For professional clients only, not suitable for retail clients. This is a financial promotion.

Royal London Multi-Asset Credit Fund

Quarterly Investment Report

30 September 2026

ROYAL LONDON
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Quarterly Report

The fund as at 30 September 2026

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Royal London Multi-Asset Credit Fund. The report has been produced by Royal London Asset Management. The report starts with a summary dashboard showing key information about the fund. A glossary is located at the end of the report covering the description of some of the more technical terms used within the report. All data is as at the report date unless otherwise stated.

Contents

The fund	3
Performance and activity	4
Fund breakdown	7
Market commentary	9
Further information	11
Disclaimers	12
Performance net and gross	14
Glossary	15

ROYAL LONDON
ASSET MANAGEMENT

The fund

Fund performance objective and benchmark

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate a total return from a globally diversified portfolio of credit instruments. The Fund will seek to outperform its benchmark, the sterling overnight index average (SONIA) by 4-6% per annum over rolling three year periods (gross of fees).

Fund value

	Total £m
30 September 2026	619.78

Asset allocation

	Fund (%)
Secured	25.22
Loans	22.88
IG	14.76
Conventional HY	13.34
Short Dated HY	11.61
RoW	8.53
CLOs	3.07
ABS	0.58

Fund analytics

	Fund
Fund launch date	3 July 2017
Fund base currency	GBP
Benchmark	Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA)
Duration to worst	2.55 years
Redemption yield (FX adjusted) (%)	7.72

Performance and activity

Performance

	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)	Relative (%)
Quarter	(0.35)	0.93	(1.27)
YTD	1.93	2.78	(0.85)
1 Year	3.39	3.78	(0.39)
3 Years (p.a.)	7.46	4.45	3.00
5 Years (p.a.)	3.79	3.61	0.18
Since inception (p.a.)	4.12	2.22	1.90

Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future returns. 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 investment. Please refer to the Glossary for the basis of calculation and impact of fees. Performance and since inception date based on Z Inc GBP. Source: Royal London Asset Management; Gross performance; Since inception date of the share class is 9 October 2017.

Performance commentary

High yield markets demonstrated resilience over the quarter, as spreads remained relatively well supported despite challenging headlines and a persistent backdrop of negative news.

The fund underperformed its cash benchmark over the quarter. Although it produced a negative return, its defensive positioning meant it outperformed the underlying market. Performance was mixed across the quarter. July was negative, August was relatively benign and supported by carry, while September saw a pronounced sell-off.

However, it is important to note that the market weakness was driven primarily by government bonds rather than high yield credit, with the asset class holding up relatively well despite the volatility.

Middle East uncertainty was a key element in market weakness in September. The news from the Middle East was not noticeably worse or better than prior months, but it appeared that markets have become more pessimistic about a resolution and hence news tended to be viewed negatively – an example being the sell-off on the closure of the Saudi East-West pipeline not being reversed later in the month when it reopened.

Another factor of note was a decoupling of US dollar and euro markets. Euro market spreads widened more than US on the ongoing concerns around France. Again, this was not a new concern, but one that appeared to crystallise in September. This pushed French government bond yields higher, then French corporates, with the latter then leading to repricing in non-French euro corporate bonds deemed similar credit risk.

Despite the shift in spreads over the quarter, year-to-date spreads have been well contained and are not far off where they started the year. With the additional yield on offer following the government bond market sell-off, we see this as an attractive entry point into the market with all-in yields compensating for downgrade risk.

Corporate fundamentals in the high yield market remain strong, with default rates staying low throughout the year and economic activity proving more resilient than many had anticipated. Inflation remains a key area of focus, however, as higher oil prices are likely to feed through to input costs over time, creating the potential for renewed price pressures.

Loans continued to demonstrate greater resilience than corporate bonds during the quarter, holding up relatively well despite broader market volatility. While both high yield and investment grade credit markets experienced periods of volatility, loans delivered positive returns, supported by their lower interest-rate sensitivity and a healthy supply backdrop.

Performance and activity

Performance commentary (continued)

Some newly issued deals that came to market later in the quarter experienced modest spread pressure as investors reacted to negative market sentiment and headline risk. However, this weakness was largely confined to lower-rated CCC issuers, while the broader loan market remained resilient.

Performance during the quarter was therefore driven primarily by the fund's exposure to loans, which continued to benefit from their floating-rate characteristics and resilience amid rising yields.

This positive contribution was partially offset by the fund's holdings in high yield, investment grade and secured bonds, which faced a more challenging backdrop as rates moved higher.

Despite recent spread tightening, the fund continues to maintain a significant allocation to loans, reflecting our conviction in the asset class and its attractive risk-adjusted profile relative to other areas of the credit market.

By rating, our BBB and above holdings were the largest detractors from performance during the quarter, reflecting their greater sensitivity to rising government bond yields. In contrast, our B-rated and CCC-rated holdings, while representing a relatively smaller proportion of the portfolio, generated positive returns and made a positive contribution to overall performance.

The fund continues to maintain a larger exposure in Europe driven by attractive high yield opportunities and via loans.

Performance and activity

Fund activity

Despite the volatility experienced during the quarter, particularly towards the end of the period, the primary market remained open and active.

This continued access to capital markets reflects both the underlying strength of the high-yield market and the confidence investors continue to have in the asset class, even against a more challenging market backdrop.

The end of September saw the jumbo Paramount/Warner Brother's new issuance with bonds and loans issued across investment grade and high yield.

Year-to-date issuance remains robust at $482.7bn globally and $266.6bn in the US, highlighting continued issuer access to capital markets and supportive refinancing conditions.

A theme of growing importance within the high yield market is the rapid increase in AI-related issuance. The substantial investment required to build the infrastructure underpinning AI, particularly data centres and associated digital and real-world infrastructure, is increasingly finding its way into high yield markets.

While still at an early stage, we have already seen several transactions linked to this theme emerge in our market, and we expect AI-driven financing needs to become a more prominent source of issuance over time.

We added a number of investment grade holdings during the quarter to enhance the fund's defensive characteristics and overall credit quality.

However, the additional duration exposure associated with these positions proved a headwind to performance as government bond yields moved higher. However, the increase in higher quality credit and duration should help to partially mitigate the rise in idiosyncratic gap risk we are experiencing in the high yield markets.

Activity in the CLO market was relatively limited during the quarter. As spreads continued to tighten, valuations became less compelling and we saw few attractive opportunities to add exposure to the fund.

We remain patient given the degree of spread tightening seen in loan markets and are comfortable waiting for more attractive entry points before increasing exposure. We continue to monitor the market for opportunities to rotate into loans when valuations become more compelling.

The fund increased its exposure to the energy and technology sectors during the quarter, with both areas making a meaningful contribution to performance.

Our media holdings detracted from performance over the period, although this was primarily driven by company-specific developments rather than any broader deterioration in sector fundamentals.

In the secondary market, we added bonds from Damac. While the issuer has come under pressure in recent months amid challenges in the emerging market real estate sector, we believed valuations more than compensated for the risks and viewed the deal as an attractive opportunity to add exposure at compelling levels.

We took part in the Cheplapharm deal, reflecting our positive fundamental view of the credit. Although the name had underperformed prior to issuance, we know the issuer well and viewed the transaction as an attractive opportunity to add exposure.

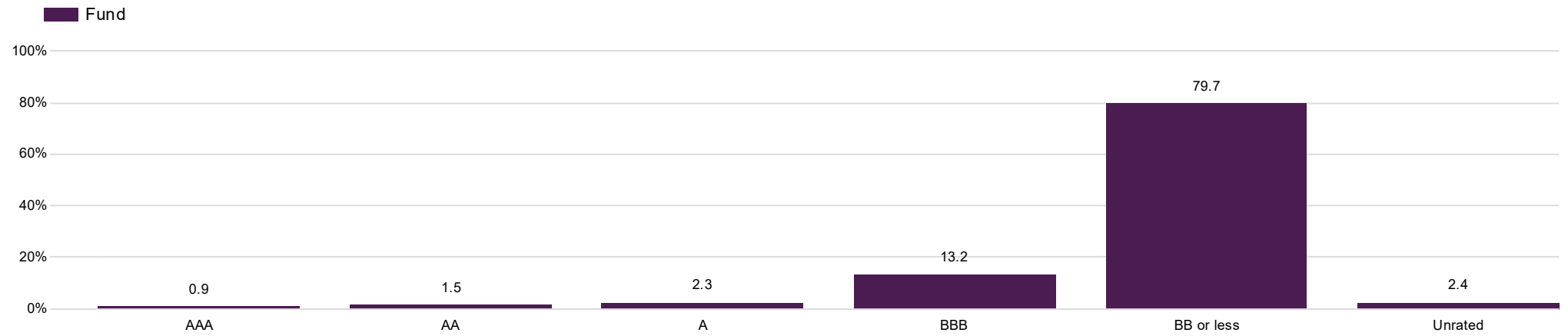
SoftBank was a notable addition during the quarter, offering attractive spread levels while increasing the fund's exposure to the technology sector, an area where we had been underweight.

Given the sector's growing representation within the high yield and investment grade markets, we saw an opportunity to build exposure at compelling valuations while further diversifying the portfolio.

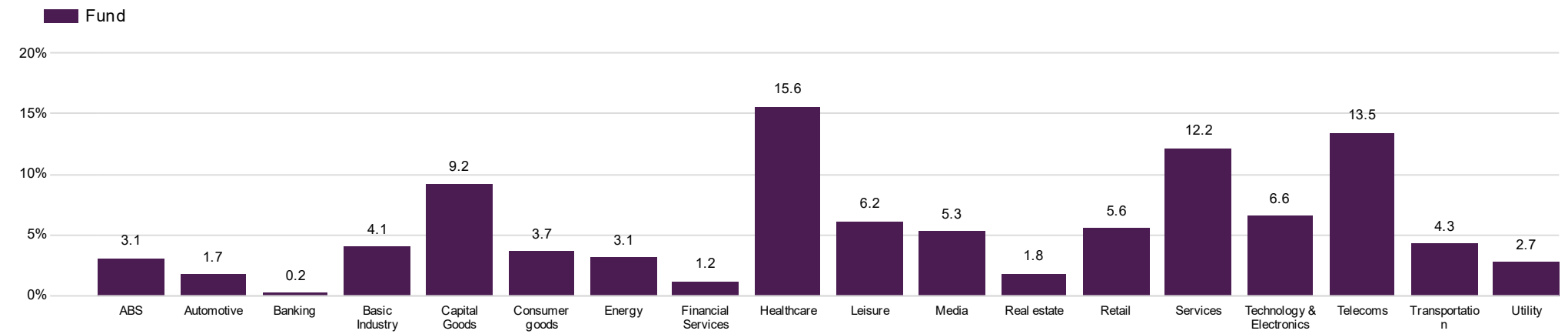
We took part in the Tenet new issue, viewing it as an attractive opportunity to add a higher-quality credit to the portfolio. The position strengthens the fund's defensive profile while still offering compelling spreads.

Fund breakdown

Credit ratings

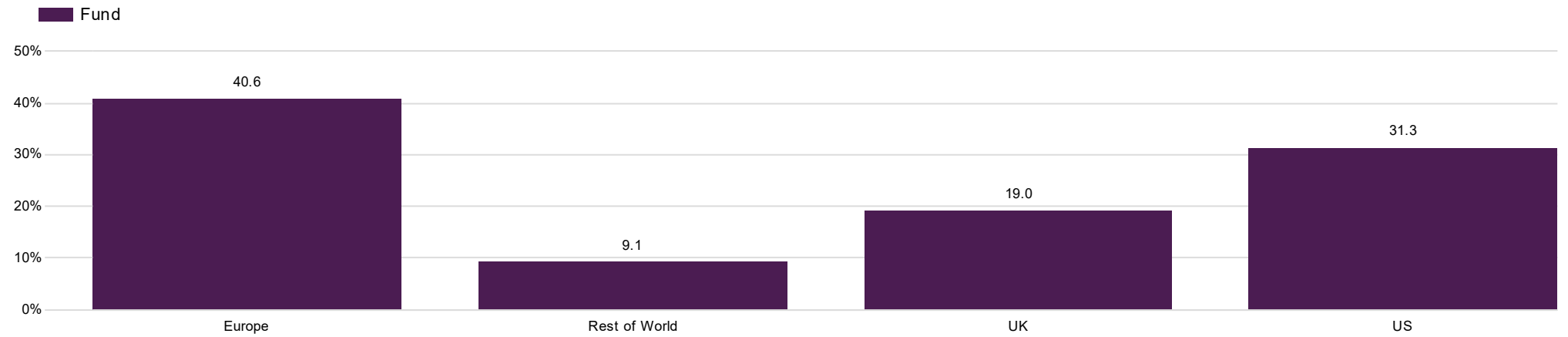


Sector breakdown



Fund breakdown

Regional weights



Market commentary

Market overview

Global economic activity remained resilient over the third quarter amid a more challenging backdrop of higher energy prices, rising government bond yields and renewed monetary policy tightening. Despite ongoing conflict in the Middle East and higher energy prices, business surveys and recent GDP figures look consistent with resilient global activity, with some indicators showing some improvement in Q3. US growth continued to be supported by robust household spending and a relatively firm labour market. The euro area also performed more strongly than expected, with second-quarter GDP recording its fastest quarterly expansion in four years, supported by consumption, exports and manufacturing activity.

Oil prices rose over the quarter, ending near $100 per barrel after starting at around $75 per barrel. Increasingly, however, attention shifted to refined products, where price pressures have been even more pronounced over the conflict. Towards the end of the quarter, news broke that US President Trump was contemplating a diesel export ban, adding to European energy price pressure. Given higher energy prices and with indications growing of a strong El Nino event and very dry and hot European summer, worries also grew around the outlook for food prices.

Headline inflation remained elevated in most economies, reflecting higher energy prices. In the US, CPI and PCE measures were both 3.4% year-on-year by the August figures, remaining above target consistent levels. UK CPI inflation rose from 2.6% year-on-year to 2.9% year-on-year in July, reflecting higher energy bills following the updated Ofgem price cap, before edging up to 3.1% year-on-year in August. In the euro area, higher energy prices kept inflation elevated at 2.9% year-on-year in July and 3.2% year-on-year in August.

Against a backdrop of intensifying inflationary pressures, major central banks shifted more hawkish over the quarter. The European Central Bank hiked rates once again in September, while the US Federal Reserve also delivered its first rate hike since 2023, with the median FOMC participant indicating another hike later in the year in their forecasts. The Bank of England left rates unchanged in both July and September but expressed growing concern about elevated energy prices and signalled an openness to tighten policy later in the year if energy prices don't fall significantly.

During the quarter, Andy Burnham became UK Prime Minister. The government reaffirmed commitment to the fiscal rules which, alongside higher inflation and higher bond yields weighing on the fiscal headroom, leaves little room for manoeuvre in the October budget. Towards the end of the quarter, Burnham proposed changes to the pension triple lock to help fund new social care policy and indicated a willingness to reassess the UK's relationship with Europe. However, the proposals were light on details and not expected to take effect until after the next election, likely from 2030.

Fixed income markets weakened over the period as persistent inflationary concerns and elevated energy prices prompted investors to reassess the path of monetary policy. Government bond yields rose sharply, particularly at shorter maturities, as markets priced a higher path for policy rates, while longer-dated bonds weakened on fiscal concerns and rising issuance. In the UK, the government's Debt Management Office sold £4.25 billion of July 2036 gilts at an average yield of 5.383% at the end of September, the highest 10-year borrowing cost since 1999. Demand for higher yields reflected ongoing inflation concerns and expectations of increased fiscal spending ahead of the forthcoming Autumn Budget. UK monetary policy expectations also shifted over the quarter and markets started pricing in a 25bps rate hike in November, with roughly four increases priced in by the middle of next year.

In the UK, 10-year gilt yields ended September at 5.43% compared to 4.76% at the end of June. US treasury yields also moved higher over the quarter, with the 10-year treasury yield ending September at 5.28%, having closed at 4.44% at the end of June. Across Europe, government bond yields similarly pushed upwards. The German 10-year bund was 3.55% at the end of September, up from 2.87% three months prior.

Global investment grade credit markets saw negative returns over the quarter. Credit spreads were marginally wider – with this reflecting broad uncertainty over interest rates and geopolitics, rather than concerns over the strength of the corporate sector. Moves in government bonds were the main driver of returns in these markets. Rising yields in US dollar, euro and sterling government bond markets meant that overall returns for the period were negative.

In the high yield market, the ICE BofAML (BB-B) Global Non-Financial High Yield Index (sterling hedged) benchmark returned -1.61% in the third quarter with spreads ending the three-month period at 258bps, widening from 238bps at the start of the quarter. At the end of the period, the index's yield-to-worst stood at 7.3%, up from 6.26% three months earlier. In the broader-based high yield index, which includes CCC rated bonds, yield-to-worst increased to 7.95% from 6.87%. Credit dispersion increased as well with global CCC spreads widening from 1030bps to approximately 1219bps on a spread to worst basis.

Market commentary

Outlook

The cushion available from current yields remains attractive, underpinning our positive view of the high yield market. Even after the recent volatility, all-in yields continue to provide a meaningful buffer against potential market weakness, while offering compelling income opportunities for investors.

And these technical factors should help keep high yield spreads relatively tight, while investor focus remains on the attractive level of all-in yields. Spreads are likely to remain rangebound, with few obvious catalysts for meaningful widening, particularly as markets continue to absorb geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

While global geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties are affecting global government bond markets in different ways, and despite where credit markets have reached in spreads, we believe that global high yield markets still offer attractive sources of value for those prepared to look carefully.

An area of focus for us over the coming months will be the upcoming earnings season. In particular, we will be paying close attention to companies' forward-looking statements and management outlooks, looking for signs of how inflationary pressures and the economic backdrop are affecting business confidence, demand trends and future earnings expectations.

Another potential source of future volatility is the US midterm elections and the direction of policy following the outcome. This could add another layer of uncertainty to an already challenging news flow, particularly if the election results raise questions around the future path of fiscal, trade or regulatory policy.

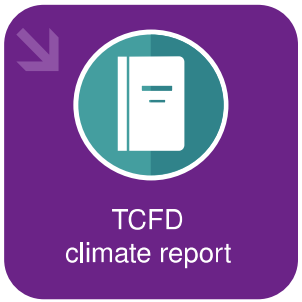
Against this backdrop, investors may remain cautious as the year draws to a close. With multiple macroeconomic and political factors competing for attention, market participants could be reluctant to take on additional risk heading into the typically quieter year-end period, potentially leading to lower liquidity and periods of heightened volatility.

Further Information

Please click on the links below for further information:







Find out more

In an uncertain geopolitical and economic environment, we recognise the importance of keeping our clients updated on our current investment thinking.

Articles, videos, podcasts and webinars giving the latest views of our investment experts can be found in the Our Views section of www.rlam.com, including regular updates from our Fixed Income, Global Equity, Sustainable and Multi Asset teams.

Disclaimers

Important information

For professional clients only, not suitable for retail clients.

This is a financial promotion and is not investment advice.

Telephone calls and written communications may be recorded and monitored. For further information please see the Privacy Policy at www.rlam.com.

Issued in October 2026 by Royal London Asset Management Limited, 80 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 4BY. Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority, firm reference number 141665. A subsidiary of The Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Limited.

The Fund is a sub-fund of Royal London Asset Management Investment Funds ICAV, an Irish collective asset-management vehicle authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and the AIFM Regulations, and has been established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds.

It is not a recognised scheme under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

The Management Company is FundRock Management Company SA, Registered office: Airport Center Building, 5 Heienhaff, L-1736 Senningerberg, Luxembourg and is authorised and regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF).

The Investment Manager is Royal London Asset Management Limited.

For more information on the Fund or the risks of investing, please refer to the Prospectus available via the relevant Fund Information page on www.rlam.com.

Most of the protections provided by the UK regulatory system, and the compensation under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme, will not be available.

The "SONIA" mark is used under licence from the Bank of England (the benchmark administrator of SONIA), and the use of such mark does not imply or express any approval or endorsement by the Bank of England. "Bank of England" and "SONIA" are registered trademarks of the Bank of England.

Royal London Asset Management - Quarterly Investment Report - Royal London Multi-Asset Credit Fund - EN - 2026-09-30-GB - Report ID: 370218

Risks and Warnings

Investment risk

The value of investments and any income from them may go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Concentration risk

The price of Funds that invest in a reduced number of holdings, sectors, or geographical areas may be more heavily affected by events that influence the stockmarket and therefore more volatile.

Credit risk

Should the issuer of a fixed income security become unable to make income or capital payments, or their rating is downgraded, the value of that investment will fall. Fixed income securities that have a lower credit rating can pay a higher level of income and have an increased risk of default.

Derivative risk

This fund may undertake transactions in derivatives and forward transactions (both on exchange and over the counter (OTC)). These may include interest rate swaps and interest rate futures for the purposes of meeting the investment objective, protecting the risk to capital, duration and credit management, as well as for hedging. While the discerning use of derivatives can be beneficial, derivatives also involve specific risks. These risks relate specifically to market risk, management risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the risk that derivatives may not correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. The use of derivative instruments may from time to time alter the economic exposure of the fund causing it to deviate significantly from the performance of the market as a whole. The use of these derivatives will be within the parameters allowed for linked funds by the Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority.

EPM techniques risk

The Fund may engage in EPM techniques including holdings of derivative instruments. Whilst intended to reduce risk, the use of these instruments may expose the Fund to increased price volatility.

Exchange rate risk

Investing in assets denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Fund means the value of the investment can be affected by changes in exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. If interest rates go up, the value of capital may fall, and vice versa. Inflation will also decrease the real value of capital.

Liquidity risk

In difficult market conditions the value of certain fund investments may be difficult to value and harder to sell, or sell at a fair price, resulting in unpredictable falls in the value of your holding.

Emerging markets risk

Investing in Emerging Markets may provide the potential for greater rewards but carries greater risk due to the possibility of high volatility, low liquidity, currency fluctuations, the adverse effect of social, political and economic instability, weak supervisory structures and accounting standards.

Counterparty risk

The insolvency of any institutions providing services such as safekeeping of assets or acting as counterparty to derivatives or other instruments, may expose the Fund to financial loss.

Leverage risk

The Fund employs leverage with the aim of increasing the Fund's returns or yield, however it also increases costs and its risk to capital. In adverse market conditions the Fund's losses can be magnified significantly.

Performance to 30 September 2026

Cumulative (%)

	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years
Fund (gross)	(0.35)	2.63	3.39	24.11	20.44
Fund (net)	(0.36)	2.59	3.32	23.85	20.02

Annualised (%)

3 Years (p.a.)	5 Years (p.a.)
7.46	3.79
7.38	3.71

Year on year performance (%)

	30/09/2025 - 30/09/2026	30/09/2024 - 30/09/2025	30/09/2023 - 30/09/2024	30/09/2022 - 30/09/2023	30/09/2021 - 30/09/2022
Fund (gross)	3.39	7.75	11.41	8.89	(10.88)
Fund (net)	3.32	7.67	11.33	8.82	(10.95)

Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future returns. 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 investment.

Source: RLAM as at 30 September 2026. All figures are mid-price to mid-price for the Royal London Multi-Asset Credit Fund Z Inc GBP share class.

Glossary

ABS

Asset Allocation - Asset Backed Securities (ABS) include Asset Backed Bonds and Collateralised Loan Obligation (CLOs).

Article 8

The Fund is classified as an Article 8 fund under the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not have sustainable investment as its objective. Further details regarding the risks, environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund can be found in the Prospectus and the SFDR product summary. Investors should review these before making any investment decision. The SFDR classification should not be interpreted as an indication of investment quality, a recommendation to invest, or that the Fund pursues a sustainable investment objective.

Asset allocation

Breakdown of the assets by asset classes. Based on RLAM asset classification scheme.

Credit ratings

Credit ratings are based on RLAM composite ratings which uses a hierarchy of S&P, Moody's and then the Fitch rating.

Currency hedged share classes

Currency Hedged Share Classes aim to provide investors with a return highly correlated to the return of the base currency share class by minimising the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the base currency of the Fund and the investor's chosen currency.

Duration

Measure of sensitivity of a Fixed Income instrument to changes in interest rates, indicating the potential impact of interest rate fluctuations on the value of the investment.

Fund analytics

All figures exclude cash. Credit bonds include non-sterling bonds and CDs where held within the fund or benchmark.
This is applicable to the following sections: fund Asset Allocation, Duration, Yield curve, Sector breakdown, Financial holdings, Credit ratings.

Performance

Both the Fund and Index performance are based on close of business prices.

Pricing

The Fund's price may swing to bid or offer to protect existing investors from the costs associated with buying or selling the fund's underlying assets when other investors are entering or leaving the fund. Performance is based on this pricing.

Redemption yield

The weighted average rate of discount at which the future obligations of interest and capital payments of each of the fund's holdings excluding cash, in each case calculated to the point in time at which each is expected to redeem, equates to its current price, gross of relevant fund management costs and gross of tax. For funds that are sold in various hedged currency share classes, yield is adjusted to reflect the impact of FX hedging and excludes the impact of cash.

RoW

Regional Breakdown - Rest of World (RoW) includes all non-North America, non-Europe and non-UK holdings, which includes emerging market debt as shown in asset class positioning.