MPS on Platform

Risk Profile 6 Portfolio

March 2025

Canaccord WEALTH

Portfolio characteristics

Launched	**September 2015**
Target return	**Inflation +4.5%**
Maximum equity	**85%**
Estimated yield	**2.47%**
Recommended investment period	**10+ years**
ISA eligible	**Yes**

Costs and charges

Costs and charges may vary depending on the level of replication available on the Platform and terms and conditions will vary from one platform to another. We recommend you consult your Financial Adviser if you require more information.

Annual management charge	**0.25%**
Ongoing charges figure#	**0.30%**
Total	**0.55%**

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

The OCF figure is updated quarterly to reflect changes in the underlying investments within the portfolio and provide an up-to-date view of total costs.

Performance

The performance of the Platform Managed Portfolio Service -'MPS on Platform' illustrated in this factsheet combines two key periods:

(i) Legacy Track Record – this covers performance from Psigma Investment Management MPS service from inception until 30 June 2022 when it became the Canaccord Wealth MPS service .

(ii) Canaccord Wealth MPS Service from 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2024.

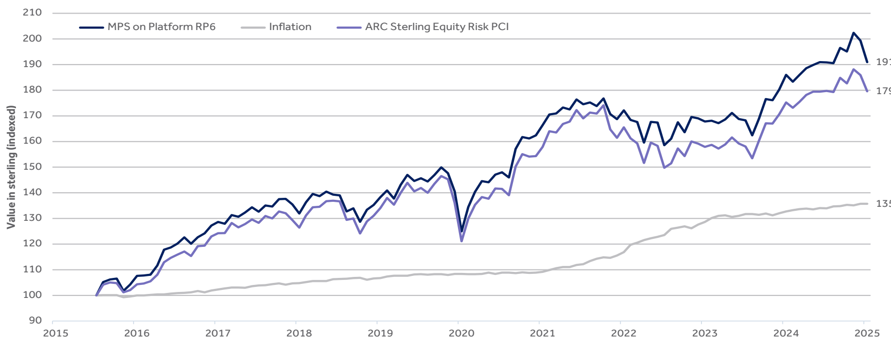
From 01 July 2024, the overall performance will reflect both the historic performance of the Canaccord Wealth MPS service and the new Canaccord Wealth MPS on Platform service.

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

Investment objective

Our objective for this strategy is to generate a total return equivalent to 80% of 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. This portfolio is mostly focused on global equity investments, but will also invest in fixed income assets, as well as using 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 6 strategy are prepared to accept a very high proportion of equity risk in pursuit of returns closer to the longer-term returns available from major equity markets. By the same token, at times of stress, the benchmark has generated losses slightly lower than those from major equity markets. The strategy is heavily exposed to equities, which increases the risk of losses that may take some years to recover.

Performance since inception (30/09/2015)



Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Discrete performance (%)

Total return as at 31/03/2025

	2025 YTD*	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Model	**-2.1**	**+10.5**	**+7.9**	**-7.5**	**+9.3**	**+7.9**	**+16.5**	**-6.5**	**+12.1**	**+15.1**	**+6.6**
CPI	**+0.3**	**+2.6**	**+3.9**	**+10.5**	**+5.4**	**+0.6**	**+1.3**	**+2.1**	**+2.9**	**+1.6**	**+0.1**
ARC Sterling Equity Risk PCI	**-1.7**	**+9.3**	**+8.3**	**-11.4**	**+12.3**	**+5.8**	**+18.0**	**-6.5**	**+11.4**	**+13.7**	**+4.8**

* 2025 YTD is data for year to date from 01 January 2025 to 31 March 2025

Cumulative performance (%)

Total return from inception to 31/03/2025.

	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception to date*
Model	**-2.1**	**+2.7**	**+10.9**	**+52.8**	**+91.0**
CPI	**+0.3**	**+2.3**	**+16.1**	**+25.2**	**+35.7**
ARC Sterling Equity Risk PCI	**-1.7**	**+2.5**	**+8.5**	**+48.2**	**+79.6**

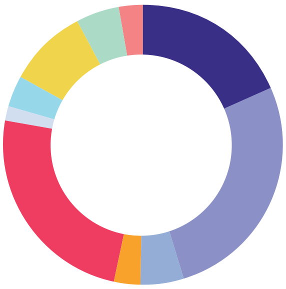
*Inception to date. Inception is 30/09/2015.

Risk & return since inception (%)

	Model	CPI	ARC Sterling Equity Risk PCI
Annualised volatility	**+9.4**	**+1.6**	**+9.6**
Maximum historic loss	**-16.6**	**-0.8**	**-17.3**
Sharpe ratio	**+0.8**		**+0.7**

Source: Canaccord Wealth Interactive Data as at 31/03/2025.
ARC data is confirmed until 31 December 2024. Data for January, February and March 2025 is based on estimates from ARC 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.

Risk Profile 6 Portfolio suggested asset allocation (%)



	Model
Fixed Interest	18.6
UK Equity	26.7
Emerging Equity	5.1
European Equity	3.2
North American Equity	24.2
Asia Equity	1.9
Japan Equity	3.4
International Equity	9.3
Thematic Equity	4.9
Cash	2.7

Top 10 holdings (%)

L&G UK Index Trust	**10.0**
Fidelity Index UK Fund	**10.0**
HSBC American Index Fund	**6.9**
iShares North American Equity Index Fund	**6.9**
L&G US Index Trust	**6.8**
L&G Global Emerging Markets Index Fund	**5.1**
TwentyFour Core Corporate Bond Fund	**4.8**
L&G Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	**4.7**
iShares II PLC USD Treasury Bond 7-10Yr	**4.3**
Fidelity Special Situations Fund	**4.2**

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 trade-off. It is the annualised return less the average risk-free rate, divided by the annualised volatility of the model.

Portfolio Manager commentary

Tariff uncertainty caused a sell-off in stocks markets globally in March, with the S&P 500 down over 10% at it's low during the month. The month began with President Trump saying he would press ahead with imposing tariffs of 25% on all imports from Canada and Mexico immediately, adding that there was "no room" for last-minute negotiation. The President admitted tariffs would cause "a little disturbance" for the US economy and he declined to rule out a recession or a rise in inflation as he dismissed business concerns over the lack of clarity on his tariff plans.

For all the fears about slower growth and higher inflation, stagflation is a rare phenomenon, and the risk remains relatively low. However, due to the lack of clarity from Washington, concerns have been resurfacing.

Away from the US and on a more positive note, it is possible that Europe's entire financial system may be changing fundamentally. At the beginning of the month, Germany's chancellor-in-waiting Friedrich Merz announced that his government would by-pass the country's long-standing debt limits to boost defence and infrastructure spending by up to €500bn. Then the European Commission said that it would also push forward a €150bn defence funding loan scheme. Other plans are also being floated, including seizing Russia's frozen assets and, most radically, issuing special defence Eurobonds. Bond yields jumped and banks upgraded their growth forecasts for the continent.

Towards the end of the month, financial markets were unsettled on the back of several new tariff announcements from the US, including a 25% levy on all non-US-made automobiles. There were also continuing fears around a broader economic slowdown and weakening consumer sentiment.

Adding to these tariff concerns, the core PCE price index—the Fed's preferred measure of inflation rose 0.4% in February, up from January's reading of 0.3%. On a year-over-year basis, the core PCE rose 2.8%, remaining well above the Fed's long-term inflation target of 2%. The data drove stocks nearly 2% lower on Friday to finish the week 1.5% lower and it is now down 4.8% for the year.

Unsurprisingly, European stocks also fell after Trump's announcement of 25% tariffs on all autos and auto parts entering the US. This blanket application was a worst-case outcome for Europe, as hopes had been that certain countries might receive an exemption. The US president subsequently doubled down, threatening further tariffs should the EU retaliate with countermeasures.

Finally, British Chancellor Rachel Reeves delivered the annual Spring Statement, confirming a raft of further spending cuts. The Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) halved its UK economic growth forecast for 2025 to 1% and forecast higher unemployment and inflation this year. However, the OBR upgraded its economic growth projections for each year from 2026 through 2029. Also positive was the news that UK inflation came in a touch lower at 2.8% in February, down from 3% in January, keeping alive the possibility of a May interest rate cut.

We made some changes to both equities and fixed income in March. In fixed income we used the shifting landscape to lean into defensive characteristics. We shifted a significant portion of our duration exposure into UK gilts, where valuations look more compelling and extended maturity in US Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) to reflect rising inflation expectations. These are significant shifts in positioning, the most active we've been in some time, and they reflect the scale of the underlying changes in markets.

Within equities we took profits in Gold Miners which have experienced an extremely strong rally in the last 12 months, exiting the BlackRock Gold & General fund. We also sold the Findlay Park American fund reflecting a more cost-effective approach to the more efficient US equity market.

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.

None of Canaccord Wealth, its directors, employees or officers makes any warranties, express or implied, that the products or services in this document are suitable to your needs, or are available in your jurisdiction; nor shall Canaccord Wealth be liable for any damages of any kind, including lost profits, arising in any way from this material.

The information contained herein is based on materials and sources that we believe to be reliable, however, Canaccord Wealth makes no representation or warranty, either expressed or implied, in relation to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information contained herein. All opinions and estimates included in this document are subject to change without notice and Canaccord Wealth is under no obligation to update the information contained herein.

Canaccord Wealth is the trading name of Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited (CGWL), which is a subsidiary of Canaccord Genuity Group Inc.

CGWL is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (registered no. 194927) and is a subsidiary of Canaccord Genuity Group Inc. Registered office: 88 Wood Street, London, EC2V 7QR. Registered in England & Wales no. 03739694.

Contact us

+44 (0)20 7523 4597

Intermediary@canaccord.com

canaccordgenuity.com