

WISE INVESTMENT LIMITED INCOME

Pershing

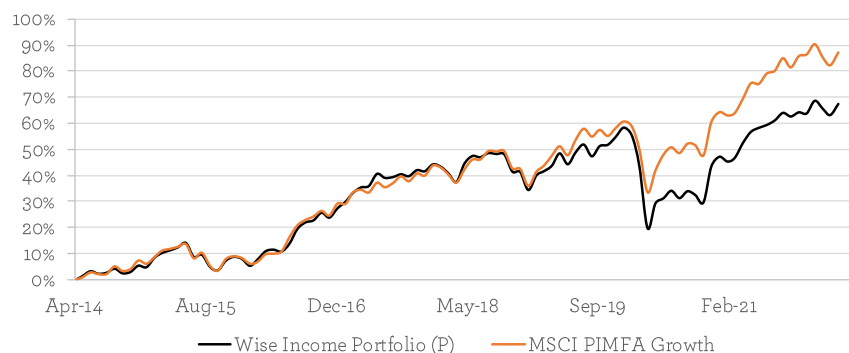
MONTHLY FACTSHEET

all data as at 31st March 2022

PORTFOLIO OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

The Wise Income Model Portfolio is designed for clients who are looking for a level of income plus capital growth in line with the MSCI PIMFA Growth index over a 5 to 10-year period. We aim to achieve this by investing in a select and focussed list of funds (unit trusts, investment trusts and OEICs), with diversification across geography, asset class and investment style. These funds invest in real assets, such as company shares (listed both in the UK and overseas), property, fixed interest and cash. The Portfolio aims to provide income of 3.5% or more per year. The Portfolio is invested mostly in 'medium' risk assets, such as shares and property, and can include up to 20% in 'high' risk assets such as shares in specific countries or industries. The Portfolio can also invest in 'lower' or 'minimal' risk assets such as fixed interest (UK government and higher quality company debt) and cash. We therefore consider the Portfolio to be suitable for those willing to adopt a medium risk profile.

PERFORMANCE SINCE LAUNCH (using month-end data)



CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE

	1m	3m	6m	1yr	3yr	5yr	Launch
Wise Income Portfolio (P)	2.6%	-0.7%	3.0%	9.8%	16.5%	23.7%	67.3%
MSCI PIMFA Growth	2.7%	-1.7%	3.2%	10.5%	26.9%	39.3%	87.2%

DISCRETE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE

	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2018	31/03/2017
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2018
Wise Income Portfolio (P)	9.8%	27.4%	-16.7%	4.5%	1.5%
MSCI PIMFA Growth	10.5%	27.0%	-9.5%	7.6%	2.1%

All data used on this factsheet is supplied by Financial Express. Rounding may result in charts and tables not adding up to 100% in displayed data. Performance is based on total returns on a bid-to-bid basis, net of UK dividend tax credits and is calculated referencing a model portfolio. Actual portfolio statistics may differ because of investment performance, cash movements, transaction costs and the timing of sales and purchases within the portfolio. Quoted performance does not include fees levied by Wise Investments Ltd or any fees from custodial services. Service fees will apply. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. This document should not be construed as an investment recommendation.

1 The Historic Yield is the weighted average yield of the model based on the model's current constituents

2 Volatility is the annualised monthly volatility of the model portfolio to the most recent month end over a 3 year period or since launch if this period is less than 3 years

3 The Model OCF calculates the annual charges levied by the underlying fund holdings according to the model portfolio weights

4 The Service Fee incorporates the model OCF, the standard non-tiered annual fees levied by Wise Investments Limited and custodian fees, of which this is the highest possible fee. Further details of these charges are disclosed to clients investing in the model portfolios.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT



ROBERT BLINKHORN

Head of Investment
Management

Robert joined Wise Investment in July 2017 and has 18 years' experience in managing private client multi asset class portfolios. His main responsibility is the selection of suitable investments for portfolios and ensuring our investment service meets your requirements. Robert is a member of the CFA Society of the UK and has successfully passed the examinations for all three levels of the Chartered Financial Analyst qualification.

Key Portfolio Details

Launch Date	9th April 2014
Holdings	11
Historic Yield ¹	2.7%
Yield Target	3.5%+
Volatility ²	14.8%
Benchmark	MSCI PIMFA Growth
Model OCF ³	0.6%
Service Charge ⁴	2.1%

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MONTHLY COMMENTARY

In March, global equities rose by almost 4.5% in sterling terms. US equity markets led returns with a strong dollar adding to performance in our domestic currency. In terms of sectors, Energy and Mining companies continued to perform well as commodity prices remained strong under both demand and restricted supply. Similarly, Consumer Goods companies continued their downward trend as inflation impacts input costs for companies and investors shy away from interest rate sensitive equities. UK commercial property was higher in both the physical and listed spaces with listed companies leading the gains between the two. Although overall prices of both listed and physical property are ahead of their levels pre-Covid there remains a divide in terms of performance, particularly between town and city centre retail and out of town retail warehouses and distribution centres with the latter seeing continued interest. Finally, fixed interest was generally weaker in March as interest rates continued to creep higher.

Equity markets have recovered from a weak beginning to 2022 when a combination of soaring inflation and the threat that was followed up by action from Russia in invading Ukraine dampened enthusiasm for risk. In addition, Covid was having an impact on economic activity, particularly in China where a 'zero-Covid' policy has been adopted leading to severe responses to limited outbreaks. However, there has been a significant difference in the performance of underlying regions over the first quarter. The UK equity market which has around 20% exposure to Energy and Mining companies has been well supported in this environment whereas European equity markets with less commodity exposure and with greater economic ties to Russia have struggled.

Looking forward, the UK equity market continues to offer relatively attractive value in our opinion (although less so in an absolute sense) where pricing hasn't drifted too far from fundamentals. Conversely, European equity markets, although they have been weaker, continue to trade at an excessive price versus fundamentals, in our view. Therefore, we would anticipate weaker returns from European equities (at least relative to the UK equity market). In Asia, cash flow, dividend and earnings growth has remained muted and equity markets even more so with weak pricing since the middle of 2021. This has been largely driven by China which is actively curbing the breadth and extent of economic activity in specific sectors such as construction, technology and education to head off economic bubbles and dilute concentrations of economic power. Despite the optical value, continued activism by the political elite in China may continue to drag on valuations.

Bond yields were higher, particularly at the shorter end of maturities although the negative impact of rising yields on returns was felt most in longer dated issues. Yields have been rising since the summer of 2020 as the gravest concerns over the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic dissipated and were replaced by inflation fears and central bank policy on normalising interest rates through increasing overnight rates and ceasing (indeed reversing) quantitative easing. In the UK, overnight rate expectations are expected to plateau at around 1.25% rising another 0.5% from their current level. This, and the unwinding of central bank bond purchases appears to be priced in by the UK Gilt market but is dependent on the speed at which the Bank of England resets interest rates and reduces its balance sheet.

In the Income model portfolio returns were higher by 2.6% in March behind the MSCI PIMFA Growth index which returned 2.7%. Against the index, strong relative performance in UK equity exposure was offset by our underweight positioning in global equities. At an individual fund level, leading portfolio returns was M&G Global Dividend and BNY Mellon Global Infrastructure Income which was added towards the end of the month. M&G Global Dividend saw strong support from its exposure to speciality chemicals companies such as Methanex. BNY Mellon Global Infrastructure was buoyed by a constructive position in Electric Utility companies. As already noted, BNY Mellon Global Infrastructure was purchased during the month replacing the holding in M&G Global Dividend. This provides the portfolio with an enhanced yield and gives exposure to asset backed investments with inflation linked revenues which have underperformed the broader global equity market since early 2020.

The year has begun with some volatile asset performance in response to economic disruption caused in the aftermath of Covid and exacerbated by Russia's military offensive in Ukraine. Equity markets have staged a recovery as Russia's initial objective appears to have floundered. However, recent events have highlighted a more divided world and regardless of any withdrawal by Russia wheels have been set in motion to unpick economic relationships and are unlikely to stop. This will come at a cost as goods, services and raw materials are obtained from what are considered to be more secure sources limiting potential supply. As we have noted many times before, we think asset prices trade at a premium to reasonable value based on their underlying fundamentals and therefore maintain a diversified portfolio that we expect to have moderated volatility compared to the benchmark. We look forward to deploying capital more aggressively as and when opportunity presents itself.

As first reported on the 30th of June 2020 factsheet commentary, generating income in current markets continues to be a challenge and the weighted average yield on the portfolio is currently running below the target yield. We continue to monitor this closely and to balance the demands of the yield target with the objective to achieve capital growth.

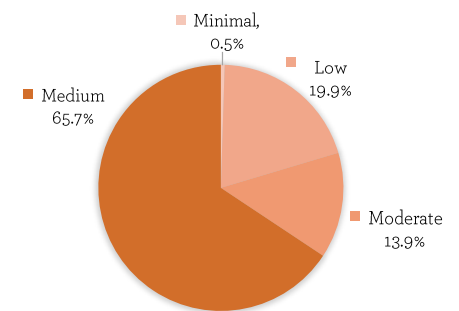
IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Portfolio returns from the Wise Investment Model Portfolio Service will be subject to investment market fluctuations and there is no guarantee that the portfolio objectives, including any income targets, will be achieved. Where income is received as dividends, these will be automatically reinvested in the Model Portfolio, which may result in the Model Portfolio returns being higher than what a client portfolio can actually achieve. The performance will be reduced by the withdrawal of income and the impact of the ongoing charges and portfolio transaction costs. The charges can vary. Prices of funds and the income from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Consequently, an investment into this portfolio should be considered for a 5 to 10 year period. The funds may invest in higher-yielding or non-investment grade bonds. The funds may hold investments denominated in currencies other than sterling. Changes in exchange rates will cause the value of these investments and the income from them to rise or fall. The funds can use derivatives for investment purposes. These instruments can be more volatile than investment in equities or bonds. Every effort is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used in this document, but no warranties are given. Wise Investment has expressed its own views and these may change. The data contained in this document has been sourced by Wise Investment and should be independently verified before further publication or use. Wise Investment is a trading brand of Wise Investments Ltd. Wise Investments Ltd is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Ref no. 230553.

HOLDINGS

Security	Weight	OCF
TwentyFour Absolute Return Credit	14.9%	0.35%
L&G All Stocks Gilt Index Trust	5.0%	0.15%
BNY Mellon Real Return	13.9%	0.79%
BMO Property Growth & Income	2.5%	1.03%
Fidelity Moneybuilder Dividend	14.9%	0.67%
JOHCM UK Equity Income	9.0%	0.67%
Trojan Income	9.5%	0.86%
TB Wise Multi-Asset Income	9.0%	0.69%
TB Evenlode Global Income	10.4%	0.55%
BNY Mellon Global Infrastructure Income	10.9%	0.0%
Cash		

ASSET RISK



For Asset Risk Category definitions see the Wise Investment Risk Appendix, supplied to investors in the model portfolios.

ASSET ALLOCATION

