

As at 30 September 2025



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Market commentary:

As summer arrived, markets started to become more relaxed about the trade war and political theatre in Washington. Instead, investors turned their attention back to fundamentals and the dominant AI theme. There was little change in the economic backdrop with respect to growth across most regions, however, greater concern arose in the US after a significant downward revision to payroll data and weakness through the summer months. Whilst the US dollar is weaker in 2025, it stabilised versus major peers during the quarter and made some ground back versus the pound.

The risks to inflation that we have been flagging for some time started to emerge in earnest in the UK, with inflation now expected to reach double the Bank of England target before year end. In the US, inflation pressures also arose, although there were signs that companies absorbed some price pressures through margins rather than passing them on to consumers amidst economic uncertainty.

Bond markets started to price in greater inflation uncertainty, with longer-dated bond yields moving higher throughout the quarter in many markets. Fiscal uncertainty also loomed over the UK and US bond markets, however, in the US this was counteracted by the Fed quickly responding to weaker employment statistics via a "risk management" rate cut in September. At a time of political pressure on the central bank, significant dispersion arose amongst the Fed's voting members, with one suggesting interest rates should fall to below 3% by year end.

Back in the UK, inflation pressures similarly complicated the Bank of England's path. Sticky price increases in core goods, housing, and services make calibration difficult. The UK yield curve steepened slightly as markets struggled to pin down the inflation and growth trade-off.

The leadership rotation in global equities gained traction again this quarter. While the US market continued to deliver gains and be powered by the AI theme, its returns stood amongst some other good performances. China stole the

show as AI technology continued to emerge and attract investors to the offshore market, where tech sector valuations are much lower than those seen in the US. Broader emerging markets also performed well. Strong returns from TSMC in Taiwan and a continued rally in Korea were however weighed down by weakness in Indian equities.

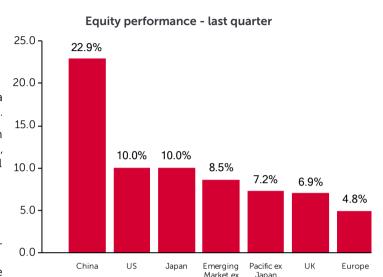
Europe and the UK also advanced, particularly large caps in the UK. However, returns fell short of other regions. In Japan, the equity market picked up after a hard-fought trade deal with the US and the reassertion of good company fundamentals, not least that they continue to undertake large-scale buybacks.

Outlook

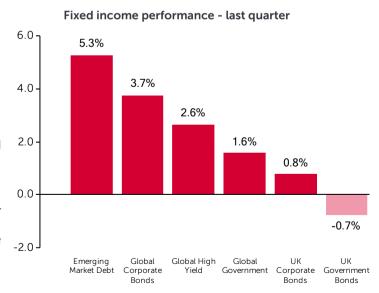
The improving mood through the summer brings year- todate returns in many equity markets into double-digit territory. However, the weaker dollar over the course of the year has eroded returns for UK investors significantly.

The contrast between the equity and bond markets is becoming interesting, particularly in the US where bond yields are increasingly displaying fears over the economic growth trajectory, whilst equities remain squarely focused on AI, the associated capex and signs of strong sentiment in M&A activity. Bond markets are often early to point out cracks in the economy that may worry equities later, however they can also cry wolf. Meanwhile, gilt investors in the UK have other issues to worry about, namely inflation and how it can be tamed without causing economic damage. Plenty of headlines regarding these problems stand between us and the end of the year, however, as we often see, they may just prove to be noise best avoided by those managing portfolios.

The value of investments can go down as well as up and your client may not get back their original investment. Past performance is not a guide to future performance and some investments need to be held for the long term.



China



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Portfolio commentary

This guarter the Income fund returned 5.37% and 7.73% for the year.

One of the best performers for the portfolio this quarter was China, alongside the broader allocation to emerging markets excluding China, as countries with a tech focus like South Korea and Taiwan had a strong run. This was supported by a strong turn from sector powerhouses like Samsung and TSMC. Despite being a key hub of Al innovation, the US market had slower growth in the third quarter. It has, however, recovered April's big losses.

UK markets ended the quarter strongly with larger companies in key sectors for the income fund performing well, such financials and materials, In contrast smaller UK companies, where the fund does not invest, were constrained by investor concerns about UK fiscal policy.

On the fixed income side, the top returns came from emerging market government bonds as investors looked beyond developed markets due to fiscal policy concerns and political uncertainty.

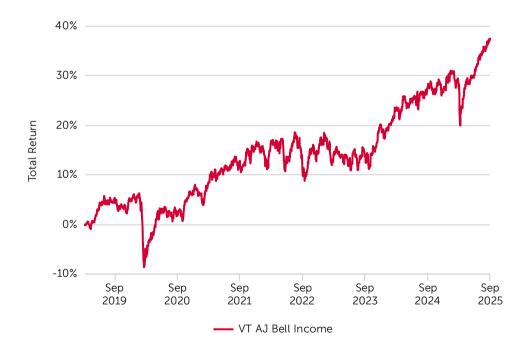
Q3 2025 best/worst performers



Performance

Cumulative (%)		6 months				Since inception
VT AJ Bell Income	5.37	7.77	7.73	23.76	34.64	37.32

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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Portfolio snapshot

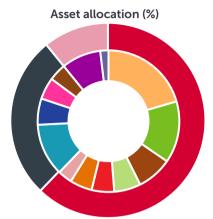
Number of holdings		25
Inception date		08 Apr 2019
Fund size		£60.23m
ISIN	(I Acc)	GB00BH3W7446
	(I Inc)	GB00BH3W7552

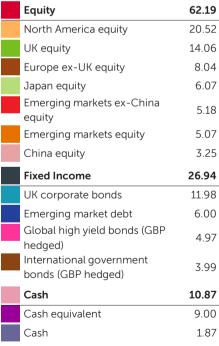
Top 10 holdings

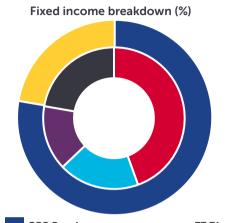
Holding	Weight (%)
iShares Core FTSE 100 ETF	14.06
Invesco GBP Corporate Bond ETF	11.98
Fidelity US Quality Income ETF	11.09
Invesco S&P 500 High Dividend Low Volatility ETF	9.44
iShares £ Ultrashort Bond ETF	6.01
Fidelity Emerging Markets Quality Income ETF	5.07
Vanguard FTSE Japan ETF	4.54
Franklin Templeton European QualDiv ETF	4.20
iShares MSCI Europe Quality Dividend ETF	3.84
State Street Global High Yield Bond Screened Index	3.59

Risk profile

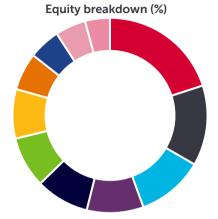
For investors who can tolerate short-term dips in portfolio value and understand the importance of investing for the long term to help in achieving higher overall returns. The portfolio invests in funds and exchange traded funds (ETFs), using a defined strategic asset allocation process to deliver returns while meeting the targeted level of risk.







	GBP Bonds	77.71
	UK corporate bonds	44.47
	Global high yield bonds (GBP hedged)	18.45
	International government bonds (GBP hedged)	14.80
	International Bonds	22.29
	Emerging market debt	22.29



Sector			
	Financial Services	20.06	
	Technology	13.31	
	Industrials	11.08	
	Consumer Defensive	9.42	
	Communication Services	8.85	
	Healthcare	8.47	
	Consumer Cyclical	8.16	
	Energy	6.22	
	Real Estate	5.23	
	Utilities	5.10	
	Basic Materials	4.12	

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The Ongoing charges figure (OCF) includes the underlying OCF, the annual management fee, and the costs for running and administering the fund structure. The annual management fee is variable, as it consists of the fixed OCF, minus all other costs.

Transaction costs represent the net costs incurred by the fund in buying and selling underlying investments. These are the gross costs offset with any pricing mechanisms used by the fund to protect investors from the cost of transactions (such as swing pricing). In some instances this may result in a negative number.

Performance is calculated on a net of fees basis. This fund launched on 08 Apr 2019.

Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Currency Risk: The Fund invests in overseas markets and the value of its investments and may rise or fall as a result of changes in exchange rates.

Emerging Markets Risk: The Fund invests in less economically developed markets (i.e. emerging markets) which can involve greater risks and fluctuations in valuations compared to developed market places.

Index Trading Risk: The performance of any passively managed funds may not exactly track that of their indices. This is referred to as 'Tracking error'.

Interest Rate Risk: Fluctuations in interest rates may affect the value of the Fund and your investment.

Liquidity Risk: The Fund invests within underlying funds and there is a risk that these suspend or defer the payment of redemption proceeds, which may impact the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests.



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