

## Key Facts

### Katie Trowsdale & Rob Bowie

Fund Managers

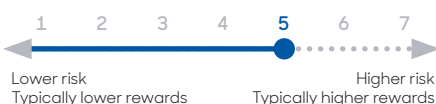
Katie Trowsdale is a fund manager, having joined from Gartmore in 2011. She was previously at Kleinwort Benson Private Bank and Heartwood Wealth. Rob Bowie previously held roles Credit Suisse, Artemis, ABN Amro and Singer & Friedlander. Together they form part of the Multi-Manager Strategies team at Aberdeen Investments.

Fund Launch Date	20/09/2010
Shareclass Launch Date	20/09/2010
Fund Size	£197.90m
Initial Charge	0.00%
Annual Management Charge	0.475%
Ongoing Charge Figure†	1.12%
Fund Structure	OEIC
Valuation Point	12:00 (UK time)
Base Currency	GBP
SEDOL	B52YK93
ISIN	GB00B52YK933
Domicile	United Kingdom
Distribution Type	Accumulation
Asset Class	Mixed Asset
Fund Yield††	1.08%
Authorised Corporate Director (ACD)	abrdn Fund Managers Ltd
Risk Target	70%-110% of the MSCI World Index

## Ratings



## Risk and reward profile



This indicator reflects the volatility of the fund's share price. See the relevant UCITS Key Investor Information Document (KIID) or PRIIPs Key Information Document (KID) for details.

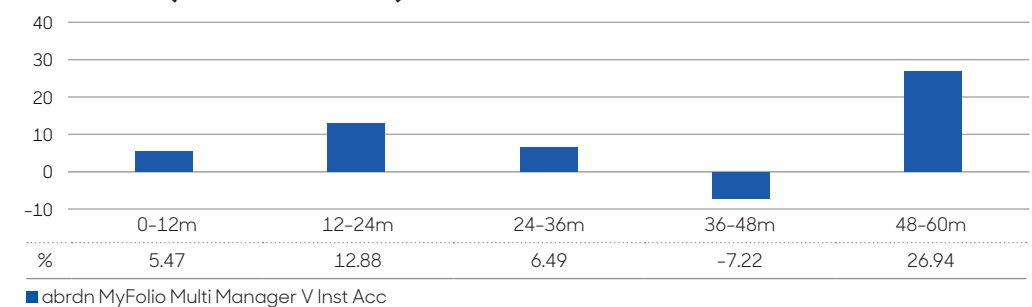
## Investment Objective

To generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) while being managed to a defined level of risk. The fund is part of the MyFolio Multi-Manager range, which offers five funds with different expected combinations of investment risk and return. This fund is risk level V, which aims to be the highest risk fund in this range. Risk Target: The defined level of risk referred to above that the management team is targeting is within the range of 70-110% of world stock markets (represented by the MSCI World Index), over 10 years. There is no certainty or promise that this target will be achieved. The Risk Target has been chosen as it represents a risk range which is appropriate for the fund. Please note that the number contained in the fund name is not related to the synthetic risk and reward indicator contained in the Key Investor Information Document (KIID).

## Cumulative performance %



## Year on Year (as at 30/06/2025)



Past performance is not a guide to future returns. The value of this investment and the income from it may go down as well as up and cannot be guaranteed. An investor may receive back less than their original investment.

Calculation basis: Sterling, total return, net income reinvested, net of fees.

Source: Aberdeen 2025

## Market review

Global equity markets performed strongly in sterling terms over the 12-month period, led by gains in emerging markets, the UK and the US. By contrast, Japan was a laggard but still gained.

Markets were volatile at the start of the period on weak US data and fears of further tightening by the Bank of Japan. Sentiment later improved as easing inflation led to expectations of rate cuts by other major central banks, while strong earnings lifted confidence.

In September, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) cut the target range for the federal funds rate to 4.75%–5.00%. The European Central Bank (ECB) reduced its deposit facility rate by 25 bps to 3.50%. These policy actions supported global equities. However, in October, equities fell due to renewed interest-rate concerns and tensions in the Middle East. The ECB cut rates by a further 25 bps.

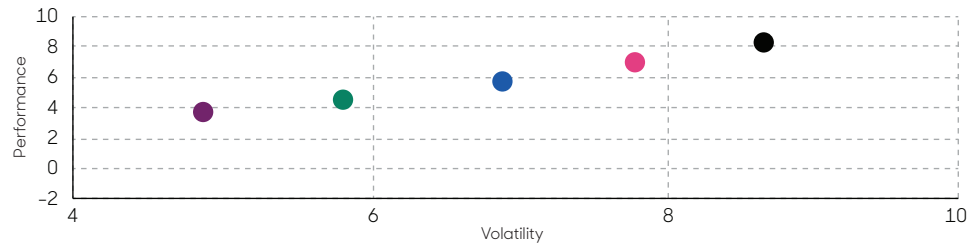
In November, global equities rebounded after Donald Trump's US presidential election victory. The Fed cut rates by 25 bps to 4.50%–4.75%. Global equities fell in December, as the Fed lowered rates but forecast fewer cuts in 2025 than before.

In January 2025, global equities rose on optimism about Trump's pro-business agenda. The ECB cut rates by 25 bps to 2.75%. In February, global equities declined ahead of looming US trade tariffs. Global equities fell notably in March on concerns about US tariff policies. The ECB cut rates by 25 bps to 2.50%. Global equities finished April higher, rebounding from a tariff-driven sell-off as optimism over trade talks grew. The ECB cut rates by a further 25 bps to 2.25%. Global equities did well in May, helped by easing US–China trade tensions. Global equities rose again in June against a backdrop of continued trade optimism and escalating tensions in the Middle East before a US-brokered ceasefire between Israel and Iran. Global equities rose in July as the US struck key trade deals ahead of its August deadline, removing some of the trade uncertainty that had weighed on markets. In August, global equities advanced further, lifted by strong earnings, expectations of future interest-rate cuts, and the extension of the US–China tariff truce.

Global government bonds fell marginally in sterling terms over the period. Corporate bonds, especially high yield, outperformed government bonds.

In UK commercial real estate, total returns in sterling terms over the 12-month period were 8.7%. The industrial sector performed best, returning 10.5%, while the office sector was the weakest, with a return of 4.0%.

## Annualised risk and return

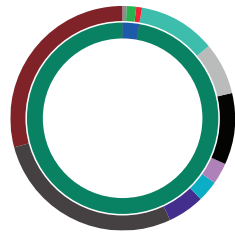


Income reinvested, net of fund charges. The chart shows the annualised volatility (risk) and annualised performance based on fund returns over the past three years to the date shown.

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## Strategic asset allocation

### abrdn MyFolio Multi Manager V Inst Acc



Key	%
<b>Defensive assets</b>	
■ Diversifying Defensive Assets	0.00
■ Global Corporate Bonds	0.00
■ Global Developed Government Bonds	0.80
■ Global Index Linked Bonds	0.00
■ Short Dated Global Corporate Bonds	0.00
■ Short Dated Global Index Linked Bonds	0.00
■ Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bonds	0.00
■ Sterling Corporate Bonds	1.20
■ Money Market including Cash	1.00
■ <b>Total Defensive Asset Class</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>Growth assets</b>	
■ Asia Pacific Equities	11.10
■ Emerging Market Equities	7.30
■ Emerging Market Local Currency Bonds	0.00
■ European Equities	10.40
■ Global High Yield Bonds	0.00
■ Global Infrastructure	3.10
■ Global REITs	3.10
■ Japanese Equities	5.30
■ UK Equities	27.80
■ UK Real Estate	0.00
■ US Equities	28.90
■ <b>Total Growth Asset Class</b>	<b>97.00</b>

Source: Aberdeen 2025

Fund commentary

Allocations to US equities, UK equities and Asia-Pacific equities were the largest positive contributors to returns over the past 12 months.

Over the 12 months to the end of June 2025, the main changes to the asset allocation were as follows:

Reduced exposure

- UK real estate
- Asia-Pacific equities
- European equities
- global high-yield bonds
- emerging-market local-currency bonds
- global corporate bonds

Increased exposure

- UK equities
- money markets, including cash
- global infrastructure
- Japanese equities
- global REITs

Market outlook

Global equities ended August higher, buoyed by strong corporate earnings, optimism over future interest-rate cuts, and the 90-day extension of the US-China tariff truce. Tentative hopes around Russia-Ukraine peace talks were also supportive. At the Jackson Hole symposium, Fed chair Jerome Powell struck a cautiously dovish tone, reinforcing hopes of further policy easing. He reaffirmed the Fed's independence amid political pressure, only for President Trump to try to sack governor Lisa Cook over alleged mortgage fraud. While tariffs remain a headwind, Trump's tax and spending bill should bolster growth, though financing larger deficits could unsettle bond markets.

In Europe, Germany's recent announcement of sizeable planned fiscal stimulus should support growth both domestically and across the wider eurozone. The European Central Bank kept rates steady at its July meeting, as policymakers awaited the finalisation of a US-EU trade agreement, which has now been reached.

In the UK, the Bank of England (BoE) expects inflation to pick up temporarily in 2025 before returning to its 2% target. The BoE cut rates to 4.00% in August, and investors now expect a further rate cut by the end of the year amid concerns about the domestic economy.

Investment activity in UK real estate has remained subdued so far this year. However, there are signs that momentum and confidence are building across the market, even if this has yet to be reflected in higher transaction volumes. Direct real estate performance continues to evolve, with the retail and industrial sectors, which have been standout performers since the pandemic, maintaining their lead.

Holdings

Defensive assets	Asset class	%
abrdn Global Government Bond Tracker Fund X Acc	Global Government Bonds	1.00
Fidelity Investment Funds IX - Fidelity Sterling Corp Bond Fund W Inc	Sterling Corporate Bonds	0.23
TwentyFour Corporate Bond Fund I GBP Acc	Sterling Corporate Bonds	0.24
Cash and other	Money Markets and Cash	0.22
Total Defensive assets		1.68
Growth assets		
Federated Hermes Asia Ex Japan Equity F Acc GBP	Asia Pacific Equities	3.47
Man Asia (ex Japan) Equity IXU C GBP	Asia Pacific Equities	8.41
Artemis Smart GARP Global Emerging Markets Accumulation Class E	Emerging Market Equities	2.86
JPM Emerging Markets Income Fund C - Net Accumulation	Emerging Market Equities	2.86
Redwheel Global Emerging Markets Fund S Acc	Emerging Market Equities	1.47
Invesco European Equity Z Acc	European Equities	4.68
Invesco European Smaller Companies UK Z Acc	European Equities	1.04
BlackRock European Dynamic Fund FA GBP Acc	European Equities	4.49
iShares Developed Real Estate Index Fund IE Institutional GBP Acc	Global REITs	1.26
Janus Henderson Global Property Equities Fund G Acc GBP	Global REITs	1.91
M&G Japan Fund Sterling PP Inc	Japan Equities	5.28
Fidelity UK Smaller Companies W Acc	UK Equities	1.24
Jupiter UK Dynamic Equity Fund I Acc	UK Equities	5.40
L&G UK Index Trust C Acc	UK Equities	11.17
RGI UK Listed Smaller Companies Fund S2 GBP Acc	UK Equities	0.80
Royal London UK Smaller Companies Fund N Acc	UK Equities	0.55
WS Lindsell Train UK Equity GBP Acc	UK Equities	8.44
L&G Global Infrastructure Index Fund C Accumulation	Global Infrastructure	3.13
abrdn American Equity Enhanced Index Fund	US Equities	3.80
abrdn American Equity Tracker Fund N Acc	US Equities	6.38
Brown Advisory US Small Cap Blend	US Equities	1.78
Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds PLC US Stock Fund GBP Acc	US Equities	5.87
Edgewood L Select - US Select Growth I GBP D	US Equities	3.26
Findlay Park American GBP Unhedged	US Equities	8.80
Total Growth assets		98.31

Source: Aberdeen 2025

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## How the fund invests

### Portfolio Securities

The fund will invest at least 60% in actively managed funds (which invest using manager discretion) and up to 40% in passively managed funds (which aim to replicate performance of a market index), including those managed by abrdn, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments. Typically, at least 80% of the fund will be invested in assets traditionally viewed as being higher risk such as such as equities (company shares), commercial property, alternative funds and emerging market bonds (which are like loans to companies or governments that pay a rate of interest, invested in regions including Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East). The rest of the fund is invested in a selection of other assets. These will include assets such as cash, assets that can be turned into cash quickly, government bonds (which are like loans to governments that pay interest) and investment grade corporate bonds (which are like loans to companies that pay interest and are typically regarded as having a low default risk) and funds that use a combination of equities, bonds (which are like loans to companies or governments), and derivatives.

### Management Process

The management team use their discretion (active management) to select funds within each asset class and ensure that the strategic asset allocation (long-term proportions in each asset class) meets the fund's objectives. In addition, they will take tactical asset allocations (changing short term proportions in each asset class) with the aim of improving returns. Please note that the number contained in the fund name is not related to the SRRl contained in the Key Investor Information document (NURS-KII).

### Derivatives and Techniques

The fund will routinely use derivatives to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the fund. Derivatives are linked to the value of other assets. In other words, they derive their price from one or more underlying asset. Derivatives include instruments used to express asset allocations reflecting expected changes in interest rates, companies share prices, inflation, currencies or creditworthiness (debt repayment ability) of corporations or governments. The fund may also invest in other funds which may use derivatives extensively although these investments shall be in line with fund's overall risk profile.

## Key Risks

**Credit risk** – The fund invests in securities which are subject to the risk that the issuer may default on interest or capital payments.

**Interest rate risk** – The fund price can go up or down daily for a variety of reasons including changes in interest rates, inflation expectations or the perceived credit quality of individual countries or securities.

**Equity risk** – The fund invests in equity and equity related securities. These are sensitive to variations in the stock markets which can be volatile and change substantially in short periods of time.

**Emerging Markets risk** – The fund invests in emerging market equities and / or bonds. Investing in emerging markets involves a greater risk of loss than investing in more developed markets due to, among other factors, greater political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory risks.

**Property Liquidity Risk** – Commercial property is less liquid than other asset classes such as bonds or equities. Selling property can be a lengthy process so investors in the fund should be aware that they may not be able to sell their investment when they want to.

**Property Transaction Charges** – Commercial property transaction charges are higher than those which apply in other asset classes. Investors should be aware that a high volume of transactions would have a material impact on fund returns.

**Property Valuation Risk** – Property valuation is a matter of judgment by an independent valuer and is therefore a matter of the valuer's opinion rather than fact.

**Money Market Instruments risk** – The fund may hold money-market instruments, the value of which may be subject to adverse movements in extreme market conditions.

**Derivatives risk** – The use of derivatives carries the risk of reduced liquidity, substantial loss and increased volatility in adverse market conditions, such as a failure amongst market participants. The use of derivatives may result in the fund being leveraged (where market exposure and thus the potential for loss by the fund exceeds the amount it has invested) and in these market conditions the effect of leverage will be to magnify losses.

**High Yield Credit risk** – The fund invests in high yielding bonds which carry a greater risk of default than those with lower yields.

**Single Swinging Price** – Impact on Fund Value and Performance – The fund employs a single swinging pricing methodology to protect against the dilution impact of transaction costs. Due to the high transaction charges associated with the fund's assets, a change in the pricing basis will result in a significant movement in the fund's published price.

† The Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF) shows the annualised operating expenses of the share/unit class as a percentage of the average net asset value of the class over the same period. It is made up of the Annual Management Charge (AMC) and other expenses taken from the class over the last annual reporting period, such as depositary fees, audit fees, investment management fees, and administration fees. It excludes portfolio transaction costs, except in the case of an entry/exit charge paid by the Fund when buying or selling in another collective investment undertaking. The OCF can help you compare the costs and expenses of different Funds/classes.

†† The FundYield as at 31/07/25 reflects distributions declared over the past twelve months as a percentage of the mid-market share price, as at the date shown. It does not include any preliminary charge and investors may be subject to tax on their distributions. The fund charges 100% of the annual management charge to capital. This has the effect of increasing distributions for the year and constraining the fund's capital performance to an equivalent extent.