

## Key Facts

### Justin Jones & Daniel Reynolds

Fund Managers

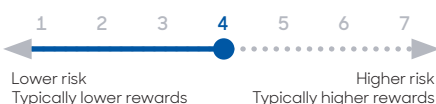
Justin Jones is a Senior Investment Manager and has over 25 years' experience. He previously worked at Credit Suisse, NatWest and Royal Bank of Scotland. Daniel Reynolds is an Investment Manager. He graduated with a first class honours degree in Mathematics and Statistics, and is a CFA charterholder. Together they form part of the Multi-Manager Strategies team.

Fund Launch Date	25/03/2019
Shareclass Launch Date	25/03/2019
Fund Size	£1,488.12m
Initial Charge	0.00%
Annual Management Charge	0.20%
Ongoing Charge Figure†	0.20%
Fund Structure	OEIC
Valuation Point	12:00 (UK time)
Base Currency	GBP
SEDOL	BHZCQP6
ISIN	GB00BHZCQP60
Domicile	United Kingdom
Distribution Type	Accumulation
Asset Class	Mixed Asset
Fund Yield††	2.56%
Authorised Corporate Director (ACD)	abrdn Fund Managers Ltd
Risk Target	35–55% of the MSCI World Index

## Ratings



## Risk and reward profile

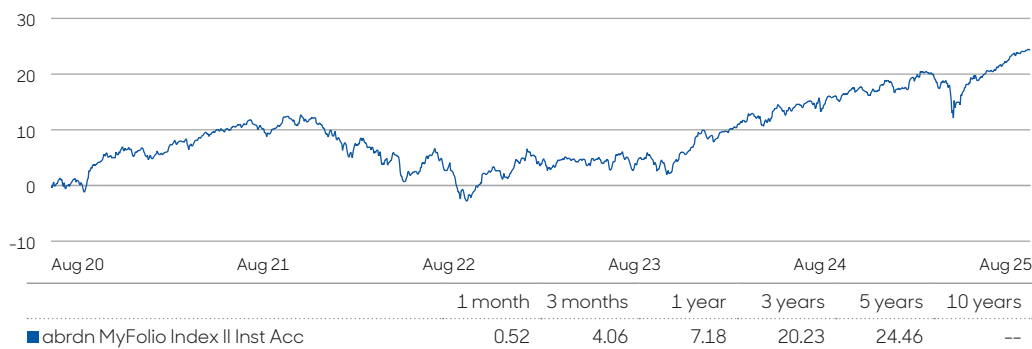


This indicator reflects the volatility of the fund's share price. See the relevant UCITS Key Investor Information Document (KIID) or PRIIPs Key Information Document (KID) for details.

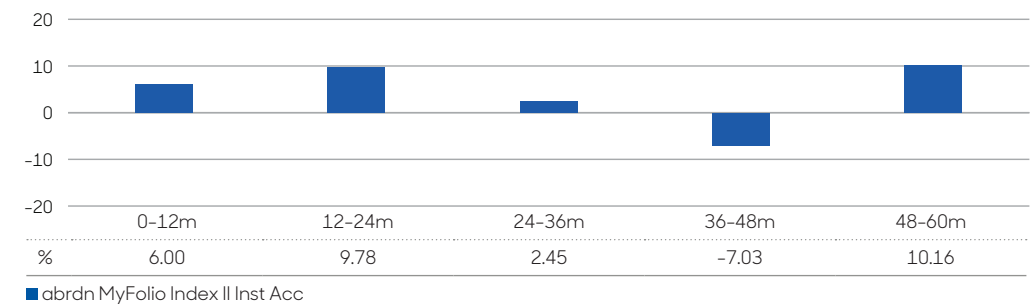
## Investment Objective

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 Index range, which offers five funds with different expected combinations of investment risk and return. The fund is risk level II, which aims to be the second lowest 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 35–55% 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.

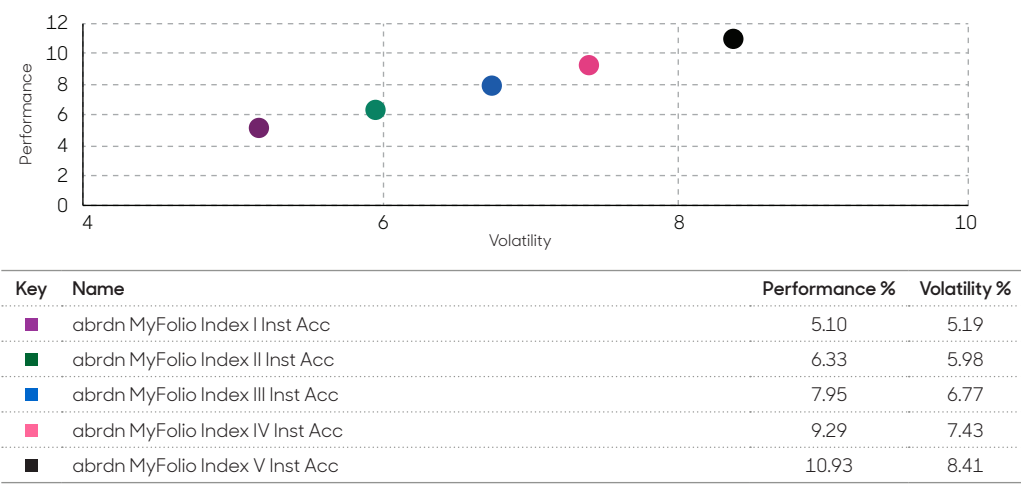
In November, global equities rebounded after Donald Trump’s US presidential election victory. The Fed cut rates by 25 bps to 4.50%–4.75%. Global equities fell in December, as the Fed lowered rates but forecast fewer cuts in 2025 than before.

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. 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.

### Strategic asset allocation

#### abrdn MyFolio Index II Inst Acc



Key		%
	Defensive assets	
■	Global Corporate Bonds	9.50
■	Global Developed Government Bonds	12.50
■	Global Index Linked Bonds	6.80
■	Short Dated Global Corporate Bonds	4.40
■	Short Dated Global Index Linked Bonds	3.50
■	Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bonds	2.90
■	Sterling Corporate Bonds	7.50
■	Money Market including Cash	1.00
■	Total Defensive Asset Class	48.10
	Growth assets	
■	Asia Pacific Equities	4.90
■	Emerging Market Equities	3.00
■	Emerging Market Local Currency Bonds	4.00
■	European Equities	5.10
■	Global High Yield Bonds	4.00
■	Global Infrastructure	2.10
■	Global REITs	2.10
■	Japanese Equities	3.60
■	UK Equities	10.40
■	US Equities	12.70
■	Total Growth Asset Class	51.90

Source: Aberdeen 2025

Allocations to US equities, UK equities and European 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

- global corporate bonds
- sterling corporate bonds
- US equities
- UK equities
- global index-linked bonds

Increased exposure

- global high-yield bonds
- global developed government bonds
- global REITs
- short-dated sterling corporate bonds
- emerging-market local-currency bonds
- global infrastructure
- short-dated global corporate bonds

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 Corporate Bond Screened Tracker Fund Class X Acc		Global Corporate Bonds	9.50
abrdn Global Government Bond Tracker Fund X Acc		Global Government Bonds	12.42
abrdn Global Inflation-Linked Bond Tracker Fund X Acc		Global Index Linked Bonds	6.75
abrdn Short Dated Global Corporate Bond Tracker Fund X Acc	Short Dated Global Corporate Bonds		4.34
abrdn Short Dated Global Inflation-Linked Bond Tracker Fund X Acc	Short Dated Global Index Linked Bonds		3.53
abrdn Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Tracker Fund X Acc	Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bonds		2.84
abrdn Sterling Corporate Bond Tracker Fund X Acc		Sterling Corporate Bonds	7.35
Cash and other		Money Markets and Cash	0.49
Total Defensive assets			47.22
Growth assets			
abrdn Asia Pacific ex-Japan Equity Tracker Fund X Acc		Asia Pacific Equities	4.90
abrdn Emerging Markets Equity Tracker Fund X Acc		Emerging Market Equities	3.15
abrdn Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Tracker Fund X Acc	Emerging Market Local Currency Bonds		4.00
abrdn European Equity Tracker Fund X Acc		European Equities	5.08
abrdn Global High Yield Bond Fund Z Acc Hedged GBP		Global High Yield Bonds	1.78
PGIM Global High Yield GBP W Acc		Global High Yield Bonds	1.03
Pimco Global High Yield Bond Fund Institutional GBP Inc		Global High Yield Bonds	1.24
abrdn Global REIT Tracker Fund X Acc		Global REITs	2.10
abrdn Japan Equity Tracker Fund X Acc		Japan Equities	3.69
abrdn UK All Share Tracker Fund Class X Net Acc		UK Equities	10.47
abrdn Global Infrastructure Equity Tracker Fund-Z Acc GBP		Global Infrastructure	2.10
abrdn American Equity Tracker Fund X Acc		Us Equities	13.27
Total Growth assets			52.78

Source: Aberdeen 2025

## Investment Objective

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## How the fund invests

### Portfolio Securities

The fund will invest at least 80% in passively managed funds (which aim to replicate performance of a market index) and up to 20% in actively managed funds (which invest using manager discretion), including those managed by abrdn, to obtain broad exposure to a range of diversified investments. Typically, at least 40% of the assets will be those traditionally viewed as lower risk, 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). The rest of the fund will be invested in a selection of other assets such as equities (company shares) including property shares.

### 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. 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

**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.

† 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.