

DESCRIPTION:

The portfolio is designed for an aggressive investor who is prepared to risk some of their capital in order to maximise returns. This strategy may result in heavy short-term losses, meaning the investor should be prepared to commit their money for a significant period of time, as cashing in early could leave them with unfulfilled potential.

To maximise the potential return, the portfolio is usually invested entirely in equities. The vast majority of these are blue chip stocks listed in the major developed markets of the UK, the US, Europe and Japan. Equities are generally considered a high-risk, high-return asset class; investors therefore should be comfortable with the behaviour associated with this. Some of the more exotic equities it holds provide exposure to more specialised sectors such as emerging markets; these have high growth potential but are also susceptible to heavier losses in falling markets. The nature of emerging markets means exposure will be far below that of more developed markets. A limited allocation is held in smaller companies due to the higher risk but greater growth prospects associated with them.

The portfolio occasionally has limited exposure to defensive asset classes, such as bonds or money market. This means if markets were to fall the portfolio would have little protection. To aid diversification the portfolio can also hold an allocation to absolute return strategies. These funds will typically employ complex investment strategies using derivatives and other sophisticated investment instruments to achieve their aims.

Capital preservation is not a concern and the portfolio will experience heavy losses in a falling market, with the portfolio having no exposure to defensive asset classes. The investment strategy should lead to higher overall growth rates, although heavy losses are also possible.

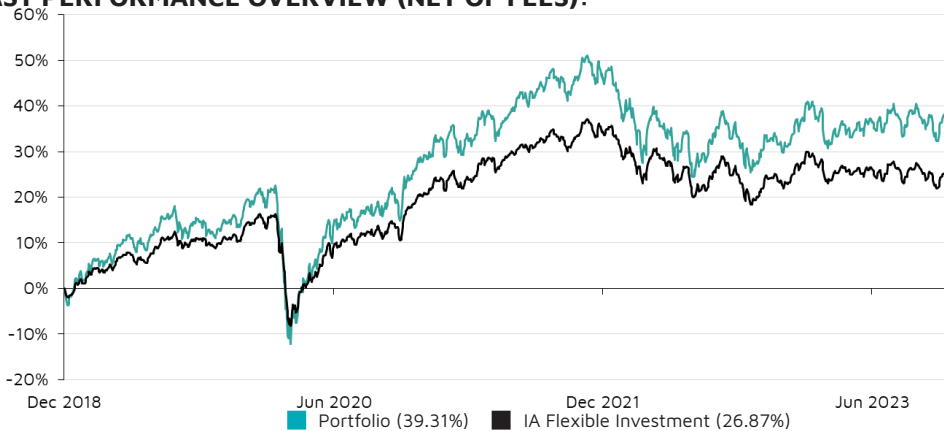
WHAT IT COSTS:

Financial Instruments OCF: 0.51% **Financial Instruments Transactional Costs: 0.18%**
Investment Services: 0.27% **Third Party Payments: 0.00%** **Total Cost: 0.96%**

Financial Instruments OCF refers to the underlying costs of managing the funds. Commonly known as the ongoing charges figure these costs consist primarily of management fees and additional expenses such as registration, regulation, auditing and legal fees, the costs of distribution as well as any other operational expenses. Transactional costs refers to additional costs which the portfolio expense does not capture such as trading fees, investment research and foreign exchange fees. It also includes implicit costs that can have an impact on performance but are not charged directly to the end investor.

The Investment Services Charge refers to the costs of managing the portfolio including the selection of the funds and ensuring that the portfolio meets its risk targets and performs as expected. **The charges represent the current maximum charges, for the exact charges please refer to the Platform Portfolio Charges Document.**

PAST PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW (NET OF FEES):

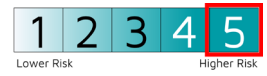


DISCRETE PERFORMANCE TO LAST QUARTER END:

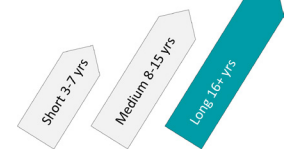
Period	0-12 Months	12-24 Months	24-36 Months	36-48 Months	48-60 Months
Portfolio	7.36%	-12.06%	23.05%	2.89%	
Benchmark	4.25%	-9.19%	18.30%	0.88%	3.24%

Past performance is not a guide to future performance and you may get back less than you originally invested. All figures are calculated on a bid to bid total return basis in GBP and includes FE's charge of 0.27%. Data from FEfundinfo 2023

RISK LEVEL

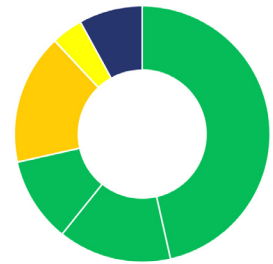


TIME HORIZON



This is a long term portfolio, investors should be prepared to invest their money for multiple market cycles in order the strategies that the portfolio is invested in can reach fruition. Roughly investors should be looking to place their money for a minimum of 15 years.

ASSET ALLOCATION



North American Equity	46.47%
European Equity	14.30%
Japanese Equity	10.73%
Emerging Markets	16.50%
Money Market	4.00%
Fixed Interest	8.00%

ACTIVE/PASSIVE SPLIT

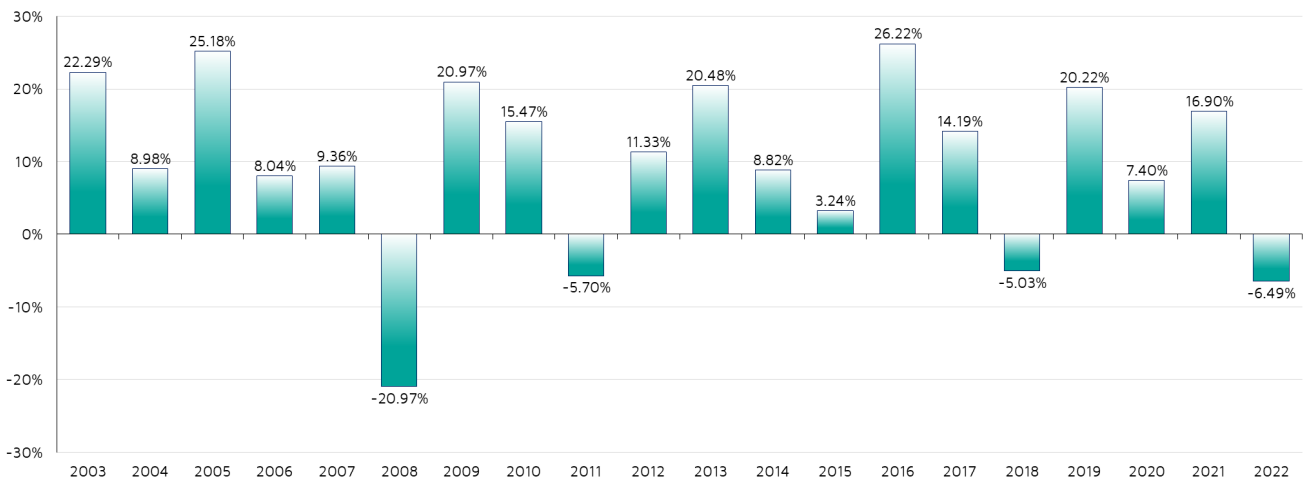


Active	63.79%
Passive	36.21%

RISK ILLUSTRATION:

The portfolio itself has only been running since 2018. To provide a better impression of how the portfolio might be expected to perform over the longer term we have provided simulated data back to the year 2003. The data shows that in a 20-year period this proxy for the portfolio’s current investments lost money on four occasions, in 2008, 2011, 2018 and 2022. The biggest loss would have been in 2008, where over the year the portfolio would have lost 20.97 per cent; this equates to an investment of £10,000 falling to £7,903. This means over the period our proxy would have made money in 16 out of 20 years. The highest growth experienced was in 2016 when the asset allocations grew by 26.22 per cent. This means an investment of £10,000 would have been worth £12,622 at year end.

What is the Simulated History: This uses the strategic asset allocation provided by our actuarial consultants EValue. It uses passive investments to represent the risk level that we are currently targeting and whose performance we are trying to exceed. The performance provides an illustration of how the current portfolio may have behaved; historical positioning may have been different due to a variety of factors, including input from EValue, the impact of fund selection and changes of asset allocation by the portfolio management team. It also does not consider any charges. The history can be represented over a far longer time period than the synthetic history and therefore illustrates performance over a number of market cycles.

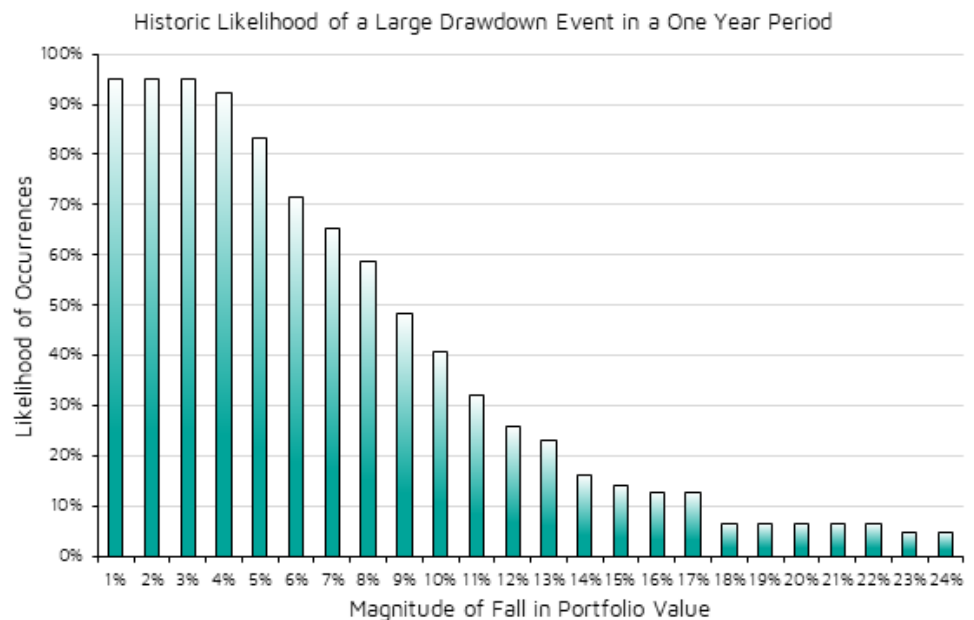


The average annualised performance of the asset allocation since 2003 has been 9.35%

POSSIBILITY OF LARGE LOSSES:

All investments necessarily include some risk that cannot be fully diversified away, meaning periods of loss will occur. It is important therefore that investors understand what the potential magnitude of these losses could be and whether they are comfortable with them.

The chart opposite analyses the current strategic asset allocation of the portfolio back to the year 2000, looking at rolling one-year periods. For each of these periods we analyse what the largest loss the portfolio experienced during that period was and then plot the total occurrences on the chart. For instance, a chart that reads 5% on the 'x' axis and 60% on the 'y' axis would indicate that over any one year period there was a 60% chance the portfolio fell by at least 5%. It therefore shows what would happen if you invested at the top and sold at the bottom. Any recovery during the period is not considered.



All information presented on this page is only illustrative of what has happened in the past, it should not be seen as a guarantee that losses will not exceed past levels. Past performance is not a guide to future performance and you may get back less than you originally invested.

WHY INVEST IN GLOBAL EQUITIES:

Investors in the UK tend to have a notable home bias when it comes to their investment portfolios. The reasons for this are not completely clear, but it is likely to do with a preference for the familiar and an aversion for the unknown. Yet with UK stocks making up just over 6% of the global market, investors are potentially leaving themselves severely compromised. The US meanwhile makes up about 60% of the global market, Europe excluding UK just under 20% and Japan just under 10%.

While investing globally adds important diversification benefits, it is exceptionally difficult to know where the best investment opportunities will be over the next few years – but if you own the whole haystack you don't have to worry about finding the needle. Investing in a single region ties results directly to its economic performance. The economies of the US, Europe and Japan all have things that make them unique and interesting. Despite the size of its market, the US in recent years has come to be dominated by the Silicon Valley tech stocks, with information technology now making up roughly a quarter of the index.

Europe is made up of a diverse range of economies – from Germany, with its core manufacturing base, to Switzerland with its well-established banking and insurance industry, to France, which has some of the largest insurance, airline, cosmetic, luxury and energy companies in the world.

The Japanese market is particularly interesting, because as well as having some of the most well-known car manufacturers and technology firms globally, the market itself has a surprisingly low correlation to other developed equity markets. In addition, the Japanese yen has some status as a safe haven asset and this further differentiates the asset class and spreads the risk of the portfolio.

Clearly investing in global markets contains some currency risk; however, by diversifying across multiple regions it clearly mitigates the effects of being too overexposed to any one currency. Over the long term currency movements are likely to have minimal impact and would be far outweighed by the exposure to additional markets and sectors rather than a concentrated position in the UK.

WHAT YOU ARE INVESTED IN:

Name	Ongoing Charge	Transactional Costs	Total Cost
BlackRock Continental European Income	0.92%	0.37%	1.29%
Fidelity European	0.92%	0.05%	0.97%
HSBC European Index	0.06%	0.05%	0.11%
Liontrust Sustainable Future European Growth	0.90%	-0.01%	0.89%
WS Lightman European	0.80%	0.40%	1.20%
Comgest Growth Japan	0.92%	0.10%	1.02%
Man GLG Japan Core Alpha	0.90%	0.15%	1.05%
Pictet Japanese Equity Selection	0.91%	0.10%	1.01%
Vanguard Japan Stock Index	0.16%	0.02%	0.18%
Brown Advisory US Sustainable Growth	0.90%	0.02%	0.92%
Dodge & Cox US Stock	0.63%	-0.08%	0.55%
GQG Partners U.S. Equity	0.55%	0.00%	0.55%
HSBC American Index	0.06%	0.03%	0.09%

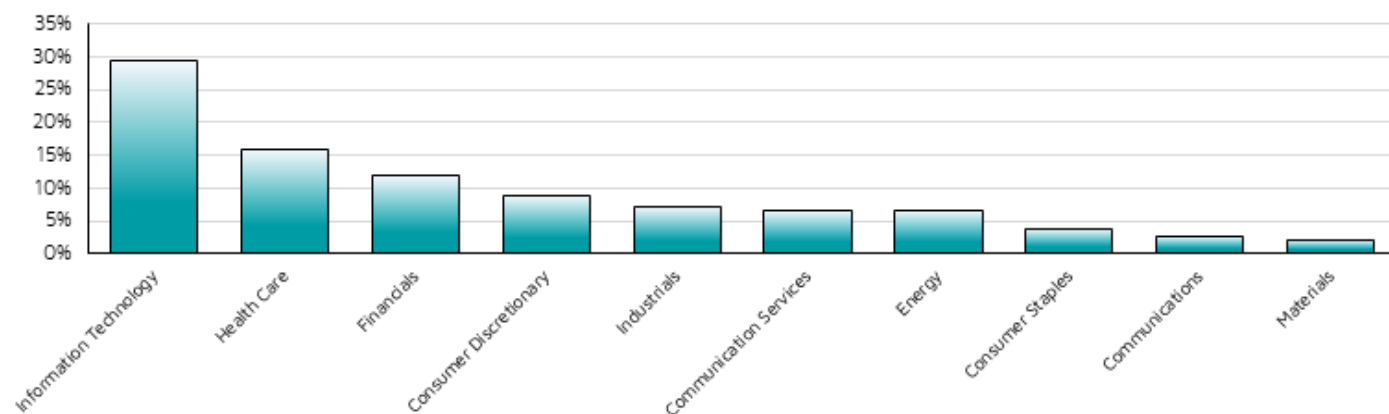
The charges represent the current maximum charges, for the exact charges please refer to the Platform Fund Charges Document.

DISCRETE PERFORMANCE TO LAST QUARTER END:

Period	0-12 Months	12-24 Months	24-36 Months	36-48 Months	48-60 Months
European Tile	21.88%	-16.34%	19.57%	5.38%	
Japanese Tile	15.18%	-19.35%	9.62%	3.85%	
North American Tile	5.58%	-9.53%	28.00%	20.73%	
IA Global	7.77%	-8.90%	23.20%	7.19%	5.98%

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NORTH AMERICAN EQUITY SECTOR EXPOSURE



* Sector exposure may not add up to 100% because of undeclared cash and derivative positions from some funds

ASSET CLASSES

Passive: Passive funds try to replicate an index rather than outperform it. The advantage is that it is considerably cheaper as you do not require a manager to try and identify the best market opportunities.

Growth: This is a style of investing where a manager is trying to identify companies that can grow their earnings at an above average rate. This may involve investing in markets which are yet to fully emerge; in recent years the technology sector has been an excellent example of a growth investment. Unlike a value investor a growth investor may choose to invest in a company that already looks expensive as it is expected to be worth even more in the future, which justifies the price.

Value: This style of management focuses on companies that it believes are currently trading at less than their intrinsic value. Value investors believe that markets overreact to both good and bad news; this results in stock price movements that do not reflect the company fundamentals. A common approach is to find problem companies that other investors are avoiding that can be turned around with a new strategy or management team. Although the concept is relatively simple it is at the same time very contrarian as you are going against the market consensus, and this can lead to periods of underperformance.

WHAT YOU ARE INVESTED IN

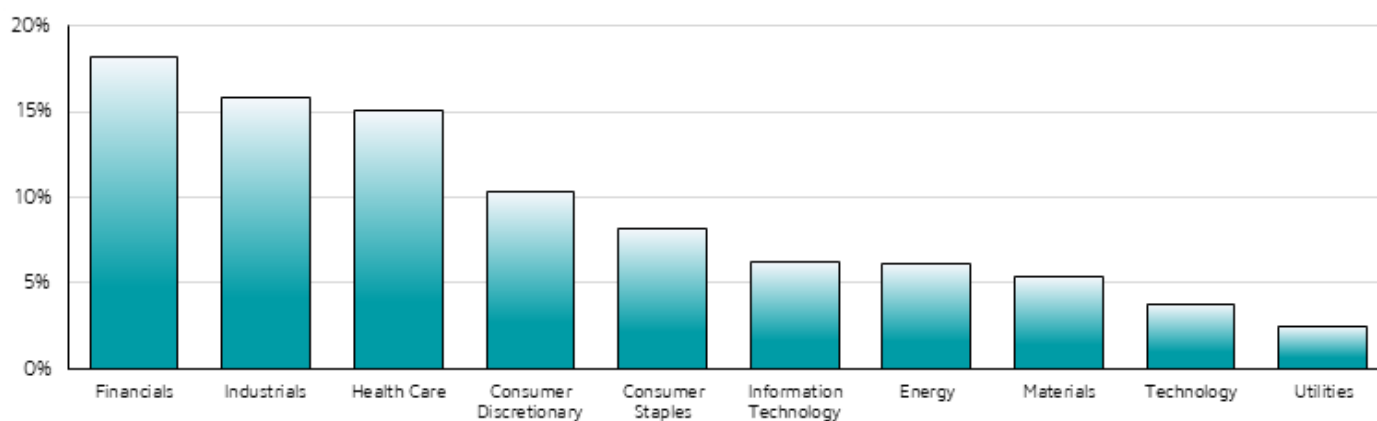
HSBC American Index: This HSBC fund tracks the S&P 500 by physically holding all the stocks that make up the index. The index is made up of 500 of the largest traded companies in the US.

Brown Advisory US Sustainable Growth: The managers aim for long-term capital growth by investing in companies that have outstanding business models and a sustainability focus. They believe growth is only sustainable if it is helping society, and employ negative screens so they do not invest in companies harmful to society.

GQG Partners U.S. Equity: This fund aims for long-term capital growth by investing in high-quality, attractively-priced companies exhibiting competitive advantages. The fund invests in a concentrated portfolio of mainly US-listed companies, but it can have an allocation to other markets. Its investment process evaluates each business with a focus on financial strength, sustainability of earnings growth and quality of management. The resulting portfolio seeks to manage the downside risk of equity investments while providing attractive returns to long-term investors over a full market cycle. This is a well balanced fund and has been added as it brings exposure to growth stocks, but also has some defensive characteristics.

Dodge & Cox US Stock: The fund invests in a diversified pool of US equities with a long-term view. The portfolio is fairly concentrated, typically 60 to 70 holdings, and the top ten stocks make up 30% to 35% of the portfolio. The fund follows a clear value philosophy with its stock universe mostly constrained to large cap. The day-to-day fund management is unique as the fund is collectively managed by the nine members of the US Investment Committee. Decisions are collective, which implies that the fund could react relatively slowly to any market changes, and also implies inflexibility.

EUROPEAN EQUITY SECTOR EXPOSURE



* Sector exposure may not add up to 100% because of undeclared cash and derivative positions from some funds

ASSET CLASSES

Value: This investment style focuses on companies that are currently trading at less than their intrinsic value. Value investors believe that markets overreact to both good and bad news; this results in stock price movements that do not reflect the company fundamentals. This is a simple yet contrarian approach, as you are going against the market consensus, and this can lead to periods of underperformance.

Passive: Passive funds try to replicate an index rather than outperform it. The advantage is that it is considerably cheaper as you do not require a manager to try and identify the best market opportunities.

Growth: This is a style of investing where a manager is trying to identify companies that can grow their earnings at an above-average rate. This may involve investing in markets which are yet to fully emerge; in recent years the technology sector has been an excellent example of a growth investment. Unlike a value investor a growth investor may choose to invest in a company that already looks expensive as it is expected to be worth even more in the future, which justifies the price.

Income: From its earned profits, companies have one of two options: to pay out a portion in dividends to shareholders or to reinvest the money in the business. Dividend paying companies therefore tend to be larger businesses in well-established industries. Income investing is generally thought of as slightly lower risk, because in a falling market you will receive some return through income payments.

WHAT YOU ARE INVESTED IN

LF Lightman European: Manager Rob Burnett focuses on finding businesses that have been through periods of stress and whose share prices are significantly below what he considers a fair value. After applying a quantitative screen aimed at excluding the most expensive companies the manager tries to identify each company's operational momentum – catalysts that should drive a rehabilitation of the company's earnings and ultimately of its share price. The fund also uses quantitative analysis of the buying and selling signals on stocks to review position sizing or to reappraise the original investment thesis. The resulting portfolio is relatively concentrated with 40 to 50 positions.

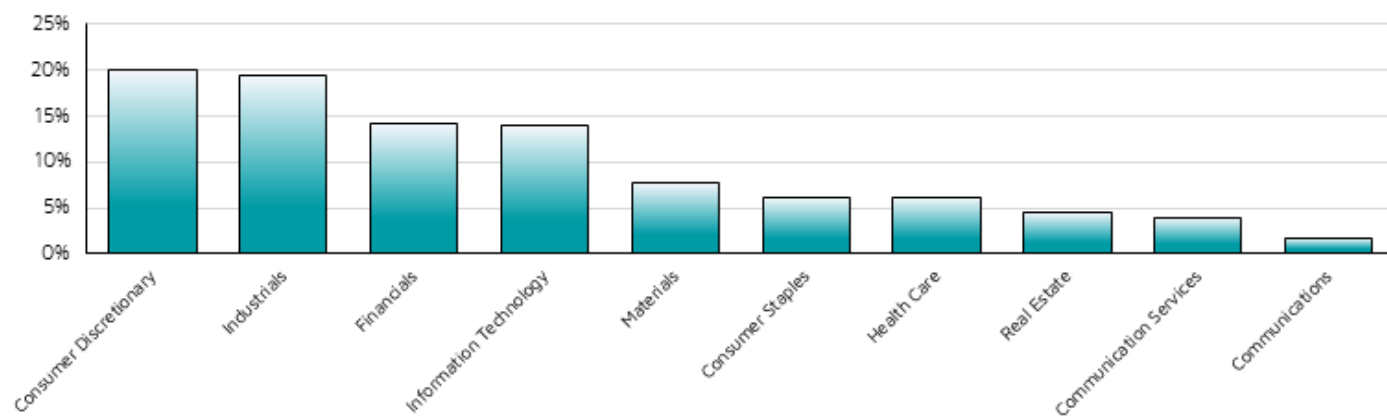
HSBC European Index: The fund tracks the FTSE Developed Europe ex UK Index, which comprises approximately 450 companies split across 15 developed countries. The fund does not engage in stock lending.

Fidelity European: The fund looks for attractively valued companies that exhibit good long-term growth prospects. The manager looks for companies that grow their dividend on a three-to-five-year time horizon, have sustainable margins, a strong balance sheet and fund dividends through growth.

Liontrust Sustainable Future European Growth: This fund identifies stocks that will benefit from long-term structural trends. Each stock recommendation must be supported by a satisfactory sustainability rating, a thorough analysis of the business fundamentals and a valuation with a target price. The Liontrust Sustainable Future range uses mostly positive screens to identify well-managed companies with products or services that are more sustainable than the market average. It also applies a negative screen to exclude controversial businesses.

BlackRock Continental European Income: The fund focuses on generating a reliable and growing income while outperforming the wider market. The portfolio is split into two, with roughly 60% invested in above-average, income-paying companies where it is believed the dividend is reliable and secure, and the remainder used to invest in companies with opportunity for dividend growth.

JAPANESE EQUITY SECTOR EXPOSURE



* Sector exposure may not add up to 100% because of undeclared cash and derivative positions from some funds

ASSET CLASSES

Passive: Passive funds try to replicate an index rather than outperform it. The advantage of this process is that it is considerably cheaper as you do not require a manager to try and identify the best market opportunities. The costs of the fund are extremely important as they compound over time to eat into long-term investment returns. The disadvantage of the process is that the fund is not able to react to market events and either try and protect the fund in difficult markets or take advantage of favourable ones. These funds should always slightly lag the performance of the market because of the fees.

Growth: This is a style of investing where a manager is trying to identify companies that can grow their earnings at an above-average rate. This may involve investing in markets which are yet to fully emerge; in recent years the technology sector has been an excellent example of a growth investment. Unlike a value investor a growth investor may choose to invest in a company that already looks expensive as it is expected to be worth even more in the future, which justifies the price.

Value: This style of management focuses on companies that it believes are currently trading at less than their intrinsic value. Value investors believe that markets overreact to both good and bad news; this results in stock price movements that do not reflect the company fundamentals. A common approach is to find problem companies that other investors are avoiding that can be turned around with a new strategy or management team. Although the concept is relatively simple it is at the same time very contrarian and, as you are going against the market consensus, this can lead to periods of underperformance.

WHAT YOU ARE INVESTED IN

Vanguard Japan Stock Index: The fund tracks the MSCI Japan index by physically holding most of the stocks that make up the index, excluding those that are less liquid. The index comprises over 300 large and mid-sized companies within the Japanese market. The fund engages in stock lending, where a borrower will post collateral in exchange for borrowing the stock for a period of time. Money made from stock lending is reinvested into the fund to keep the costs down. Although it does marginally increase the risk, borrowers are vetted for worthiness to mitigate this.

Comgest Growth Japan: The managers use quantitative screen to identify companies with a proven ability to generate a strong increase in earnings, healthy cashflow, a return on capital employed above the cost of capital, sound balance sheets and above-average profit margins relative to peers – leaving the team with approximately 400 companies. The team also incorporates a disciplined ESG-embedded valuation assessment using five-year earnings and dividend forecasts. The resulting portfolio is moderately concentrated between 30 and 40 names, with the top ten companies representing approximately 35%.

Pictet Japanese Equity Selection: The fund manager uses market and fundamental company analysis to select stocks which offer favourable growth prospects at a reasonable price. ESG factors a core element of its strategy by adopting a tilted approach which seeks to increase the weight of securities with low sustainability risks and/or to decrease the weight of securities with high sustainability risks. The fund typically invests in larger Japanese stocks. Performance is likely to be significantly different from its benchmark, because the manager has significant discretion to deviate from its securities and weightings.

Man GLG Japan Core Alpha: The fund focuses on large cap, value investing in Japan. The managers believe that there is an opportunity in large companies versus small ones, despite the latter doing well recently. They believe that cyclicity strongly influences every sector of the Japanese market, and that outperformance can be generated by exploiting extremes of valuation – buying stocks that are completely unloved and selling them when they become popular. The manager's style means the fund is likely to underperform when markets are rising rapidly.

WHY INVEST IN EMERGING MARKETS:

Emerging markets covers the geographical areas of Asia (including China and India), parts of Africa, Eastern Europe, and Central and South America. The economies of these countries are typically growing and urbanising fast, with young populations. They are less wealthy than developed nations and have growing middle class populations who are driving demand for consumer goods.

Theoretically this is an ideal environment for private companies to grow and increase profits rapidly. Compared to developed markets, emerging markets are under-researched and less efficient providing opportunities for diligent managers to find undervalued stocks. Emerging markets offer higher expected returns as these nations go through many years of high economic growth. They are most suitable for investors with a high risk tolerance and a reasonably long-term horizon for investment.

There are risks associated with emerging markets, however. Weaker corporate governance and accounting standards, and limited shareholder rights, mean many companies lack transparency and accountability, which has a negative impact on the security of firms. Regulation and systems of checks and balances tend to be lax, and

whilst this provides opportunities for companies it also translates into higher failure rates.

Politics in emerging markets also has a larger impact on investments than it does in developed economies. Political instability and changes of policy in emerging markets are far more common; companies are therefore at increased risk of state interference, and the government's inability to control inflation or war, to name just a few factors.

As with any foreign investment emerging markets are subject to currency risk. Any depreciation in the local currency relative to sterling will result in a negative return to the investor, if the value of the stock remains static. The currencies of many emerging market countries can be extremely volatile and, as a result, some funds may choose to hedge their exposure back to sterling; this however adds further costs to the fund.

It is this mix of large opportunity combined with significant uncertainty that defines investing in emerging markets.

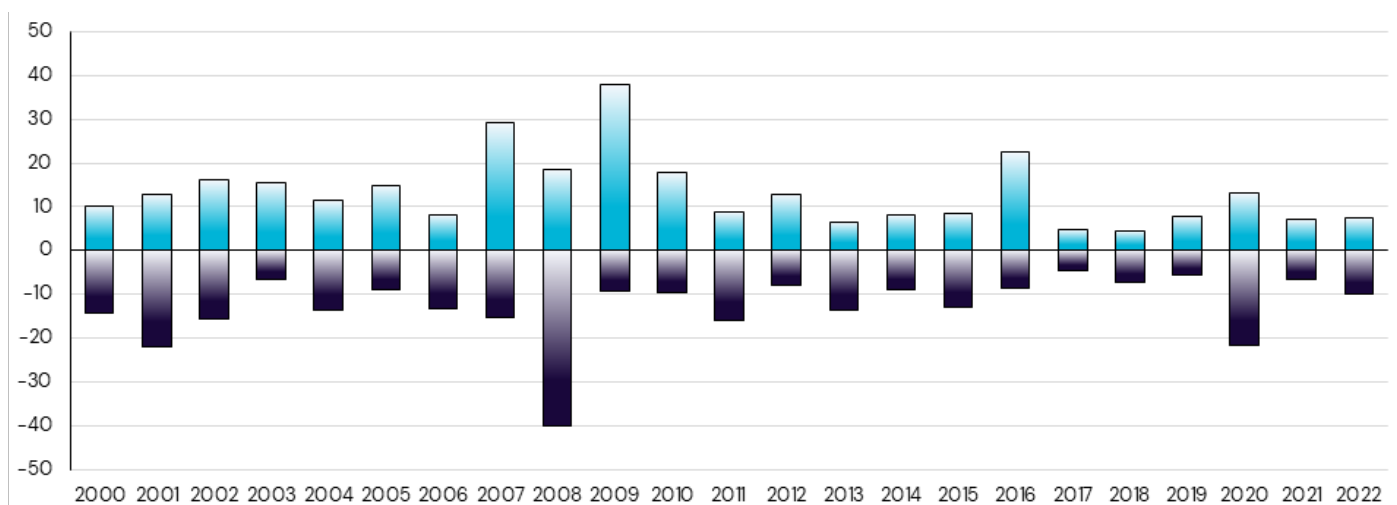
WHAT YOU ARE INVESTED IN:

Name	Ongoing Charge	Transactional Costs	Total Cost
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity	0.95%	0.31%	1.26%
Aubrey Global Emerging Markets Opportunities	1.36%	0.44%	1.80%
BlackRock Emerging Markets	0.97%	0.65%	1.62%
Fidelity Asia Pacific Opportunities	0.90%	-0.15%	0.75%
JPM Emerging Markets Income	0.82%	0.29%	1.11%
Pictet Indian Equities	1.06%	0.29%	1.35%
Schroder Asian Income	0.84%	0.13%	0.97%
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index	0.23%	0.01%	0.25%

The charges represent the current maximum charges, for the exact charges please refer to the Platform Fund Charges Document.

MAX GAIN AND LOSS FOR EMERGING MARKETS SINCE 2000:

Max gain represents the longest running consecutive gain without a loss within that year, in contrast max loss represents the longest period of loss without a gain. Calculation uses weekly data and the asset class is represented by the IA sector average.

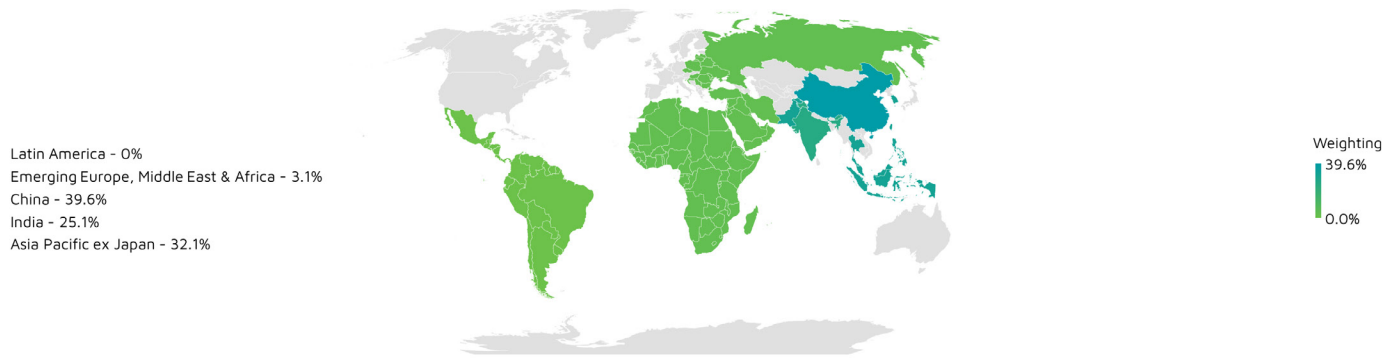


DISCRETE PERFORMANCE TO LAST QUARTER END:

Period	0-12 Months	12-24 Months	24-36 Months	36-48 Months	48-60 Months
Emerging Markets Tile	0.18%	-14.53%	16.36%	3.66%	
IA Global Emerging Markets	2.60%	-15.36%	16.96%	1.97%	6.54%

Past performance does not indicate future performance and you may get back less than you originally invested. All figures are calculated on a bid to bid total return basis in GBP. Data from FEfundinfo 2023

REGION ALLOCATION HEAT MAP



ASSET CLASSES

Global Emerging Markets: This makes up the core section of the asset class. The managers have the flexibility to decide which countries and markets offer the best opportunity. The funds focus on the larger markets of Brazil, China India and Russia. They can include a limited amount of the smaller, less developed markets known as 'frontier markets', which are much further back in their development. They have more future growth potential but carry much more risk.

Asia Pacific ex Japan: The region combines a mix of developed and emerging economies. China makes up over a quarter of the region, followed by Australia, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong. In total these five economies cover around 80% of the investable region. Asia's economic importance to the world is increasing and this asset class allows access to not only China but also surrounding countries that are benefiting from the region's development.

India: The Indian economy is growing rapidly and its development lags China, offering lots of opportunity. It has the potential to overtake China as it has more favourable demographics, with a higher birth rate and a younger population. This is offset somewhat by the messy and inefficient nature of its politics. The reforms it needs to undergo to realise its potential require a significant amount of political will.

WHAT YOU ARE INVESTED IN

Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity: The fund uses rigorous quantitative analysis to identify the best opportunities. It aims to identify companies that are cheap compared to their predicted growth rates.

Aubrey Global Emerging Markets Opportunities: The fund aims to generate returns by investing in companies which are focused on growth in consumption and services in emerging markets. It first narrows the investible universe by highlighting the development stage for each country, and consequently which industries will provide investment opportunities. It then seeks to identify companies that have very strong prospective earnings growth and profitability.

BlackRock Emerging Markets: Lead manager Gordon Fraser believes that emerging markets are inefficient, complex and cyclical, and that a disciplined approach to macroeconomic country allocation along with in-depth company research can deliver superior returns. The manager is supported by a large team of analysts from six regions who generate stock-specific ideas. The team's process focuses on identifying turning points in the macroeconomic cycle, which includes an assessment of politics. The resulting portfolio is comprised of 50 to 70 stocks.

JPM Emerging Markets Income: This fund takes a total return approach by balancing income and capital appreciation. It aims to deliver a dividend in excess of 130% of the benchmark. This results in a bias towards high-quality companies trading at a discount. There is no minimum yield or need a long history of dividend payments. Around 60% of the portfolio consists of stocks with a 3% to 6% yield. The remaining 40% is split equally into dividend growth and high-dividend-yielding companies. The resulting portfolio comprises 70 to 80 stocks, well diversified across countries and sectors.

Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index: This fund replicates the performance of the index by direct ownership of the underlying securities. To supplement fund returns and offset the trading costs involved with direct ownership of the securities the manager engages in stock lending. Profits from stock lending reduce the effect of management fees, minimising the tracking difference to the index.

Fidelity Asia Pacific Opportunities: The manager takes a style agnostic approach and aims to find companies which have better earnings growth potential over a 12 to 24-month view versus consensus. Position sizes are based on conviction, diversification benefits, liquidity and volatility. The resulting portfolio comprises 25 to 35 high-conviction holdings.

Schroder Asian Income: This fund takes a different approach from that of its emerging market peers in that it focuses on producing income. Approximately half of the fund's returns have come from dividends. This focus means that it has a bias towards quality companies, which helps to provide protection during times of falling markets.

Pictet Indian Equities: The fund takes a 'quality at the right price' approach to investing in Indian equities. The fund is a concentrated all cap portfolio, holding 20 to 30 stocks, with stock selection being the main driver of returns. The bulk of the portfolio will always be in the more liquid, large cap stocks, and the allocation to small and mid cap stocks will fluctuate, based on the opportunity set and valuation.

WHY INVEST IN FIXED INTEREST:

Bonds are traditionally seen as defensive assets, but they are not without risks. Bonds are debt securities issued by a government or business. Owners of the bond will then receive interest until the debt matures, at which point the government or business will repay the face value of the bond. Bonds are an interest-bearing rather than a growth asset. Equities can rise in value as company revenues or profits rise but the final value of a bond does not change.

Gilts are bonds issued by the British government. As they are backed by the government, they are a very defensive asset class as the chance of any default on the debt is very low. This means the interest paid on gilts is likely to be lower than on corporate bonds as there is no need to compensate for the higher risk the investor is taking. Gilts are extremely important when it comes to managing risk in a portfolio due to their low correlation to equities, especially in falling markets. Their perceived safe haven status means they tend to see large inflows during times of market stress, and this causes the yield on the gilt to compress and the capital value to increase. The inclusion of gilts in a portfolio allows for the inclusion of much riskier, higher yielding assets than would otherwise be possible. This allows the performance potential of a portfolio to be increased without increasing the risk.

The main headwinds for gilts are interest rate rises from the Bank of England. As rates rise, yields on gilts increase and consequently the capital value of the bond decreases. How big this decrease in capital value will be is determined by duration – typically, the longer dated the gilt the greater the fall in value.

Corporate bonds are a form of debt financing for a business. Most corporate bonds are rated by external credit rating agencies to provide some context to their ability to repay debt. Corporate bonds with high ratings are known as 'investment grade' and the rating suggests the business has an extremely strong capacity to meet its obligations. They usually pay a lower coupon than bonds with lower ratings.

Non-investment grade debt is sometimes called high yield, distressed debt or, in some cases, junk bonds. These businesses are generally seen as vulnerable and may not necessarily be able to meet future financial commitments. The risk to investors is that a business will enter into financial difficulty and default on its debt obligations. In cases where a firm goes bankrupt all is not necessarily lost, as a company must pay its bond holders before shareholders, explaining why bonds are perceived as a safer asset.

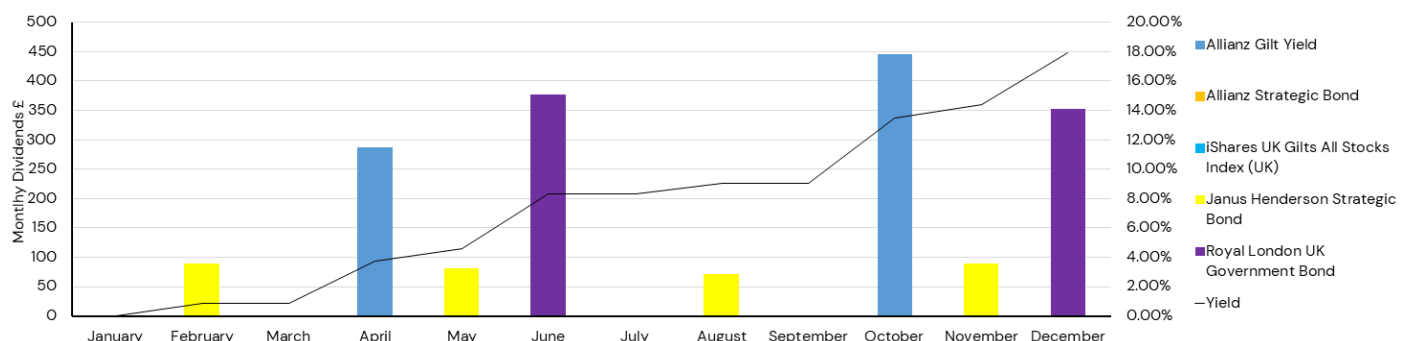
WHAT YOU ARE INVESTED IN:

Name	Ongoing Charge	Transactional Costs	Total Cost
Allianz Gilt Yield	0.32%	0.15%	0.47%
Janus Henderson Strategic Bond	0.70%	0.25%	0.95%
M&G Global Macro Bond	0.78%	0.23%	1.01%
Pimco GIS Global Bond ESG	0.52%	-0.21%	0.31%
Royal London UK Government Bond	0.35%	-0.17%	0.18%

The charges represent the current maximum charges, for the exact charges please refer to the Platform Fund Charges Document.

HOW THE INCOME BREAKS DOWN:

The charts and tables below use information from the past year to show the level of income that may be expected from the portfolio and when this will be received. To demonstrate this, we have assumed a £10,000 initial investment that remains level each month. These levels of income are not guaranteed and are purely for indicative purposes; in reality they could differ significantly either on the upside or the downside. The yield is calculated by taking the dividend of the fund and dividing it by the price on the ex-dividend date. This is then listed below as being paid out on the pay date. We assume that the portfolio is always worth £10,000 and the weightings of the individual holdings have not drifted.

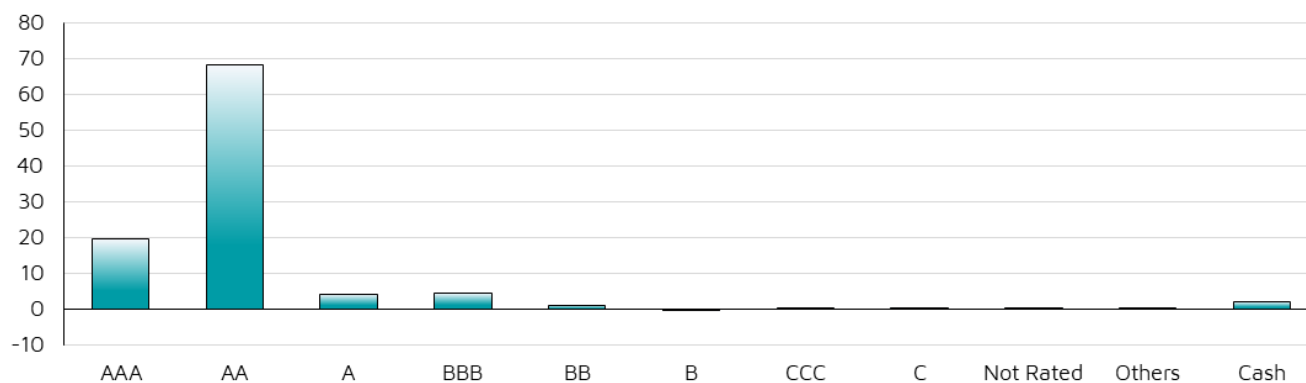


DISCRETE PERFORMANCE TO LAST QUARTER END:

Period	0-12 Months	12-24 Months	24-36 Months	36-48 Months	48-60 Months
Fixed Interest Tile	-1.95%	-20.53%	-3.69%	6.88%	
IA Sterling Corporate Bonds	7.28%	-20.53%	1.26%	4.21%	9.02%

Past performance does not indicate future performance and you may get back less than you originally invested. All figures are calculated on a bid to bid total return basis in GBP. Data from FEfundinfo 2023

FIXED INTEREST CREDIT RATING



* Portfolio Credit Rating may not add up to 100% because of undeclared cash and derivative positions from some funds

ASSET CLASSES

Sterling Strategic Bonds: These are the most flexible type of bond funds as they have the freedom to invest wherever they like according to where they see the best opportunities. This means that they could be investing in government bonds, investment grade corporate bonds, high yield bonds or even international bonds. The only restriction is that at least 80 per cent of holdings must be invested in sterling investments, or investments hedged back into sterling. Some strategic bond funds may choose to hold some equities, although this must not exceed 20 per cent of the portfolio at any one time.

Gilts: Gilts are a type of debt issued by the British government that pay a fixed interest amount on a half yearly basis until maturity. As they are backed by the British government, gilts are traditionally seen as a very defensive asset class as the chance of any default on the debt is very low compared to corporate debt. This does mean that the interest paid on gilts is likely to be lower than on corporate bonds as there is no need to compensate for the higher risk the investor is taking. The low correlation to equity markets adds significant diversification benefits, which is extremely valuable when it comes to efficient portfolio management. The inclusion of gilts in a portfolio allows for the inclusion of much riskier, higher yielding assets than would otherwise be possible. As gilts are only issued by the British government, they are not exposed to any currency risk.

WHAT YOU ARE INVESTED IN

Janus Henderson Strategic Bond: This is a highly flexible bond fund as it can invest in many types of conventional bond, including those issued by governments and private companies, as well as in loans companies have taken out, and in derivatives. It invests in UK, European and US debt, but does not take currency risks. The managers believe their flexibility should give them the ability to perform well in all types of market and to navigate through the interest rate cycle.

M&G Global Macro Bond: This is a highly-flexible fund investing in bonds offering a range of interest rate-, credit- and currency risk-exposures. The investable universe is vast, ranging from sovereign debt to corporate credit, and across the scope of credit quality and maturities. Since the fund invests globally, currency risk is significant. The fund has a track record of outperforming during times of market stress and when UK sterling has fallen in value. The fund has been added due to the additional diversification it brings, including exposure to emerging markets.

Pimco GIS Global Bond ESG: This fund invests in global government and high-quality corporate bonds and can also invest in emerging markets and lower quality 'high yield' bonds when the opportunities arise. Investment decisions are based on macroeconomic research produced in-house by one of the world's largest bond managers. The fund also uses credit research to identify companies with improving credit profiles. The fund is globally diversified but hedges all foreign currency exposures back to UK sterling. The fund has been added due to the additional diversification it offers.

Allianz Gilt Yield: This fund is a core fixed-income holding that invests primarily in British government bonds. It can invest up to 20 per cent of the fund in bonds other than UK gilts, with the caveat that they must be of an equivalent credit rating. Practically these investments largely have to be in foreign government bonds, with derivatives used to hedge out currency exposure. The manager tries to add value by altering the interest rate sensitivity (the duration) by buying securities of different maturities. The manager can only shift the duration by two years either way meaning that he is reasonably restricted in how active the fund can be. The performance of the fund will not differ greatly from that of the index.

Royal London UK Government Bond: The fund invests predominantly in UK government bonds with maturity dates of between one and five years. This gives the fund a very low risk profile as it has a very low sensitivity to any changes in interest rates. The managers compare their interest rate projections with market assumptions and also monitor supply and demand for different bond maturities to identify mispricing. The fund can also invest in highly-rated corporate bonds as well as government bonds from other developed economies.

WHY INVEST IN MONEY MARKET:

The money market represents the most defensive type of investing besides holding your money in physical cash. It is in essence a form of short-term borrowing of up to a year undertaken by governments, financial institutions and large corporations. It is most suitable for investors with a very cautious attitude to risk or investors who have a short time horizon for investment, meaning they would potentially not be invested long enough to tolerate even small amounts of volatility.

Defaults on money market instruments are exceedingly low, and it is for this reason that they are considered one of the safest forms of investment. This does mean that returns on investment tend to be extremely low as there is minimal risk that needs to be compensated for.

These low returns mean that the asset class is extremely sensitive to costs, which can quickly become a drag on performance. Therefore, one of the most important aspects of money market investing is keeping the costs as low as possible.

The money market itself exists to serve five main functions: to finance

trade, finance industry, invest profitably, enhance commercial banks' self-sufficiency and lubricate central bank policies. Lending times can be anything from overnight to up to one year.

The chief risk with investing in the money market is exposure to losses in real terms, as the asset is so low yielding it is unlikely to keep pace with inflation; this, therefore, does not make it a good long-term investment opportunity.

Unlike equity markets, the money market is lightly regulated and unstructured – dealing is done over the counter rather than on a formal exchange. Despite this the market remains highly liquid, making it easy for investors to enter or exit positions.

One of the chief advantages of the asset class is that it shows almost zero correlation to other asset classes. In falling markets, the asset class historically has remained largely unaffected, explaining why it is so valued for its defensive capabilities. For this reason money market funds see large inflows during times of uncertainty and outflows when market confidence is high.

WHAT YOU ARE INVESTED IN:

Name	Ongoing Charge	Transactional Costs	Total Cost
L&G Cash Trust	0.15%	-0.03%	0.12%

The charges represent the current maximum charges, for the exact charges please refer to the Platform Fund Charges Document.

L&G Cash: Launched in 1992, the L&G Cash Trust fund is run by the L&G Money Markets team, which oversees more than £40 billion of assets. The fund invests in short-term deposits from high-quality institutions with the aim of beating its sector peers but maintaining a cautious profile. Investment decisions are primarily driven by the team's expectations regarding the wider economy, both over the short and long term, as well as base interest rates rather than the study of individual securities. The team also takes into consideration the supply-and-demand dynamics of the money markets. The fund has a value approach and its focus on short-term deposits mean it is particularly defensive.

DISCRETE PERFORMANCE TO LAST QUARTER END:

Period	0-12 Months	12-24 Months	24-36 Months	36-48 Months	48-60 Months
Money Market Tile	4.12%	0.55%	-0.03%	0.47%	
IA Money Market	4.23%	0.38%	-1.23E-05	0.56%	0.72%

Past performance does not indicate future performance and you may get back less than you originally invested. All figures are calculated on a bid to bid total return basis in GBP. Data from FEFundinfo 2023

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS:

Fund	Asset Class	Weighting
Aubrey Global Emerging Markets Opportunities	Emerging Markets	3.70%
BlackRock Emerging Markets	Emerging Markets	3.38%
Schroder Asian Income	Emerging Markets	2.64%
Fidelity Asia Pacific Opportunities	Emerging Markets	2.48%
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity	Emerging Markets	1.73%
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index	Emerging Markets	0.91%
JPM Emerging Markets Income	Emerging Markets	0.83%
Pictet Indian Equities	Emerging Markets	0.83%
HSBC European Index	European Equity	5.00%
Fidelity European	European Equity	4.65%
Liontrust Sustainable Future European Growth	European Equity	1.79%
WS Lightman European	European Equity	1.79%
BlackRock Continental European Income	European Equity	1.07%
Royal London UK Government Bond	Fixed Interest	3.20%
Allianz Gilt Yield	Fixed Interest	2.00%
Pimco GIS Global Bond ESG	Fixed Interest	1.20%
Janus Henderson Strategic Bond	Fixed Interest	0.80%
M&G Global Macro Bond	Fixed Interest	0.80%
Vanguard Japan Stock Index	Japanese Equity	4.82%
Man GLG Japan Core Alpha	Japanese Equity	2.15%
Pictet Japanese Equity Selection	Japanese Equity	2.15%
Comgest Growth Japan	Japanese Equity	1.61%
L&G Cash Trust	Money Market	4.00%
HSBC American Index	North American Equity	23.24%
GQG Partners U.S. Equity	North American Equity	9.29%
Brown Advisory US Sustainable Growth	North American Equity	8.13%
Dodge & Cox US Stock	North American Equity	5.81%

External Risk Ratings



About FE Investments

FE Investments Portfolios: Our portfolios are a total investment solution designed to help advisers in achieving their clients objectives. FE Investments has produced a range of optimised portfolios which are designed to manage risk to achieve the desired outcome for investors.

The portfolios are optimised to maximise the overall level of diversification between different fund strategies. By analysing the relationships between funds we aim to find the best possible mix, where differing strategies are complementary and further reduce the total risk in the portfolio; thus allowing for greater market exposure for the same level of risk compared to a more traditional portfolio solution.

FE Investments produce fifteen growth portfolios that uses optimal asset allocation models from EValue as a reference for each level of risk. We optimise our portfolios to match the risk of the reference, to try and achieve greater returns and better capital protection. We use the asset allocation models as a guide but allow our portfolios to differ significantly where we are able to diversify away the extra risk. This approach has been developed internally by FE Investments and has been validated by Cass Business School.

FE Investments Portfolios are constructed exclusively from funds that have made the FE Investments Approved List and have therefore gone through a rigorous vetting procedure. We've developed 15 growth portfolios, spanning three time periods and five risk levels, as well as a natural income solution which is outcomes orientated, as opposed to risk targeted.

FE Investments Approved List: Our recommended list of funds builds upon our established suite of research tools to help keep investors better informed. Funds initially undergo a rigorous quant screening to identify the best performers. This screening encompasses four distinct areas; Crown Ratings, Alpha Manager Ratings, Group Awards and AFI (Adviser Fund Index).

These four areas combined allow us to accurately scrutinize a fund from all angles. Our dedicated team of analysts overlay this quant analysis with their own independent and unique qualitative analysis. Funds that pass this rigorous two-stage quantitative and qualitative analysis process then make it on to the FE Investments Approved List.

Awards & Ratings For FE Investments



Important Information

1 Performance Overview: All performance figures are calculated on a bid to bid total return basis in pounds sterling to last month end.

2 Asset Breakdown: For this calculation a fund is assumed to invest 100% in any one asset class. For example a fund in the IA UK All Companies sector would be classified 100% UK Equity. A mixed investment fund would be classified as 100% Mixed.

3 What it Costs: The portfolio expense is calculated using the weighted value of the OCF of the portfolios constituent funds. Total cost of investment include FE Investments charges of 0.27%.

This document has been prepared for general information only and is not guaranteed to be complete or accurate. It does not contain all of the information which an investor may require in order to make an investment decision. If you are unsure whether this is a suitable investment you should speak to your financial adviser. You may get back less than you originally invested.

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