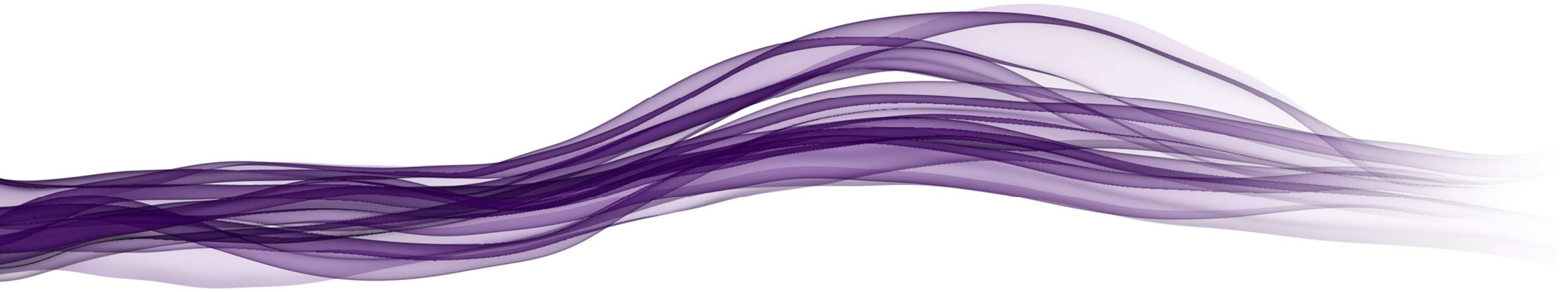


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Royal London Absolute Return Government Bond Fund

Quarterly Investment Report

30 September 2026

Quarterly Report

The fund as at 30 September 2026

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Royal London Absolute Return Government Bond Fund. The report has been produced by Royal London Asset Management. The report starts with a summary dashboard showing key information about the fund. A glossary is located at the end of the report covering the description of some of the more technical terms used within the report. All data is as at the report date unless otherwise stated.

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The fund

Fund performance objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to provide absolute positive capital growth. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by outperforming its benchmark, the Sterling Overnight Index (the "Benchmark") on an annual basis by +1.5 - 2.5% over rolling three year periods and aims to provide positive performance over 12 month periods. The Benchmark is an index which tracks overnight funding rates in the Sterling market. For non-Base Currency Classes, an appropriate rate is used as a substitute for the Benchmark for each relevant Class currency. Investors should note that the Benchmark is being used by the Fund for performance comparison purposes only and the Fund does not intend to track the Benchmark.

Fund value

	Total £m
30 September 2026	1,064.08

Fund analytics

	Fund
Fund launch date	17 November 2014
Fund base currency	GBP
Benchmark	Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA)

Performance and activity

Performance

	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)	Relative (%)
Quarter	0.02	0.93	(0.91)
YTD	2.29	2.78	(0.49)
1 Year	3.80	3.78	0.02
3 Years (p.a.)	5.78	4.45	1.33
5 Years (p.a.)	4.93	3.61	1.32
10 Years (p.a.)	3.03	1.97	1.06
Since inception (p.a.)	2.68	1.73	0.95

Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future returns. The impact of fees or other charges, including tax, where applicable, can be material on the performance of your investment. The impact of fees reduces your investment. Please refer to the Glossary for the basis of calculation and impact of fees. Performance and since inception date based on Z Acc GBP. Source: Royal London Asset Management; Gross performance; Since inception date of the share class is 17 November 2014.

Performance commentary

The fund produced a positive return over the quarter in base currency terms, although it underperformed the cash benchmark. Positive returns in July and August were largely offset by a challenging September, when rising government bond yields weighed on the fund's long duration positioning. Real and nominal yields rose across markets, driven by higher oil and gas prices, a more hawkish outlook for central bank policy and, later in the month, increased concerns around fiscal positioning, particularly in France.

Cash and curve positioning supported absolute returns, largely offsetting losses from duration as government bond yields rose, particularly in September.

Liquidity

Markets have priced in significant rate rises on several occasions this year, at times moving beyond what we believe is justified by the economic outlook and creating opportunities at more favourable yields.

Our investment approach remains focused on identifying value versus our models, rather than betting on macro outcomes. Short-dated yields remained attractive, allowing us to maintain a strong level of income while preserving liquidity.

Short Term Fixed Income

Longer dated money market rates rose during the quarter as markets priced greater risks from second round inflation effects, stronger growth and further Bank of England rate increases over the next 12 months. This was particularly pronounced September. Despite this backdrop, money market holdings and covered bonds delivered positive returns. In addition, a modest proportion of our money market exposure was in floating rate CDs, which also provided some protection as yields rose.

Our exposure to covered bonds was also positive. Even though these typically have longer maturities than money market holdings, their floating rate structure limits their sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Our selective exposure contributed positively over the quarter, supported by the income generated by these holdings.

Performance and activity

Performance commentary (continued)

Global Alpha Strategies

The fund actively managed duration, curve, cross-market and inflation strategies throughout the quarter, adding exposure as yields rose and taking profits during periods of market volatility.

Duration was the main detractor from Global Alpha performance, particularly in September as government bond yields rose. Curve positioning contributed positively, partially offsetting this, while cross-market positioning detracted amid weakness in French government bonds relative to Germany. Inflation positioning also detracted modestly.

Performance and activity

Return Contribution

	Quarter (bps)	1 year (bps)	Target return (of live trades) (bps)
Cash	78.26	315.79	450.00
Duration	(67.07)	(1.64)	36.00
Curve	8.26	37.53	6.00
Cross Market	(6.76)	9.89	7.00
Inflation	(5.79)	12.78	16.00
RV	(1.38)	15.39	0.00
Total	5.52	389.76	515.00

Top Contributors

	Strategy	Q3 Contribution (bps)
Cash	Floating	37.20
Cash	Fixed	30.14
Duration	JPY	13.51
Curve	EUR	3.83
Cross Market	USD	3.64

Bottom Contributors

	Strategy	Q3 Contribution (bps)
Duration	EUR	(37.12)
Duration	USD	(20.36)
Duration	GBP	(19.91)
Cross Market	EUR	(9.52)
Inflation	GBP	(5.83)

Performance and activity

Portfolio Exposure

Trades	Position size (yrs)	Net duration exposure (yrs)	Market beta	Target return (bps)
Inflation				
Short 40y UK RPI	0.50	0.00	(0.13)	6.00
Short 30y UK RPI	0.10	0.00	(0.02)	2.00
Long 5yr US tips	0.10	0.10	0.08	2.00
Long 30yr US tips	0.25	0.25	0.20	6.00
Curve				
Bund 2/10 Steepener	0.22	0.00	0.04	3.00
Bund 5/30 Steepener	0.14	0.00	0.01	1.00
UK 10/30 Flatteners	0.14	0.00	(0.01)	2.00
Cross Market				
France 10y vs Italy 10yr	0.15	0.00	0.06	2.00
France 10y vs Germany 10yr/30yr	0.30	0.00	0.10	3.00
US 10yr vs Canada 10yr	0.10	0.00	0.01	2.00
Duration				
Long 10yr Aussie	0.29	0.29	0.27	6.00
Long 12yr Italy	0.10	0.10	0.09	2.00
Long 5yr Spain	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.00
Long 20yr Spain	0.05	0.05	0.04	1.00
Long 10yr France	0.15	0.15	0.20	1.00

Performance and activity

Portfolio Exposure

Trades	Position size (yrs)	Net duration exposure (yrs)	Market beta	Target return (bps)
Duration				
Long 3yr UK	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.00
Long 5yr UK	0.25	0.25	0.23	5.00
Long 7y UK	0.40	0.40	0.42	10.00
Long 30y UK	0.15	0.15	0.14	1.00
Short 10yr UK (Gilt futures)	0.20	(0.20)	0.20	1.00
Long 1y1y UK	0.20	0.20	0.26	4.00
Cash				
Cash	0.25	0.25	-	450.00
Overall Net Duration Position	4.24	2.19	2.40	515.00

Performance and activity

Asset allocation – duration

	0 -2 yrs	2 -7 yrs	7 - 12 yrs	12 - 17 yrs	17 -22 yrs	22 -27 yrs	>27 yrs	Total
Australia	0.03	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
Canada	0.04	(0.10)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.06)
European Union	(0.01)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.01)
France	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62
Germany	0.26	0.10	(0.39)	0.00	(0.29)	0.00	0.00	(0.32)
Ireland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Italy	0.00	0.00	(0.03)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.03)
Japan	0.01	(0.10)	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Norway	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Singapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spain	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
Sweden	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	0.28	0.70	(0.34)	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.93
United States	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.45
Total								2.17

Performance and activity

Asset allocation - inflation

	0 -2 yrs	2 -7 yrs	7 - 12 yrs	12 - 17 yrs	17 -22 yrs	22 -27 yrs	>27 yrs	Total
Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
European Union	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
France	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Germany	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ireland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Italy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Singapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	(0.47)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.47)
United States	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.34
Total								(0.12)

Performance and activity

Stand alone risk contribution

	Quarterly Vol (%)	Annual Vol (%)
Inflation	0.02	0.04
Curve	(0.01)	(0.02)
Duration	0.73	1.46
Relative Value	0.00	0.00
Cross Market	0.02	0.05
FX Hedges	(0.03)	(0.06)
IOTA	0.00	0.00
Cash	0.08	0.16
Futures	0.00	0.00
Overall Volatility	0.81	1.63

Risk Model Factor Risk Breakdown

	Standalone Risk Portfolio (bp)	Risk Contribution Portfolio (bp)	% of overall risk
Rates	156.77	155.83	95.81
Inflation	13.33	6.22	3.82
Spreads	11.85	0.79	0.48
Foreign Exchange	1.53	(0.19)	(0.12)
Time	0.00	-	-
Other	0.00	-	-
Total	183.48	162.64	100.00
Diversification across Risk Factors (%)			(11)

Performance and activity

Fund activity

Liquidity

We selectively reinvested maturities across high-quality certificates of deposit and commercial paper, focusing on issuers that score highly on our credit quality and ESG scores and look attractive on our valuation models. This was particularly evident in September, following the rise in short-dated yields, when we added exposure in six-month CDs from NatWest, Lloyds Bank and National Australia Bank.

We also continued to use UK treasury bills as part of the diversified liquidity allocation, focusing on short-dated maturities offering a premium to SONIA.

Short Term Fixed Income

Having increased the weighted average life (WAL) earlier in the second quarter, we allowed this to drift lower through the summer, reducing the sensitivity of the fund to rising rates.

Covered bonds from favoured issuers remain a significant part of the fund given the AAA rated, dual recourse structure. However, their eligibility as collateral can create demand from buyers for whom valuation may be a secondary consideration, and we therefore take a very selective approach. With market activity increasing after the summer, we added new issues from United Overseas Bank and Australia & New Zealand Banking Group. We also switched out of very short-dated Commonwealth Bank of Australia covered bonds at tight levels into a new issue from the same issuer. Additionally, strong demand for short-dated covered bonds provided opportunity to take profits on one and two-year covered bonds from Santander UK.

Global Alpha Strategies

The fund increased its duration exposure over the quarter, from 1.3 years long at the start of July to 2.15 years long at the end of September, while actively trading the position through periods of market volatility. Duration was increased substantially in July as yields rose across fixed income markets, before being reduced tactically during August and rebuilt in September. By quarter-end, the largest long-duration positions were in the UK, France and the US, alongside smaller positions in Australia and Spain. Germany remained the largest short position, and a small short position was established in Canada.

Duration was actively reallocated across markets during the quarter. In Europe, the fund closed its Italian short in July and closed its EU invoice spread position in September, both reallocating duration tactically into France. The fund continued to add further French exposure relative to Germany and Italy, as OATs underperformed other European markets. We also broadened our sovereign green bond exposure, initiating positions in new Italian 2038 and Spanish 2047 green government bonds. Across dollar markets, the fund re-established exposure to Australia, both outright, including a buy of the new 10-year green bond, and on a cross-market basis versus the US. Profit on the cross-market trade was taken after Australian bonds subsequently outperformed. The fund ended the period overweight Australia and the US versus Canada.

The fund also sought to capture shorter-term market movements through active futures trading, particularly in UK, Germany, France, the US and Australia. In addition, UK 1y1y swaps were tactically traded, outright and on a cross-market basis (UK vs US) to take advantage of periods when front-end interest rate expectations appeared overextended. Within the UK, the fund also completed cash-for-cash extension trades, selling 2030 gilts and purchasing 2032 and 2033 gilts.

Curve positioning remained another important source of activity. The fund took profits on its German curve position early in July before rebuilding the trade as the curve re-steepened and adding further to the German 2s/10s steepener in August. In the US, a steepening position held ahead of the Federal Reserve meeting was closed following a favourable move.

In the UK, we had steepening exposure through being long the 5-7 year part of the curve and later in the quarter, the fund moved underweight the belly of the UK curve, adding duration through longer-dated gilts during yield sell-offs while reducing exposure through futures and 1y1y positions during rallies. At quarter end, the fund retained a modest UK 1y1y position and a UK 10s/30s flattener. The fund also maintained a Japanese curve flattener, holding long 30-year Japanese government bonds against short 10-year futures.

Inflation positioning was adjusted as relative valuations changed. The fund increased its exposure to US inflation-linked bonds in July by purchasing 30-year real yields as US TIPS approached a real yield of 3%, and retained exposure across a range of US maturities through quarter end. In the UK, the fund remained positioned for lower inflation expectations through short RPI forwards. This position was reinforced in September through the sale of 30-year UK inflation exposure.

Market commentary

Market overview

Global economic activity remained resilient over the third quarter amid a more challenging backdrop of higher energy prices, rising government bond yields and renewed monetary policy tightening. Despite ongoing conflict in the Middle East and higher energy prices, business surveys and recent GDP figures look consistent with resilient global activity growth, with some indicators showing some improvement in Q3. US growth continued to be supported by robust household spending and a relatively firm labour market. The euro area also performed more strongly than expected, with second-quarter GDP recording its fastest quarterly expansion in four years, supported by consumption, exports and manufacturing activity.

Oil prices rose over the quarter, ending near \$100 per barrel after starting at around \$75 per barrel. Increasingly, however, attention shifted to refined products, where price pressures have been even more pronounced over the conflict. Towards the end of the quarter, news broke that US President Trump was contemplating a diesel export ban, adding to European energy price pressure. Given higher energy prices and with indications growing of a strong El Nino event and very dry and hot European summer, worries also grew around the outlook for food prices.

Against a backdrop of intensifying inflationary pressures, major central banks shifted more hawkish over the quarter. The European Central Bank hiked rates once again in September, while the US Federal Reserve also delivered its first rate hike since 2023, with the median FOMC participant indicating another hike later in the year in their forecasts. The Bank of England left rates unchanged in both July and September but expressed growing concern about elevated energy prices and signalled an openness to tighten policy later in the year if energy prices don't fall significantly.

During the quarter, Andy Burnham became UK Prime Minister. The government reaffirmed commitment to the fiscal rules which, alongside higher inflation and higher bond yields weighing on the fiscal headroom, leaves little room for manoeuvre in the October budget. Towards the end of the quarter, Burnham proposed changes to the pension triple lock to help fund new social care policy and indicated a willingness to reassess the UK's relationship with Europe. However, the proposals were light on details and not expected to take effect until after the next election, likely from 2030.

Fixed income markets weakened over the period as persistent inflationary concerns and elevated energy prices prompted investors to reassess the path of monetary policy. Government bond yields rose sharply, particularly at shorter maturities, as markets priced a higher path for policy rates, while longer-dated bonds weakened on fiscal concerns and rising issuance. In the

UK, the government's Debt Management Office sold £4.25 billion of July 2036 gilts at an average yield of 5.383% at the end of September, the highest 10-year borrowing cost since 1999. Demand for higher yields reflected ongoing inflation concerns and expectations of increased fiscal spending ahead of the forthcoming Autumn Budget. UK monetary policy expectations also shifted over the quarter and markets started pricing in a 25bps rate hike in November, with roughly four increases priced in by the middle of next year.

In the UK, 10-year gilt yields ended September at 5.43% compared to 4.76% at the end of June. US treasury yields also moved higher over the quarter, with the 10-year treasury yield ending September at 5.28%, having closed at 4.44% at the end of June. Across Europe, government bond yields similarly pushed upwards. The German 10-year bund was 3.55% at the end of September, up from 2.87% three months prior.

The sterling investment grade credit market (iBoxx non-gilt index) returned -1.74% over the period under review. Spreads ended the quarter at 0.80% (iBoxx), compared to 0.76% (iBoxx) at the end of June.

Economic overview

US Q2 GDP (released in Q3) grew a respectable 2.2% quarter-on-quarter annualised, after 2.6% in Q1. Business surveys look consistent with robust GDP growth in Q3. UK GDP growth continued to look strong by UK standards, rising by 0.5% quarter-on-quarter (non-annualised) in Q2. Euro area GDP rose 0.6% quarter-on-quarter (non-annualised) in Q2, after being flat in Q1. The PMI business surveys look consistent with moderate positive European GDP growth in Q3.

Headline inflation remained elevated in most economies, reflecting higher energy prices. In the US, CPI and PCE measures of inflation were both 3.4% year-on-year by the August figures, remaining above target consistent levels. UK CPI inflation rose from 2.6% year-on-year to 2.9% year-on-year in July, reflecting higher energy bills following the updated Ofgem price cap, before edging up to 3.1% year-on-year in August. In the euro area, higher energy prices kept inflation elevated at 2.9% year-on-year in July and 3.2% year-on-year in August.

Labour market trends have continued to diverge somewhat. In the US, payrolls continued to signal employment growth, picking up in August, albeit relatively modest on average over recent months. Claims and other labour market indicators have on average been pointing to a low-hire, low-fire labour market. The Euro area unemployment rate remained near historically low levels. However, the UK labour market remained soft. The number of UK payrolled employees fell in each of the seven months to August; vacancies continued to fall and the employment PMI indicator remained weak compared to other countries.

Market commentary

Against a backdrop of intensifying inflationary pressures, major central banks shifted more hawkish over the quarter. The ECB hiked rates once again in September, while the Fed also delivered its first rate hike since 2023, with the median FOMC participant indicating another hike later in the year in their forecasts. The Bank of England left rates unchanged in both July and September, but expressed growing concern about elevated energy prices and signalled an openness to tighten policy later in the year if energy prices don't fall significantly.

Outlook

We remain comfortable maintaining a long-duration position despite the challenging market backdrop and often uncomfortable headlines. With government bond yields at levels not seen for many years, we believe investors are once again being adequately compensated for taking duration risk.

Importantly, higher starting yields provide a meaningful carry cushion, helping to offset the impact of rising yields on total returns. In our view, this combination of attractive income and elevated yields continues to support the case for holding duration, particularly as markets appear to be pricing a more aggressive path for monetary policy than we currently expect.

The desk expects the Bank of England to raise interest rates once before the end of 2026, followed by a further increase in the first quarter of 2027. This view is based on the assumption that there is no near-term resolution to the conflict in Iran and that inflationary pressures remain elevated.

Importantly, we believe both of these rate rises are already largely reflected in market pricing. Beyond that, our expectation is that the Bank will keep policy rates unchanged through the remainder of 2027 before eventually returning to a rate-cutting cycle in 2028.

We continue to monitor developments ahead of the UK Budget in the fourth quarter. While fiscal headroom has narrowed and gilt issuance is expected to increase, much of this has already been signalled by the Chancellor and appears to be well understood by markets. As a result, we expect the Budget to be a relatively benign event from a bond market perspective.

Any increase in borrowing is likely to be modest in scale, with additional flexibility expected to come through the Debt Management Office's issuance programme and greater use of medium-dated gilt syndications rather than a significant shift in overall supply.

On inflation, we expect price pressures to begin rising again during the fourth quarter and remain elevated through the remainder of the year. While this may keep central banks cautious in the

near term, we believe market expectations for future policy tightening remain broadly consistent with our outlook, leaving gilt yields attractive from a medium-term investment perspective.

In relative terms, we believe that gilts offer compelling value versus other developed market government bonds, but have started to see value emerge in overseas markets such as the US and Australia.

Further Information

Please click on the links below for further information:



Find out more

In an uncertain geopolitical and economic environment, we recognise the importance of keeping our clients updated on our current investment thinking.

Articles, videos, podcasts and webinars giving the latest views of our investment experts can be found in the Our Views section of www.rlam.com, including regular updates from our Fixed Income, Global Equity, Sustainable and Multi Asset teams.

Disclaimers

Important information

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Notice for UK Investors

The Fund is recognised in the UK under the Overseas Fund Regime (OFR) but is not a UK authorised fund and is not authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). It is therefore not subject to the same regulatory oversight as UK authorised Funds and is not required to adhere to the UK sustainable investment labelling disclosure requirements. Most of the protections provided by the UK regulatory system, and the compensation under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme, will not be available. Investors are strongly encouraged to seek independent financial advice before making any investment decisions.

The Fund is a sub-fund of Royal London Asset Management Funds plc, an open-ended investment company with variable capital (ICVC), with segregated liability between sub-funds.

Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS Fund. It is a recognised scheme under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

The Management Company is FundRock Management Company SA, Registered office: Airport Center Building, 5 Heienhaff, L-1736 Senningerberg, Luxembourg and is authorised and regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF).

The Investment Manager is Royal London Asset Management Limited.

The Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document (KIID) are available in English via the relevant Fund Information page on www.rlam.com. A summary of investor rights is also available in English, and can be accessed at www.rlam.com/uk/policies-and-regulatory

RLAM may terminate the arrangements made for marketing of the fund pursuant to Article 93a of Directive 2009/65/EC.

For more information on the Fund or the risks of investing, please refer to the Prospectus or Key Investor Information Document (KIID), available via the relevant Fund Information page on www.rlam.com.

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Risks and Warnings

Investment risk

The value of investments and any income from them may go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

Credit risk

Should the issuer of a fixed income security become unable to make income or capital payments, or their rating is downgraded, the value of that investment will fall. Fixed income securities that have a lower credit rating can pay a higher level of income and have an increased risk of default.

Derivative risk

This fund may undertake transactions in derivatives and forward transactions (both on exchange and over the counter (OTC)). These may include interest rate swaps and interest rate futures for the purposes of meeting the investment objective, protecting the risk to capital, duration and credit management, as well as for hedging. While the discerning use of derivatives can be beneficial, derivatives also involve specific risks. These risks relate specifically to market risk, management risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the risk that derivatives may not correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. The use of derivative instruments may from time to time alter the economic exposure of the fund causing it to deviate significantly from the performance of the market as a whole. The use of these derivatives will be within the parameters allowed for linked funds by the Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority.

EPM techniques risk

The Fund may engage in EPM techniques including holdings of derivative instruments. Whilst intended to reduce risk, the use of these instruments may expose the Fund to increased price volatility.

Exchange rate risk

Investing in assets denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Fund means the value of the investment can be affected by changes in exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. If interest rates go up, the value of capital may fall, and vice versa. Inflation will also decrease the real value of capital.

Liquidity risk

In difficult market conditions the value of certain fund investments may be difficult to value and harder to sell, or sell at a fair price, resulting in unpredictable falls in the value of your holding.

Counterparty risk

The insolvency of any institutions providing services such as safekeeping of assets or acting as counterparty to derivatives or other instruments, may expose the Fund to financial loss.

Performance to 30 September 2026

Cumulative (%)

	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	3 Years (p.a.)	5 Years (p.a.)
Fund (gross)	0.02	1.91	3.80	18.38	27.20	5.78	4.93
Fund (net)	(0.05)	1.75	3.49	17.32	25.19	5.46	4.59

Annualised (%)

Year on year performance (%)

	30/09/2025 - 30/09/2026	30/09/2024 - 30/09/2025	30/09/2023 - 30/09/2024	30/09/2022 - 30/09/2023	30/09/2021 - 30/09/2022
Fund (gross)	3.80	6.20	7.40	7.54	(0.08)
Fund (net)	3.49	5.88	7.07	7.22	(0.48)

Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future returns. The impact of fees or other charges, including tax, where applicable, can be material on the performance of your investment. The impact of fees reduces your investment.

Source: RLAM as at 30 September 2026. All figures are mid-price to mid-price for the Royal London Absolute Return Government Bond Fund Z Acc GBP share class.

Glossary

Article 6

The Fund is classified as an Article 6 fund under the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). The Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics and does not have a sustainable investment objective. Sustainability risks are considered in accordance with the Fund's investment and risk management processes, as described in the Prospectus and the SFDR product summary.

Asset allocation

Breakdown of the assets by asset classes. Based on RLAM asset classification scheme.

Bonds

Securities that represent an obligation to repay a debt, with interest. Investment grade bonds are high quality bonds that are viewed as being highly likely to make all scheduled payments of interest and principal. Low quality bonds carry higher risk but also typically pay higher rates of interest. Corporate bonds are those issued by companies to raise finance.

Currency hedged share classes

Currency Hedged Share Classes aim to provide investors with a return highly correlated to the return of the base currency share class by minimising the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the base currency of the Fund and the investor's chosen currency. Derivatives are typically used to hedge the relevant share classes.

Derivatives

A financial instrument whose price is dependent upon or derived from one or more underlying asset.

Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM) techniques

The Fund may engage in EPM techniques including holdings of derivative instruments. The use of these instruments may expose the Fund to volatile investment returns and increase the volatility of the net asset value of the Fund. EPM techniques may involve the Fund entering into transactions with counterparties where there may be a risk of counterparty default. The Fund's ability to use EPM strategies may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations.

Performance

Both the Fund and Index performance are based on close of business prices.

Pricing

The Fund's price may swing to bid or offer to protect existing investors from the costs associated with buying or selling the fund's underlying assets when other investors are entering or leaving the fund. Performance is based on this pricing.