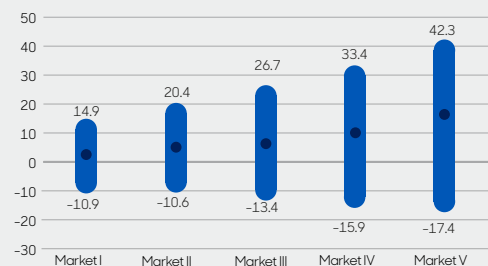


MyFolio return experience – what you need to know

The best, worst, and average returns achieved using MyFolio Market

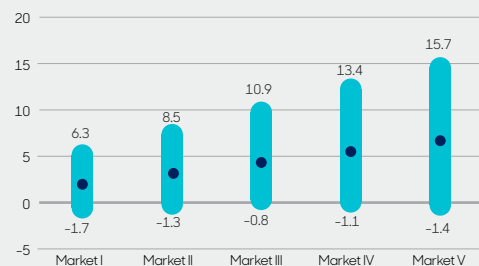
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One Year Returns



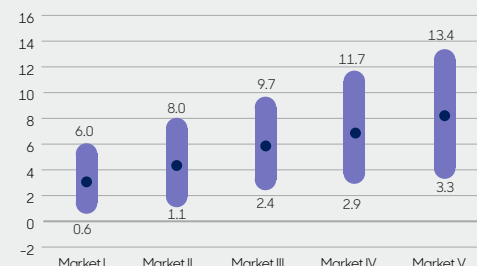
The charts show the one year rolling returns, based on monthly data, the minimum and maximum one year returns and the average one year return per risk strategy. Institutional share class. Source: LipperIM, return calculated on a total return basis in GBP, net performance, 30 September 2022.

Three Year Returns



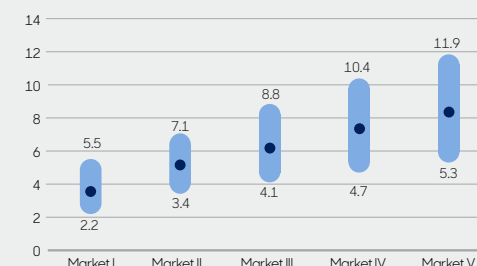
The charts show the three year annualised rolling returns, based on monthly data, the minimum and maximum three year annualised returns and the average three year annualised return per risk strategy. Institutional share class. Source: LipperIM, return calculated on a total return basis in GBP, net performance, 30 September 2022.

Five Year Returns



The charts show the five year annualised rolling returns, based on monthly data, the minimum and maximum five year annualised returns and the average five year annualised return per risk strategy. Institutional share class. Source: LipperIM, return calculated on a total return basis in GBP, net performance, 30 September 2022.

Seven Year Returns



The charts show the seven year annualised rolling returns, based on monthly data, the minimum and maximum seven year annualised returns and the average seven year annualised return per risk strategy. Institutional share class. Source: LipperIM, return calculated on a total return basis in GBP, net performance, 30 September 2022.

Past performance does not predict future returns.

What is MyFolio?

The abrdn MyFolio risk-based fund ranges launched in September 2010. The MyFolio Market range invests mainly in passive funds and benefits from a robust process including a long term globally diversified Strategic Asset Allocation, and also a shorter term Tactical Asset Allocation to take advantage of market conditions. The portfolios aim to deliver cost-efficient exposure to diversified portfolios of equities, government and corporate bonds, real estate & real estate securities that seek to maximise expected returns for a targeted level of portfolio volatility.

What do the charts show?

The above four charts illustrate the performance of the MyFolio Market range over different rolling time frames. This allows us to look at how the funds performed in good and bad market conditions and how short-term performance can compare with returns over the longer term. Rolling periods over one year (12 months) looks at performance over the first year from launch, then looks at the performance of the next 12 months starting a month later. We can build up a large data set of one-year periods by adopting this approach, with the last twelve months period running up to a finish date. A similar approach applies for longer time periods, swapping out the one-year for three, five or seven-year periods.

The first table shows the best, worst, and average returns achieved over one-year, followed by the best, worst and average returns illustrated over three, five and seven year periods.

Performance summary

Cumulative Fund Performance and Risk to 31 December 2022

	1 month	6 months	1 yr	1 year	3 years (p.a.)	5 years (p.a.)	7 yrs	10 yrs	3yr vol
Market I	2.10	-1.75	-10.15	-6.77	-3.76	2.71	16.87	31.15	7.43
Market II	2.40	-1.65	-10.35	-5.05	-2.40	4.65	25.25	46.89	9.10
Market III	2.48	-0.65	-9.24	-0.52	1.64	10.82	39.02	69.76	11.38
Market IV	2.69	0.45	-8.06	3.36	5.83	16.78	53.81	95.13	13.09
Market V	3.30	2.07	-6.35	7.63	11.95	25.78	72.93	126.68	15.15

Source FE Analytics, shows the performance of the institutional share class over the periods shown to 31 December 2022. Launch end September 2010.

Rolling 12 month performance and comparator indices

	0-12mths	12-24mths	24-36mths	36-48mths	48-60mths
MyFolio Market I	-10.15	3.77	3.23	9.04	-2.13
Risk I Comparator	0.18	4.27	2.33	4.89	-0.2
MyFolio Market II	-10.35	5.91	2.79	10.78	-3.21
Risk II Comparator	-0.69	7.46	3.48	8.05	-0.91
MyFolio Market III	-9.24	9.61	2.17	13.46	-3.90
Risk III Comparator	-1.16	9.55	3.76	10.12	-1.52
MyFolio Market IV	-8.06	12.42	2.39	16.00	-4.87
Risk IV Comparator	-2.10	12.86	4.65	13.39	-2.27
MyFolio Market V	-6.35	14.93	4.01	19.9	-6.29
Risk V Comparator	-2.62	15.03	4.75	15.52	-2.91

Source: FE Analytics, Institutional share class, does not take account of adviser or platform charges which would reduce the performance shown. Composite comparator indices as follows: Risk I 5% FTSE All-Share Index, 15% MSCI World ex UK Index, 80% SONIA Index, Risk II 10% FTSE All-Share Index, 25% MSCI World ex UK Index, 65% SONIA Index, Risk III 15% FTSE All-Share Index, 30% MSCI World ex UK Index, 55% SONIA Index, Risk IV 20% FTSE All-Share Index, 40% MSCI World ex UK Index, 40% SONIA Index, Risk V 25% FTSE All-Share Index, 45% MSCI World ex UK Index, 30% SONIA Index. Data as at 31 December 2022.

Past performance does not predict future returns.

Investment objective: MyFolio Market I Fund To generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) while being managed to a defined level of risk. The fund is part of the abrdn MyFolio Market range, which offers five funds with different expected combinations of investment risk and return. The fund is risk level I, which aims to be the lowest risk fund in this range.

Risk Target: MyFolio Market I Fund The defined level of risk referred to above that the management team is targeting is within the range of 20-40% of world stock markets (represented by the MSCI World Index), over 10 years. There is no certainty or promise that this target will be achieved. The Risk Target has been chosen as it represents a risk range which is appropriate for the fund.

Performance Comparator: MyFolio Market I Fund For comparison purposes, investors can compare the fund's long term performance to a basket of assets (before charges) with a risk profile at the lower range of the Risk Target stated above (i.e. 20% of world stock markets), which the ACD considers appropriate given the investment policy and Risk Target of the fund. This basket is composed 5% FTSE All-Share Index, 15% MSCI World ex UK Index and 80% SONIA Index.

Investment objective: MyFolio Market II Fund: To generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) while being managed to a defined level of risk. The fund is part of the abrdn MyFolio Market range, which offers five funds with different expected combinations of investment risk and return. The fund is risk level II, which aims to be the second lowest risk fund in this range.

Risk Target: MyFolio Market II Fund The defined level of risk referred to above that the management team is targeting is within the range of 35-55% of world stock markets (represented by the MSCI World Index), over 10 years. There is no certainty or promise that this target will be achieved. The Risk Target has been chosen as it represents a risk range which is appropriate for the fund

Performance Comparator: MyFolio Market II Fund: For comparison purposes, investors can compare the fund's long term performance to a basket of assets (before charges) with a risk profile at the lower range of the Risk Target stated above (i.e. 35% of world stock markets), which the ACD considers appropriate given the investment policy and Risk Target of the fund. This basket is composed 10% FTSE All-Share Index, 25% MSCI World ex UK Index and 65% SONIA Index.

Investment objective: MyFolio Market III Fund To generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) while being managed to a defined level of risk. The fund is part of the abrdn MyFolio Market range, which offers five funds with different expected combinations of investment risk and return. The fund is risk level III, which aims to be the middle risk fund in this range.

Risk Target: MyFolio Market III Fund The defined level of risk referred to above that the management team is targeting is within the range of 45- 75% of world stock markets (represented by the MSCI World Index), over 10 years. There is no certainty or promise that this target will be achieved. The Risk Target has been chosen as it represents a risk range which is appropriate for the fund.

Performance Comparator: MyFolio Market III Fund: For comparison purposes, investors can compare the fund's long term performance to a basket of assets (before charges) with a risk profile at the lower range of the Risk Target stated above (i.e. 45% of world stock markets), which the ACD considers appropriate given the investment policy and Risk Target of the fund. This basket is composed 15% UK FTSE All-Share Index, 30% MSCI World ex UK Index and 55% SONIA Index.

Investment objective: MyFolio Market IV Fund: To generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) while being managed to a defined level of risk. The fund is part of the abrdn MyFolio Market range, which offers five funds with different expected combinations of investment risk and return. The fund is risk level III, which aims to be the middle risk fund in this range

Risk Target: MyFolio Market IV Fund: The defined level of risk referred to above that the management team is targeting is within the range of 45– 75% of world stock markets (represented by the MSCI World Index), over 10 years. There is no certainty or promise that this target will be achieved. The Risk Target has been chosen as it represents a risk range which is appropriate for the fund.

Performance Comparator: MyFolio Market IV Fund: For comparison purposes, investors can compare the fund's long term performance to a basket of assets (before charges) with a risk profile at the lower range of the Risk Target stated above (i.e. 45% of world stock markets), which the ACD considers appropriate given the investment policy and Risk Target of the fund. This basket is composed 15% UK FTSE All-Share Index, 30% MSCI World ex UK Index and 55% SONIA Index.

Investment objective: To generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) while being managed to a defined level of risk. The fund is part of the abrdn MyFolio Market range, which offers five funds with different expected combinations of investment risk and return. This fund is risk level V, which aims to be the highest risk fund in this range.

Risk Target: The defined level of risk referred to above that the management team is targeting is within the range of 70–110% of world stock markets (represented by the MSCI World Index), over 10 years. There is no certainty or promise that this target will be achieved. The Risk Target has been chosen as it represents a risk range which is appropriate for the fund.

Performance Comparator: For comparison purposes, investors can compare the fund's long term performance to a basket of assets (before charges) with a risk profile at the lower range of the Risk Target stated above (i.e. 70% of world stock markets), which the ACD considers appropriate given the investment policy and Risk Target of the fund. This basket is composed 25% FTSE All-Share Index, 45% MSCI World ex UK Index and 30% SONIA Index.

Specific Risks: All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- **Credit and High Yield Credit Risk:** A bond or money market security could lose value if the issuer's financial health deteriorates, or in extreme cases could go into default (cease to make timely payments of principal or interest). This risk is greater the lower the credit quality of the debt, and the greater the Company's exposure to below investment grade bonds (also known as "high yield bonds"). A decline in creditworthiness may also cause a bond or money market security to become more volatile and less liquid. Bonds that are in default may become illiquid or worthless. Below investment grade bonds are considered speculative. Compared to investment grade bonds, the prices, and yields of below investment grade bonds are more sensitive to economic events and more volatile, and the bonds are less liquid. In general, lower quality bonds are more likely to default on obligations, and to be unable to repay principal if they do, particularly if they are unsecured or subordinate to other obligations. Debt issued by governments and government-owned or -controlled entities can be subject to many risks, especially in cases where the government is reliant on payments or extensions of credit from external sources, is unable to institute the necessary systemic reforms or control domestic sentiment, or is unusually vulnerable to changes in geopolitical or economic sentiment. Even if a government issuer is financially able to pay off its debt, investors may have little recourse should it decide to delay, discount or cancel its obligations.
- **Interest rate risk:** When interest rates rise, bond values generally fall. This risk is generally greater the longer the duration of a bond investment is.
- **Equity risk:** Equities can lose value rapidly, and typically involve higher (often significantly higher) market risks than bonds or money market instruments. If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its equities may lose most or all of their value.
- **Emerging markets risk:** Emerging markets are less established, and more volatile, than developed markets. They involve higher risks, particularly market, credit, illiquid security, and currency risks, and are more likely to experience risks that in developed markets are associated with unusual market conditions. Reasons for this higher level of risk include: Political, economic, or social instability, Economies that are heavily reliant on particular industries, commodities, or trading partners, High or capricious tariffs or other forms of protectionism, Quotas, regulations, laws, or practices that place outside

investors (such as the fund) at a disadvantage, Failure to enforce laws or regulations, to provide fair or functioning mechanisms for resolving disputes or pursuing recourse, or to otherwise recognise the rights of investors as understood in developed markets, Significant government control of businesses or intervention in markets, excessive fees, trading costs, taxation, outright seizure of assets Inadequate reserves to cover issuer or counterparty defaults, Incomplete, misleading, or inaccurate information about securities and their issuers, Lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, Manipulation of market prices by large investors, Arbitrary delays and market closures, Market infrastructure that is unable to handle peak trading volumes, Fraud, corruption and error. In certain countries, securities markets may also suffer from impaired efficiency and liquidity, which may worsen price volatility and market disruptions. To the extent that emerging markets are in different time zones from the UK the fund might not be able to react in a timely fashion to price movements that occur during hours when the fund is not open for business. For purposes of risk, the category of emerging markets includes markets that are less developed, such as most countries in Asia, Africa, South America and Eastern Europe, as well as countries such as China, Russia and India that have successful economies but may not offer the highest levels of investor protection

- Property liquidity risk: Commercial property is less liquid than other asset classes such as bonds or equities. Selling property can be a lengthy process so investors in the fund should be aware that they may not be able to sell their investment when they want to.
- Property Transaction Charges: Commercial property transaction charges are higher than those which apply in other asset classes. Investors should be aware that a high volume of transactions would have a material impact on fund returns.
- Property Valuation risk: Property valuation risk is a matter of judgment by an independent valuer and is therefore a matter of the valuer's opinion rather than fact.
- Money Market Instruments Risk: The value of money-market instruments may be subject to adverse movements in extreme market conditions.

- Derivatives risk: Certain derivatives could behave unexpectedly or could expose the fund to losses that are significantly greater than the cost of the derivative. Derivatives in general are highly volatile and do not carry any voting rights. The pricing and volatility of many derivatives (especially credit default swaps) may diverge from strictly reflecting the pricing or volatility of their underlying reference(s). In difficult market conditions, it may be impossible or unfeasible to place orders that would limit or offset the market exposure or financial losses created by certain derivatives. Using derivatives also involves costs that the fund would not otherwise incur. Regulations may limit the fund from using derivatives in ways that might have been beneficial to the fund. Changes in tax, accounting, or securities laws could cause the value of a derivative to fall or could force the fund to terminate a derivative position under disadvantageous circumstances. Certain derivatives, in particular futures, options, contracts for difference and some contingent liability contracts, could involve margin borrowing, meaning that the Company could be forced to choose between liquidating securities to meet a margin call or taking a loss on a position that might, if held longer, have yielded a smaller loss or a gain. To the extent that the Company uses derivatives to increase its net exposure to any market, rate, basket of securities or other financial reference source, fluctuations in the price of the reference source will be amplified at the fund level. As many financial derivatives instruments have a leveraged component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. The funds are managed on a non-leveraged basis unless otherwise specified.
- Single Swinging Price: Impact on Company Value and Performance Each fund has a single swinging price. The single price can be swung up or down in response to inflows or outflows from the fund, in order to protect investors from the effect of dilution. Dilution occurs where the fund is forced to incur costs as a result of the investment manager buying or selling assets following inflows or outflows. Due to the high transaction charges associated with the fund's assets, a change in the pricing basis will result in a significant movement in the fund's published price.