

Managed Portfolio Service

Active Income MPS Quarterly Reports

As at 31 March 2026

Market commentary:

March was dominated by the outbreak of conflict in Iran, which caused significant market upheaval and brought an abrupt end to what had been a broadly positive start to the year. Rising geopolitical risk had already been a defining feature of the early months of 2026 – first with the US intervention in Venezuela, and then with President Trump’s posturing towards Greenland – but the escalation in Iran swiftly eclipsed both to command global attention.

The principal channel through which the conflict has affected markets and the wider global economy is oil prices. Initial market reaction centred on the implications for inflation; however, as the conflict has dragged on, the consequences for economic growth have increasingly been reflected in forecasts.

Bond markets have faced a challenging reversal in 2026. Expectations of inflation returning to 2% targets have required meaningful upward revision in light of sharply rising oil prices, and central banks have responded with a notably hawkish tone – moving swiftly to convince markets of their willingness to raise interest rates decisively. This has prompted a broad repricing across fixed income. Whilst the most pronounced volatility and yield rises have been concentrated at the shorter end of the yield curve, it is longer-dated bonds that have delivered the weakest total returns.

Equity markets have been volatile throughout the quarter, responding to an unpredictable flow of news regarding the trajectory and potential escalation of the conflict. Whilst most markets have felt its effects, first-quarter returns have also been shaped by how individual markets were positioned heading into the crisis.

In the US, a softer start to the year somewhat obscures what has been a degree of relative resilience since the conflict began. Japanese equities delivered strong gains after a decisive election result provided a clear mandate for the continuation of economic reform. Within emerging markets,

South Korea has been a standout performer, benefiting from growing appreciation of its role within the AI supply chain. Closer to home, UK equities have outperformed, supported by the market’s heavyweight exposure to the energy sector, with the major oil companies buoyed by rising crude prices.

As with any event that dominates market attention, the range of potential outcomes is wide and largely contingent on political decisions that are, by their nature, difficult to forecast. Scenarios span from a relatively swift de-escalation – which would provide immediate relief to risk assets and take pressure off energy prices – through to a prolonged conflict that continues to weigh on growth expectations and keeps central banks in a difficult position. The latter would present the more challenging environment to navigate: one in which policymakers face the unenviable task of responding to inflation driven by factors largely outside their influence, whilst simultaneously managing the risk of tipping economies into recession.

In the near term, oil prices are likely to remain the key variable for both inflation dynamics and market sentiment. Beyond energy, however, the conflict has reinforced a broader reassessment of supply chain vulnerabilities, defence spending trajectories, and energy security – themes that are likely to shape investment narratives well beyond the immediate volatility.

Ultimately, against a backdrop of elevated geopolitical and event risk, ensuring that portfolios are resilient across a range of scenarios – and positioned to deliver an appropriate journey for clients – feels more important than ever.

Equity performance - last quarter



Fixed income performance - last quarter



Active Income MPS 1

As at 31 March 2026



Portfolio commentary

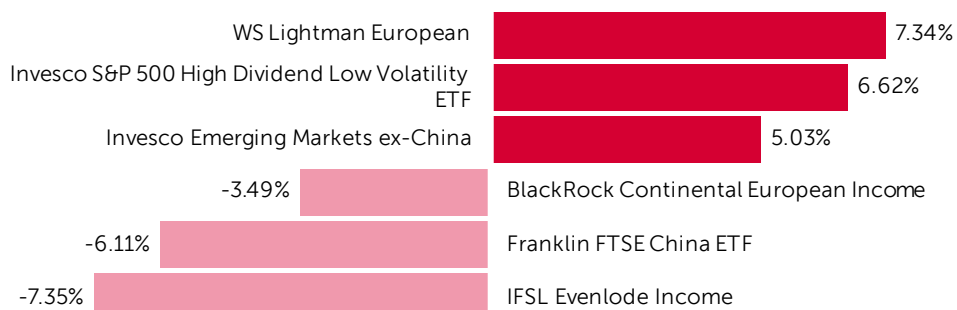
The first quarter of 2026 proved eventful for investors, with the outbreak of conflict in Iran the dominant driver of market conditions. Rising oil prices reignited inflationary fears, pressuring fixed income as yields moved higher, while equities endured considerable volatility. Despite the difficult backdrop, the portfolio held up relatively well, supported by its income-focused positioning and diversification across asset classes and regions.

Within fixed income, inflation-linked bonds across both UK and US allocations proved their worth, finishing the quarter strongly and offering meaningful relief from the weakness in nominal bonds. Corporate bonds were unable to escape the broader risk-off sentiment, however, with credit spreads widening from historically tight levels and leaving the asset class in negative territory by quarter end.

Within equities, the portfolio's income-oriented tilt proved a valuable differentiator. The High Dividend Low Volatility US equity allocation delivered a stellar quarter: its structural bias towards energy and utilities providing a meaningful buffer against the sharp declines experienced by the broader US market cap index. Beyond the US, the WS Lightman European fund comfortably outperformed its benchmark on the back of double-digit returns from the telecommunications sector.

Overall, AJ Bell Active Income MPS 1 returned 0.12% over the quarter.

Q1 2026 best/worst performers



Performance

Cumulative (%)	3 months	6 months	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
Active Income MPS 1	0.12	3.18	10.95	26.07	33.45	54.71

The above table displays the total return of the fund on a cumulative basis. This is taken from the most recent month end.



Past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of investments may go down as well as up and the income generated by investments is not guaranteed and may fluctuate. You may receive back less than the amount that you invested.

Active Income MPS 1

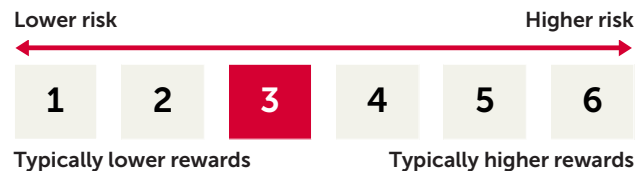
As at 31 March 2026

Portfolio snapshot

Number of holdings	21
Inception date	19 Feb 2018
Underlying OCF	0.48%
Annual Investment Management Charge	0.15%
Indicative Total OCF	0.63%

Top 10 holdings

Holding	Weight (%)
JP Morgan US Income	10.00
Invesco S&P 500 High Dividend Low Volatility ETF	8.00
Fidelity US Quality Income ETF	7.00
Invesco High Yield	7.00
iShares £ Ultrashort Bond ETF	6.00
iShares US TIPS 0-5yr	6.00
Jupiter Japan Income	6.00
IFSL Evenlode Income	5.00
M&G Emerging Markets Bond	5.00
Man Income	5.00



Asset allocation (%)



Equity	62.00
North America equity	25.00
UK equity	14.00
Europe ex-UK equity	6.00
Japan equity	6.00
Emerging markets ex-China equity	5.50
China equity	3.50
Emerging markets equity	2.00
Fixed Income	31.00
Global high yield bonds (GBP hedged)	7.00
Global government bonds (GBP hedged)	6.00
UK corporate bonds	6.00
Emerging market debt	5.00
Global corporate bonds (GBP hedged)	4.00
UK index-linked gilts	3.00
Cash	7.00

Fixed income breakdown (%)



GBP Bonds	81.48
Global high yield bonds (GBP hedged)	25.93
Global government bonds (GBP hedged)	22.22
UK corporate bonds	22.22
UK index-linked gilts	11.11
International Bonds	18.52
Emerging market debt	18.52

Equity breakdown (%)



Sector	Weight (%)
Financial Services	19.30
Technology	14.25
Industrials	12.32
Consumer Cyclical	10.35
Consumer Defensive	8.69
Healthcare	7.91
Communication Services	6.67
Energy	5.85
Basic Materials	5.13
Real Estate	5.04
Utilities	4.49

Portfolio commentary

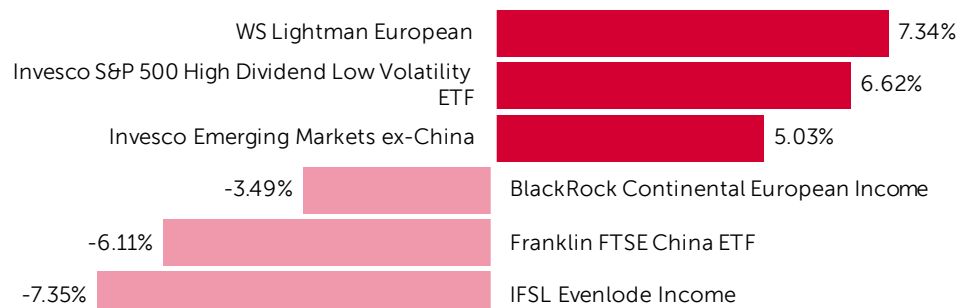
Equity markets faced a turbulent first quarter in 2026, as the outbreak of conflict in Iran injected volatility across global indices. Despite the challenging backdrop, the portfolio held up relatively well, with advances in certain regions and sectors comfortably offsetting declines in others.

Within UK equities, the picture was mixed. IFSL Evenlode Income endured a difficult quarter as holdings in RELX, Experian, and Sage fell sharply amid a broader sell-off in software stocks, driven by growing fears over AI disruption to their business models. In the US, the portfolio's income-oriented tilt proved a valuable differentiator. The High Dividend Low Volatility US equity allocation delivered a stellar quarter: its structural bias towards energy and utilities providing a meaningful buffer against the sharp declines experienced by the broader US market cap index. Beyond the US, the WS Lightman European fund comfortably outperformed its benchmark on the back of double-digit returns from the telecommunications sector.

Emerging markets presented a mixed picture. The EM ex-China allocation performed well, with strong contributions from South Korea and Brazil offsetting weakness elsewhere. In contrast, the allocation to China struggled as double-digit declines in major technology companies such as Tencent and Alibaba weighed heavily on returns.

Overall, AJ Bell Active Income MPS 2 returned 0.44% over the quarter.

Q1 2026 best/worst performers



Performance

Cumulative (%)	3 months	6 months	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
Active Income MPS 2	0.44	4.37	15.22	32.85	43.84	68.21

The above table displays the total return of the fund on a cumulative basis. This is taken from the most recent month end.



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Active Income MPS 2

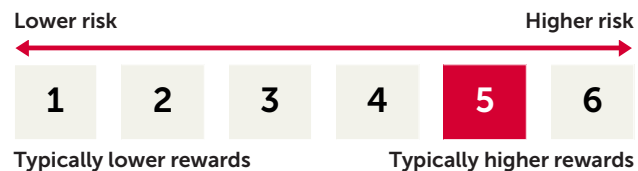
As at 31 March 2026

Portfolio snapshot

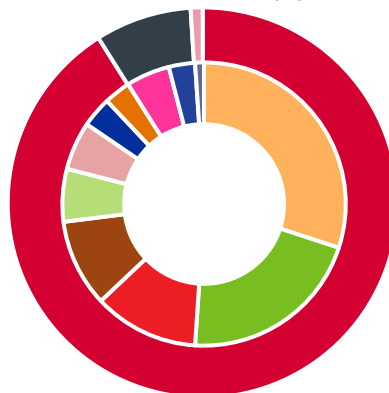
Number of holdings	16
Inception date	19 Feb 2018
Underlying OCF	0.57%
Annual Investment Management Charge	0.15%
Indicative Total OCF	0.72%

Top 10 holdings

Holding	Weight (%)
Fidelity US Quality Income ETF	10.00
Invesco S&P 500 High Dividend Low Volatility ETF	10.00
JP Morgan US Income	10.00
Man Income	8.00
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Ex China Equity	7.00
IFSL Evenlode Income	7.00
BlackRock Continental European Income	6.50
BlackRock UK Income	6.00
Jupiter Japan Income	6.00
Franklin FTSE China ETF	5.50

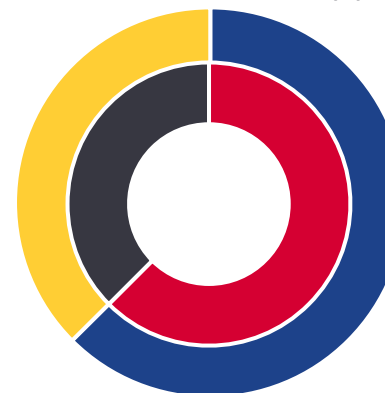


Asset allocation (%)



Equity	91.00
North America equity	30.00
UK equity	21.00
Emerging markets ex-China equity	12.00
Europe ex-UK equity	10.00
Japan equity	6.00
China equity	5.50
Asia Pacific ex-Japan equity	3.50
Emerging markets equity	3.00
Fixed Income	8.00
Global high yield bonds (GBP hedged)	5.00
Emerging market debt	3.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	1.00

Fixed income breakdown (%)



GBP Bonds	62.50
Global high yield bonds (GBP hedged)	62.50
International Bonds	37.50
Emerging market debt	37.50

Equity breakdown (%)



Sector	
Financial Services	19.58
Technology	15.83
Industrials	12.07
Consumer Cyclical	10.04
Consumer Defensive	8.18
Healthcare	7.12
Communication Services	6.44
Basic Materials	5.98
Energy	5.90
Real Estate	4.59
Utilities	4.26

Due to its multi-asset nature, no financial instrument or index represents a fair benchmark for the portfolio. The portfolio does not aim to track the IA sector as a benchmark. Performance is calculated on a net of fees basis.

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Based on target weights at portfolio rebalance. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.



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