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# **Premier Miton Cautious Multi Asset Fund**

Sterling class B - Accumulation shares

#### Objective

The objective of the fund is to achieve capital growth over the long term, being five years or more.

The minimum recommended holding term is at least five years. This does not mean that the fund will achieve the objective over this, or any other, specific time period and there is a risk of loss to the original capital invested.

#### **Fund facts**

Fund size	£287.4m
Launch dates	Fund - 31 Dec 1997 Share class - 03 Jan 2006
Fund structure	OEIC
Reporting dates	Final - 30 Jun Interim - 31 Dec
Base currency	GBP
Valuation point	12:00 noon
ISA eligible	Yes
Investment Associa	

Performance comparator IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares

Please see page 3 for further information.

#### Investment team



Fund manager David Jane Joined Premier Miton Jun 2014 Manager since Jun 2014



Fund manager
Anthony Rayner
Joined Premier Miton
Jun 2014
Manager since

Jun 2014

#### Fund codes

ISIN	GB00B0W1V856	
Sedol	BOW1V85	
Bloomberg	CFMSSBA:LN	

#### Minimums

Initial	Top-up	Withdrawal	Holding
£1,000	£1,000	-	£1,000

#### Investment overview

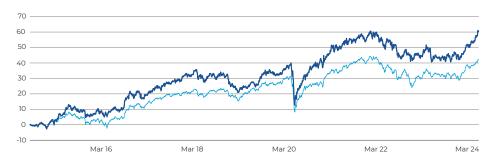
- Outcome driven the focus is on providing an attractive outcome for investors without taking undue risk.
- Genuinely active investors the managers have a pragmatic approach to investing and are not forced to own something just because it is in an index.
- Directly invested in company

#### Awards and ratings



Awards and ratings are based on past events and are not an indication of future performance. Ratings are not a recommendation. Please see page 4 for further information.

#### Performance since manager start on 9 June 2014 (%)



Cumulative performance (%)	1m	3m	Ъ	Зу	5у	10y	Manager start
■ Fund	3.81	5.86	12.11	6.67	27.86	58.97	60.70
Sector	2.38	2.49	7.71	5.34	17.16	45.31	42.35
Calendar year performance (%)		2019	2020	2021	202	2 202	3 YTD
Fund		11.70	8.67	8.44	-9.7	'O 5.2	9 5.86
Sector		11.84	3.51	7.20	-9.4	47 6.8	81 2.49
Discrete annual performance (%)		9.03.19 1.03.20	31.03.20 31.03.21			31.03.22 31.03.23	31.03.23 28.03.24
Fund		-5.65	27.03		3.11	-7.72	12.11
Sector		-7.19	19.83		2.73	-4.80	7.71

Source: FE Analytics. Based on Sterling class B - Accumulation shares, on a total return basis to 28 March 2024. Performance is shown net of fees with income reinvested. On 30.11.2020, this fund moved from a single pricing basis (mid) to a swing pricing basis.

Risks: The value of investments may fluctuate which will cause fund prices to fall as well as rise and investors may not get the original amount invested. The performance information presented on this page relates to the past. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns. More information about the risks of investment is provided later in this document.

shares and bonds rather than other investment funds (such as OEICs and Unit Trusts).

- Experienced investment managers with extensive combined experience.
- Diversified portfolio, the fund managers will usually maintain a portfolio of at least 100 individual investments.

### Portfolio breakdown

#### Asset allocation (%)



Equities	56.1
North American equities	15.8
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	10.8
Europe ex UK equities	9.8
UK equities	8.9
Japan equities	7.9
Emerging markets equities	3.0
Fixed income	34.5
International corporate bonds	16.5
UK corporate bonds	15.4
Mortgage	1.0
Emerging markets corporate bonds	0.9
International sovereign bonds	0.6
Commodities	6.4
Gold	5.4
Other	1.0
Property shares	1.5
UK property shares	1.5
Cash	1.5

#### Top 10 holdings (%)



Top 10 holdings
Rest of portfolio
85.2%

Invesco Physical Gold ETC USD ETF	5.4
Stellantis	1.1
Intesa Sanpaolo	1.1
Rolls-Royce Holdings	1.1
Credit Agricole	1.0
Aviva	1.0
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria	1.0
WisdomTree Agriculture ETF	1.0
Mercedes-Benz Group	1.0
Alphabet	1.0

#### FACTSHEET 28 March 2024

#### Charges

Ongoing charges figure (OCF) as at 30.06.2023	0.81%
The OCF is based on the last year's ex and may vary from year to year. It exe the costs of buying or selling assets f the fund (unless these assets are sha another fund). The OCF includes the management charge. Transaction ch will also apply. Please refer to the tota charges document on our website for information.	or ires of annual narges al costs &
Initial charge	0.00%

The fund's charges will be taken from income generated by the fund in the form of interest or dividends. If there is not enough income to cover the charges, the rest of the charges will be taken from the fund's capital which could result in capital erosion or constrain capital growth. Sterling class B - Accumulation shares

Performance	The fund is
comparator	Investment

classified in the IA Mixed 20-60% Shares sector, which we believe is a meaningful comparator to help investors assess the performance of the fund.

#### though the risk of losing money is also likely **General risks** Reference to any stock or fund is not a recommendation for investment purposes. to be higher. All types of investment carry a degree of risk. It is possible you could lose some, or all, of understand the risk to your money and are the money you invest. The level of risk varies depending on the type of investment. consult a financial adviser. Typically, you are less likely to lose money over the long term from an investment that The value of your investment might not keep is considered low risk, although potential up with any rise in the cost of living. returns may also be lower. Investments You could lose money if financial markets fall. considered higher risk typically offer greater opportunities for better long-term returns,

#### Other risks

Some of the main specific risks of investing in this fund are summarised here. Further detail is available in the prospectus for the fund.

#### Alternative investments

These typically behave differently to traditional investments such as bonds and equities. They can include a range of assets such as specialist lending, private equity, hedge funds and gold. Adding alternative investments to a portfolio can help to make it more diverse but can also make it more volatile

#### Collective investment schemes (funds)

Where other funds are held in a portfolio or where there is indirect exposure to other funds, these could include higher-risk investments like hedge funds, property funds or commodity funds (e.g. investing in gold, oil), which would increase the overall risk in the fund.

#### Commodities (including gold)

Commodity prices can fall and rise sharply depending on supply and demand, the economic background and financial market conditions. Exposure will never be direct to any commodity.

#### Counterparty credit

Some securities or financial instruments rely on payments or guarantees from a counterparty. This is a role usually undertaken by a bank or similar entity.

#### Currency

Where investments in a fund are denominated in currencies other than sterling (for example, if a fund holds assets priced in euros), its value will be affected by changes in the relevant exchange rate. Certain other investments, such as the shares in companies with profits from other countries, will also be effected.

When you invest, it is important that you

comfortable with that level of risk. If you are unsure, we would recommend that you

#### **Emerging markets**

Investments made in bonds, equities or other assets in less-developed countries generally carry higher risk than in developed countries. Equities

Equities (shares) can experience high levels of price fluctuation.

#### Fixed interest securities

Government and corporate bonds generally offer a fixed level of interest to investors, so their value can be affected by changes in interest rates. When central bank interest rates fall, investors may be prepared to pay more for bonds and bond prices tend to rise. If interest rates rise, bonds may be less valuable to investors and their prices can fall.

#### Inflation

Higher inflation can lead to some investments falling in value, particularly those with a fixed level of interest, for example government bonds and corporate bonds.

#### Infrastructure

Investments are often in large-scale projects whose profitability can be affected by supply problems or rising prices for raw materials or natural resources. Changes in the wider economy and government regulation can also have a significant influence.

#### Interest rate

Changes in central bank interest rates can affect all types of assets, in particular, securities such as government bonds and corporate bonds that generally offer a fixed level of interest. If interest rates go up, the value of a bond may fall, and vice versa.

#### Issuer credit

There are times when the issuer of a security (for example, a company that has issued a bond) is unable to make income payments or repay its debt. When this happens it can result in losses for the fund.

There is no guarantee that the investment

objective of the fund will be achieved. The levels of taxation that apply to income or capital gains from the fund, including any tax relief that may be available, will depend on your personal tax situation.

Funds with similar objectives may not perform in the same way as they are likely to have different holdings.

Fund performance will be affected by investment decisions made by the fund manager.

#### Legal and tax

The income or capital gains from investments can sometimes be affected by changes in legal and tax regulations or how these rules are applied.

#### Liquidity

In some instances, for example, when market conditions generally are difficult, holdings in a fund may be difficult to sell and buy at the desired price. The fund value could fall as a result.

#### Non-investment grade bonds

Bonds with a higher risk that the bond issuer might not meet its income or repayment obligations, as assessed by independent bond rating companies.

#### Operational

Processes, systems and controls around your investment might fail. The more complex or unusual the investments that the fund holds. the more likely this is to happen. For example, developing markets may have less reliable systems or lower standards of governance than more developed markets.

#### Property and Real Estate Investment Trusts

Property values can rise and fall sharply depending on the strength of a country's economy.

#### Securities with loss-absorbing features

These instruments may be subject to regulatory intervention and / or specific trigger events relative to regulatory capital levels falling to a pre-specified point. This may result in their conversion to company shares, or a partial or total loss of value.

#### Structure

The providers of the Collective Investment Schemes in which the fund invests may experience operational or credit issues which could impact the value or liquidity of their funds

#### Ratings, awards and other information

The methodology and calculations used by the third parties providing the ratings/ awards are not verified by Premier Miton Investors and we are unable to accept responsibility for their accuracy, nor should they be relied upon for making an investment decision.

A swing pricing is where the price can swing to either a bid or an offer basis depending on the investment and redemption activity in the fund. This means the investor selling or buying fund shares bears the associated [dis] investment costs and protects the continuing holders in the fund. Performance could be shown on a combination of bid, mid or offer prices, depending on the period of reporting. Distribution Technology provide the Dynamic Planner® risk-profiling services in connection with these funds. Distribution Technology is not authorised to provide financial advice. We do not have any influence over the risk profiles or the methodology used to create them, and we are unable to provide assurances as to their accuracy or that they will not change, or that Distribution Technology will continue to provide these risk profiles in the future.

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Act of 1940. MSCI ESG materials have not been submitted to, nor received approval from, the US SEC or any other regulatory body. None of the Information constitutes an offer to buy or sell, or a promotion or recommendation of, any security, financial instrument or product or trading strategy nor should it be taken as an indication or guarantee of any future performance, analysis, forecast or prediction. None of the Information can be used to determine which securities to buy or sell or when to buy or sell then. The Information is provided "as is" and the user of the Information assumes the entire risk of any use it may make or permit to be made of the Information.

#### Glossary

#### Accumulation shares

A fund may have accumulation and income shares. If an investor selects this share type, any income generated by the fund is automatically reinvested. The amount of the reinvested income is reflected in the increased price of each accumulation share.

#### ACD

Authorised Corporate Directors (ACDs) are responsible for the running of an investment fund. They have a duty to act in the best interests of the fund's investors, and ensure that the fund is well managed in line with regulations and with the investment objectives and policies set out in its prospectus.

#### Annual management charge (AMC)

The yearly fee paid to Premier Miton for managing a fund, expressed as a percentage of your investment. The AMC does not typically change from year to year.

#### Assets

Different groups of investments such as company shares, bonds, commodities or property.

#### Bonds (or fixed income)

Types of investments that allow investors to loan money to governments and companies, usually in return for a regular fixed level of interest until the bond's maturity date, plus the return of the original value of the bond at the maturity date. The price of bonds will vary and the investment terms of bonds will also vary.

#### Capital

Describes financial assets, particularly cash, or other assets, such as shares, owned by a person or organisation.

#### Capital growth

The increase in the value of an asset or investment over time, measured by its

current value compared to its purchase cost.

#### **Emerging markets**

Countries with less developed financial markets and which are generally considered riskier than investing in developed markets.

#### Equities

Another name for shares (or stock) in a company.

#### Investment Association (IA)

The trade association that represents investment management firms in the UK. IA sectors

#### IA Sectors

To help with comparisons between the thousands of funds available, funds are categorised into different groups or sectors, organised and reviewed by the Investment Association (IA).

## IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares sector

Funds in this sector are expected to have a range of different investments. The fund must have between 20% and 60% invested in company shares (equities). At least 30% of the fund must be in fixed income investments (for example, corporate and Government bonds) and/ or "cash" investments. "Cash" can include investments such as current account cash, short-term fixed income investments and certificates of deposit.

- Maximum 60% equity exposure
- (including convertibles)
- Minimum 20% equity exposure
- Minimum 30% fixed income and cashMinimum 60% investment in established
- market currencies (US Dollar, Sterling & Euro) of which 30% must be Sterling - Sterling requirement includes assets
- hedged back to Sterling

#### Individual Savings Account (ISA)

A type of tax-free scheme, set up by the government, designed to help people make the most of their savings and investments. All income and gains from an ISA investment are exempt from UK Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. HM Revenue and Customs sets the maximum amounts that you are allowed to invest into an ISA each tax vear.

#### Multi asset

A fund that invests across a combination of different asset classes, such as commercial property, company shares, bonds and alternative investments with the aim of increasing diversification and reducing risk, and achieving specific investment objectives such as paying an income.

#### Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF)

A measure of what it costs to invest in a fund over a year. It includes the fee paid to Premier Miton for the management of the fund (known as the annual management charge), with the remainder covering costs that have to be paid to external companies for other services relating to the ongoing administration and management of a fund, such as the fees paid to the depositary, custodian, regulator, auditor and administrator. The fee is deducted from the value of the fund and reflected in the fund's share price. The OCF is typically calculated once a year and can change from year to year.

#### Total return

A way of showing how an investment has performed, and is made-up of the capital appreciation or depreciation and includes any income generated by the investment. Measured over a set period, it is expressed as a percentage of the value of the investment at the start of that period.

From 9:00am to 5:30pm, Monday to Friday, excluding bank holidays.



☑ contactus@premiermiton.com

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We are unable to give financial advice. If you are unsure about the content contained within/suitability of the funds mentioned, please speak to a financial adviser

All data is sourced to Premier Miton unless otherwise stated. A free, English language copy of the fund's full prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document and Supplementary Information Document are available on the Premier Miton website, or you can request copies by calling us on 01483 306090.

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