1st Quarter 2024

MPS Fixed Interest Risk Profile 4

Inflation source:

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Performance, costs and charges:

The performance illustration represents the performance of the Risk Profile using the Managed Portfolio Service (MPS) historic data of Psigma Investment Management until 30/06/22 and CGWM Master Models from 01/07/22. All performance figures are shown net of underlying fund charges and net of the MPS Annual Management Charge 'AMC' of 0.40%. Fees charged by any Financial Adviser are not taken into account.

Glossary

Annualised volatility: risk is measured by the variability of performance. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the variability (and therefore the risk) of the Fund or the index.

Maximum historic loss: is the maximum loss from peak to trough in an investment's history. The figures are indicative and will depend on circumstance.

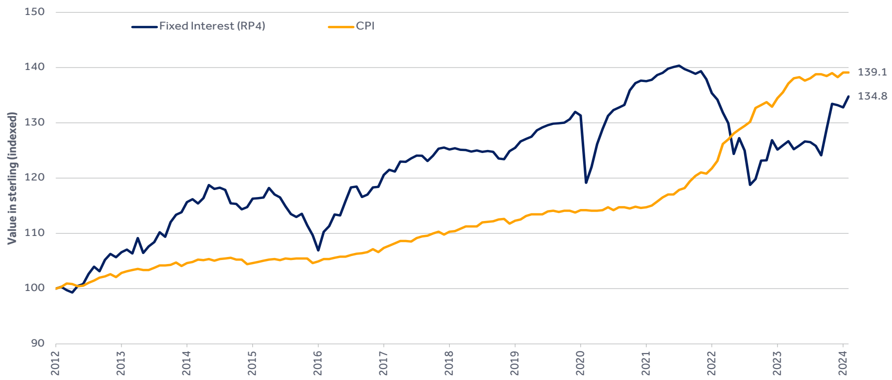
This document is intended to aid a wider discussion between clients and their investment and/or financial adviser about this investment portfolio. It is for information purposes only and is not to be construed as a solicitation or an offer to purchase or sell investments, address the financial situations or needs of any specific investor nor is it deemed to be a form of advice to invest in this portfolio. Investors should make their own investment decisions based upon their own financial objectives and financial resources and, if in any doubt, should seek advice from an investment and/or financial adviser.

Investment objectives

Our objective for this strategy is to achieve a return of 5% over a minimum period of 5 years, with the vast majority of returns coming from income generated. The strategy is designed to generate risk adjusted returns over the suggested time horizon.

The strategy is exclusively focused on Fixed Interest investments, which will be unlikely to generate significant capital gains over the longer term; The portfolio will be sensitive to interest rate changes. Investors in the Risk Profile 4 Fixed Interest strategy are prepared to accept occasional capital losses in order to achieve a slightly higher total return.

Performance since inception (29/02/2012)



Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Discrete performance (%)

Total return to end of last calendar quarter 31/03/2024.

	2024 YTD*	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Model	+1.0	+8.3	-11.6	+1.6	+5.0	+5.9	-1.5	+5.9	+6.1	-2.5	+0.9
CPI	+0.1	+3.9	+10.5	+5.4	+0.6	+1.3	+2.1	+2.9	+1.6	+0.2	+0.5

*2024 YTD data is for year to date from 01 January 2024 to 31 March 2024

Cumulative performance (%)

Total return from inception to 31/03/2024

	3 months	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception (29/02/2012)
Model	+1.0	+7.0	-2.2	+6.4	+34.8
CPI	+0.1	+2.6	+20.9	+23.6	+39.1

Risk & return since inception (%)

	Model	CPI
Annualised volatility	+5.4	+1.5
Maximum historic loss	-15.4	-1.1

Source: Canaccord Genuity Wealth Management (CGWM) Interactive Data as at 31/03/2024

*Inception date is 29/02/2012.

MPS Fixed Interest Risk Profile 4 Portfolio suggested asset allocation (%)

	Model
Government Bonds	28.2
Corporate Bonds	37.6
International Bonds	32.1
Cash	2.1

Investment involves risk.

The value of investments and any income from them can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount originally invested.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Figures represent the performance of a model portfolio, investors should note that individual account performance may differ.

Levels and bases for taxation may change.

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Top 10 holdings (%)

Invesco Sterling Bond	**13.3**
MI TwentyFour Core Corp Bond Fund	**13.3**
iShares $ Trs Bd 7-10yr ETF	**11.6**
Jupiter Global Strategic Bond	**11.0**
iShares $ TIPS 0-5 ETF	**9.8**
MI TwentyFour AM Focus Bond Fund	**8.1**
MI TwentyFour Asset Backed Fund	**8.0**
L&G All Stocks Gilt Index	**6.7**
Neuberger Berman Short Duration EM Debt Fund	**6.0**
UBS Asia Flexible Fund	**5.0**

Top ten holdings excluding cash

Source: CGWM

Portfolio Manager commentary

Reviewing asset returns over the first quarter, it is noticeable that technology stocks have again led the way, with the Magnificent Seven stocks gaining just over 17% in aggregate, although there has been a wide divergence. For example, Nvidia has gained 82% in the first three months of the year, while Tesla's shares have fallen 29%. Other areas that have performed well in US dollar terms include Japan even though the yen has been very weak. Underperforming areas were Latin American equities, high-grade bonds, while China's CSI300 Index only eked out a marginal gain of just over 1% in US dollar terms.

During the month, US Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Jay Powell reiterated that the central bank is in no rush to cut interest rates, but outlined that policymakers are getting close to having sufficient confidence to do so. Powell told the Financial Services Committee of the US House of Representatives that it will likely be appropriate to begin lowering borrowing costs "at some point this year," but he made clear officials are not ready yet. However, expectations for interest rate cuts were pared back during the month, as inflation figures came in higher than expected, while there are continuing signs that activity in the US economy is still expanding at a brisk pace.

As expected, US interest rates were left on hold following the Fed's March deliberations, but just as importantly, policymakers' updated forecasts for future rates – the 'dot plot' – continued to show officials expect three rate cuts in 2024, in line with markets' expectations. Underneath the bonnet, policymakers became slightly more hawkish, but markets chose to adopt a glass half full mentality.

China will target economic growth of around 5% this year, while announcing a budget deficit in line with last year's and new special central government bonds, but disappointed those who had been hoping for more stimulus to bolster the economy. There were also new measures to help boost the ailing property sector and improve maternity policies to help the low birth rate. China's consumer prices rose for the first time since August. The price rebound was helped by the Lunar New Year holiday temporarily boosting demand. Meanwhile, producer prices fell 2.7%, continuing the longest string of declines since 2016. High-frequency data are already pointing to a rapid decline in food prices since the end of the Lunar New Year holiday three weeks ago.

The Bank of Japan (BoJ) became the world's last central bank to end the era of negative interest rates, raising borrowing costs for the first time since 2007. Policymakers have confidence that mild inflation in Japan will continue, most companies are passing on inflation costs to consumers, and labour shortages are contributing to higher wages. This is a positive development for Japan and underlines our positive investment thesis. The yen fell, as the focus remained on the wide interest rate differential to the US, and the BoJ noted that rates will be kept very accommodative in order to support the economy.

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