



Managed Portfolio Service

Active Income MPS Quarterly Reports

As at 30/09/26

Market commentary:

Geopolitical risk remained central to markets during the third quarter, particularly developments in the Middle East. Disruption to energy flows through the Strait of Hormuz kept oil and gas markets under pressure and raised concerns about the reliability of other strategically important trade routes.

Bond markets

Higher energy prices complicated the inflation outlook. Government bond yields rose across major developed markets as investors reassessed how quickly inflation might fall, and whether interest rates would need to remain higher for longer. Pressure was evident across the yield curve, reflecting a combination of changing policy expectations, inflation uncertainty and concerns about government borrowing.

Central bank expectations consequently became more hawkish, although the policy picture was not uniform. Rates remained unchanged in the UK over the period, while the US, Europe and Japan recorded increases. This divergence reflected the difficult balance between responding to energy-driven inflation and avoiding unnecessary damage to economic growth. Economic activity nevertheless remained resilient. Leading indicators continued to suggest expansion across most major developed and emerging economies, while stronger energy prices accounted for much of the increase in headline inflation. Other components, including services inflation in the US and UK, remained comparatively contained during the period.

Equity markets

Artificial intelligence also remained a major influence on equity markets, although leadership became less straightforward. Semiconductor and hardware companies experienced periods of volatility as investors reassessed valuations, capital expenditure and the durability of demand. Earnings remained supportive in many areas, but performance increasingly depended on where companies and markets sat within the AI supply chain.

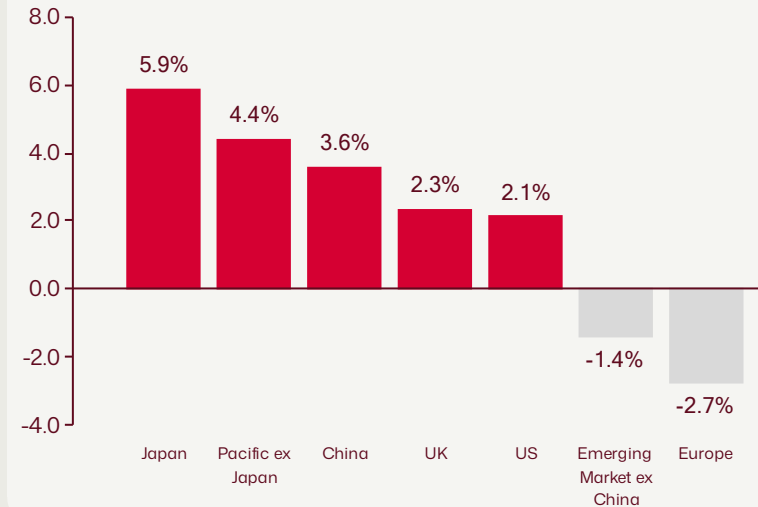
This produced greater variation between regions and sectors rather than a simple divide between developed and emerging markets. Economies with substantial semiconductor exposure remained sensitive to shifts in AI sentiment, while energy companies benefited from stronger commodity prices. The quarter therefore underlined the limitations of relying on a single regional or thematic source of returns.

Outlook

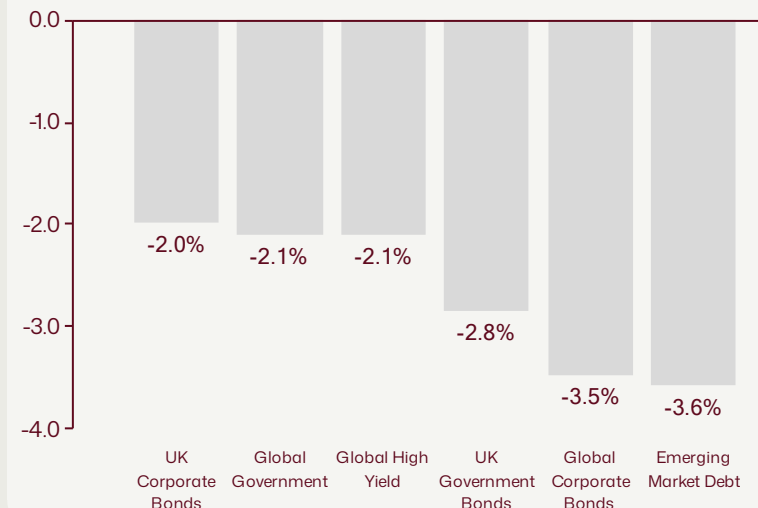
Looking ahead, energy supply, inflation and monetary policy are likely to remain closely connected. Further disruption to critical shipping routes could place renewed pressure on prices and reduce the scope for central banks to ease policy. At the same time, resilient economic activity and company earnings provide support for risk assets.

The quarter reinforced the case for diversification across asset classes, regions and sectors. With interest rate expectations and equity market leadership capable of changing quickly, portfolios should be constructed for a range of outcomes rather than positioned around a single forecast.

Equity performance - last quarter



Fixed income performance - last quarter



Portfolio commentary

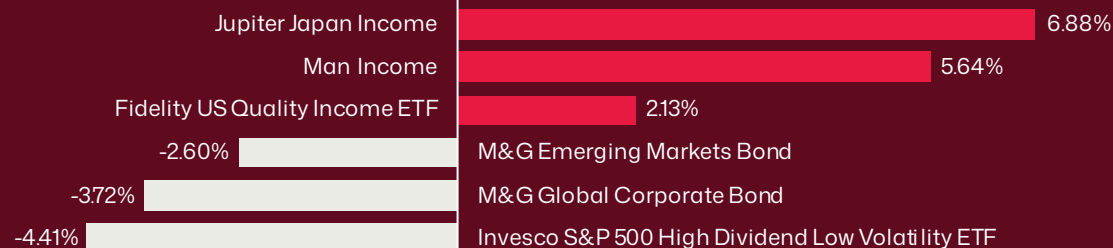
Q3 proved challenging for fixed income, with rising yields weighing broadly across the allocation. Invesco High Yield was the standout, outperforming its benchmark as active credit selection and higher coupon income cushioned the decline. M&G Emerging Markets Bond also outperformed its benchmark meaningfully through country and credit positioning. The ultrashort bond and short index-linked gilt allocations produced positive returns, providing stability through the quarter. Corporate bond allocations including Artemis, TwentyFour and M&G Global Corporate Bond all detracted as yields rose.

Within equities, income style and sector composition was the primary differentiator. The three US income positions told markedly different stories. The Invesco High Dividend Low Volatility ETF was the principal equity detractor, its concentration in utilities and rate-sensitive sectors proving a significant headwind as yields rose sharply. JPMorgan US Equity Income and Fidelity US Quality Income both held up considerably better, their focus on dividend growth and quality characteristics making them far less sensitive to the yield environment.

Within UK equities, Man Income was the standout as a result of its value style, delivering a strong return materially ahead of the broader market. IFSL Evenlode Income also contributed positively with its emphasis on quality companies. Japan delivered an impressive return ahead of its benchmark, and WS Lightman European outperformed the European benchmark materially. The Artemis Smart GARP GEM ex-China fund delivered a positive return against a declining index as a result of its style.

Overall, AJ Bell Active Income MPS 1 returned 0.2% over Q3.

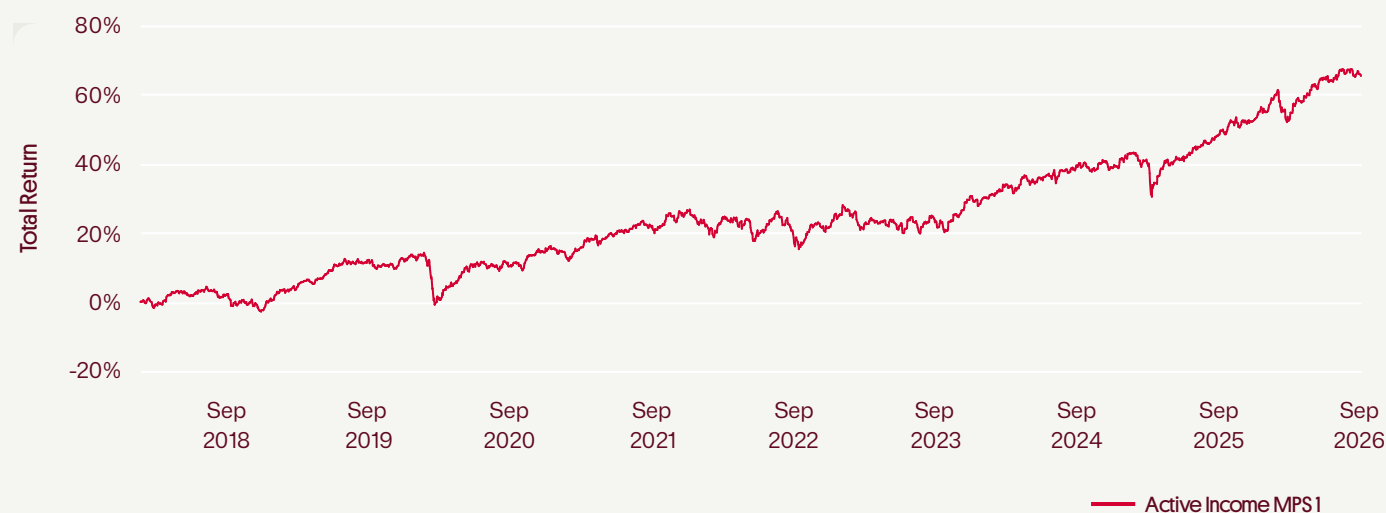
Q3 2026 best/worst performers



Performance

Cumulative	3 months	6 months	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
Active Income MPS 1	0.24%	7.92%	11.39%	34.94%	36.18%	65.52%

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



Portfolio snapshot

Number of holdings	22
Inception date	19 Feb 2018
Underlying OCF	0.46%
Annual Investment Management Charge	0.12%*
Indicative Total OCF	0.58%

Top 10 holdings

Holding	Weight
JP Morgan US Income	10.00%
Invesco S&P 500 High Dividend Low Volatility ETF	8.00%
iShares US TIPS 0-5yr	8.00%
Fidelity US Quality Income ETF	7.00%
Invesco High Yield	7.00%
Jupiter Japan Income	6.00%
IFSL Evenlode Income	5.00%
M&G Emerging Markets Bond	5.00%
Man Income	5.00%
Artemis Corporate Bond	4.00%

Lower risk

1

2

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Typically lower rewards

Typically higher rewards

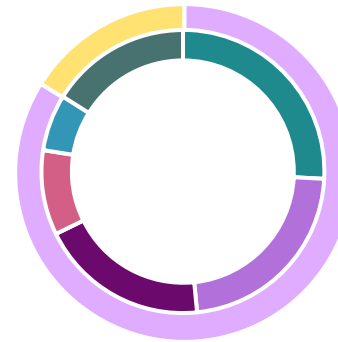
Higher risk

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	35.00%
Global government bonds (GBP hedged)	8.00%
Global high yield bonds (GBP hedged)	7.00%
UK corporate bonds	6.00%
Emerging market debt	5.00%
Global corporate bonds (GBP hedged)	4.00%
UK index-linked gilts	3.00%
UK government bonds	2.00%
Cash	3.00%

Fixed income breakdown (%)



GBP Bonds	83.87%
Global government bonds (GBP hedged)	25.81%
Global high yield bonds (GBP hedged)	22.58%
UK corporate bonds	19.35%
UK index-linked gilts	9.68%
UK government bonds	6.45%
International Bonds	16.13%
Emerging market debt	16.13%

Equity breakdown (%)



Sector	
Financial Services	19.82%
Technology	18.28%
Industrials	10.09%
Consumer Cyclical	10.01%
Healthcare	8.06%
Consumer Defensive	7.06%
Communication Services	6.38%
Energy	5.94%
Basic Materials	5.49%
Real Estate	4.52%
Utilities	4.35%

Portfolio commentary

With the portfolio predominantly invested in equities, Q3's divergent market environment placed active fund selection firmly at the centre of performance outcomes.

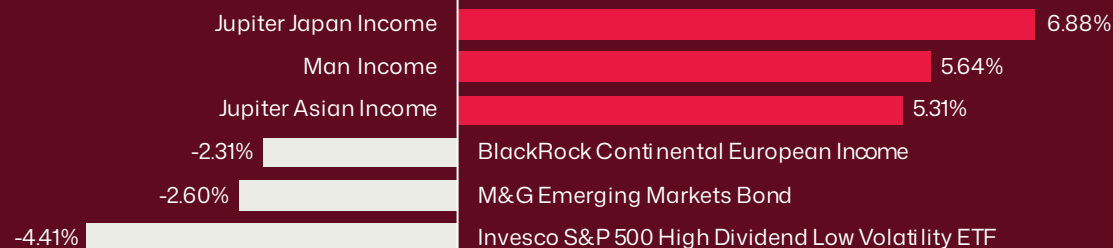
Within the fixed income allocation, Invesco High Yield outperformed its benchmark significantly as active credit selection and higher coupon income cushioned the broader sell-off. M&G Emerging Markets Bond also outperformed its benchmark through country and credit positioning.

Within equities, the three US income allocations told markedly different stories. The Invesco High Dividend Low Volatility ETF was the principal detractor, its structural concentration in utilities and rate-sensitive sectors proving a significant headwind as sovereign yields rose sharply. JPMorgan US Equity Income and Fidelity US Quality Income both held up considerably better, their focus on dividend growth and quality characteristics providing some resilience reinforcing the case for income style diversification within the US allocation.

In the UK, Man Income was the standout, delivering a strong return materially ahead of the broader market through its value-oriented approach. IFSL Evenlode Income also contributed positively, while BlackRock UK Income lagged modestly. In Europe, WS Lightman outperformed the European benchmark through its value-oriented positioning, while BlackRock Continental European Income declined modestly but still outperformed the broader European market. Across Asia, Japan delivered an impressive return ahead of its benchmark, and Jupiter Asian Income added solidly. Within emerging markets, the Artemis Smart GARP GEM ex-China fund delivered a positive return against a declining index, and Fidelity Emerging Markets Quality Income also performed robustly, while the Invesco EM ex-China fund lagged modestly.

Overall, AJ Bell Active Income MPS 2 returned 1.0% over Q3.

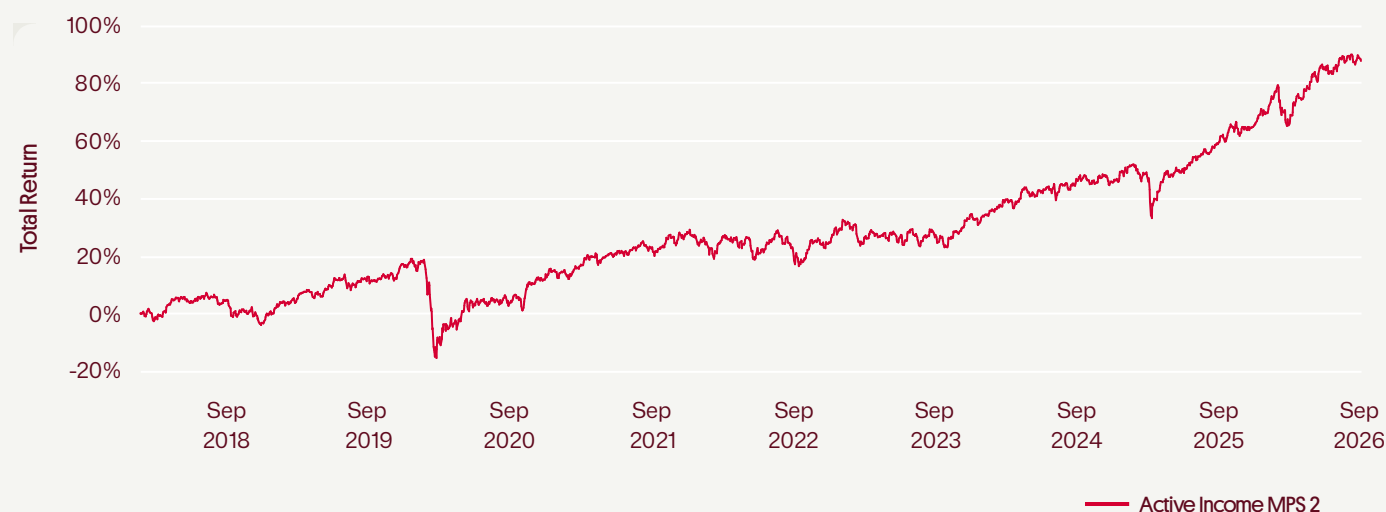
Q3 2026 best/worst performers



Performance

Cumulative	3 months	6 months	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
Active Income MPS 2	1.04%	12.65%	17.59%	48.45%	53.42%	87.82%

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



Portfolio snapshot

Number of holdings	16
Inception date	19 Feb 2018
Underlying OCF	0.56%
Annual Investment Management Charge	0.12%*
Indicative Total OCF	0.68%

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%

Lower risk

Higher risk

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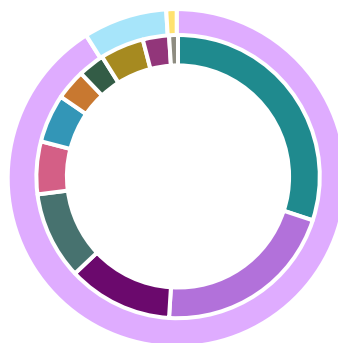
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Typically lower rewards

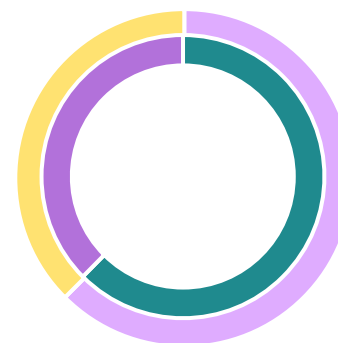
Typically higher rewards

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	Weight
Financial Services	20.14%
Technology	19.85%
Industrials	10.15%
Consumer Cyclical	9.43%
Healthcare	7.06%
Consumer Defensive	6.66%
Basic Materials	6.31%
Energy	6.24%
Communication Services	6.04%
Real Estate	4.07%
Utilities	4.05%

Indicative Total Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) is inclusive of the AJ Bell Investments Annual Management Charge (fee of 0.15%) and the ongoing charges of underlying investments. MPS transaction costs reflect the aggregated transaction costs reported by underlying products. In some instances products may deploy pricing mechanisms which can result in negative costs. Additional costs will be incurred while using the MPS. These include (where applicable) platform costs and dealing costs. Any charges payable to your financial adviser will apply in addition. Therefore, the actual performance of your portfolio might differ from the stated past performance. There is no set minimum investment into the MPS, however, the structure of the underlying investments means that the portfolios work more efficiently for investments above a certain size. For this MPS, this is around £20,000.

Due to its multi-asset nature, no financial instrument or index represents a fair benchmark for the portfolio. However, to give context and enable an objective assessment of the portfolio's performance, the sector average is included for reference. The portfolio does not aim to track the IA sector as a benchmark. Performance is calculated on a net of fees basis.

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

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