

RUSSELL INVESTMENTS

Investment Update

Multi Asset Growth II
February 2023

Contents

The cycle of market emotions

Over the lifetime of an investment you will experience a range of different emotions. Investment success over the long term depends on you working with your adviser to ensure this emotional journey does not lead to decisions that could derail your investment journey. This section illustrates that cycle in terms of historical periods.

Market outlook

This section looks at the current economic environment and what factors are driving markets. We also describe how we have recently adapted our multi-asset portfolios to adapt to this environment.

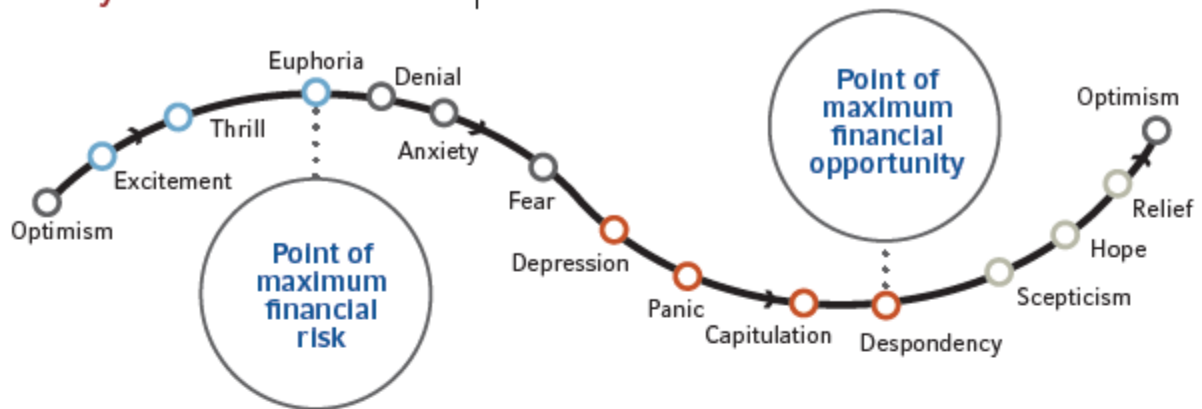
Fund fact sheet

This section describes the fund you are invested in, the makeup of the Fund in terms of multi-manager investments, and the performance of the portfolio over time.

Fund range performance

A look at cumulative returns across the five fund range allows you to see the relationship between increasing risk and the resultant returns in rising markets as well as more challenging times.

The Cycle of Market Emotions



	EXCITEMENT THRILL EUPHORIA	ANXIETY DENIAL FEAR	DEPRESSION PANIC CAPITULATION	DESPONDENCY DESPERATION HOPE OPTIMISM
Market Cycle 1	NOV 1971-DEC 1972 - Inflationary pressures. - Productivity Improvements - Rapid corporate earnings growth - Introduction of paperless technology 30%	JAN 1973-JAN 1974 - OPEC Oil crisis – crude oil prices tripled. - Inflation - Credit squeeze - Property company failures -15%	FEB 1974-NOV 1974 - Global recession - Extended bear market -24%	DEC 1974-JUN 1975 - Stock market recovery despite recession 39%
Market Cycle 2	AUG 1984-AUG 1987 - Credit boom - Strong world economic growth 136%	SEP 1987 - Irrational shareholder sentiment - Peak of overinflated stock values vs historical PEs -2%	OCT 1987-NOV 1987 - 1987 Global stock market crash -28%	DEC 1987-DEC 1989 - Stock market recovery as value hunters sought to buy quality stocks cheaply 64%
Market Cycle 3	APR 1997-SEP 2000 - Tech boom. Investor exuberance - Emergence of 'new economy' sectors 99%	OCT 2000-SEP 2001 - Tech bubble burst - September 11 terrorist attacks -28%	MAR 2002-FEB 2003 - Reduced global economic growth forecasts - Extended bear market - Corporate accounting scandals -22%	MAR 2003-MAY 2005 - Geopolitical uncertainty - Refocus on world economic fundamentals - Boom in resources in response to industrialisation of China 52%
Market Cycle 4	JUN 2005-JUL 2007 - UK house prices hit highs - Credit boom - Higher interest rates 28%	AUG 2007-SEP 2008 - Credit crunch. Sub-prime mortgage crisis. Collateralised debt obligation (CDO) failures - Lehman Brothers declares bankruptcy -17%	OCT 2008-FEB 2009 - Global financial crisis - European and U.S. recessions. Negative real GDP reported for major developed countries in Q4 2008 -37%	MAR 2009-DEC 2014 - Global stock market recovery - Deleveraging, slow economic growth 225%
Market Cycle 5	JAN 2015-FEB 2020 - Return to full employment in U.S. - Optimism rises with U.S. tax cuts - Tradewar creates volatility in 2018 - 2019 Fed rate cuts extend the cycle - Virus originating in China is identified as COVID-19 85%	Late Feb 2020 - COVID-19 virus spreads worldwide - Global stock markets fell in late Feb 2020 due to a significant rise in the number of COVID-19 cases outside of mainland China -13%	MAR 2020 - COVID-19 is classified as a global pandemic - Travel and commerce begin to be restricted worldwide as COVID-19 pandemic eventually forces most of the world population into quarantine -29%	MAR 2020-DEC 2021 - Global economic recovery begins - Supportive central bank policies 63%
Market Cycle 6	NOV 2020 – DEC 2021 - Effective COVID-19 vaccine announced and rolled out globally - Central banks maintain maximum levels of stimulus - Lockdown support from governments continue - Lockdowns begin to be eased 35%	DEC 2021 – MAY 2022 - Russian invasion of Ukraine sparks geopolitical fears, energy price shocks - Fears that spiking inflation will not be transitory - Bank of England and U.S. Fed commence rate hikes - Global stock markets start to fall -18%	JUN 2022 – OCT 2022 - Investors panic and stock markets decline on fears that central banks will need to act aggressively to contain inflation - Bond yields rise sharply - Short lived Liz Truss government forces the Bank of England into emergency operations to stem gilt yield increases - UK bond markets sell-off in response to government policies for unfunded tax cuts that markets believe will be inflationary -7%	NOV 2022 – FEB 2023 - Stock market recovery on hopes that inflation is declining and central banks are close to pausing rate hikes - China re-opening and stimulus hopes as "zero-tolerance" COVID lockdowns are eased 18%

For illustrative purposes only. Latest month end data as at 31 January 2023.

Source: Russell Investments. Market cycle returns calculated using Ibbotson U.S. Equity Total Return Index from 1971–1978 and Russell 3000® Index from 1979–2023. Any past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Past performance does not predict future returns. Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly.

Market Outlook

Market Review – February 2023

- Global equities and fixed income markets declined after a strong start to the year. Investors reconsidered their interest rate expectations after widespread central bank action at the beginning of the month. In the US, the Federal Reserve (Fed) raised its key interest rate by 25 basis points (bps), with chair Jerome Powell stressing the need for further rises. This came amid stronger-than-expected US employment data for January and the Fed's preferred inflation measure exceeding market expectations. The benchmark 10-year US Treasury yield increased 41 bps to 3.92%. In the UK, the Bank of England raised rates by 50 bps and predicted that further tightening would be necessary. Inflation in the country slowed more than expected in January, with both CPI and core inflation falling more than expected. The composite, manufacturing, and services PMI also exceeded market expectations, according to flash February data. The benchmark 10-year gilt yield rose 50 bps to 3.83%. In the eurozone, the European Central Bank also lifted rates by 50 bps, with President Christine Lagarde reiterating the central bank would "stay the course". The region's annual inflation eased in January but less than expected, while prices rose over the previous month. The benchmark 10-year German bund yield rose 36 bps in January to 2.65%.
- Emerging Markets underperformed developed markets this month amid a dampening in risk appetite and a cooling down in China's reopening rally. This was despite the country's PMI figures for January moving into expansionary territory. The US dollar rose against most currencies this month, which was a further headwind.
- Source: Confluence, Bloomberg. All data as at 28th February 2023. All returns are in GBP terms.

Market Outlook

Strategist's Outlook

- Although **non-US developed equities** are cheaper than US equities, we have a neutral preference until the Fed become less hawkish and the US dollar weakens.
- **Emerging market equities** could recover if there is significant China stimulus, the Fed slows the pace of tightening, energy prices subside, and the US dollar weakens. For now, a neutral stance is warranted.
- **High yield** and **investment grade credit** spreads are near their long-term averages, although the overall yield on US high yield at near 8.5% is attractive. Spreads will come under upward pressure if US recession probabilities increase and there are fears of rising defaults. We have a neutral outlook on credit markets.
- **Government bond** valuations have improved after the rise in yields. US, UK and German bonds offer good value. Japanese bonds are still expensive with the Bank of Japan defending the 25-basis-point yield limit. Our methodology has fair value for Japanese government bond yields at around 50 basis points. Yields have risen sharply in most markets in recent months. The risk of a further significant selloff seems limited given inflation is close to peaking and markets have priced hawkish outlooks for most central banks.
- **Real assets:** Real-estate investment trusts (REITs) look attractively valued relative to global equities and listed infrastructure and should benefit from declining bond yields. The **commodities** outlook is mixed, given the expected slowdown in the global economy. A post-lockdown increase in construction activity in China next year will support demand for industrial metals. The energy market outlook is complex. Recessions will reduce oil demand, but the supply side may tighten if more restrictions are placed on Russian oil exports.
- The **US dollar** has made gains this year on Fed hawkishness and safe-haven appeal during the Russia/Ukraine conflict. It could weaken if inflation begins to decline and the Fed pivots to a less hawkish stance in early 2023. The main beneficiaries are likely to be the **euro** and the **Japanese yen**. The yen could also appreciate strongly if the successor to BoJ Governor Kuroda moves away from the current yield-curve control strategy.



28 February 2023

Multi Asset Growth II

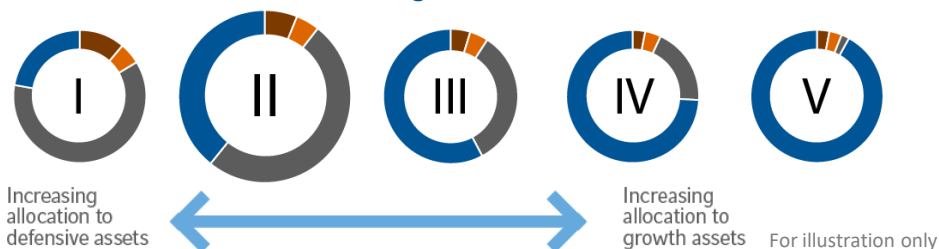


Portfolio Manager
Alain Zeitouni

Russell Investment's Multi-Asset Strategies Team comprises over 50 experienced professionals, including portfolio managers, researchers, portfolio analysts, and strategists in Russell Investments offices around the globe. This team focuses on total client outcomes, including all major asset classes in their solutions. They identify areas of the market offering attractive valuations and growth potential with a reasonable level of risk and research strategies and managers to exploit these pockets of value.

The Fund aims to generate a return over the long term (5 to 6 years). Capital invested in the Fund is at risk and there is no guarantee that that the investment objective will be met over the 5 to 6 year investment period or in respect of any other period. Capital invested in the Fund is at risk and there is no guarantee that the investment objective will be met over the 5 to 6 year investment period or in respect of any other period. The Fund may invest up to 60% of the scheme property in riskier assets providing potential for more aggressive growth, such as equities, indirect exposure to listed real estate, listed infrastructure and commodities. The Fund may use currency hedging techniques to reduce exposure to currencies other than Sterling. The fund utilises both active management and passive strategies in its implementation.

The Multi Asset Growth Funds Range



What happened this month

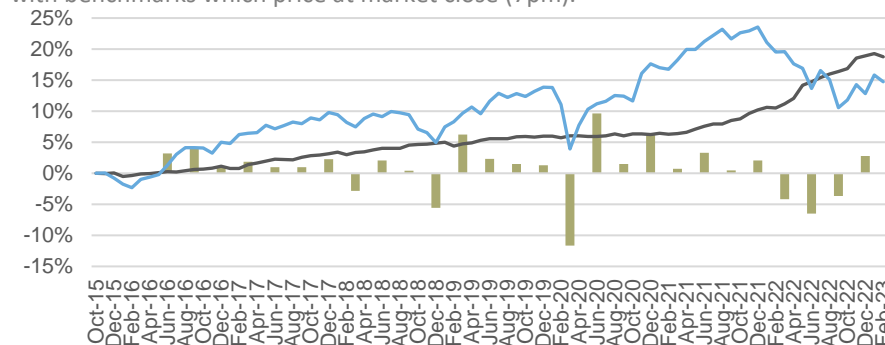
The Fund delivered a negative return in February following a strong January. Investors revised their interest rate expectations upwards after resilient economic data during the month, including strong US employment and elevated core inflation readings in the US and Europe. Additionally, emerging markets cooled down amid a pause in China's reopening rally. In this market environment, rate-sensitive fixed income such as government bonds and investment grade credit struggled as yields rose sharply. Our exposure to high yield bonds and in particular convertible bonds was less negative given limited credit spread movements and their lower interest rate sensitivity. The Fund's small exposure to listed infrastructure was helpful given its more defensive profile compared to global equities, but our listed real estate exposure fared worse due to mortgage rates resuming their move higher.

Performance Review

Fund Name	1 Month	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	Since Inception (PA)	31/12/22-31/12/21	31/12/21-31/12/20	31/12/20-31/12/19	31/12/19-31/12/18	31/12/18-31/12/17
Multi Asset Growth II (C Acc)	-1.3	-0.4	-5.3	-2.3	4.5	2.6	-11.3	6.6	4.4	11.7	-6.0

The Fund does not have a benchmark. The Fund has a flexible allocation between equity and fixed income investments, meaning that there is no index or sector that would be an appropriate comparator. The Fund is risk-rated by a risk-rating service provided by Synaptic Software Limited ("Synaptic Risk Ratings"). For further details please see: <https://www.synaptic.co.uk/research-tools/synaptic-risk> Synaptic Risk Ratings associates a fund's returns with a particular level of risk and enables comparison between funds which are managed on a similar basis. The risk profile allocated to a fund by Synaptic Risk Ratings will depend on the allocation of the fund's assets to riskier assets. The higher the fund's allocation to riskier assets the more risky the fund. This Fund may invest up to 60% of the scheme property in riskier assets.

The fund is priced at market open (7am) so Fund prices have been moved a day later with benchmarks which price at market close (7pm).



Legend: Fund Quarterly Return (green bars), Inflation (CPI) (black line), Fund Cumulative Return (blue line)

Source: Russell Investments. As at 28 February 2023. Returns in GBP, net of C Class Fees. Past Performance is not a guide to future performance.

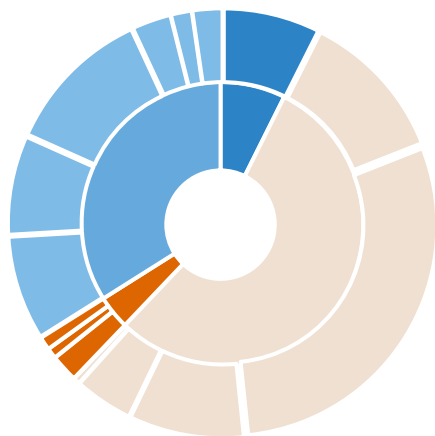
Fund facts

Inception Date	23rd November 2015
ISIN (SEDOL)	GB00(BYXJKQ7)7
Ongoing Charge	0.66% (31/05/2022)
Minimum Investment	£1,000 initial, £500 subsequent
Currency	GBP
Distribution Date	28 February

28 February 2023

Multi Asset Growth II (continued)

Current Fund Allocation



Cash	6.6%	Cash	6.6%
Investment Grade	12.8%		
Government Bonds	29.2%		
High Yield	9.2%		
Convertible Debt	2.7%	Fixed Income	54.4%
Alternative Credit	0.5%		
EMD	0.0%		
Real Estate	3.2%		
Infrastructure	0.0%		
Commodities	1.1%	Real Assets	4.3%
Global Equities	7.3%		
US	7.6%		
UK	11.1%	Equities	34.8%
Pan Europe ex UK	2.9%		
Japan	1.6%		
Emerging Equity	4.4%		

Portfolio Statistics

	Fund
Volatility (Since Inception)*	7.0%
Highest One-Year Return	19.0%
Lowest One-Year Return	-11.9%
Positive One-Year Returns	72.4%
Current Yield	1.3%
Fund Size	£37.9m

Source: Russell Investments. Data correct as at 28 February 2023. Total may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Russell Investments, as at 28 February 2023.

Any past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance.

*Volatility describes the extent to which the funds' return has fluctuated over time

Multi Asset Growth Range

Performance data as at 28 February 2023

This table shows the performance of the Multi Asset Growth Funds for different periods.

Fund Name	Cumulative Performance (%)						PA (%)
	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	Since launch*
Multi Asset Growth I	-1.5	0.1	-1.2	-7.1	-6.5	-2.6	1.4
Multi Asset Growth II	-1.3	0.5	-0.4	-5.3	-2.3	4.5	2.6
Multi Asset Growth III	-0.9	1.2	0.5	-2.9	2.2	12.4	4.4
Multi Asset Growth IV	-0.6	1.8	1.3	-1.4	5.6	18.8	4.6
Multi Asset Growth V	-0.3	2.4	2.0	0.7	10.8	27.1	5.8

Fund Name	Discrete Performance (%)										
	31/12/22-31/12/21	31/12/21-31/12/20	31/12/20-31/12/19	31/12/19-31/12/18	31/12/18-31/12/17	31/12/17-31/12/16	31/12/16-31/12/15	31/12/15-31/12/14	31/12/14-31/12/13	31/12/13-31/12/12	31/12/12-31/12/11
Multi Asset Growth I	-12.3	3.3	4.3	9.2	-5.0	4.2	7.2	-0.9	--	--	--
Multi Asset Growth II	-11.3	6.6	4.4	11.7	-6.0	6.3	8.1	-1.1	--	--	--
Multi Asset Growth III	-10.4	10.4	4.0	14.5	-6.9	8.9	8.2	1.0	6.5	8.0	0.7
Multi Asset Growth IV	-10.2	13.7	3.8	16.7	-8.0	10.4	7.7	-1.4	--	--	--
Multi Asset Growth V	-8.9	17.3	3.1	18.9	-8.8	11.5	9.5	-1.5	--	--	--

Source: Russell Investments as at 28/02/2023. Any past performance figures are not necessarily a guide to future performance.

Multi Asset Growth Range

Performance data as at 28 February 2023

This table shows the performance of some common asset classes for different periods.

Common indices	Cumulative Performance (%)						PA (%)
	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	Since launch*
Cash	0.3	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	0.6
Bank of England Base							
UK Gilts	-3.3	-4.8	-7.3	-20.3	-22.8	-26.0	0.3
FTSE All Stocks Gilts							
Global Credit							
Bloomberg Global Agg Credit	-2.4	-0.3	-1.7	-10.6	-13.9	-12.5	1.4
GBP Hedged							
UK equities							
FTSE All Share	1.5	4.6	8.7	7.3	24.5	28.9	7.2
Global equities							
MSCI ACWI GBP Hedged	-1.6	-0.7	2.4	-6.2	5.6	31.4	9.8
Emerging Markets							
MSCI Emerging Markets	-4.9	-2.1	-6.1	-6.1	-12.6	8.6	4.9
Property							
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global	-2.8	-0.4	-6.3	-5.9	10.5	2.1	6.7

Common indices	Discrete Performance (%)										
	31/12/22-31/12/21	31/12/21-31/12/20	31/12/20-31/12/19	31/12/19-31/12/18	31/12/18-31/12/17	31/12/17-31/12/16	31/12/16-31/12/15	31/12/15-31/12/14	31/12/14-31/12/13	31/12/13-31/12/12	31/12/12-31/12/11
Cash	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Bank of England Base											
UK Gilts	-23.8	-5.2	8.3	7.0	0.5	1.8	10.2	0.6	13.8	-4.0	2.6
FTSE All Stocks Gilts											
Global Credit											
Bloomberg Global Agg Credit	-15.3	-1.1	6.8	10.0	-2.1	4.2	5.3	0.2	7.8	-0.3	10.5
GBP Hedged											
UK equities											
FTSE All Share	0.3	18.3	-9.8	19.2	-9.5	13.1	16.8	1.0	1.2	20.8	12.3
Global equities											
MSCI ACWI GBP Hedged	-17.1	23.9	11.7	25.5	-8.4	17.6	8.2	1.8	10.0	29.1	15.2
Emerging Markets											
MSCI Emerging Markets	-10.0	-1.6	14.7	13.8	-9.3	25.4	32.6	-10.0	3.9	-4.4	13.0
Property											
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global	-15.7	27.3	-11.8	17.2	0.2	0.8	24.1	5.0	22.2	1.7	22.1

Source: Russell Investments as at 28/02/2023. Any past performance figures are not necessarily a guide to future performance.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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