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Royal London Cautious Managed Fund

Quarterly Investment Report

30 September 2026

ROYAL LONDON
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Quarterly Report

The fund as at 30 September 2026

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Royal London Cautious Managed 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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ROYAL LONDON
ASSET MANAGEMENT

The fund

Fund performance objective and benchmark

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve a total return over the course of a market cycle, which should be considered as a period of 6-7 years, by predominantly investing in other funds, known as collective investment schemes (CIS). The Fund is actively managed, meaning that the manager will use their expertise to select investments to meet the objective. The IA Mixed Investment 0-35% Shares sector and the Fund's custom composite benchmark are considered appropriate benchmarks for performance comparison.

Fund value

	Total £m
Fund value as at 30 September 2026	136.61

Fund analytics

	Fund
Fund launch date	10 June 2015
Benchmark	Composite benchmark, please see prospectus for details

Performance and activity

Performance

	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)	Relative (%)
Quarter	(0.16)	(0.05)	(0.11)
YTD	3.86	3.22	0.64
1 Year	6.77	5.68	1.09
3 Years (p.a.)	8.05	6.97	1.08
5 Years (p.a.)	3.96	3.13	0.83
10 Years (p.a.)	4.02	3.06	0.97
Since inception (p.a.)	4.30	3.56	0.74

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 A Acc GBP. Source: Royal London Asset Management; Gross performance; Since inception date of the share class is 10 June 2015.

Performance commentary

Equities

Global equities were broadly unchanged over the quarter, masking considerable month-to-month volatility. Markets stalled in July as escalating tensions in the Middle East offset a strong US corporate earnings season, before rebounding in August as resilient economic data and earnings supported investor sentiment. Equities edged slightly lower again in September as renewed geopolitical concerns and rising bond yields outweighed the continued earnings tailwind.

Portfolio positioning was adjusted dynamically throughout the quarter. Global equity exposure was reduced in July as geopolitical risks escalated and parts of the market linked to artificial intelligence came under pressure. Equity exposure was subsequently increased as investor sentiment became overly depressed, which added value as markets rebounded in August. The portfolio then maintained a positive tactical position in equities through September.

Bonds

Government bonds had a difficult quarter, with yields rising across the major developed markets. Both UK and US 10-year government bond yields rose to their highest levels since 2007. Higher energy prices were an important driver, while resilient economic data and a more hawkish tone from central banks added further upward pressure. Long-dated yields reached multi-year highs in several markets during August, before the Federal Reserve, European Central Bank and Bank of Japan all raised interest rates in September. The fund maintained a negative tactical view on government bonds, which added value throughout the quarter.

The fund continues to remain neutral on global high yield having reduced exposure when the Iran War started in February of this year. While risky assets have rallied sharply over recent months, fixed income markets remain volatile, and credit spreads remain near historically tight levels.

Commodities

Commodity prices jumped sharply in Q3. While oil prices were a key contributor, rising over 20% on supply concerns, agriculture and metals also rose on a combination of global demand resilience and renewed inflation concerns. Our strategic preference for commodities combined with a positive tactical view proved beneficial for returns.

Performance and activity

Performance commentary (continued)

Equity regions

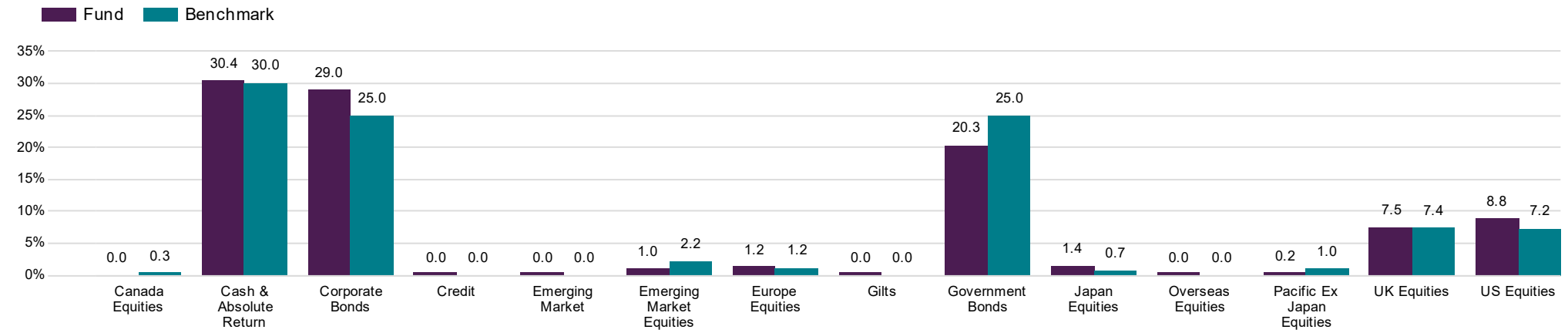
Regional leadership shifted in Q3, with emerging markets notably underperforming in July as Korean shares suffered their worst month since the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) before reversing strongly over the rest of the period. Similarly, Japanese equities were initially hindered by foreign exchange interventions mid-quarter but bounced back as the yen resumed weakening. Our tactical preference for Japanese equities detracted during July's artificial intelligence-led sell-off.

Equity sectors

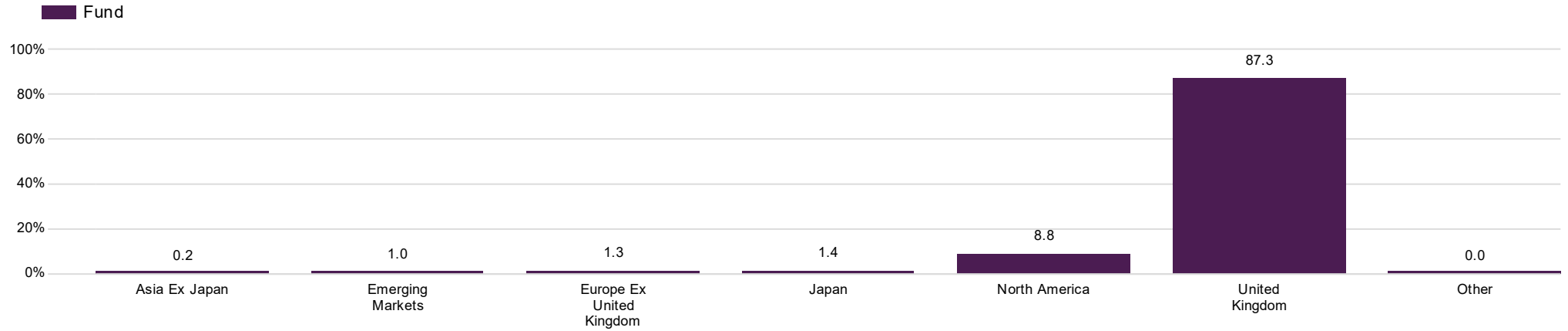
The technology and energy sectors were favoured in Q3 over areas such as communications and the consumer discretionary sector. While semiconductor stocks struggled to sustain their earlier momentum in Q3 amid concerns around valuations and the pace of future earnings growth, the overall US technology sector did relatively well over the period. The energy sector posted strong performance over the quarter as oil prices remained elevated due to the ongoing war in the Middle East. As a result, sector positioning contributed positively to fund performance.

Fund breakdown

Asset split



Geographical breakdown



Market commentary

Market Review

Global economic activity remained resilient over the quarter despite a more challenging backdrop of higher energy prices, rising government bond yields and renewed monetary policy tightening. 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.

Global equity markets remained comparatively resilient, supported by strong corporate earnings and continued confidence in the AI-related investment cycle. In the US, second-quarter earnings growth was broad-based, extending beyond the largest technology companies to include energy, financials and industrials. Continued investment in data centres, semiconductors, power generation and supporting infrastructure also reinforced expectations that the benefits of AI-related capital expenditure could spread across a wider range of sectors. European equities also held up well despite higher interest rates and political uncertainty, particularly in France, although elevated valuations and the prospect of further monetary tightening restricting the scope for a broader uplift in valuations.

Fixed income markets weakened over the period as persistent inflationary concerns and elevated energy prices prompted investors to reassess the path of monetary policy. The Federal Reserve, European Central Bank and Bank of Japan all raised interest rates during the quarter, while expectations increased that the Bank of England would also tighten 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.

Commodity prices rose sharply on the quarter and resumed their firm leadership as the top performing asset class year-to-date. Oil prices rose sharply in July and remained high given the ongoing geopolitical risks. Gold was a standout performer in August as central-bank buying and diversification away from the US dollar returned.

Outlook

At the time of writing, the Investment Clock is in Stagflation, which is holding us back from what would otherwise be a more positive position on stocks given strong tends in corporate earnings. We see little risk of recession in the near term. In fact, rising business confidence raises the potential of a move back towards Overheat – a period characterised by strong commodity prices, rising bond yields,analyst earnings upgrades and central bank rate hikes.

A prolonged series of interest rate increases could tip the world economy into recession and deflate heady stock market valuations, but in our view, the monetary tightening to date is not sufficient to pose such a threat.

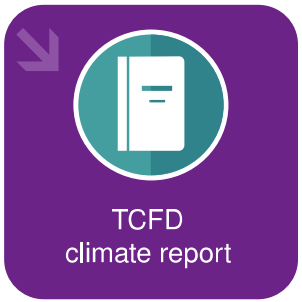
In the meantime, we are strategically tilted away from US equities on valuation grounds towards the better-value UK market. Tactically, we are positive on stocks, especially in the technology sector and in regions like the US, Japan and selected emerging markets which benefit most from the AI boom. Current events don't only recall the 1990s, though. Geopolitical upheavals reminiscent of the 1970s mean we also favour exposure to commodities, including gold.

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

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Issued in October 2026 by Royal London Asset Management Limited, 80 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 4BY. Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority, firm reference number 141665. A subsidiary of The Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Limited.

The Fund is a sub-fund of Royal London Bond Funds ICVC, an open-ended investment company with variable capital with segregated liability between sub-funds, incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC000797.

The Authorised Corporate Director (ACD) is Royal London Unit Trust Managers Limited, authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority, with firm reference number 144037.

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.

Awards and ratings are not a guide to future returns and should not be considered recommendation.

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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.

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.

Emerging markets risk

Investing in Emerging Markets may provide the potential for greater rewards but carries greater risk due to the possibility of high volatility, low liquidity, currency fluctuations, the adverse effect of social, political and economic instability, weak supervisory structures and accounting standards.

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.

Fund investing in funds risk

The Fund is valued using the latest available price for each underlying investment, however it may not fully reflect changing stockmarket conditions and the Fund may apply a 'fair value price' to all or part of its portfolio to mitigate this risk. In extreme liquidity conditions, redemptions in the underlying investments, and/or the Fund itself, may be deferred or suspended.

Charges from capital risk

Charges are taken from the capital of the Fund. Whilst this increases the yield, it also has the effect of reducing the potential for capital growth.

Performance to 30 September 2026

Cumulative (%)

	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years
Fund (gross)	(0.16)	3.97	6.77	26.19	21.43
Fund (net)	(0.33)	3.61	6.03	23.57	17.27

Annualised (%)

3 Years (p.a.)	5 Years (p.a.)
8.05	3.96
7.30	3.24

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)	6.77	6.84	10.61	6.05	(9.26)
Fund (net)	6.03	6.10	9.84	5.31	(9.89)

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 Cautious Managed Fund A Acc GBP share class.

Glossary

Asset allocation

Based on RLAM's holistic approach to fixed income management and fund weights relative to their respective benchmarks. May not reflect tactical exposures.

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.

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.

Geographical breakdown

Breakdown of assets by geographical regions. 'Global' region includes global fixed income and overseas securities exposures, which are sterling hedged and commodity exposures.

Hedging

Reduces risk by protecting an investment with another related investment.

Performance

The Fund price is taken at mid-day using swing prices where applicable, while the index performance is priced at close of business. Significant intra-day market movements at the start or end of the day may therefore distort comparisons.

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.

Total return

A total return is a combination of capital growth and income. Capital growth is defined as the rise in an investment's value over time and income as the payment an investment generates, such as dividends or bond coupons.