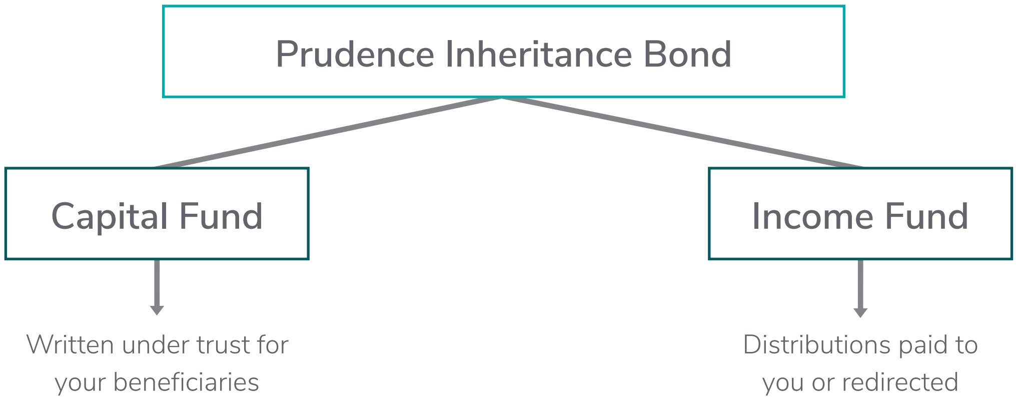
Pru
part of M&G plc

Fund Guide

Prudence Inheritance Bond

Formerly Wealth Preservation Bond

This fund guide includes a list of funds that are available with our Prudence Inheritance Bond (formerly Wealth Preservation Bond).



This product is split into two parts.

Capital Fund

Part of your investment buys Capital units in the Prudential Prudence Inheritance Capital Fund. These are held under the Whole of Life plan which is held in trust for your beneficiaries. The Whole of Life plan does not have a cash in value at any time. It will only pay out on death, and has no value at any other time.

Income Fund

Part of your investment buys Income units in the Prudential Prudence Inheritance Income Fund. They're held under the Endowment Plan and provide you with access to any income earned on the underlying investments which can be paid out to you as regular distributions. Currently you can receive regular payments of up to 5% each year of the original investment into the Endowment Plan without creating an immediate tax bill.* Any ongoing adviser charge payments are included with the 5% limit. If you don't use any or all this allowance in any year, the unused portion can be carried forward to future years until you have received 100% of your original investment into the Endowment Plan.

Distributions are paid every three months on 1 March, 1 June, 1 September and 1 December. We issue payments at the start of the month but it may take a few days for the money to reach your bank account. You don't need to take these distributions, you can either cap these distributions at 5% each year and then re-invest the remainder in a choice of our unit-linked funds, or you can choose to redirect all the distributions into a choice of our unit-linked funds. You can choose up to three funds which are listed in this guide.

* This information is based on our understanding of current taxation, legislation and practice all of which are liable to change without notice. The impact of taxation (and any tax reliefs) depends on individual circumstances.

Where to find information in this guide

Some important notes we'd like you to read:

- The value of your investment can go down as well as up and isn't guaranteed. Your beneficiaries may 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.
- 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 own.
- If there's information in this document that you'd like to discuss, then please contact your financial adviser. If you don't already have a financial adviser, you can visit unbiased.co.uk to search for an independent financial adviser in your area.

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

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'd like one of these please contact us on 0345 640 2000 and we'll send these out to you.

Funds that are open to new and existing investors

You'll find Key Information Documents for Prudence Inheritance Bond Endowment policy and Whole of Life policy, as well as Investment Option Documents for each of the funds that are open to new investors, at **pru.co.uk/pro-docs/PIB**

These documents include information such as:

- Investment objective
- Risk indicator
- Performance scenarios

For the funds listed below, it's very important that you read the relevant Prudence Inheritance Bond Key Information Document and appropriate fund Investment Option Document(s) before making an investment decision.

Fund choice

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

These funds are only available if you've chosen to redirect the distributions or to cap distributions and reinvest the remainder. You can choose up to three of these funds.

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.

The following funds are all Prudential Life funds. For the externally managed funds the Prudential fund will invest in the fund manager's own fund or collective investment scheme.

Prudential Asia Pacific
Prudential Cash~
Prudential European Equity
Prudential International
Prudential Invesco Managed Growth*
Prudential Japanese
Prudential M&G Corporate Bond
Prudential M&G Dividend*
Prudential M&G Episode Growth
Prudential M&G Gilt & Fixed Interest
Prudential M&G Index-Linked Bond
Prudential M&G Index Tracker*
Prudential M&G Managed Growth*
Prudential M&G Property Portfolio
Prudential Managed
Prudential UK Equity
Prudential US Equity

* *Available only to plans taken out after 1st January 1999.*

~ *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.*

Fund charges and further costs

Annual Management Charge

The funds shown on page 4, each have an applicable Key Information Document and Investment Option Document. These include the following ongoing costs information:

- Portfolio transaction costs – The impact of the costs of buying and selling underlying investments.
- Other ongoing costs – The impact of the costs that a fund manager takes each year for managing your investments.

In those documents the 'Other ongoing costs' shown include the Annual Management Charge (AMC) and, where applicable, further costs that may also apply. Further explanations on what these are follow on this and the next page.

We take an 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. We might change our charges in future.

If the AMC exceeds the return earned, the fund will go down in value. In general the AMC is taken by the deduction each day of 1/365th of the applicable AMC, from the relevant unit-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 applicable, are they included in the further costs figures we show in your fund guide and/or illustration?	If they're applicable, then where would they appear in a Key Information Document or Investment Option Document?
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.	In 'Other ongoing costs'.
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.	In 'Performance fees'.
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.	In 'Other ongoing costs'.
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.	In 'Portfolio transaction costs'.

Further costs might be incurred by a Prudential fund or, where it's applicable, any fund our fund invests in.

An Investment Option Document together with your illustration will include information on fund charges 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.

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.

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).

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 is a switch from a purchase price to a sales price then the unit price could reduce.

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 Guide", which explains briefly how the Prudential unit-linked funds work and our current approach to managing them. It explains the standards and practices we use to manage the funds. Principally the guide will explain:

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

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 charges 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.

To find out more

For more information on the above, please refer to your Policy Provisions.

For the funds listed on page 4, it's very important that you read both the Key Information Document and relevant fund Investment Option Document(s) before making an investment decision.

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)

London Stock Exchange Group plc and its group undertakings (collectively, the "LSE Group"). © LSE Group 2022. FTSE Russell is a trading name of certain of the LSE Group companies. e.g., "FTSE®" "Russell®", "FTSE Russell®", "MTS®", "FTSE4Good®", "ICB®", "Mergent®, The Yild Book®," are a trade mark(s) of the relevant LSE Group companies and are used by any other LSE Group company under license. "TMX®" is a trade mark of TSX, Inc. and used by the LSE Group under license. All rights in the FTSE Russell indexes or data vest in the relevant LSE Group company which owns the index or the data. Neither LSE Group nor its licensors accept any liability for any errors or omissions in the indexes or data and no party may rely on any indexes or data contained in this communication. No further distribution of data from the LSE Group is permitted without the relevant LSE Group company's express written consent. The LSE Group does not promote, sponsor or endorse the content of this communication.

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 trying to reduce or limit risk. Hedging involves making a deal in one market in order to try to protect against possible losses in another.

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 indicates 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

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

INVS11288 01/2022_WEB