

Your investment partner

A guide to Schroder Investment Solutions







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Introduction

Extensive experience and a broad range of specialist skills are required to manage investment portfolios successfully. To effectively navigate the complexities of today's challenging markets, financial advisers can greatly benefit from partnering with a trusted investment manager. By leveraging the expertise and resources of a dedicated investment manager, advisers can delegate investment decision-making, freeing up their time to focus on meeting their clients' financial planning needs. The adviser maintains active oversight to continuously monitor and evaluate the performance of the manager.

Schroder Investment Solutions has been designed to help your financial adviser put your needs front and centre so that your investments reflect your objectives, risk appetite and personal views on the world.

At Schroders, we offer an extensive suite of model portfolios and multi-asset funds that can help you to achieve your individual financial goals. These provide a choice of approaches covering active, a blend of active and passive, income and sustainable investment options.

Our range of portfolios leverages Schroders' proven investment expertise. Your financial adviser will help you decide which of these might be the right one for you.

When it comes to investing, your goals and attitude to risk are as individual as you are, so a one-size-fits-all approach won't do. Your financial adviser will work closely with you to understand what you are aiming to achieve and how much risk you are comfortable with taking. Together, these will determine your risk profile and this will form the foundation of your

investment portfolio. A portfolio with the lowest risk level does not mean a risk-free investment.

This guide provides you with further details on each investment range. Should you need any further information please contact your adviser.

For guidance on any of the terms used in this guide, please refer to our glossary on pages 24-26.

Investment Solutions

Model Portfolios

Active Portfolios

A range of nine portfolios investing in active funds

Strategic Index Portfolios

A range of nine portfolios investing in passive funds

Sustainable Portfolios

A range of six portfolios aligned to sustainable values

Global Multi-Asset Portfolios

A range of five funds that dynamically adapt to market conditions

Multi-Asset Funds

Blended Portfolios

A range of six funds investing in both active and passive funds

Income Portfolios

A global income fund

The best of Schroders

As a global investment manager, Schroders delivers a broad range of investments designed to meet the diverse needs of our investors.

For over 200 years we have built principled partnerships with our clients, putting them at the centre of everything we do. They trust us to deliver sustainable returns through times of economic prosperity and of uncertainty.

We have an on-the-ground presence in key markets around the world. This helps us to understand our clients well and support them with both local and international expertise.

As an active investment manager (a company that actively manages a portfolio of investments with the goal of outperforming a particular market benchmark or index), we believe that we have an important role to play in driving better outcomes for our clients. We bring together people and data to identify the trends that will shape the prosperity of individuals, businesses and future generations.

To deliver Schroder Investment Solutions we bring together specialist resources from across the Schroders Group.

Schroder Investment Solutions

Schroder Investment Solutions, led by Head of Multi-Asset & Chief Investment Officer Philip Chandler, manages over £6.5 billion (as at 30.04.25) across a range of diversified investment portfolios on behalf of clients.

Schroder Multi-Asset Team

The global team of 140+ multi-asset specialists look at markets from every angle. They provide our investment solutions with our strategic asset allocation (SAA). SAA is our view of the optimal blend of asset classes, such as equities, bonds, and cash, aligned with an investor's goals, risk tolerance, and investment time horizon.

Schroder Economics Team

The Economics Team have a combined experience of over 60 years. Their long-term market views are integral to our SAA.

Schroder Sustainable Investment Team

A dedicated team of 20+ sustainable investing specialists who provide analysis, tools and research for our investment portfolios.

Schroder Wealth Research Team

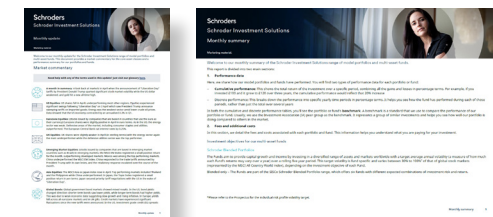
The research team draws on the expertise of over 100 investment professionals across asset classes to provide a list of our best investment ideas.

Supporting you on your investment journey

We are committed to supporting the investment conversations that you have with your adviser.

To keep you informed we produce a monthly market and portfolio update, a range of brochures and informative quarterly reports. For the Sustainable Model Portfolios, we offer a dedicated report that shows the costs and benefits that your investments are having in monetary terms and how these are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The SDGs are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 and are a universal call to take action to help end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.



The importance of diversification

It is impossible to predict which market is going to produce the strongest return year after year.

The table below shows the varying level of market returns, on a calendar year basis, for the last five years in percentage terms. The best performing asset class in any one calendar year (on the left) can potentially deliver the worst returns in the following year (on the right).

Spreading investments across a range of markets helps avoid ‘putting all your eggs in one basket’ and gives you a better chance of achieving more consistent returns.

The blend of assets in your portfolio is likely to be the dominant influence on your long-term returns. It is important to spread your investments across a variety of markets which can help to reduce risk. Ideally, these assets should perform differently to each other over time.

We build portfolios that take account of long-term views of asset classes

We research asset classes extensively to understand how they behave across time in different conditions.

The allocation between asset classes can be one of the largest drivers of investment returns and an optimal strategic asset allocation (SAA), which determines the best mix of assets to hold for the long term, aims to maximise return for each level of risk.

The risk framework of each investment range is constructed by our Investment Committee. The SAA incorporates assumptions from the Schroders economics team about the likely long-term behaviour of markets. These incorporate the potential impact of climate change. The SAA is reviewed annually to ensure that it remains fit for purpose and small adjustments are made if needed.

Ensuring portfolios remain in-line with your requirements

The Schroder Investment Solutions Investment Committee is responsible for ensuring that portfolios remain on track with the expectations for each model. Each portfolio is reviewed on a quarterly basis to confirm that the underlying funds are performing their role within the portfolio and continue to complement each other.

We review the portfolios quarterly to limit the risk of investment or market movements and ensure that they stay mapped to the appropriate SAA framework. We can also make changes at other times should market conditions dictate.

For guidance on the terms used on this page please refer to our glossary on pages 24-26.

2024	US Equities 26.2	Global Equities 20.1	Commodities 11.2	Global High Yield Bonds 10.4	Japanese Equities 10.0	UK Equities 9.5	Emerging Market Equities 9.4	UK Cash 5.3	Global Property 3.8	Global Corporate Bonds 3.3	Global Treasury Bonds 2.7	Europe ex UK Equities 1.9
2023	US Equities 18.9	Global Equities 15.9	Europe ex UK Equities 14.8	Japanese Equities 13.3	Global High Yield Bonds 12.6	Global Corporate Bonds 8.0	UK Equities 7.9	Global Treasury Bonds 5.8	UK Cash 4.8	Global Property 4.6	Emerging Market Equities 3.6	Commodities -9.7
2022	Commodities 41.9	UK Cash 1.4	UK Equities 0.3	Japanese Equities -4.1	Europe ex UK Equities -7.6	Global Equities -7.6	US Equities -9.4	Emerging Market Equities -10.0	Global Treasury Bonds -11.7	Global High Yield Bonds -12.4	Global Property -14.9	Global Corporate Bonds -15.3
2021	Commodities 41.6	Global Property 28.4	US Equities 27.6	Global Equities 20.1	UK Equities 18.3	Europe ex UK Equities 16.7	Global High Yield Bonds 2.2	Japanese Equities 2.0	UK Cash 0.1	Global Corporate Bonds -1.0	Emerging Market Equities -1.6	Global Treasury Bonds -2.0
2020	US Equities 16.2	Emerging Market Equities 14.7	Global Equities 13.2	Japanese Equities 9.5	Europe ex UK Equities 7.5	Global Corporate Bonds 7.2	Global Treasury Bonds 4.6	Global High Yield Bonds 4.2	UK Cash 0.2	UK Equities -9.8	Global Property -11.0	Commodities -26.1

Best performing asset class ← ----- ► Worst performing asset class

Past performance is not a guide to future performance and may not be repeated. The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Any reference to sectors/countries/stocks/securities are for illustrative purposes only and not a recommendation to buy or sell any financial instrument/securities or adopt any investment strategy.
Source: Morningstar as at 31 December 2024. Notes: All indices in base currency.



04 | Model portfolios

Schroder Active Portfolios

Schroder Strategic Index Portfolios

Schroder Sustainable Portfolios

05 | Multi-asset funds

Schroder Global Multi-Asset Portfolios

Schroder Blended Portfolios

Schroder Income Portfolio

Schroder Active Portfolios

A range of nine portfolios investing in active funds

1.

A range of global multi-asset portfolios that are diversified across asset classes, geography, sector and investment styles.

2.

A choice of nine risk mapped portfolios designed to meet your objectives and attitude to risk.

3.

The portfolios invest in actively managed funds (a fund that is actively managed with the goal of outperforming a particular market benchmark or index) from Schroders and other investment managers from across the whole market.

4.

Designed with a focus on cost with an Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF) between 0.36% and 0.60% (as at 30.04.25) plus a Model Portfolio Service fee (MPS) of just 0.15%. The OCF is a measure of the total costs associated with investing in a portfolio. The MPS fee is the fee charged by Schroder Investment Solutions for managing the portfolio on behalf of the investor.¹

Investment objective

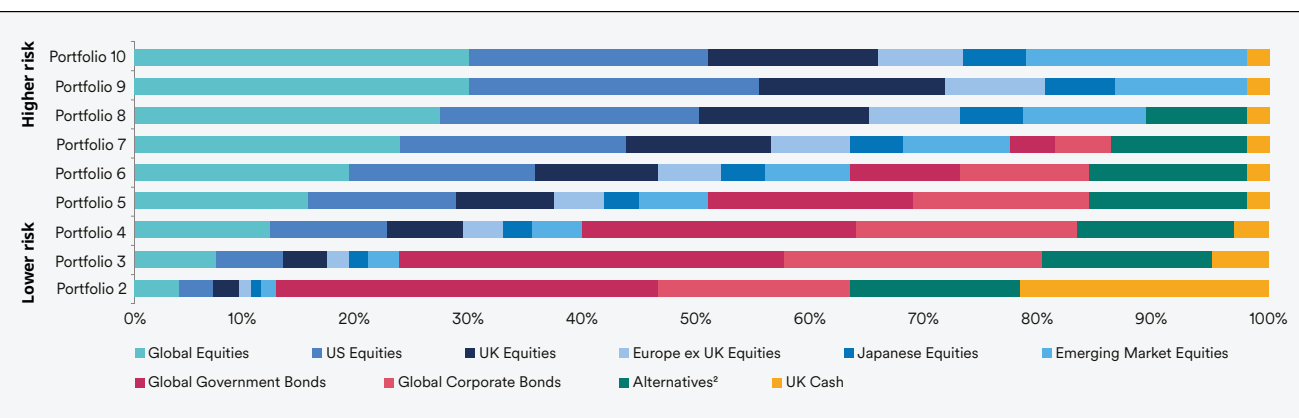
The Schroder Active Portfolios look to provide capital growth over the medium (3 to 10 years) and long-term (10 years plus) by investing in a diversified range of assets and markets worldwide. The portfolios are actively managed and can invest in a range of investment which themselves invest worldwide in equity, fixed income, currencies and alternative investments.

Strategic asset allocation

There is a robust asset allocation framework with the appropriate balance between asset classes, sectors and regions. Spreading all investments across a well diversified range of assets also helps to reduce risk.

There is a choice of nine portfolios. At one end is Portfolio 2, the lower risk option, which is designed to be more defensive

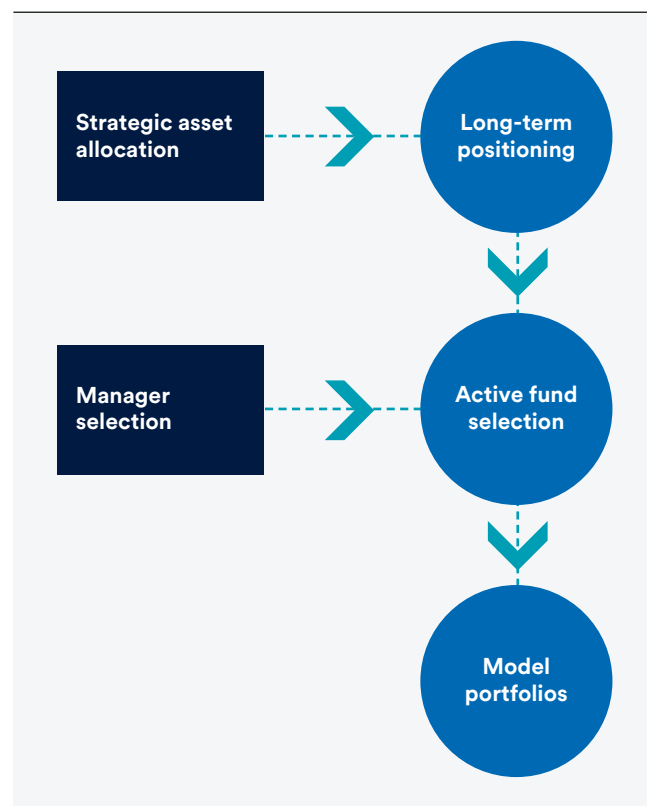
with a higher weight to assets such as bonds and cash. At the other end there is Portfolio 10, the higher risk option, which is designed to deliver longer-term returns through a higher holding in growth assets like equities. Each of the portfolios in the range takes a different level of risk, which means your adviser can choose the one that best meets your needs.



Source: Schroders as at April 2025. Please note that the illustration may not show the current asset allocation. For illustrative purposes only and should not be viewed as a recommendation to buy or sell. The lower risk profiles do not mean a risk-free investment.
²Alternatives include non-traditional asset classes for example Commodities, Infrastructure and Real Assets.

A core belief that active management adds value

The model portfolios take account of our long-term views of asset classes (strategic asset allocation) and combine this with active fund manager selection.



Impartial, whole-of-market investment selection

The portfolios use a broad range of active funds across asset classes and markets, selected for the value that they can add and how they complement other investments within the portfolio.

The Schroder Investment Solutions team uses expertise from across the Schroders Group to identify suitable active managers. We look for managers that have a repeatable investment philosophy, a sound risk management process, a strong and incentivised investment team and a record of consistent outperformance.



Designed with a focus on cost

Model Portfolio Service (MPS) fee

0.15%
with no VAT

Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF)

0.36%
- **0.60%**

Source: Schroders as at 30.04.2025. 'The OCF is a measure of the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment portfolio. These costs include management fees and additional expenses of the underlying funds but excludes the MPS fee, any advice, platform charges, transaction fees or incidental costs. The OCF will vary on a monthly basis.

Schroder Strategic Index Portfolios

A range of nine portfolios investing in passive funds

1.

A range of global multi-asset portfolios that are diversified across asset classes, geography, sector and investment styles.

2.

A choice of nine risk mapped portfolios designed to meet your objectives and attitude to risk.

3.

The portfolios invest in passive funds (a fund that aims to track the performance of a market index) from across the whole market.

4.

Designed with a focus on cost with an Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF) between 0.09% and 0.11% (as at 30.04.25) plus a Model Portfolio Service fee (MPS) of just 0.15%. The OCF is a measure of the total costs associated with investing in a portfolio. The MPS fee is the fee charged by Schroder Investment Solutions for managing the portfolio on behalf of the investor.¹

Investment objective

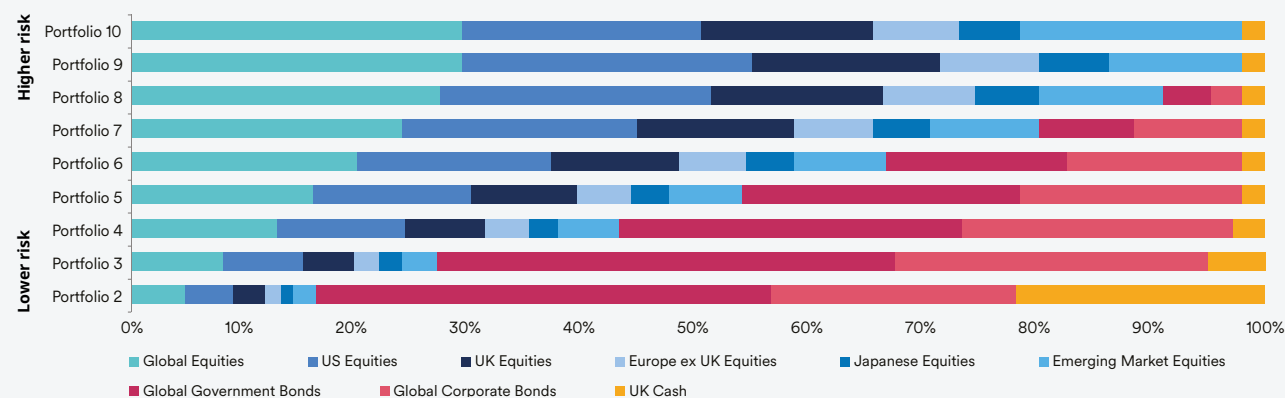
The Schroder Strategic Index Portfolios look to provide capital growth over the medium (3 to 10 years) to long-term (10 years plus) by investing in a diversified range of assets and markets worldwide. The portfolios uses predominantly passively managed (index tracking) investments and can invest in a range of strategies which themselves invest worldwide in equity, fixed income, currencies and alternative investments.

Strategic asset allocation

There is a robust asset allocation framework with the appropriate balance between asset classes, sectors and regions. Spreading all investments across a well diversified range of assets also helps to reduce risk.

There is a choice of nine portfolios. At one end is Portfolio 2,

which is designed to be more defensive with a higher weight to assets such as bonds and cash. At the other end there is Portfolio 10, which is designed to deliver longer-term returns through a higher holding in growth assets like equities. Each of the portfolios in the range takes a different level of risk, which means your adviser can choose the one that best meets your needs.



Source: Schroders as at April 2025. Please note that the illustration may not show the current asset allocation. For illustrative purposes only and should not be viewed as a recommendation to buy or sell. The lower risk profiles do not mean a risk-free investment.

Impartial, whole-of-market investment selection

The portfolios use a broad range of predominantly passive funds from reputable investment managers across asset classes and markets. The funds are chosen because they provide exposure to a particular market index, while also being cost-effective. They are also selected based on how well they fit in with the other investments in the portfolio.

The Schroder Investment Solutions team uses expertise from across the Schroders Group to identify managers from across the market. Only investment providers with a strong track record of financial stability are considered.



Passive fund selection



Low tracking error to index



Low business risk



Competitive fees



Reputable firm with economies of scale

Designed with a focus on cost

Model Portfolio Service (MPS) fee

0.15%
with no VAT

Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF)

0.09%
- 0.11%

Source: Schroders as at 30.04.2025. 'The OCF is a measure of the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment portfolio. These costs include management fees and additional expenses of the underlying funds but excludes the MPS fee, any advice, platform charges, transaction fees or incidental costs. The OCF will vary on a monthly basis.

Schroder Sustainable Portfolios

A range of six portfolios aligned to sustainable values

- 1.**
A range of global multi-asset portfolios that are diversified across asset classes, geography, sector and investment styles, all aligning to sustainable values.
- 2.**
A choice of six risk mapped portfolios designed to meet your objectives and attitude to risk.
- 3.**
The portfolios invest in actively managed funds from Schroders and other investment managers from across the whole market, that are clearly aligned with progress towards a more sustainable world.
- 4.**
The portfolios incorporate a range of sustainable investment strategies including funds targeting specific sustainability themes (for example, clean water) and funds investing to deliver a positive impact, while screening out certain types of companies (for example, those involved in armaments).
- 5.**
Designed with a focus on cost with an Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF) between 0.48% and 0.71% (as at 30.04.25) plus a Model Portfolio Service fee (MPS) of just 0.15%. The OCF is a measure of the total costs associated with investing in a portfolio. The MPS fee is the fee charged by Schroder Investment Solutions for managing the portfolio on behalf of the investor.¹

Investment objective

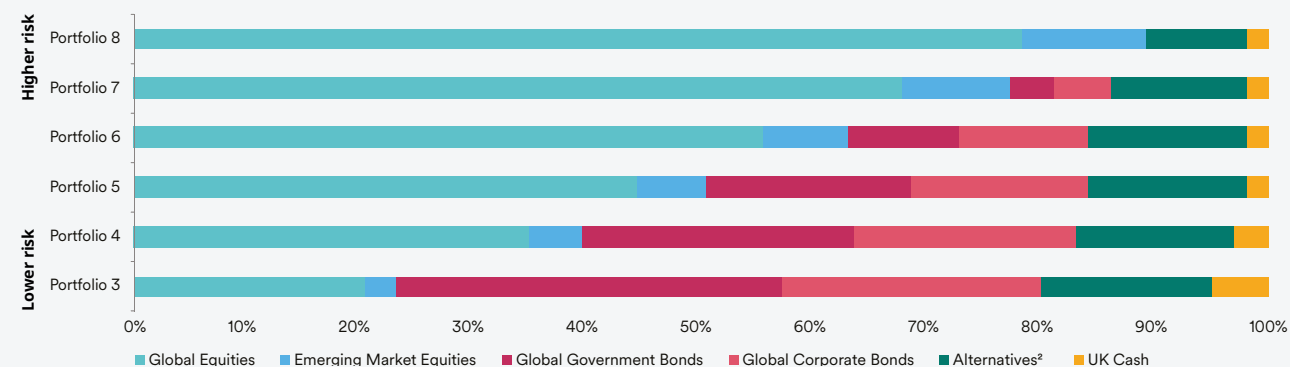
The Schroder Sustainable Portfolios aim to provide capital growth over the medium (3 to 10 years) and long-term (10 years plus) by investing in a diversified range of assets and markets worldwide. The portfolios are actively managed investing in funds across the sustainability spectrum which themselves invest worldwide in equity, fixed income, currencies and alternative investments.

Strategic asset allocation

There is a robust asset allocation framework with the appropriate balance between asset classes, sectors and regions. Spreading all investments across a well diversified range of assets also helps to reduce risk.

There is a choice of six portfolios all aligned to sustainable values. At one end is Portfolio 3, the lower risk option, which is designed

to be more defensive with a higher weight to assets such as bonds and cash. At the other end there is Portfolio 8, the higher risk option, which is designed to deliver longer-term returns through a higher holding in growth assets like equities. Each of the portfolios in the range takes a different level of risk, which means your adviser can choose the one that best meets your needs.



Source: Schroders as at April 2025. Please note that the illustration may not show the current asset allocation. For illustrative purposes only and should not be viewed as a recommendation to buy or sell. The lower risk profiles do not mean a risk-free investment.
²Alternatives include non-traditional asset classes for example Commodities, Infrastructure and Real Assets.

Aligned to sustainable values

Many fund managers offer funds that incorporate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors as part of their investment selection process. This means they evaluate a company's environmental and social costs and benefits, governance quality, and financial performance when assessing its future prospects.

The Sustainable Model Portfolios are designed to meet your financial objectives, whilst ensuring your investments are accelerating positive change for people and the planet.

We believe that sustainability covers a broad range of investment approaches, as set out on the the right, and we look to invest across this spectrum.

The Schroder Investment Solutions team uses expertise from across the Schroders Group to identify active managers with clearly defined sustainable and impact characteristics. We look for managers that have a repeatable investment philosophy, a sound risk management process, a strong and incentivised investment team and a record of consistent outperformance.

Different approaches to sustainable investing

Screened (<10% revenue exposure)

Excluding companies that are directly involved in areas such as gambling, fossil fuels, tobacco, alcohol and armaments.

ESG integrated

Material risks relating to ESG issues are taken into account in the investment decision-making process.

Sustainable

Investing in those companies at the forefront of sustainability practices, for example, climate change, healthcare, food and water.

Impact

Investment that deliver a specific, positive, measurable social and/or environmental benefit alongside a financial return, for example social bonds.

Designed with a focus on cost

Model Portfolio Service (MPS) fee

0.15%
with no VAT

Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF)

0.48%
- 0.71%

Source: Schroders as at 30.04.25.¹The OCF is a measure of the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment portfolio. These costs include management fees and additional expenses of the underlying funds but excludes the MPS fee, any advice, platform charges, transaction fees or incidental costs. The OCF will vary on a monthly basis.

Schroder Global Multi-Asset Portfolios

A range of five funds that dynamically adapt to market conditions

1.

Five global multi-asset funds that are diversified across asset classes, geography, sector and investment styles.

2.

A choice of five funds designed to meet your objectives and attitude to risk.

3.

The funds invest in Schroder funds, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and alternative assets. ETFs are funds that track indices (a portfolio of assets that tracks the performance of a particular market or sector), sectors or commodities and are bought and sold on the stock exchange. Alternatives are a collective term for other asset classes, for example real estate, emerging market debt or high yield debt.

4.

Actively managed to reflect Schroders latest asset allocation views.

5.

An investment process focused on keeping costs low, with the Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF) capped at 0.22%. The OCF is a measure of the total costs of managing and operating an investment fund.¹

Investment objective

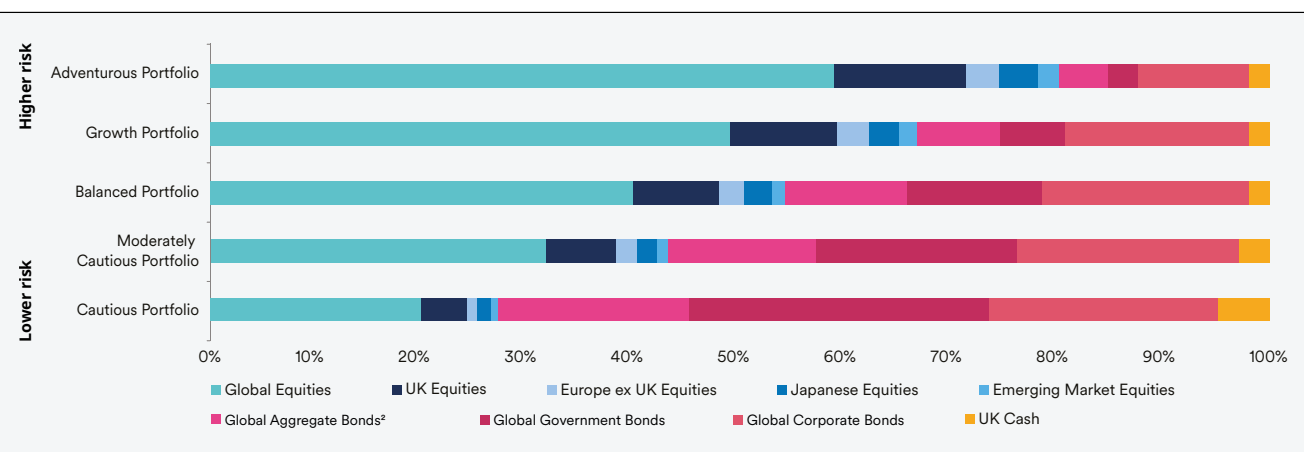
The Schroder Global Multi-Asset Portfolios look to provide capital growth and income by investing in a diversified range of assets and markets worldwide with a target average annual volatility (a measure of how much each fund's returns may vary over a year) over a rolling five year period. Please refer to the Prospectus for the individual risk profile volatility target.

Strategic asset allocation

We have a robust asset allocation framework with the appropriate balance between asset classes, sectors and regions. Spreading all investments across a well diversified range of assets also helps to reduce risk.

There is a choice of five funds. At one end is the Cautious Portfolio, which is designed to be more defensive with a higher

weight to assets such as bonds and cash. At the other end there is the Adventurous Portfolio, which is designed to deliver longer-term returns through a higher holding in growth assets like equities. Each of the funds in the range takes a different level of risk, which means your adviser can choose the one that best meets your needs.

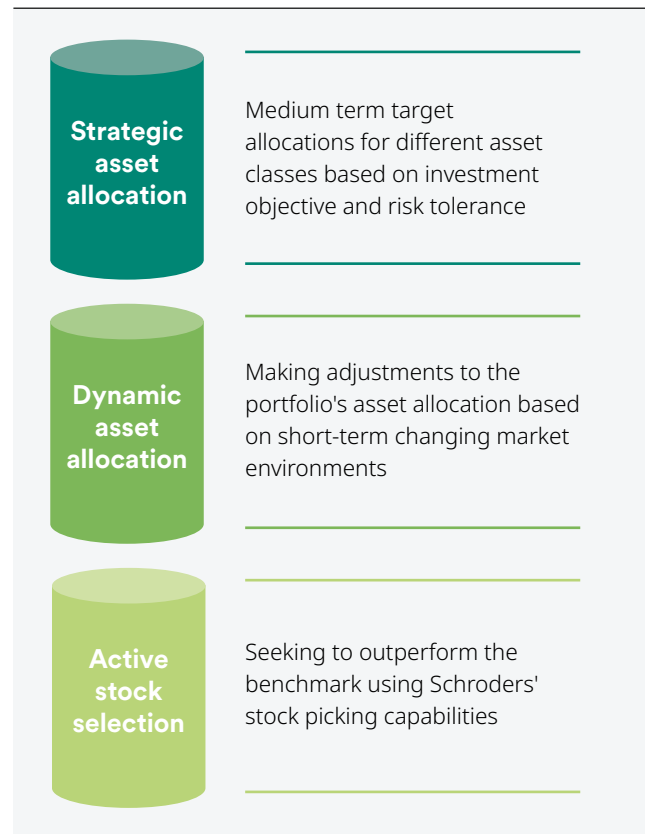


Source: Schroders as at April 2025. Please note that the illustration may not show the current asset allocation. For illustrative purposes only and should not be viewed as a recommendation to buy or sell. The lower risk profiles do not mean a risk-free investment.

² Global Aggregate Bonds are a type of investment that includes a wide range of bonds from governments, companies, and other entities around the world. These bonds are considered to be of good quality and are used as a benchmark to measure how well bond investments are performing.

A proven investment process

The Global Multi-Asset Portfolios benefit from three layers of decision making:



We use a combination of active and passive investment approaches when selecting stocks. This active approach involves using a range of Schroder funds with differing processes and styles to achieve the performance objectives while managing risk. When taking a passive approach, we use ETFs and futures to dynamically adapt to market conditions and manage risk. This provides a low-cost, actively managed global portfolio in a single fund.



“

At Schroders, we have a broad range of expertise across traditional and alternative asset classes. With over 700 investment professionals across equities, fixed income and multi-asset located around the globe, we are ideally placed for multi-asset investment management.

Designed with a focus on cost

Capped Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF)

0.22%

Source: Schroders as at 30.04.25. ¹The OCF is a measure of the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment portfolio. These costs include the management fees and additional expenses of the underlying funds but excludes any advice, platform charges, transaction fees or incidental costs. The OCF will vary on a monthly basis.

Please refer to the glossary on pages 24-26 for guidance on any terms used on these pages.

Schroder Blended Portfolios

A range of six funds investing in both active and passive funds

1.

A range of global multi-asset funds that are diversified across asset classes, geography, sector and investment styles.

2.

A choice of six risk mapped funds designed to meet your objectives and attitude to risk.

3.

The funds invest in active funds (a fund that is actively managed with the goal of outperforming a particular market benchmark or index) and passive funds (a fund that aims to track the performance of a market index). These can be Schroder funds or funds from across the whole market.

4.

Designed with a focus on cost with an Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF) between 0.48% and 0.53% (as at 30.04.25). The OCF is a measure of the total costs of managing and operating an investment fund.¹

Investment objective

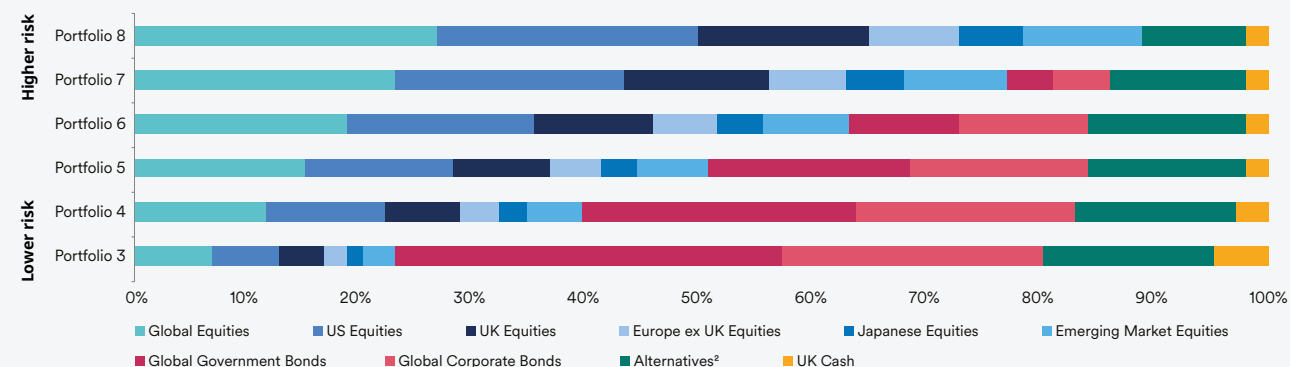
The Schroder Blended Portfolios look to provide capital growth over the medium (3 to 10 years) and long-term (10 years plus) by investing in a diversified range of assets and markets worldwide. The portfolios are actively managed and can invest in a range of investment vehicles which themselves invest worldwide in equity, fixed income, currencies and alternative investments.

Strategic asset allocation

There is a robust asset allocation framework with the appropriate balance between asset classes, sectors and regions. Spreading all investments across a well diversified range of assets also helps to reduce risk.

There is a choice of six funds. At one end is Portfolio 3, the lower risk option, which is designed to be more defensive with a

higher weight to assets such as bonds and cash. At the other end there is Portfolio 8, the higher risk option, which is designed to deliver longer-term returns through a higher holding in growth assets like equities. Each of the funds in the range takes a different level of risk, which means your adviser can choose the one that best meets your needs.



Source: Schroders as at April 2025. Please note that the illustration may not show the current asset allocation. For illustrative purposes only and should not be viewed as a recommendation to buy or sell. The lower risk profiles do not mean a risk-free investment.
²Alternatives include non-traditional asset classes for example Commodities, Infrastructure and Real Assets.

The optimal blend of asset classes to maximise returns for each level of risk

When constructing these funds we separate those markets that are efficient (for example the US equity market, where information is readily available to everyone) from those that are less efficient (like emerging markets, where research and detailed analysis are key). We then decide if an active or a passive fund is appropriate for each asset class held in the portfolio.

Typically, passive funds are used in efficient markets and active funds in inefficient markets. However, depending on where we are in the economic cycle, the portfolios will dynamically shift allocation between active and passive funds. Usually, more will be allocated to passive funds in rising markets; to participate in the good years and conversely, in more challenging years, there will be a greater allocation to active funds with the aim of protecting the portfolios.

If we look at Schroder Blended Portfolio 5 as an example, you can see from the chart below how the allocation might look between active and passive funds.

Impartial, whole-of-market investment selection

The Schroder Investment Solutions team uses expertise from across the Schroders Group to identify suitable active managers. We look for active funds that have a repeatable investment philosophy, a sound risk management process, a strong and incentivised investment team and a record of consistent outperformance that is differentiated from the index.

We look for passive funds with a strong track record of financial stability that provide exposure to a particular market index, while also being cost-effective.

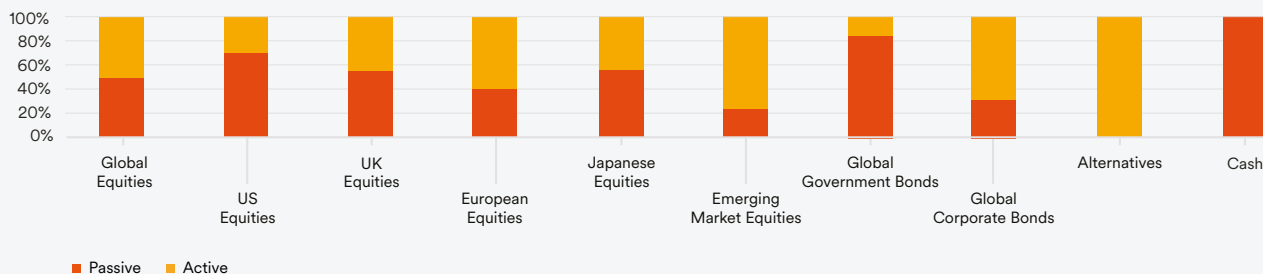
Designed with a focus on cost

Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF)

0.48%
- 0.53%

Source: Schroders as at 30.04.25. ¹The OCF is a measure of the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment portfolio. These costs include the management fees and additional expenses of the underlying funds but excludes any advice, platform charges, transaction fees or incidental costs. The OCF will vary on a monthly basis.

Passive and active asset allocation - Portfolio 5



Source: Schroders as at April 2025. Please note that the illustration may not show the current asset allocation.

Schroder Income Portfolio

A global income fund

1.

A global multi-asset income fund that is diversified across asset classes, geography, sector and investment styles.

2.

Balance of investments reflecting your objectives and attitude to risk.

3.

The fund invest in actively managed income funds from Schroders and other investment managers from across the whole market.

4.

Designed with a focus on cost with an Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF) of 0.70%. (as at as at 30.04.25). The OCF is a measure of the total costs of managing and operating an investment fund.¹

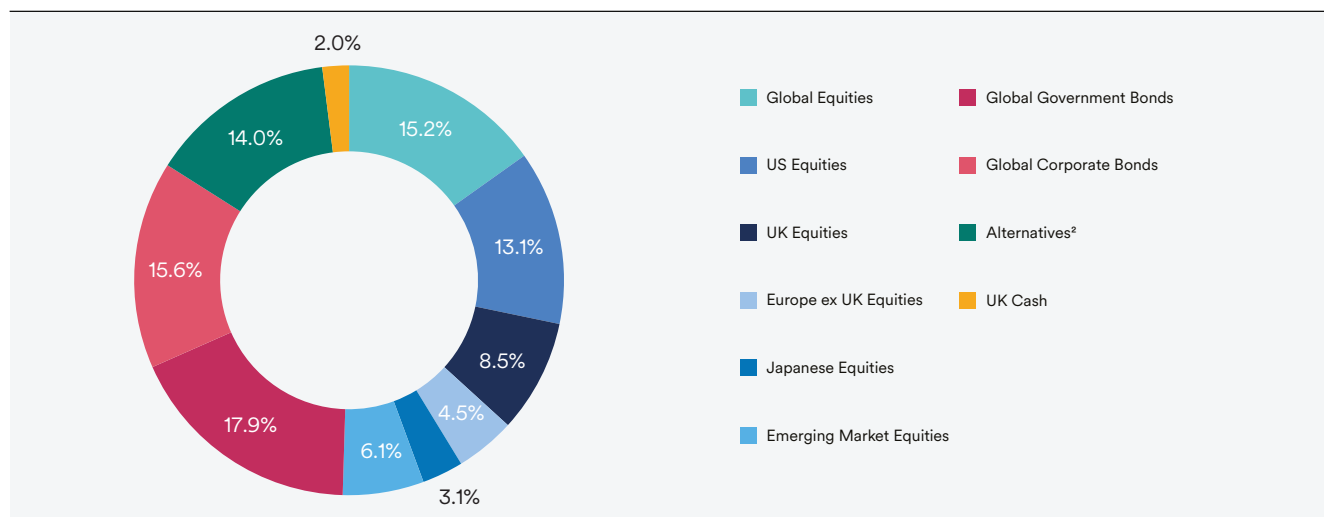
Investment objective

The Schroder Income Portfolio aims to provide a yearly income of 3% to 5% and grow your money by investing in a mix of different assets worldwide. It aims to be less volatile, or less likely to have big ups and downs, than the global stock markets, using the MSCI All Country World Index as a reference. The fund's volatility is planned to be about 50% to 65% of this index's volatility over five years, but this isn't guaranteed and might change with market conditions.

Strategic asset allocation

We have a robust asset allocation framework with the appropriate balance between asset classes, sectors and regions. Spreading all investments across a well diversified range of assets also helps to reduce risk. We design the

optimal blend of asset classes to target a consistent income at an appropriate level of risk. The chart below illustrates the asset class diversification of the Schroder Income Portfolio.



Source: Schroders as at April 2025. Please note that the illustration may not show the current asset allocation. For illustrative purposes only and should not be viewed as a recommendation to buy or sell.

²Alternatives include non-traditional asset classes for example Commodities, Infrastructure and Real Assets.

Designed to deliver a consistent level of income

The fund aims to provide a yield (the income return on an investment, usually expressed as a percentage of the amount invested) of 3-5% per year. However, this is not guaranteed.

The fund invests in a broad range of funds that generate income across asset classes and markets. These are selected for the income they provide, the value that they can add and how they complement other investments within the fund. We target investments that have the potential to deliver dividend growth in order to provide a reliable level of income.

The fund combines traditional and alternative asset classes, such as emerging market debt and infrastructure investments, to provide clients with a wide range of income sources. It can invest in both active and passive funds.

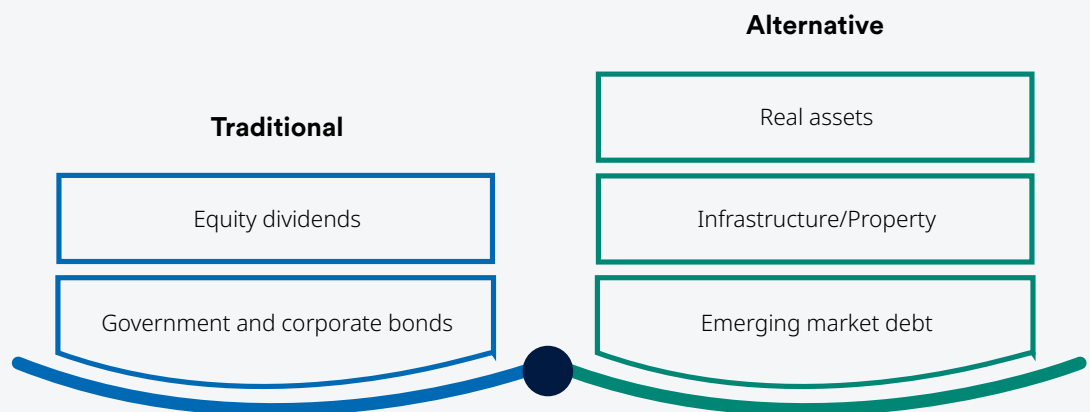
For guidance on the terms used on this page please refer to our glossary on pages 24-26.

Designed with a focus on cost

Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF)

0.70%

Source: Schroders as at 30.04.25. ¹The OCF is a measure of the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment portfolio. These costs include the management fees and additional expenses of the underlying funds but excludes any advice, platform charges, transaction fees or incidental costs.



Combining traditional and alternative asset classes to provide clients with a wide range of income sources

06 | What are the risks?

Risk considerations

Prior to making an investment decision, please consider the following risks:

ALL: Model portfolios and multi-asset funds invest in underlying funds that may have some or all of these risks present.

Counterparty risk: The portfolios/funds may have contractual agreements with counterparties. If a counterparty is unable to fulfil their obligations, the sum that they owe to the portfolios/funds may be lost in part or in whole.

Credit risk: A decline in the financial health of an issuer could cause the value of the instruments it issues, such as equities or bonds, to fall or become worthless.

Currency risk: The portfolios/funds may lose value as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates, otherwise known as currency rates.

Derivatives risk: Derivatives, which are financial instruments deriving their value from an underlying asset, may be used to manage the portfolios/funds efficiently. The portfolios/funds may also materially invest in derivatives including using short selling and leverage techniques with the aim of making a return. A derivative may not perform as expected, may create losses greater than the cost of the derivative and may result in losses to the portfolios/funds.

Equity risk: Equity prices fluctuate daily, based on many factors including general, economic, industry or company news.

High yield bond risk: High yield bonds (normally lower rated or unrated) generally carry greater market, credit and liquidity risk meaning greater uncertainty of returns.

Higher volatility risk: The price of the funds may be volatile as it may take higher risks in search of higher rewards, meaning the price may go up and down to a greater extent.

Interest rate risk: The portfolios may lose value as a direct result of interest rate changes.

Investments in other collective investment schemes risk: The portfolios/funds will invest mainly in other collective investment schemes.

Leverage risk: The portfolios use derivatives for leverage, which makes them more sensitive to certain market or interest rate movements and may cause above-average volatility and risk of loss.

Liquidity risk: In difficult market conditions, the portfolios may not be able to sell a security for full value or at all. This could affect performance and could cause the portfolios to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares, meaning investors may not be able to have immediate access to their holdings.

Market risk: The value of investments can go up and down and an investor may not get back the amount initially invested.

Money market & deposit risk: A failure of a deposit institution or an issuer of a money market instrument could have a negative impact on the performance of the portfolios.

Negative yields risk: If interest rates are very low or negative, this may have a negative impact on the performance of the portfolios.

Operational risk: Operational processes, including those related to the safekeeping of assets, may fail. This may result in losses to the portfolios.

Performance risk: Investment objectives express an intended result but there is no guarantee that such a result will be achieved. Depending on market conditions and the macro economic environment, investment objectives may become more difficult to achieve.

Sustainable investing risk: The portfolios apply sustainability criteria in its selection of investments. This investment focus may limit the portfolios' exposure to companies, industries or sectors and the fund may forego investment opportunities that do not align with its sustainability criteria chosen by the investment manager. As investors may differ in their views of what constitutes sustainability, the portfolios may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor.

07 | Benchmarks



Benchmarks



A benchmark is a standard, usually an investment index, that a fund's performance can be measured against. For example, an UK equity fund may be managed against the FTSE All-Share Index. If the fund does better than the index, it has outperformed; if the fund has done worse, it has underperformed. Benchmarks help evaluate performance, set goals, and make informed decisions, enabling organisations to consistently measure success and identify areas for improvement.

Schroder Global Multi-Asset Portfolios					
Portfolio	Cautious	Moderately Cautious	Balanced	Growth	Adventurous
Benchmark	Investment Association Mixed Investment 0-35% shares sector	Investment Association Mixed Investment 20-60% shares sector	Investment Association Mixed Investment 20-60% shares sector	Investment Association Mixed Investment 40-85% shares sector	Investment Association Mixed Investment 40-85% shares sector

Schroder Blended Portfolios						
Portfolio	3	4	5	6	7	8
Benchmark	Investment Association Mixed Investment 0-35% shares sector	Investment Association Mixed Investment 20-60% shares sector	Investment Association Mixed Investment 20-60% shares sector	Investment Association Mixed Investment 40-85% shares sector	Investment Association Mixed Investment 40-85% shares sector	Investment Association Flexible Investment sector

Schroder Income Portfolio	
Benchmark	Investment Association Mixed Investment 20-60% shares sector

The Income Portfolio's performance should be assessed against the income target of 3-5% per year. The Blended and Global Multi-Asset Portfolios do not have target benchmarks. The funds have comparator benchmarks which have been selected as appropriate given the funds' investment objectives and policies.

Find out more

Our multi-asset funds and model portfolios are available on a range of investment platforms. Just speak to your financial adviser to find out how you could invest.

Your adviser will also guide you through your investment options and help you focus on what's important to you. They will also be able to share with you the Key Investor Information Document (for our multi-asset funds only), the latest factsheets, performance and commentaries for the portfolios and funds.

08 | Glossary

Glossary

Active fund/actively managed

A portfolio of investments that is selected by a professional investment manager and managed on an ongoing basis with the aim of achieving an outperformance objective.

Alternatives

A collective term for asset classes other than equities, bonds and cash. Alternatives include real estate, private equity, hedge funds and commodities.

Asset allocation

The target investment split between different asset classes in a portfolio. This is based on the long-term risk and return characteristics of asset classes and is designed to reflect an investor's investment objectives and attitude to risk.

Strategic asset allocation is along-term investment strategy that involves setting a target allocation and periodically rebalancing the portfolio to maintain that allocation.

Dynamic asset allocation is a more tactical approach that involves making adjustments to the portfolio's allocation based on short-term market conditions or other factors.

Benchmark

A standard, usually an investment index, that a fund's performance can be measured against. For example, a UK equity fund is managed against the FTSE100 index. If the fund does better than the index, it has outperformed; if the fund has done worse, it has underperformed.

Bonds

A type of fixed-income investment that allow investors to lend money to an issuer, such as a corporation (corporate bonds) or

government (gilts or treasury bonds), in exchange for regular interest payments and the return of their principal investment at maturity. Bonds are typically issued with a fixed interest rate and a specific maturity date, which can range from a few months to several decades.

Commodities

A type of asset class, along with equities, bonds and cash. These are typically raw materials or primary agricultural products that can be bought and sold, such as copper, gold and oil.

Emerging market debt

A type of debt that is issued by developing countries. These countries have higher growth potential but also higher risks than developed countries. Emerging market debt can be issued in local currency or a major currency and includes government and corporate bonds.

Equities

Also known as stocks or shares, represent ownership in a company. When an investor buys a share of stock, they are buying a small piece of ownership in that company.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

Funds that track indices, sectors or commodities and are bought and sold on the stock exchange.

Fixed income

A type of investment that provides a fixed or predictable return in the form of regular interest payments. Fixed income investments are typically issued by governments, corporations, or other entities as a way to raise capital to fund their operations or growth. The most common type of fixed income investment are bonds.

Futures

Financial contracts that stipulate that an asset that must be bought or sold for a predetermined price on a future date.

Gilts

A type of fixed income investment issued by the UK government. They are considered to be among the safest investments available. They have a fixed interest rate and a specific maturity date, which can range from a few months to several decades.

Global aggregate bonds

A type of investment that includes a wide range of bonds from governments, companies, and other entities around the world. These bonds are considered to be of good quality and are used as a benchmark to measure how well bond investments are performing.

High yield bonds

These are issued by companies that have a lower credit rating than investment-grade bonds. These companies typically have a higher risk of defaulting on their debt obligations, which is why high yield bonds are considered to be a higher-risk investment. Because of the higher risk involved, they generally offer higher yields than investment-grade bonds to compensate investors for the added risk.

Hedge funds

Funds that target high positive returns in any market environment through the use of non-traditional portfolio management techniques. They are typically only suitable for sophisticated investors as hedge funds can be more complex compared to traditional investments such as mutual funds.

Glossary

Index

A standard that a fund's performance can be measured against. For example, a UK equity fund is managed against the FTSE100 index.

Index-linked gilts

Bonds issued by the UK government that are designed to protect investors against inflation. Unlike conventional gilts, which pay a fixed rate of interest, the interest payments on index-linked gilts are adjusted for inflation.

Infrastructure

Investments made in the physical structures and facilities that are necessary for the functioning of a society or economy, such as roads, bridges, airports, power plants, and water treatment facilities.

Market cycle

The term used for the cyclical and repeating pattern of markets which has four phases: slowdown, recession, recovery and expansion.

Model portfolios

Invest in a diversified portfolio of different asset classes, such as equities, bonds, property, and commodities. The underlying investments are held directly on an investment platform, essentially online supermarkets that enable you to purchase a range of funds, equities, bonds and other investments from one location.

Multi-asset funds

Similar to model portfolios, multi-asset funds invest in a diversified portfolio of different asset classes, such as equities, bonds, property, and commodities. The goal of a multi-asset investment strategy is to achieve a balance between risk and return by spreading investments across different asset classes that behave differently in different market conditions. However, unlike model portfolios, investments are held within the fund.

Outperformance

Where an investment or portfolio performs better than a benchmark or a comparable investment. It is a measure of the excess return generated by an investment over a specified period of time.

Passive fund

A fund that aims to track the performance of a market index.

Property

Property, as an asset class, refers to real estate investments that are intended to generate income and/or capital growth. Property investments can take many forms, including residential, commercial, industrial, and retail properties.

Private equity

Investments in companies that are not publicly traded and are not easily accessible to individual investors. Private equity firms raise money from investors, such as pension funds and wealthy individuals, and use that money to buy companies or to invest in companies to help them grow and become more profitable. Private equity firms typically hold their investments for several years before selling them for a profit.

Real asset

A physical investment that has an intrinsic worth due to its substance and properties. Commodities, real estate, equipment, and natural resources are all types of real assets.

Social bonds

A type of bond used to finance or refinance social projects whose purpose is to address a common problem and help those most vulnerable.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. There are 17 goals in total.

Treasury bonds

A type of fixed income investment issued by the US government which are considered to be one of the safest investments available, as they are backed by the US government. Treasury bonds are issued with maturities ranging from 10 to 30 years and pay interest every six months until maturity.





EST. 1804

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