees, custody fees, infrastructure costs, registrar fees, regulatory fees, stock lending fees, and trustee fees.	Yes.
Performance fees	In some funds the fund managers are paid a fee depending on how they perform.	No, but if they're applicable they will impact on the performance of a fund.
Property expenses	For funds that invest in property, either directly (i.e. the fund owning physical property) or indirectly (i.e. owning units in a property fund or shares in a property company) there are costs incurred for managing these properties. These can include costs for development, maintenance, oversight and renovation of the properties held, collecting rents, and managing tenants, as well as running costs that cannot be passed onto tenants.	Yes.
Transaction costs	When a fund manager trades the investments in a fund (for example, makes a decision to sell one holding and buy another) there are associated costs, for example taxes.	No, but if they're applicable they will impact on the performance of a fund.

Further costs might be incurred by a Prudential fund or, where it's applicable, any fund our fund invests in (see the 'Investment aims' for information on where a fund might invest).

Your illustration (if applicable) will show the AMC and further costs applicable to your chosen fund(s).

Fund charges and further costs may vary in future and they may be higher than they are now. We'll write to you if an AMC goes up for a fund you're invested in. As it's normal for further costs to vary over time we won't contact you when they change. If fund charges and further costs exceed the return earned, the fund will go down in value.

The further costs listed in this guide are indicative, based on the current levels of costs, and are correct as at 17 January 2022.

Further Information

If the taxation treatment of the funds changes, we reserve the right to change the arrangements for the investment of the underlying assets of the fund.

If you have any questions about this product, your fund choice or the fund charges and further costs applicable then we recommend you speak to your financial adviser.

For any fund, there may be a delay in buying, selling or switching of units. These delays will only apply in exceptional circumstances. We wouldn't expect delays to be longer than six months for units that invest in property or land and one month for units that invest in other funds. However, we can't guarantee that we'll never delay longer than these timescales. If these delays apply to you, we'll let you know.

Compensation

The products Prudential Assurance Company Limited (PACL) offer are covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS). If we get into financial difficulties, you may be able to make a claim. The FSCS is an independent body set up by Government to provide compensation for people where their authorised financial services provider gets into financial difficulties and becomes unable, or unlikely to be able, to pay claims against it. This circumstance is referred to as being 'in default'.

Losses, which may result from poor investment performance, are not covered by the FSCS.

Where does FSCS protection apply?

There is full FSCS coverage if PACL is 'in default'.

- Your bond is protected up to 100% of the value of your claim.
- Any funds you choose to hold in your bond will be included in the value of your claim in the event that PACL is declared 'in default'.

All the funds we offer are unit-linked, and invest in other funds managed by non-PACL fund managers. FSCS cover does not apply if the non-PACL fund manager were to be 'in default'.

- There is no FSCS cover for unit-linked funds investing with non-PACL fund managers if that manager were to be 'in default'.
- See 'How Unit-Linked Funds Invest' for further information on these types of fund (often called 'mirror' funds).

You can find out more information on the FSCS at **pru.co.uk/fscs**, or you can call us.

Information is also available from the Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

Visit their website: **fscs.org.uk**

Or write to: The Financial Services Compensation Scheme, PO Box 300, Mitcheldean GL17 1DY

Or call the FSCS: Telephone: 0800 678 1100

Where FSCS coverage does not apply, then other factors can come in

As explained in the 'Where does FSCS protection apply?' section, the FSCS doesn't cover every situation. For example unit-linked funds that invest in the funds of non-PACL fund managers (often called 'mirror' funds).

But, where FSCS protection does not apply, there are other factors that could help if the worst happened and a provider was 'in default'. For example, the use of custodians or depositories to provide protection for fund assets, where there is separate legal ownership of assets and legal entities that aren't liable for any losses of a fund manager. In so doing, the intention is that the underlying fund will not be liable for any losses the underlying fund management company incurs.

PACL would aim to recover any money invested in an underlying fund where the fund manager has been declared 'in default', but PACL would not be liable for any loss incurred from the default of the non-PACL fund manager.

Fund information

Funds, ABI sectors, asset class risk types, risk and potential reward indicators & fund charges and further costs

Learn about the funds available to you

We include this information to help you quickly see the range of funds we offer and the risks they have.

Funds	Asset Class Risk Types									Risk and Potential Reward Indicator	Fund Charges and Further Costs (accumulation units)		
	Association of British Insurers (ABI) Sector	Equities	Fixed Interest	Property	Currency	Smaller Companies and Emerging Markets	Financial Instruments	Alternative Investments	Other		Annual Management Charge (%)	Further Costs (%)	Yearly Total (%)
Prudential Asia Pacific (ex M&G)	Asia Pacific ex Japan Equities	✓			✓	✓				6	1.00	0.03	1.03
Prudential Cash (ex M&G)~	Deposit & Treasury		✓						✓	1	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential International (ex M&G)	Global Equities	✓	✓		✓		✓			6	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential Japan (ex M&G)	Japan Equities	✓			✓					6	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential M&G Corporate Bond (ex M&G)	Sterling Corporate Bond		✓		✓		✓		✓	2	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned (ex M&G)	Europe ex UK Equities	✓			✓	✓				6	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential M&G Gilt & Fixed Interest Income (ex M&G)	UK Gilts		✓		✓		✓		✓	4	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential M&G Global High Yield Bond Pension Fund (ex M&G)	Sterling High Yield		✓		✓		✓		✓	3	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned (ex M&G)	Global Equities	✓			✓	✓				6	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential M&G Global Themes (ex M&G)	Global Equities	✓			✓					6	1.00	0.00	1.00

~ *Investments in a cash fund could potentially be affected by inflation and/or charges. Inflation could mean your money is less able to buy what it could before and charges will reduce the value of a cash fund over time.*

Funds	Asset Class Risk Types									Risk and Potential Reward Indicator	Fund Charges and Further Costs (accumulation units)		
	Association of British Insurers (ABI) Sector	Equities	Fixed Interest	Property	Currency	Smaller Companies and Emerging Markets	Financial Instruments	Alternative Investments	Other		Annual Management Charge (%)	Further Costs (%)	Yearly Total (%)
Prudential M&G Property Portfolio (ex M&G)	UK Direct Property	✓		✓			✓		✓	4	1.00	0.94	1.94
Prudential M&G Recovery (ex M&G)	UK All Companies	✓				✓			✓	6	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential M&G UK Income Distribution Pension (ex M&G)	Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares	✓	✓				✓		✓	4	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential M&G UK Select (ex M&G)	UK All Companies	✓								6	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential Managed (ex M&G)	Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	4	1.00	0.06	1.06
Prudential Managed Income (ex M&G)	Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	4	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential Personal Pension (ex M&G)	Global Equities	✓								6	0.50	0.00	0.50
Prudential PPP (ex M&G)	Global Equities	✓								6	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential UK Equity (ex M&G)	UK All Companies	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	6	1.00	0.00	1.00
Prudential US Equity (ex M&G)	North America Equities	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	6	1.00	0.00	1.00

Further information

If you're looking for more information on these funds, for example fact sheets, then visit pru.co.uk/funds

You'll also find an explanation of each of the ABI sector classifications on pru.co.uk/abi

Fund information

Product availability

Former M&G Plans which hold former M&G pension funds	Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC) Asset Managed Plan Company Pension Scheme Executive Pension Plan – Recurring Singles FSAVC – Recurring Single Premiums Group Personal Pension Plan Group Personal Retirement Account Personal Pension Plan Personal Pension Plan – Recurring Single – Self-Employed Personal Retirement Account – Self-employed Trustee Investment Plan (Series 1-3) – Pre 1998	Executive Pension Plan – Regular Premiums Executive Retirement Account Flexible Pension Plan FSAVC – Regular Premiums FSAVC Regular Account – Single Premiums Personal Pension Plan – Recurring Single – Employed Personal Pension Plan – Regular Premiums Personal Retirement Account – Employed Personal Transfer Plan Retirement Investment Account Trustee Investment Plan (Series 4-16) – Post 1997	Managed Income Asset Managed Plan Managed Income Plan Managed Income Transfer Plan	Law Society Retirement Plan Personal Pension Retirement Annuity Plan
Prudential Asia Pacific Pension (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential Cash (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential International (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential Japan (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential M&G Corporate Bond (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential M&G Gilt & Fixed Interest Income (ex M&G)	✓	✓		

Former M&G Plans which hold former M&G pension funds	Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC) Asset Managed Plan Company Pension Scheme Executive Pension Plan – Recurring Singles FSAVC – Recurring Single Premiums Group Personal Pension Plan Group Personal Retirement Account Personal Pension Plan Personal Pension Plan – Recurring Single – Self-Employed Personal Retirement Account – Self-employed Trustee Investment Plan (Series 1-3) – Pre 1998	Executive Pension Plan – Regular Premiums Executive Retirement Account Flexible Pension Plan FSAVC – Regular Premiums FSAVC Regular Account – Single Premiums Personal Pension Plan – Recurring Single – Employed Personal Pension Plan – Regular Premiums Personal Retirement Account – Employed Personal Transfer Plan Retirement Investment Account Trustee Investment Plan (Series 4-16) – Post 1997	Managed Income Asset Managed Plan Managed Income Plan Managed Income Transfer Plan	Law Society Retirement Plan Personal Pension Retirement Annuity Plan
Prudential M&G Global High Yield Bond Pension Fund (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential M&G Global Themes (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential M&G Property Portfolio (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential M&G Recovery (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential M&G UK Income Distribution Pension (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential M&G UK Select (ex M&G)	✓	✓		

Former M&G Plans which hold former M&G pension funds	Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC) Asset Managed Plan Company Pension Scheme Executive Pension Plan – Recurring Singles FSAVC – Recurring Single Premiums Group Personal Pension Plan Group Personal Retirement Account Personal Pension Plan Personal Pension Plan – Recurring Single – Self-Employed Personal Retirement Account – Self-employed Trustee Investment Plan (Series 1-3) – Pre 1998	Executive Pension Plan – Regular Premiums Executive Retirement Account Flexible Pension Plan FSAVC – Regular Premiums FSAVC Regular Account – Single Premiums Personal Pension Plan – Recurring Single – Employed Personal Pension Plan – Regular Premiums Personal Retirement Account – Employed Personal Transfer Plan Retirement Investment Account Trustee Investment Plan (Series 4-16) – Post 1997	Managed Income Asset Managed Plan Managed Income Plan Managed Income Transfer Plan	Law Society Retirement Plan Personal Pension Retirement Annuity Plan
Prudential Managed (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential Managed Income (ex M&G)			✓	
Prudential Personal Pension (ex M&G)*				✓
Prudential PPP (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential UK Equity (ex M&G)	✓	✓		
Prudential US Equity (ex M&G)	✓	✓		

* *If you switch out of this fund into an M&G fund available in another product, your plan will then become a Flexible Pension Plan and you'll not be able to switch back to this fund/product.*

Fund information

Investment strategies

Learn about the investment strategies of our funds

We've included this information so you can understand what each of the funds aim to do and where your money might be invested.

The following funds have been selected and made available to you by Prudential.

The choice of funds covers a range of different assets and types of funds which could be right for you at different times. Some of the funds are managed by Prudential whilst others are managed by external fund managers.

Prudential Asia Pacific (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G Funds (1) – Asia Pacific (ex Japan) Equity fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The sub-fund aims to provide a higher total return (capital growth plus income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than the FTSE Custom Asia Pacific ex Japan Country Capped Index over any three-year period.

Prudential Cash (ex M&G)

The investment strategy of the fund is to provide an investment return that is consistent with a high degree of security with short-term liquidity. The fund holds a mixture of deposits and short-term bonds and securities issued by banks, the UK Government, local authorities and leading UK companies.

Prudential International (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to provide medium to long term growth (5 to 10 years or more) by investing mainly in a spread of equity markets throughout the world, predominantly through collective investment schemes.

Prudential Japan (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G Japan Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the MSCI Japan Index over any five-year period. At least 80% of the fund is invested directly in equity securities and equity related securities of companies across any sectors and market capitalisations that are incorporated, domiciled, or do most of their business in Japan. The fund usually holds a concentrated portfolio of fewer than 50 companies. The fund may also invest other transferable securities directly and via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G). The fund may also hold cash and near cash for liquidity purposes. Derivatives may be used for efficient portfolio management and hedging.

Prudential M&G Corporate Bond (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G Corporate Bond Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than the average return of the IA £ Corporate Bond Sector over any five-year period. At least 70% of the fund is invested, directly or indirectly through derivatives, in investment grade corporate debt securities including investment grade Asset-Backed Securities. These securities can be issued by companies from anywhere in the world, including Emerging Markets. These securities are denominated in sterling or hedged back to sterling.

Other investments may include:

- debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments and their agencies, public authorities, quasi-sovereigns and supranational bodies and denominated in any currency;
- below investment grade and unrated debt securities;
- below investment grade and unrated asset-Backed Securities; and
- other transferable securities, cash, and near cash, directly or via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G).

Investments in Asset-Backed Securities are limited to 20% of the fund. The fund aims to hedge any non-sterling assets to sterling. Derivatives may be used for investment purposes, Efficient Portfolio Management and hedging.

Prudential M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G European Sustain Paris Aligned Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The fund has two aims: To provide a higher total return (capital growth plus income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the MSCI Europe ex UK Index over any five-year period; and To invest in companies that contribute towards the Paris Agreement climate change goal. At least 80% of the fund is invested directly in equity securities and equity-related securities of companies across any sector and market capitalisation that are incorporated, domiciled, or listed in Europe, excluding the UK. The fund has a concentrated portfolio and usually holds fewer than 35 companies. The fund invests in securities that meet the ESG Criteria and Sustainability Criteria. The following types of exclusions apply to the fund's direct investments: Norms-based exclusions: investments that are assessed to be in breach of commonly accepted standards of behaviour related to human rights, labour rights, environment and anti-corruption. Sector-based and/or values-based exclusions: investments and/or sectors exposed to business activities that are assessed to be damaging to human health, societal wellbeing, the environment, or otherwise assessed to be misaligned with the Fund's sector-based and/or values-based criteria. Other exclusions: investments assessed to be otherwise in conflict with the ESG Criteria and Sustainability Criteria.

Prudential M&G Gilt & Fixed Interest Income (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G Gilt & Fixed Interest Income Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the FTSE UK Conventional Gilts All Stocks Index over any five-year period. At least 70% of the fund is invested, directly or indirectly through derivatives, in investment grade short, medium and long-dated gilts. These securities are issued or guaranteed by the UK government, and denominated in sterling. Other investments may include transferable securities, cash, and near cash, directly or via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G). Derivatives may be used for investment purposes, efficient portfolio management and hedging.

Prudential M&G Global High Yield Bond (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G Global High Yield Bond Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the ICE BofAML Global High Yield Index (GBP Hedged) over any five-year period. At least 80% of the fund is invested, directly or indirectly through derivatives, in below investment grade corporate debt securities. These securities can be issued by companies from anywhere in the world, including Emerging Markets.

Other investments may include:

- Asset-Backed Securities, and
- other transferable securities, government bonds, cash, and near cash, directly or via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G).

There are no credit quality restrictions applicable to the fund's investments. The fund aims to hedge any non-sterling assets back to sterling. Derivatives may be used for investment purposes, efficient portfolio management and hedging.

Prudential M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G Global Sustain Paris Aligned Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The fund has two aims: To provide a higher total return (capital growth plus income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the MSCI World Index over any five-year period; and To invest in companies that contribute towards the Paris Agreement climate change goal. At least 80% of the fund is invested directly in equity securities and equity-related securities of companies across any sector and market capitalisation that are domiciled in any country, including Emerging Markets. The fund has a concentrated portfolio and usually holds fewer than 40 companies. The fund invests in securities that meet the ESG Criteria and Sustainability Criteria. The following types of exclusions apply to the fund's direct investments: Norms-based exclusions: investments that are assessed to be in breach of commonly accepted standards of behaviour related to human rights, labour rights, environment and anti-corruption. Sector-based and/or values-based exclusions: investments and/or sectors exposed to business activities that are assessed to be damaging to human health, societal wellbeing, the environment, or otherwise assessed to be misaligned with the fund's sector-based and/or values-based criteria. Other exclusions: investments assessed to be otherwise in conflict with the ESG Criteria and Sustainability Criteria.

Prudential M&G Global Themes (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G Global Themes Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income) than that of the MSCI ACWI Index over any five-year period. The fund will invest at least 80% of its Net Asset Value in the equity securities of companies across any sectors and market capitalisations that are domiciled in any country, including emerging markets. The fund may also invest in collective investment schemes, other transferable securities and may hold cash for liquidity purposes. Derivatives may be used for efficient portfolio management.

Prudential M&G Property Portfolio (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G Property Portfolio.

Underlying Fund Objective: The investment objective of the fund is to carry on Property Investment Business and to manage cash raised from investors for investment in the Property Investment Business. In doing so, the Fund aims to provide a higher total return (capital growth plus income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure and Property Expense Ratio, than the average return of the IA UK Direct Property Sector over any five-year period. At least 70% of the fund is invested directly in a diversified portfolio of commercial property in the UK. This may be reduced to 60%, if it is considered prudent for liquidity management.

The fund may also invest in other property related assets such as:

- other types of property, including residential property;
- property of any type outside the UK;
- funds (including funds managed by M&G); and
- transferable securities (such as shares and bonds); and money market instruments.

For liquidity management, the fund may invest in cash; near cash; money market instruments; and government bonds, directly, or via funds (including funds managed by M&G). Derivatives may be used for investment purposes, efficient portfolio management and hedging.

Prudential M&G Recovery

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G Recovery Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the FTSE All-Share Index over any five-year period. At least 80% of the fund is invested directly in equity securities and equity-related securities of companies across any sectors and market capitalisations that are incorporated, domiciled, listed or do most of their business in the United Kingdom. The fund may also invest in other transferable securities directly and via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G). The fund may also hold cash for liquidity purposes. Derivatives may be used for efficient portfolio management and hedging.

Prudential M&G UK Income Distribution (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G UK Income Distribution Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The Fund aims to provide:

- a higher annual yield than the FTSE All-Share Index;
- an income stream that increases annually; and
- a higher total return (capital growth plus income),net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than a composite index* over any five year period.

* *70% FTSE All-Share Index and 30% FTSEActuaries UK Conventional Gilts All Stocks Index.*

Pru M&G UK Select (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G UK Select Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income), net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than that of the FTSE All Share Index over any five-year period. At least 80% of the fund is invested directly in equity securities and equity-related securities of companies across any sectors and market capitalisations, that are incorporated, domiciled, listed or do most of their business in the United Kingdom. The fund usually holds a concentrated portfolio of fewer than 50 companies. The fund may also invest in other transferable securities directly and via collective investment schemes (including funds managed by M&G). The fund may also hold cash for liquidity purposes. Derivatives may be used for efficient portfolio management and hedging.

Prudential Managed (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to provide medium to long-term growth (the combination of income and growth of capital) by investing mainly in a broad spread of Prudential's investment-linked funds and collective investment schemes. The fund will typically have exposure to a range of asset types, including UK and overseas equities, fixed interest and commercial property.

Prudential Managed Income (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G Episode Growth Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The fund aims to provide a higher total return (the combination of capital growth and income) net of the Ongoing Charge Figure, than the average return of the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector over any five-year period.

Prudential Personal Pension (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to provide long term growth (the combination of income and growth of capital) by investing mainly in a spread of equity markets throughout the world, predominantly through collective investment schemes.

Prudential PPP (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to provide long term growth (the combination of income and growth of capital) by investing mainly in a spread of equity markets throughout the world, predominantly through collective investment schemes.

Prudential UK Equity (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase shares in UK companies via other M&G funds. It is a “fund of funds” holding units in several more specialised UK equity funds to give access to a variety of methods for generating investment returns in differing market conditions.

Prudential US Equity (ex M&G)

Objective: The investment strategy of the fund is to purchase units in the M&G (ACS) BlackRock Optimised US Equity Fund – the underlying fund.

Underlying Fund Objective: The Sub-Fund aims to reflect the risk and return characteristics of the S&P 500 Index gross of the Ongoing Charges Figure. The Sub-Investment Manager uses a structured and systematic, bottom-up stock selection process to build a portfolio with similar risk-return characteristics as the Index in order to meet the Sub-Fund’s investment objective; in addition the Sub-Investment Manager aims to maximise the Sub-Fund’s ESG characteristics by overweighting its investments in securities which score well against the Sub-Investment Manager’s ESG research framework, and underweighting the securities which score less well.

Further information

If you’re looking for more information on these funds then visit pru.co.uk/funds

Some useful investment terms

Learn about some investment related terms

This is a high-level guide to some useful investment terms. It's not meant to cover every term you may come across and you may not find each item in the glossary within this guide. Please speak to your financial adviser if you need help or want to know more about terms used around investments.

"Blue Chip" Companies

Companies which are large, and considered to be reputable and financially sound.

Bonds (and Fixed Interest Securities)

All bonds are really just IOUs that promise to pay an amount of money on a specified date and pay a fixed rate of interest along the way. Companies and governments can issue bonds, when they want to raise money. Bonds issued by companies are called corporate bonds. Bonds issued by the UK government are called gilts and those issued by the US government are called treasury bonds.

Collective Investment Schemes

A way of pooling investment with others within a single investment fund. Once you've joined the scheme, you can have access to a wider range of investments than if you were investing individually. You'll also share the costs and benefits. Collective Investment Schemes, such as OEICs, Unit Trusts, Mutual funds, usually target investments in geographic regions (like emerging market countries) or specific themes (like technology or property).

Corporate Bonds

Loans to companies where the buyer of the corporate bond lends money in return for regular interest payments and the promise that the initial sum will be repaid on a specified later date.

Derivatives

These refer to products such as futures and options which are generally an arrangement between different parties to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specified asset on a fixed future date at a price agreed today.

Equities

Equities are also known as shares or stocks. They are a share of the ownership of a company. Shares have two potential benefits. Firstly, the share price moves as the value of the company changes. Also, regular payments, called dividends, may be made to the owner of the share. These are based on how well the company is doing.

Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE)

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Floating Rate Notes

Short-term loans to financial companies, such as banks. The investor receives interest payments, which may go up or down, and at the end of an agreed period the company has to repay the loan.

Government Bonds

Loans to the government where the buyer of the government bond lends money to the government. In return, they get regular interest payments and the promise that the initial sum will be repaid on a specified later date.

Hedging

A way of reducing or limiting risk. Hedging involves making a deal in one market in order to protect against possible losses in another. Often used by Hedge Funds.

Index-Linked Securities

Are similar to fixed interest securities but the payments to the investor are normally increased in line with a measure of inflation.

Investment Grade

An agency(e.g. Standard and Poors) can give a rating to a corporate or government bond. The rating tells us the agency believes that the bond issuer has a relatively low risk of not paying what it owes the buyer of the bond. Bonds with credit ratings of AAA, AA, A or BBB are considered investment grade. Low rated bonds with ratings of BB or below are often called Junk Bonds.

Money Market Investments

These are cash and investments similar to cash such as bank deposits, certificates of deposits, fixed interest securities or floating rate notes. They usually have a life of less than a year.

Investments in cash or cash-like funds could potentially be affected by inflation and/or charges. Inflation could mean your money is less able to buy what it could before and charges will reduce the value of a cash or cash-like fund over time.

OEIC (Open Ended Investment Company)

An open collective investment scheme. Like all such schemes, an OEIC has no fixed amount of capital. The total value of the OEIC is equally divided into shares which will vary in price and in the number issued. When you invest new money, new shares or units are created to match the share price. When you take money out (redeem your shares), the assets are sold at the share price.

Preference Shares (also called Preferred Stock or Preferred Shares)

Shares in a company which give their holders a right to a fixed dividend payment. Some carry voting rights.

If you hold preference shares, you may get preferential treatment over common shareholders. You'll get a dividend before them and, in the event of bankruptcy, you'll be paid from company assets before common shareholders (but after debt holders).

Shares

See Equities.

Smaller Companies

Companies that you can find on a recognised exchange that have lower value than blue chip companies. In the UK, smaller companies are usually defined as those with market values below the top 350 companies in the FTSE All Share Index.

Units / Unit Linked

Unit linked funds are divided into units and the investors hold a number of units representing the money they have invested. The price of units changes daily to reflect the value of the assets held in the fund and so the investor's fund value at any point depends on the price of the units.

Further information

If you're looking for more information then please speak to your financial adviser.

pru.co.uk

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