Managed Portfolio Service Risk Profile 7 Portfolio



October 2025

Portfolio characteristics

January 20	Launched
Inflation +	Target return
100	Maximum equity
0.93	Estimated yield
ment period 10+ yea	Recommended investment p
•	ISA eligible

Costs and charges

All performance figures are shown net of underlying fund charges and net of the MPS Annual Management Charge 'AMC' of 0.50%. Fees charged by any Financial Adviser are not taken into account.

Annual management charge	0.50%
Ongoing charges figure	0.44%
Total	0.94%

Performance

The performance of the Managed Portfolio Service illustrated in this factsheet Risk Profile 7 uses the historic track record of the Canaccord Wealth MPS Service from inception at 30/1/2015.

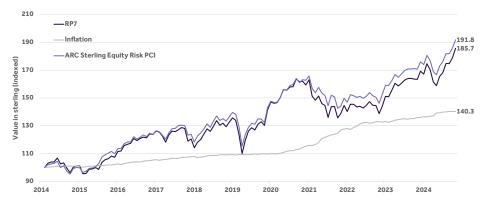
For full details of the terms used see the Glossary on page 2.

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 objective

Our objective for this strategy is to generate a total return in line with the equity benchmark, over a minimum rolling period of 10 years. A proportion of the overall return will come from the income generated. The strategy is designed to generate risk adjusted returns over the suggested time horizon. The strategy has a very high proportion of equity risk in pursuit of returns, and uses global equity investments as well as fixed income assets and other diversifying financial instruments. To assist in the reduction of volatility and deliver uncorrelated returns during periods of unfavourable market conditions, alternative asset classes such as commodities, currencies, infrastructure and hedge funds may be used. Investors in the Risk Profile 7 strategy are prepared to accept full exposure to equity risk and the associated potential for very significant losses of capital at times of

Performance since inception (31/1/2015)



Annual markers are shown at year end 31/12.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Discrete performance (%)

Total return as at 31/10/2025

	2025 YTD*	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Model	+11.1	+10.6	+7.8	-14.0	+10.9	+8.4	+18.8	-9.5	+13.2	+10.0	+1.3
CPI	+2.7	+2.6	+3.9	+10.5	+5.4	+0.6	+1.3	+2.1	+2.9	+1.6	+1.0
ARC Sterling Equity Risk	+10.2	+9.3	+8.3	-11.4	+12.3	+5.8	+18.0	-6.5	+11.4	+13.7	-0.2

Yearly data relates to close of market on 31 December in the preceding year to close of market on 31 December in the stated year. * 2025 YTD is data for year to date from 1 January 2025 to 31 October 2025.

Cumulative performance (%)

Total return from inception to 31/10/2025.

	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception to date*
Model	+6.3	+13.7	+33.7	+42.6	+85.7
CPI	+0.2	+3.2	+10.4	+27.7	+40.3
ARC Sterling Equity Risk PCI	+5.5	+12.3	+33.0	+44.9	+91.8

^{*}Inception to date. Inception is 31/1/2015.

Risk & return since inception (%)

Risk & return since inception	(%)		ARC Sterling
	Model	CPI	Equity Risk PCI
Annualised volatility	+10.8	+1.6	+9.6
Maximum historic loss	-18.9	-0.8	-17.3
Sharpe ratio	+0.5		+0.7

Source: Canaccord Wealth Interactive Data as at 31/10/2025.

ARC Data is confirmed until 30 September 2025. Data for October 2025 is based on estimates and is subject to change.

CPI (Consumer Price Index) from the Office for National Statistics. Crown Copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI). Reproduced under the terms of the Click-Use License.













Glossary

"Ongoing charges figure: includes costs levied by third party fund managers for the external collective investment schemes we include in the investment portfolio. This figure includes:-Administration costs such as fund expenses and Synthetic costs which are charges levied by the underlying fund managers such as the managers annual management fees.

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.

Sharpe ratio: measures the risk/return tradeoff. It is the annualised return less the average risk-free rate, divided by the annualised volatility of the model.

If you require further explanation on any of the terms used in this document please contact us or visit https://www.canaccord-wealth.com/ glossary

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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Risk Profile 7 Portfolio suggested asset allocation (%)



Top 10 holdings (%)

iShares Edge MSCI World Quality Factor UCITS ETF	10.6
Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF	10.4
HSBC American Index Fund	10.1
iShares Core FTSE 100 UCITS ETF	10.0
Dimensional Global High Profitability Lower Carbon ESG Screened Fund	7.2
IFSL Evenlode Global Income Fund	6.6
Guinness Global Equity Income Fund	6.4
Brown Advisory US Sustainable Growth Fund	6.2
Fidelity Special Situations Fund	4.9
Pacific North of South EM All Cap Equity	4.9
Top ten holdings excluding cash	
Source: Canaccord Wealth	

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Portfolio Manager commentary

Global equities kicked off October with a strong rally, shrugging off the US government shutdown and signs of cooling labour markets. Investors looked past the noise, focusing instead on resilient K-shaped consumption, rising productivity, and strong corporate earnings. Valuations, high but justified, held firm as markets digested a backdrop of increasingly accommodative monetary and fiscal policy. Healthcare led early gains, rebounding sharply after a year of regulatory uncertainty, as new guidance from Washington lifted an overhang on the sector.

Mid-month, the fragile truce between the US and China unravelled, reigniting tensions over rare-earths and Al-critical supply chains. Threats of tariffs and export controls sent a jolt through tech-heavy markets: US technology fell sharply, Chinese equities declined, and cyclical sectors bore the brunt, while defensives held their ground. The flare-up, though dramatic, was temporary and markets quickly rebounded.

Financials briefly hit the spotlight as well, with the bankruptcies of Tricolor and First Brands raising questions about the shadow banking system and private credit. Still, broader credit markets held firm, with high-yield spreads staying far from crisis territory. Major banks, robustly capitalised and battle-tested, demonstrated that the system built post-Global Financial Crisis remains resilient. Even amid these minor shocks, government bonds offered refuge, with UK gilts rallying on signs of slowing wage growth.

By month-end, disinflationary signals gave markets further support. UK inflation eased sharply, prompting an increase in expectations of Bank of England rate cuts and driving gains in small and mid-cap equities as well as Gilts. US inflation also softened, reinforcing hopes for Federal Reserve (Fed) easing. Megacap US technology stocks closed the month close to fresh all-time highs, delivering record earnings and driving unprecedented concentration in the index.

The Fed, constrained by a fog of missing data due to the government shutdown, moved cautiously toward a more accommodative stance. October leaves markets at a moment where overarching optimism meets vigilance, amidst lofty valuations, episodic bouts of volatility and softening macro data.

We continue to believe that a balanced allocation remains appropriate given current market conditions. Portfolios are structured to maintain broad diversification, with a deliberate bias toward high-quality assets.

In October, we made targeted adjustments to our quality fund allocations, aiming to improve cost efficiency and better align with the views of our fund selection team.