Royal London Global Sustainable Credit Fund

Quarterly Report 30 September 2022

Top ten holdings

	Fund (%)
Lloyds Banking Group Plc 4.582% 2025	1.1
XYLEM INC 2031	1.1
Avista Corp 4.35% 2048	1.0
Clearway Energy Operating Llc 3.75% 2031	1.0
Topaz Solar Farms Llc 5.75% 2039	1.0
Legal And General Group 5.25% 2047	1.0
Prudential Plc 6.5% 2048	0.9
Phoenix Group Holdings 5.375% 2027	0.9
Amphenol Corp 2.8% 2030	0.9
Agilent Technologies Inc 2.3% 2031	0.9
Total	**9.8**

Source: RLAM. Based on Z Acc USD share class

Fund data

	Fund
No. of holdings	247
Distribution Yield[1]	3.30%
Duration	5.2 years
Fund size	$276.7m
Launch date	10.02.2021
Base currency	USD

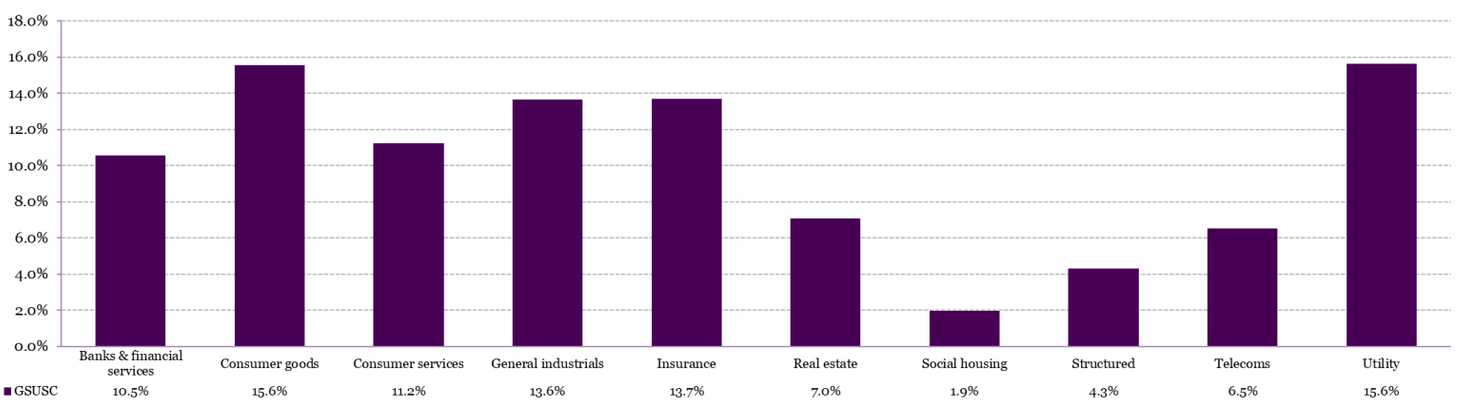
[1]The distribution yield reflects the amounts that may be expected to be distributed over the next 12 months.

Performance

	Fund (Z Acc USD) (%)	Fund (Z Acc GBP hedged) (%)	Benchmark[1] (%) USD	Relative (%) (as compared to Z Acc USD)
Q3 2022	**-4.87**	**-5.15**	**-4.30**	**-0.58**
Year-to-date	-17.94	-18.26	-16.70	-1.23
Rolling 12 months	-17.95	-18.35	-16.67	-1.28
Since inception 10.02.2021	-11.44	-11.73	-10.58	-0.86

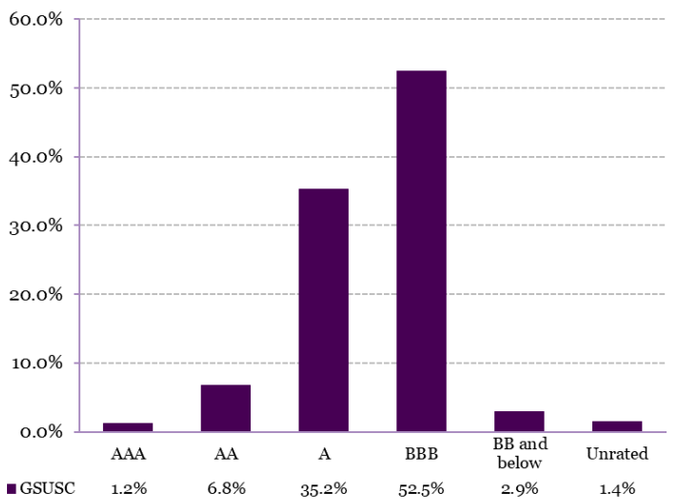
Past performance is not necessarily a reliable indicator of future performance. The value of investments and the income from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested.
All performance figures stated in USD, gross of fees and tax unless otherwise stated, subject to rounding.
Source: RLAM, gross of fees. The impact of fees or other charges including tax, where applicable, can be material on the performance of your investment. The impact of fees reduces your return.Source: RLAM. Based on the Z Acc share class. Performance for other share classes available at www.rlam.com.
[1]Benchmark: Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Total Return Index Hedged USD.

Sector breakdown

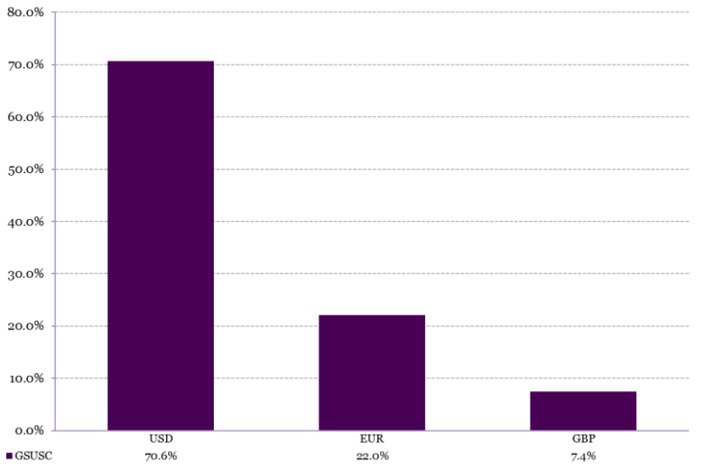


Source: RLAM as at 30 September 2022

Credit ratings



Currency breakdown



Fund performance

- Gross of fees, the fund (USD, Z, Acc) returned -4.87% (-4.97% net of fees) for the third quarter, underperforming the -4.30% return of its benchmark (Bloomberg Global Aggregate – Corporate USD Hedged). For the rolling 12-month period, the gross return for the fund is -17.95% (-18.29% net), compared to -16.67% for the benchmark.
- For the quarter, continued weakness in government bond markets and the widening of credit spreads negatively impacted the absolute returns from the fund. Duration had no impact on relative performance and credit sector selection was broadly neutral.
- The relative underperformance of the fund instead mainly resulted from the overweight allocation to sterling-denominated bonds compared to the benchmark (see Market background section below). In addition, the outperformance of the energy and basic industry sectors had a negative impact as the fund doesn't invest in these sectors for sustainable reasons.

Market background

- The macroeconomic factors that disrupted financial markets in the first half of 2022 continued to dominate in the third quarter – higher-than-expected inflation and interest rate increases were the key macroeconomic influences, along with growing fears of recession in the US, Europe and the UK. Inflation first surfaced in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, but was exacerbated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February and retaliatory sanctions which sharply increased the prices of oil, gas and other commodities. Although they have fallen back slightly, energy prices remain high and geopolitical events continue to affect sentiment as winter approaches. The apparent sabotage of the Nord Stream gas pipelines from Russia to Germany suggests that energy will remain a key pawn in relations between NATO countries and Russia.
- Central banks have responded to the continued strength of inflation by further tightening monetary policy and reiterating that they will do whatever it takes to suppress rising prices. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) led the way, increasing rates by 1.50% over the quarter. Since March, the Fed has raised rates five times by an aggregate of 3% – its 0.75% increases in June, July and September were the biggest increases for nearly 30 years. Its commitment to do more has led markets to price in further hikes this year and in 2023. The European Central Bank (ECB) has so far been slower to react, partly due to a more fragmented backdrop with a gap between Germany and 'peripheral' economies. However, it ended its bond buying programme in July and increased rates by 0.75% (it's first increase in 11 years and a bigger increase than the 0.50% expected by economists). The Bank of England (BoE) increased rates by 1.00% over the quarter to 2.25%, taking its tally to six increases so far in 2022 and seven in this cycle.
- All major government bond markets were impacted as the ongoing interest rate rises and hawkish commentary from central banks drove bond yields higher globally (prices move inversely to yields): the 10-year US treasury yield rose by 64 basis points (bps) to 3.83% and the 10-year

German bund yield rose by 57bps to 2.11%. Longer-dated bonds performed worst in the period due to their greater sensitivity to interest rates (duration risk). These negative government bond returns took a toll on investment grade credit markets as spreads widened in anticipation of a likely recession.

- UK economic policy has been in a state of flux following Kwasi Kwarteng's 'mini-Budget' in late September. Following weakness in government bond and foreign exchange markets the BoE provided support to the long end of the gilt market. This helped to address the liquidity problems associated with the collateral requirements of some UK pension funds, following the steep rise in real and nominal yields. The appointment of Jeremy Hunt as Chancellor and the cancellation of some tax cuts has helped to calm market volatility. Nonetheless, the UK gilt market was the worst performing major government bond market over the quarter, delivering a return of -12.85% as the benchmark 10-year gilt yield rose by 186bps from 2.23% to 4.09%. As a result of these issues, sterling investment grade credit underperformed on both a total return and credit spread basis: it returned -12.6% and spreads widened by 39bps, compared to -5.1% (+3bps) and -3.3% (+9bps) for dollar- and euro-denominated credit, respectively.
- The price of Brent crude oil fell by 16.9%, but remains over $90 a barrel, and copper futures fell by another 8.0% in dollar terms on fears of a slowdown in China and global recession. Currency movements had a notable impact in the quarter, following the volatility in the first half of the year. The Fed's more aggressive approach to raising interest rates compared to other central banks has pushed the dollar higher and it was again the strongest major currency in the period.

Fund characteristics

- The fund only invests in issuers that meet both our financial and sustainable criteria, which include offering a net benefit to society, ESG leadership and observing good governance practices.
- While we will consider buying labelled bonds, such as 'green' and 'sustainable' bonds, they are not a panacea, and we remain cautious about them as they sometimes lack clarity of objective and don't automatically offer value. We will continue to assess each individual credit on its particular merits.
- Issuers that meet our sustainability criteria are most likely to be found in our current sustainable themes, including energy transition, social and environmental infrastructure, the circular economy and environmental efficiency, social housing, and financial inclusion and resilience (such as insurance products to support individuals through shocks). On sustainability grounds, the fund follows exclusion criteria, which prohibit investment in fossil fuel extraction, mining, tobacco production, nuclear power generation, armaments manufacture, animal and fur products, and pornography.
- Duration is broadly neutral with a bias towards US duration.
- Sector and security diversification are features of the portfolio, which currently has over 200 holdings. We believe that sector and security selection we be the main drivers of relative performance over the medium term.

Fund commentary

- New issuance remained weak in investment grade credit due to the adverse market conditions and ongoing volatility. However, there were still opportunities and we participated in a senior non-preference banks issue by **Santander**, senior issues by **BNP Paribas** and **BFCM**, and subordinated banks issues from **ING** and **Handelsbanken**. Otherwise, we bought a senior insurance issue from **MetLife** and a subordinated insurance issue by **Zurich Finance (Ireland)**. Aside from financials, we bought a number of new utilities issues, including **Consumers Energy**, **Eurogrid, Oncor Electric Delivery Co.**, **Orsted**, **Statkraft**, **Niagra Mohawk**, **SSE, National Grid** and **National Rural Utilities**. Otherwise, we bought bonds of **John Deere**, **Air Liquide** and **Johnson Controls International**, as well as a 40-year bond from **Apple** and a tap of an existing real estate issue by **Annington Funding**. We also participated in a 2025 supranational bond issue from **The International Finance Facility for Immunisation Company** (IFFIm), which will finance Gavi vaccination programmes, with bonds backed by aid pledges from countries such as the UK. We also bought bonds of **Fidelity National Information Services** and participated in a tap of a 2050 social housing issue by **Sanctuary Housing**.
- Secondary market activity mainly focused on maintaining liquidity, managing the shape of the fund, extending duration and reducing high yield exposure.

Investment outlook

- We will continue to invest in bonds that meet both our demanding financial and sustainable criteria, and which fit into the sustainable themes that we think will endure and offer long-term solutions to the challenges that the world faces.
- There is considerable uncertainty about the outlook for the rest of 2022 and 2023. The Fed is continuing to raise interest rates and many investors fear that this could tip the US into a hard-landing recession. The picture is only marginally different in Europe, with domestic and commercial energy prices remaining high and geopolitical events continuing to affect sentiment as winter approaches. Meanwhile, China is experiencing a slowdown in growth with particular problems in its over-invested property sector.
- The best way to manage risk at times of rising economic uncertainty and potential recession is to conduct thorough in-house research and identify the full range of risks for specific sectors, and individual issuers and credits; and to construct a portfolio that is diversified across different sectors of the economy and different potential risk events.
- Nonetheless, defaults are very rare in investment grade credit. Furthermore. we believe that the widening in credit spreads this year has taken valuations to attractive levels, on both a relative basis compared to government bonds and in absolute terms. Credit spreads discount a significant portion of bad news, and investors are being paid well to take credit over government bond risk. At quarter end, the average credit spread for the fund's benchmark index was 181bps, which was 92bps wider than at the start of the year: likewise, it was 223bps for the BBB ratings band (+112bps wider).

Find out more

- Our fund managers and other in-house specialists regularly address the issues that they consider in managing their funds via blogs, articles, webinars, and other media. Please visit the RLAM Digital Insight Hub, or the *Our Views* section of rlam.com, including regular *JP Journal* updates from Head of Fixed Income Jonathan Platt.
- We are experiencing unprecedented challenges in financial markets and the global economy with unsustainable energy prices, inflation at a multi-decade high and rising interest rates. Following the turbulence in fixed income and currency markets in late September, we hosted a webinar for Jonathan and our Head of Rates and Cash Craig Inches to discuss how the current situation and how central banks and policymakers might react. You can listen back to the webinar via the *Our Views* section of rlam.com.

Additional information

- As we highlighted in our Annual Report, RLAM has ambitious targets for the next few years, notably in international growth as well as investment in infrastructure and people. This investment is to make sure that we continue to provide clients with the service they need and positioning us to for future regulation changes and market development.
- As part of that ambition, we are pleased to announce that we are moving to a new investment platform and have selected the industry leading 'Aladdin' platform. This decision has followed months of analysis and pre-implementation planning with the vendor BlackRock. Aladdin will help us improve our service offerings to our clients, as well as delivering operational efficiencies.
- As you would expect, implementation is an extended task, and the project is expected to complete in 2024, but we believe it is important to be transparent about such projects with our clients. Throughout the implementation, the project and management of your client portfolios will be closely monitored by our Board and Risk functions to ensure that this transition is achieved smoothly, and we will keep you updated on our progress. This is an important part of our long-term strategic goal to ensure that we continue to meet your needs today and into the future.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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Telephone calls may be recorded. For further information please see the Legals notice at www.rlam.com.
Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Prospectus, KIIDs and the annual and semi-annual reports of the fund may be obtained free of charge from the fund's representative in Switzerland, ACOLIN Fund Services AG, Leutschenbachstrasse 50, CH-8050 Zurich. The Paying Agent in Switzerland is Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, Place St-François 14, CH-1003 Lausanne.
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