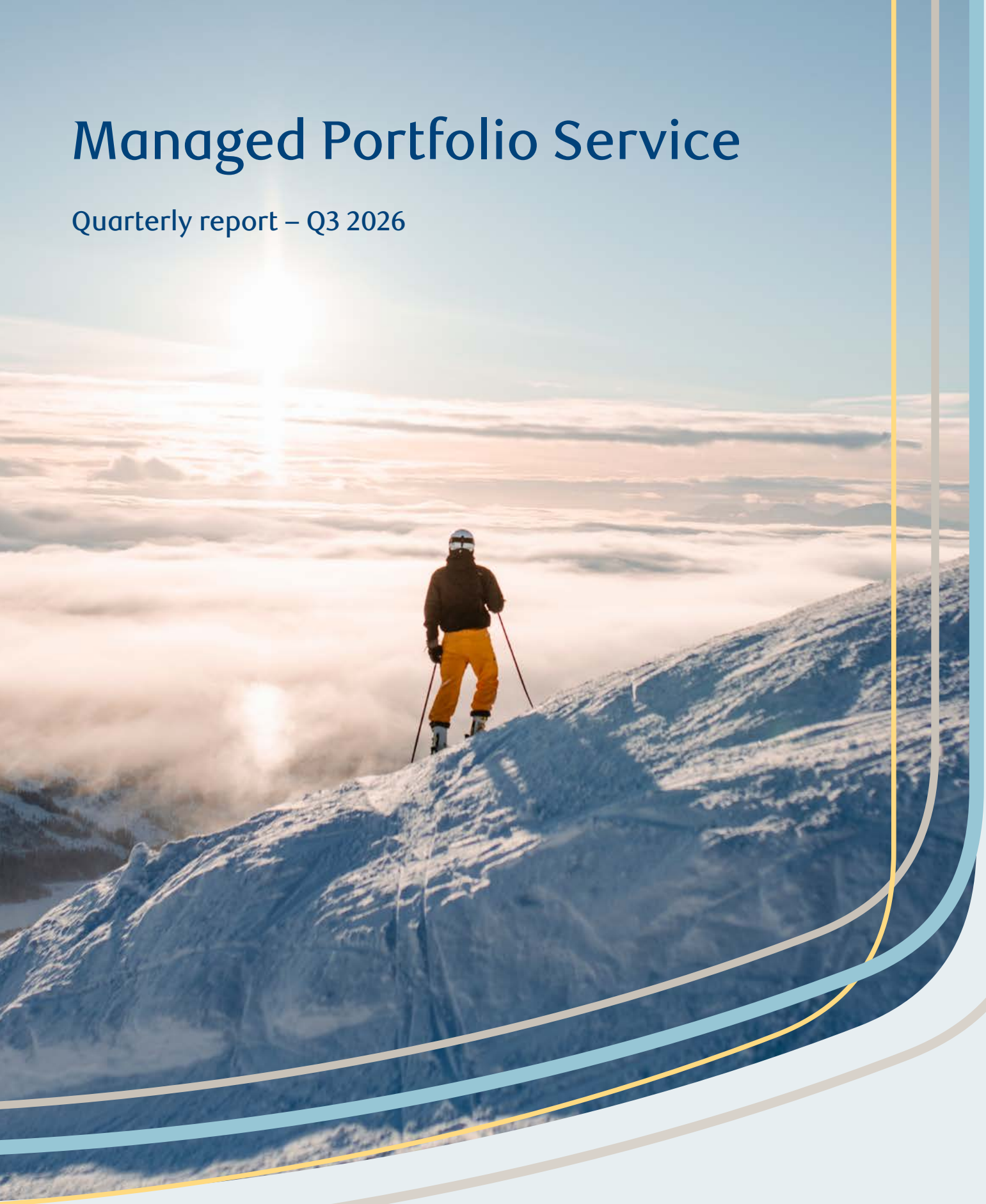
Managed Portfolio Service

Quarterly report – Q3 2026



Radcliffe & Co

RBC Brewin Dolphin

Introduction

Welcome to the RBC Brewin Dolphin Managed Portfolio Service (MPS) investment review. In this report, we cover information and events that influenced performance during the third quarter of 2026.

Equity markets rose over the quarter. Recent surveys of U.S. businesses report a strong uptick in demand for both manufacturing and services. Looking past the spike that came with the post-COVID-19 reopening, it was the biggest improvement in business activity since early 2015. This appears to be clear evidence that the immense spending on AI infrastructure is increasing demand across the broader economy.

The Middle East conflict around the Strait of Hormuz has driven the oil price back above $100 per barrel but this is below the highs seen earlier in the year. This reflects energy supply concerns, which have continued to exacerbate inflationary pressures and made central banks more inclined to raise interest rates.

The U.S. Federal Reserve (the Fed) raised rates in September, with officials signalling at least one additional hike before year-end. Mirroring the Fed's tightening stance, the European Central Bank (ECB) also hiked with a pledge of further action in the event of persistent energy-driven inflation.

Several trillions in new bonds are being issued to fund AI and digital infrastructure investment, with technology companies leading this capital deployment. The combined influence of increased bond issuance and rising interest rates saw government bond yields reach multi-decade highs, offering compelling income to new investors.

Meanwhile in China, the reflation has stalled mid-year, prompting Beijing to pledge targeted fiscal stimulus aimed at meeting its full-year growth targets.

The U.S. dollar strengthened broadly in Q3 – particularly against the Japanese yen, as the Bank of Japan maintained ultra-loose policy, diverging from the Fed and ECB.

Key highlights:

- Global markets delivered a mixed performance in Q3 2026.
- Dispersion across asset classes was notable, with equities and gold driving positive returns while property and bonds were softer.
- Japan led global equity markets with an exceptional 5.6% return, benefitting from continued corporate reform momentum and favourable currency dynamics. North American equities gained 2.2%, supported by resilient earnings. UK equities also delivered 2.2%. In contrast, Developed Europe ex-UK underperformed significantly, declining -2.7%. Asia & Emerging markets were flat.
- Bonds experienced broad-based weakness. Bond yields rose as investors worried about developed market debt levels. Global Corporate, Global Sovereign, and Global Inflation Linked bonds all posted losses between -2.8% and -3.1%. UK bonds were a little more resilient with UK Sovereigns down -2.6% and UK Corporates down -2.1%. Alternatives delivered mixed results.
- Gold shone with a 3.2% gain, benefitting from safe-haven demand, while Absolute Return gained 1.4%. However, property was a detractor, falling -5.7%.

MPS performance

MPS performance													
	Q3 2026	2026 YTD	1yr	2yr	3yr	4yr	5yr	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Cautious Portfolio	-0.6	3.2	6.0	13.2	27.7	31.8	17.9	9.4	6.8	6.8	-10.1	3.7	6.7
Cautious Higher Equity Portfolio	-0.4	4.5	7.4	15.6	31.3	36.6	22.4	9.7	8.1	7.4	-9.9	5.5	6.6
Income Portfolio	-0.1	5.7	8.9	18.2	34.6	40.9	26.9	10.3	9.1	7.7	-9.5	6.8	6.8
Income Higher Equity Portfolio	0.3	7.3	10.6	21.0	38.4	46.6	32.8	10.4	10.6	8.3	-8.8	8.4	6.9
Balanced Portfolio	0.6	8.8	12.1	23.6	41.6	51.5	36.6	10.6	11.7	8.8	-9.0	10.6	7.8
Growth Portfolio	1.1	11.1	14.8	28.3	47.5	58.9	43.2	11.4	13.6	9.1	-9.1	13.5	10.3
Global Equity Portfolio	1.8	14.0	17.8	33.6	54.2	68.7	52.4	11.8	16.0	9.7	-8.8	16.0	10.0

All figures shown above are calculated to 30 September 2026.

Performance Calculation: All income is reinvested. Performance is shown inclusive of underlying fund charges but gross of RBC Brewin Dolphin's investment management charge. Deduction of this charge will have the result of reducing the illustrated performance. Neither simulated nor actual past performance are reliable indicators of future performance.

MPS performance highlights Q3 2026





Asset allocation

What worked and why?

As bond yields increased, being underweight bonds was beneficial to portfolios.

What didn't work and why?

As oil prices rose, European equities came under pressure. The small overweight was a mild drag to portfolios. However, the position should be resilient if tech stocks fall out of favour.

Fund selection

What worked and why?

The Winton Trend strategies had a very strong quarter and were up 9.5%. Baillie Gifford American outperformed, boosted by investors' renewed enthusiasm for software names. DWS US Value also performed well.

In the UK, value strategies outperformed the market and Man GLG and Redwheel UK Equity Income both saw a strong uptick. Colchester Global Bond fell but outperformed the broader asset class by having less interest rate sensitivity.

What didn't work and why?

The BNY Mellon US Equity Income strategy was a detractor as income-oriented U.S. names lagged the growth-led rally. The Ninety One UK Franchise holding, run with a quality growth bias, also detracted as that style underperformed within the UK market.

Following a positive Q2, the WisdomTree Enhanced Commodity Carry fund was a drag. Volatile energy prices were a headwind for the strategy. The strategy will perform if energy supplies normalise or demand reduces.

The value of investments can fall and you may get back less than you invested.

MPS portfolio changes Q2 2026

Asset allocation

Over July and August, the Investment Committee made no changes to the tactical asset allocation. Throughout this period, we maintained a modest equity overweight, balancing AI-heavy Asia ex-Japan exposure against lower-exposure European markets.

In September, against a backdrop of heightened geopolitical tensions and concerns over rising government debt levels, the investment committee increased the allocation to gold by 0.5% and reduce Absolute Return by the same amount.

Overall positioning retains overweights to cash and equities, while bonds remain underweight.

Fund selection

In July, the Royal London Sterling Liquidity fund was introduced across all of our MPS propositions. It comes at a lower cost than our previous holding.

In August, GQG Partners US Equity was removed following a downgrade by our analysts. The strategy takes very pronounced investment positions relative to the market and was a valuable hedge to falling U.S. equity values over Q1, but it has since repositioned to hold more of the large-cap firms in the benchmark. We've reallocated the proceeds to the existing BNY Mellon U.S. Equity Income strategy and a number of biotech firms, selected by our Equity team and our colleagues in RBC Capital Markets.

Our analysts feel that valuations in the sector are subdued, while the number of potentially value-changing events is increasing, with investors standing to benefit from any re-rating.

We have also made the decision to reduce the U.S. dollar hedge from 20% down to 10% as the prospects for the currency have shifted in recent weeks.

Information is provided only as an example and is not a recommendation to pursue a particular strategy.

MI Select Manager fund weights

Fund weights			
Date	MI Select Managers Fund	Mandate	Weight (%)
30/09/2026	MI Select Managers Bond Instl Inc	BNY Mellon Global Credit	12
		BNY Mellon Gilt	29
		Colchester Global Sovereign	19
		Man GLG Sterling Corporate Bond	14
		DWS US TIPS	20
		Osmosis & BlueBay Global Credit Funds	6
30/09/2026	MI Select Managers NA Equity Instl Inc	DWS US Quality Growth	38
		DWS US Value	20
		BNY Mellon US Equity Income	22
		Baillie Gifford American	9
		GQG Partners US Equity	9
		Scottish Mortgage & US Biotech	2
30/09/2026	MI Select Managers UK Eq Inc Instl Inc	Man GLG UK Equity Income	38
		Ninety One UK Equity Income	38
		CT UK Equity Income	24
30/09/2026	MI Select Managers UK Equity Instl Inc	JPM UK Core	55
		Redwheel UK Equity Income	27
		Ninety One UK Franchise	10
		Teviot UK Smaller Companies	8
30/09/2026	MI Select Managers Alternatives	Commodities and other alternatives	50
		Schroder Global Cities	23
		Muzinich Global Tactical Credit	13
		Absolute Return funds	14
30/09/2026	MI Select Managers Global and Emerging Opps	RBC GAM Emerging ex. China	38
		China Equity Index Futures	38
		Invesco Asia & Emerging ex. China	24

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Investment Committee investment outlook

These views are implemented across our portfolios but there may be deviations where asset classes or suitable investments are unavailable or excluded.

Cash

We hold an overweight in cash, which provides ammunition we can deploy when the outlook for other typically higher-yielding asset classes improves.

Bonds

We retain a small underweight in fixed income, but an overweight to gilts. Our optimism on gilts vs the global government bond benchmark is underpinned by our base case view that underlying UK inflation pressure should moderate vis-à-vis other regions. The Iran crisis is the key risk to this view, as gilts have a relatively high beta to the oil price (meaning their prices are typically more volatile than oil prices).

While the UK fiscal backdrop is indeed a worry, the immediate political risk stemming from the change in government should probably be discounted. With inflation risks skewed to the upside in our view, we continue to favour global inflation-linked over global conventional government bonds.

Finally, we remain underweight corporate bonds. Credit spreads appear too tight vs some proxies of economic growth, and spreads tend to widen before equities peak. Furthermore, at a time when we remain overweight equities, an underweight in corporate bonds should act as a partial portfolio hedge if the AI trade went into reverse, or if any deflationary shock to the economy or markets were to occur.

Global Equities

With the corporate profit juggernaut set to continue, we believe the case to remain overweight global equities is intact. However, we believe only a small overweight is appropriate.

For one, earnings optimism is very high at a time when corporate profits are well above trend. Meanwhile, there's limited scope for jobs growth in many countries, particularly the U.S. given the plunge in net migration. The upshot is that there's limited room for the aggregate income growth required to drive consumer spending.

Furthermore, equity valuation multiples are elevated, and stagflation risks have picked up given the energy supply backdrop. Paradoxically, AI also represents a market headwind in some ways. White-collar jobs and business models (software for instance) are at risk. In addition, there are concerns about AI app 'moat depth', which raises questions about whether AI company revenues will be big enough to justify their high levels of investment. Investors will need to absorb new supply from AI IPOs. There are circularity concerns, with the major players funding one another through interdependent spending and long-term supply contracts.

Finally, there will be costs in terms of protecting society from the bad actors who will undoubtedly try to use AI for malicious purposes.

Alternatives

Our sense is that the long-term arguments for owning some gold still appear valid. Among these, there remains a strong case for continued central bank buying to diversify their reserves away from U.S./Western assets.

Notably, gold's weight in China's foreign exchange (FX) reserves remains below 10%, which is substantially less than the global average. If we're correct that China is indeed a long-term buyer, it will likely view pullbacks in the gold price as attractive opportunities to add to its holdings. China has by far the world's biggest war chest of FX reserves, and given its expanding current account surplus, it has a ballooning quantity of FX it needs to deploy.

In addition, we continue to believe the dollar will depreciate over the longer-term. If that view is correct, that would be supportive of USD-priced gold.

UK Equities

Given the UK's relatively high weightings in value-oriented sectors such as financials and commodities, and low exposure to growth-oriented sectors such as tech, UK relative performance is closely linked to global value vs growth style performance.

Some exposure to the value style that the UK is so heavily weighted in is appropriate, in our view. Although the domestic economic outlook is less important for UK equity relative performance given the high international exposure of the names that dominate the UK large-cap index, it still matters. Indeed, there's a positive relationship between the performance of UK vs global GDP and UK vs global equity performance.

The UK economic growth outlook appears lacklustre. This is offset somewhat by the fact that the UK equity market trades on very undemanding valuation multiples compared to most markets.

U.S. Equities

The U.S. should maintain the productivity growth advantage it has enjoyed against the rest of the developed world. Meanwhile, the U.S. equity market has outsized exposure to surging demand for AI goods and services. Nevertheless, we hold a tactical neutral position in the U.S., for several reasons.

U.S. earnings are further above trend than at any time since at least the 1980s. What's more, consensus expectations for future earnings growth are very elevated. We suspect that there's scope for disappointment at some point over the next couple years.

Meanwhile, the U.S. still trades on relatively high valuation multiples. Even excluding tech and the tech-adjacent names, it trades on a substantial price-to-earnings (P/E) premium to the World ex U.S. market. Our sense is that the dollar has scope to decline over the medium/longer term. A weak dollar would weigh on U.S. equity relative performance in common currency terms. Weaker labour force growth due to the Trump administration's immigration clampdown is an additional concern.

Europe ex UK Equities

We remain modestly overweight Europe ex UK. The region's valuation metrics are significantly less demanding than the U.S. and we expect the euro to appreciate vs the dollar, for several reasons. For one, it is cheaply valued vs the dollar relative to estimates of the purchasing power parity conversion rate.

If European FX appreciates, that will support Europe ex UK equity relative performance in common currency terms. We expect only modest corporate profit growth given subdued European economic growth prospects. But the sizeable boost to German defence and infrastructure spending should help narrow the growth gap with the U.S. marginally. Europe would also perform relatively well if some of the hot air comes out of the AI trade, as Europe has relatively low exposure to it.

Japan Equities

Japanese equity relative performance has been powered by its banks and the AI-exposed names that make up an increasingly big part of the index. Encouragingly, Japan continues to trade on relatively depressed price-to-book multiples. Japan is also experiencing a healthy dose of inflation, and corporate reform momentum is intact.

Against this backdrop, there's scope for households to allocate a higher portion of their savings to Japanese equities. However, Japan's demographics amount to a major structural headwind. Meanwhile, with the unemployment rate low and labour force participation high, Japan doesn't have much scope to put idle economic resources to work to drive cyclical growth.

Finally, relative to the World ex U.S. equity market, Japanese equities aren't cheap on a P/E basis. With this in mind, and at a time when we want to balance our positioning across both AI and anti-AI plays, there doesn't appear to be a compelling reason to hold Japanese equity exposure above neutral.

Asia ex Japan Equities

Asia ex Japan has been a strong outperformer since early 2025. Within the region, there's been massive divergence among countries.

Taiwan and Korea have outperformed on the back of the boom in semiconductor demand. We would want to be out of these markets at the first sign that AI infrastructure demand is shifting – however, it's not clear we are at that point yet.

China continues to battle headwinds, with housing oversupply its biggest challenge. Nevertheless, there have been positive developments in other areas, including AI, and the equity market trades on an undemanding valuation multiple.

After a long period of outperformance, Indian equities have been strongly underperforming since late 2024. Its IT service companies are perceived to be negatively exposed to AI, and India is battling macro-related headwinds on the back of higher energy prices. However, there are still key offsetting reasons to like Indian equities, the probably most convincing being the potential for long-term economic outperformance.



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RBCBDM7116_2610_0.4
Issue date: Xxxxxxx 2026