

Our investment risk framework



Everybody takes risks every day. Crossing the road involves risk. The amount of risk you take will be influenced by both your personality and the amount you could gain by taking the risk.

In an investment context, risk is a measure of the extent by which investment returns may deviate from expectations. As it is impossible to predict future events with any certainty, all investment involves risk.

When you join us as a client, we spend time getting to know you and finding out about your attitude to investing and your long-term objectives and wishes. This enables us to discuss and agree the appropriate level of investment risk for your circumstances. Generally, the greater the risk you are prepared to take, the greater the potential return you may make, but the greater the potential loss you could sustain.

We want to ensure you are comfortable with the level of risk you are taking and that you understand how much your investments might fall in return for the potential for increased returns. This short guide provides an overview of our investment risk framework and, based on past performance, outlines what you might expect for each risk level. In particular, we demonstrate the three key variables for each type of investment portfolio based on its risk profile:

1. Investment past performance
2. Drawdown* – including an investment's maximum historic loss
3. Volatility†.

It is important to remember that the income from investments can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount originally invested. Past performance does not necessarily dictate what will happen in the future.



* **Drawdown** helps determine an investment's financial risk. A drawdown from an investment's high to its low is considered its 'drawdown amount'. It is usually recorded during a specific period and quoted as the percentage between the peak and the subsequent trough.

Drawdowns present a significant risk to investors when considering the uptick in investment value/price needed to overcome a drawdown. The greater the loss, the more needed to recover. For example, it may not seem like much if an investment loses 1%, as it only needs an increase of 1.01% to recover to its previously held position. However, a drawdown of 20% requires a 25% return, while a 50% drawdown – seen during the 2008 to 2009 Great Recession – requires a whopping 100% increase to recover the same position.

The **maximum historic loss** is the maximum loss from peak to trough in an investment's history.

† **Annualised volatility** is a measure of how much the price or return of an investment fluctuates over a certain period. High volatility means the value of an investment is likely to change dramatically over a short time frame, while low volatility indicates an investment's value will be relatively stable.

Risk profile 1

This risk profile, referred to as risk profile 1, is provided as a reference and is not currently offered as an investment portfolio for clients at CGWM. We have included it solely to help you understand and assess the level of investment risk you are comfortable with.

If you are an investor whose priority is keeping your money safe and protected and you are not prepared to tolerate any capital loss, this risk profile may be of interest to you. Please note that the returns from this strategy are closely tied to short-term interest rates.

The asset allocation for our central process for this risk profile falls within the following ranges:

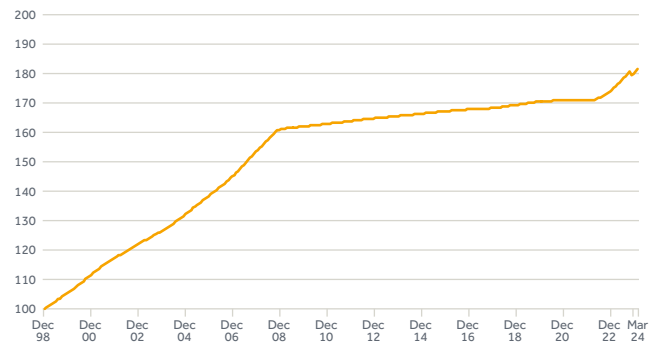
Asset class	Minimum	Maximum
Fixed interest	–	–
Equities	–	–
Alternatives	–	–
Cash	100.0%	100.0%

To illustrate the performance and characteristics of this risk profile we show the performance of our selected cash benchmark which has not suffered a historic loss.

If you had tracked this index from 30 November 1998 to 31 March 2024, an investment of £100 would have grown to £181, representing a compound annual growth rate[‡] of 2.39%.

Over the last 10 years the compound growth rate is 0.91%.

Performance rebased to 100

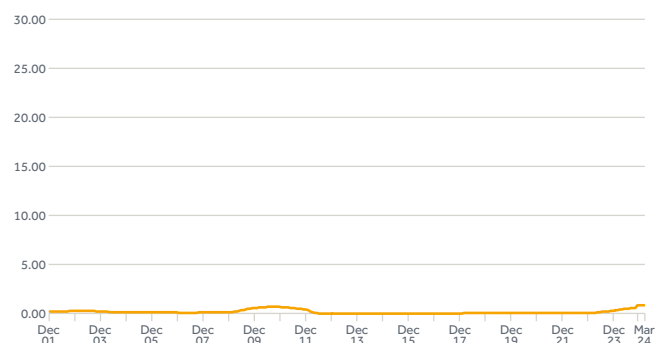


Drawdown* %



This benchmark has experienced no historic loss.

3-year annualised volatility[‡] %



Volatility[‡]

Minimum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	0.00
Maximum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	0.90
Last reading as at 31 March 2024	0.90

Benchmark allocation



[‡]See Glossary on page 14 for full details.

Source: Bloomberg and CGWM.

Past performance is simulated, although using actual data with no assumptions made. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Risk profile 2

This risk profile, referred to as risk profile 2, is provided as a reference and is not currently offered as an investment option for clients at CGWM. We have included it solely to help you understand and assess the level of investment risk you are comfortable with.

If you are an investor whose priority is keeping your money safe and protected but are willing to take a small amount of risk that could result in potential return, this risk profile may be of interest to you. Please note that the returns from this risk profile are closely tied to short-term interest rates.

The asset allocation for our central process for this risk profile falls within the following ranges:

Asset class	Minimum	Neutral	Maximum
Fixed interest	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%
Equities	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Alternatives	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%
Cash	60.0%	65.0%	70.0%

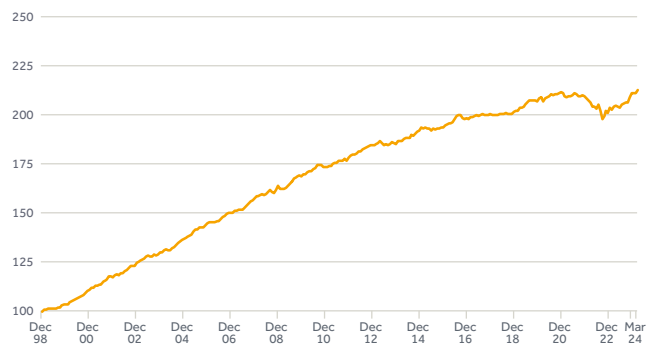
The illustrated asset allocation reflects CGWM's intended outcome for a portfolio with a risk profile 2.

To illustrate the performance and characteristics of risk profile 2, we have created a composite benchmark index since the end of 1998 using the neutral asset allocation stated in the above table. Performance, drawdown and volatility are illustrated in the charts opposite.

If you had tracked this index from 30 November 1998 to 31 March 2024, an investment of £100 would have grown to £213, representing a compound annual growth rate[‡] of 3.03%.

Over the last 10 years the compound growth rate is 1.29%.

Performance rebased to 100



Drawdown* %



○ As at the end of March 2024 the maximum historic loss for this benchmark has been 7%. The longest recovery from a drawdown was 39 months after the 2021 loss.

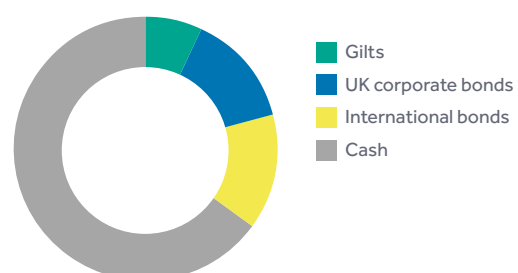
3-year annualised volatility[‡] %



Volatility[‡]

Minimum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	0.90
Maximum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	2.50
Last reading as at 31 March 2024	2.50

Benchmark allocation



‡See Glossary on page 14 for full details.

Source: Bloomberg and CGWM.

Past performance is simulated, although using actual data with no assumptions made. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Risk profile 3

Our objective over a five-year rolling period is for this risk profile to generate returns of inflation +2%. We have assumed that UK Consumer Price Inflation over the long term will average at 2.5% per annum.

As an investor with a risk profile 3, you understand the importance of the minimum recommended five-year holding period in order to maximise the benefits of this discretionary managed service. You also recognise that occasional capital losses may occur, but you are willing to accept them in order to generate higher returns compared to short-term interest rates. Your low tolerance for risk allows you to handle potential losses during market downturns.

You are comfortable with a significant proportion of the portfolio allocated to fixed income assets[‡] which usually provide stability and income generation. Additionally, you are comfortable with smaller allocations to equities and alternatives in order to enhance diversification and provide opportunities for growth.

The asset allocation for this risk profile falls within the following ranges:			
Asset class	Minimum	Neutral	Maximum
Fixed interest	55.0%	60.0%	65.0%
Equities	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%
Alternatives	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%
Cash	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%

The illustrated asset allocation reflects CGWM's intended outcome for a portfolio with a risk profile 3.

To illustrate the performance and characteristics of risk profile 3, we have created a composite benchmark index since the end of 1998 using the neutral asset allocation stated in the above table. Performance, drawdown and volatility are illustrated in the charts opposite.

If you had tracked this index from 30 November 1998 to 31 March 2024, an investment of £100 would have grown to £311, representing a compound annual growth rate[‡] of 4.60%.

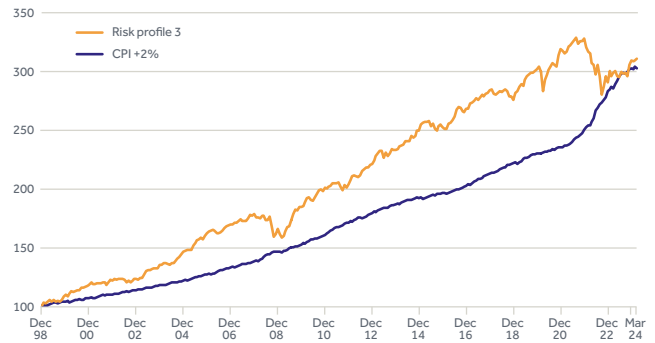
Over the last 10 years the compound growth rate is 2.79%.

[‡]See Glossary on page 14 for full details.

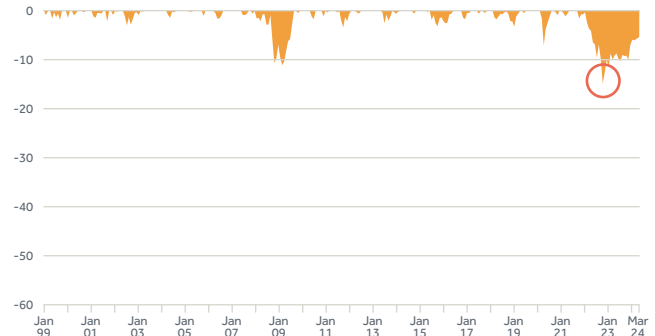
Source: Bloomberg and CGWM.

Past performance is simulated, although using actual data with no assumptions made. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Performance rebased to 100



Drawdown* %



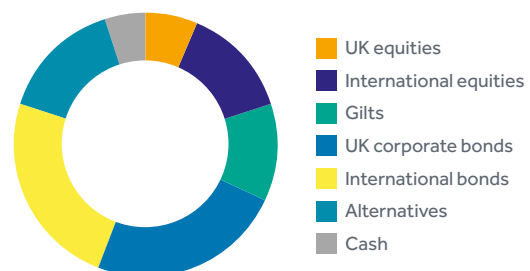
○ As at the end of March 2024 the maximum historic loss for this benchmark has been 15%. This took place in 2022 and has not yet recovered.

3-year annualised volatility[†] %



Volatility [†]	
Minimum 3-year rolling volatility [†]	2.70
Maximum 3-year rolling volatility [†]	7.50
Last reading as at 31 March 2024	6.50

Benchmark allocation



Risk profile 4

Our objective over a seven-year rolling period is for this risk profile to generate returns of inflation +3%. We have assumed that UK Consumer Price Inflation over the long term will average at 2.5% per annum.

As an investor with a risk profile 4, you understand the importance of the minimum recommended seven-year holding period in order to maximise the benefits of this discretionary managed service. You also recognise that occasional capital losses may occur, but you are willing to accept them in order to generate higher returns. Your low to moderate tolerance for risk allows you to handle potential losses during market downturns.

You are comfortable with a significant proportion of the portfolio allocated to fixed income assets[‡] which provide stability and income generation. Additionally, you are comfortable with an increased allocation to equities and some exposure to alternatives in order to enhance diversification and provide opportunities for growth.

The asset allocation for this risk profile falls within the following ranges:			
Asset class	Minimum	Neutral	Maximum
Fixed interest	42.5%	47.5%	52.5%
Equities	35.0%	40.0%	45.0%
Alternatives	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%
Cash	0.0%	2.5%	7.5%

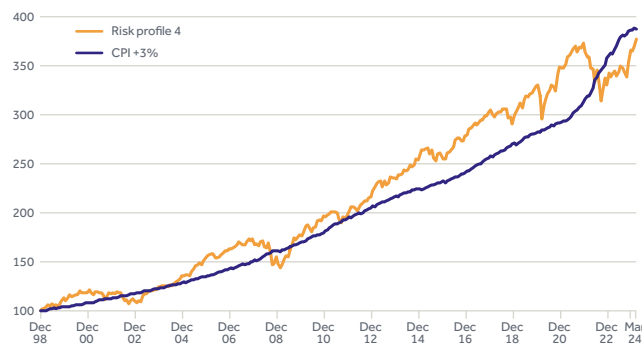
The illustrated asset allocation reflects CGWM's intended outcome for a portfolio with a risk profile 4.

To illustrate the performance and characteristics of risk profile 4, we have created a composite benchmark index since the end of 1998 using the neutral asset allocation stated in the above table. Performance, drawdown and volatility are illustrated in the charts opposite.

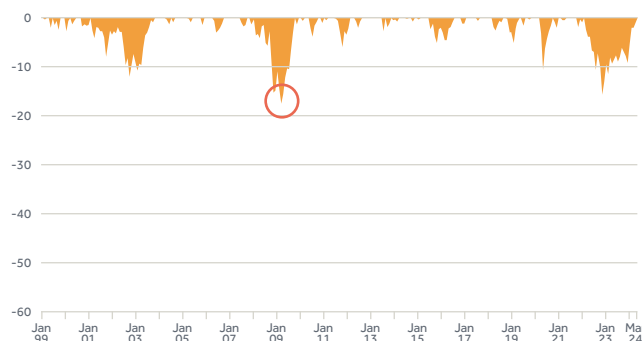
If you had tracked this index from 30 November 1998 to 31 March 2024, an investment of £100 would have grown to £377, representing a compound annual growth rate[‡] of 5.40%.

Over the last 10 years the compound growth rate is 4.68%.

Performance rebased to 100



Drawdown* %



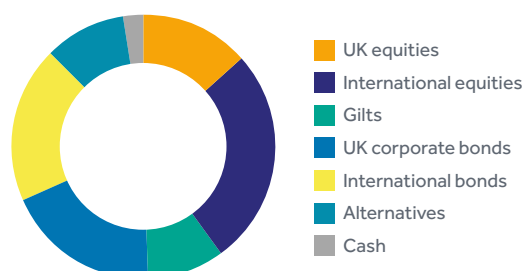
○ As at the end of March 2024 the maximum historic loss for this benchmark has been 17%. The longest recovery from a drawdown was seven months after the 2008/09 loss.

3-year annualised volatility[‡]



Volatility [‡]	
Minimum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	3.70
Maximum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	10.00
Last reading as at 31 March 2024	8.20

Benchmark allocation



[‡]See Glossary on page 14 for full details.

Source: Bloomberg and CGWM.

Past performance is simulated, although using actual data with no assumptions made. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Risk profile 5

Our objective over a 10-year rolling period is for this risk profile to generate returns of inflation +4%. We have assumed that UK Consumer Price Inflation over the long term will average at 2.5% per annum.

As an investor with a risk profile 5, you understand the importance of the minimum recommended 10-year holding period in order to maximise the benefits of this discretionary managed service. You recognise that as risk increases so does the potential for capital losses, however you are willing to accept them in order to generate higher returns.

You are comfortable with a significant proportion of the portfolio allocated to equities and some exposure to alternatives in order to enhance diversification and provide opportunities for growth. You welcome a reasonable allocation to fixed income assets[‡] which provide stability and income generation.

The asset allocation for this risk profile falls within the following ranges:			
Asset class	Minimum	Neutral	Maximum
Fixed interest	27.5%	32.50%	37.5%
Equities	55.0%	60.00%	65.0%
Alternatives	0.0%	5.00%	10.0%
Cash	0.0%	2.50%	7.5%

The illustrated asset allocation reflects CGWM's intended outcome for a portfolio with a risk profile 5.

To illustrate the performance and characteristics of risk profile 5, we have created a composite benchmark index since the end of 1998 using the neutral asset allocation stated in the above table. Performance, drawdown and volatility are illustrated in the charts opposite.

If you had tracked this index from 30 November 1998 to 31 March 2024, an investment of £100 would have grown to £432, representing a compound annual growth rate[‡] of 5.96%.

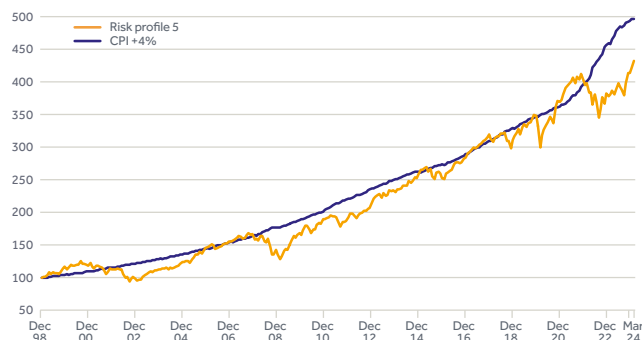
Over the last 10 years the compound growth rate is 6.22%.

[‡]See Glossary on page 14 for full details.

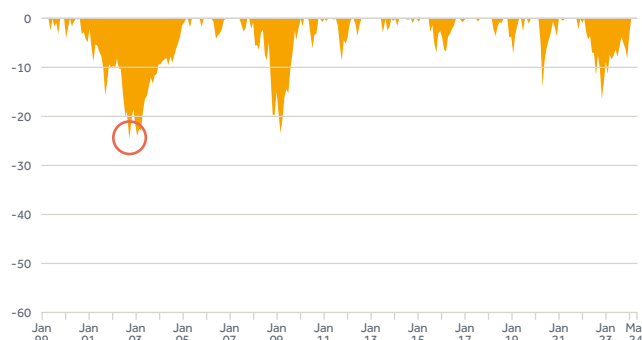
Source: Bloomberg and CGWM.

Past performance is simulated, although using actual data with no assumptions made. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Performance rebased to 100

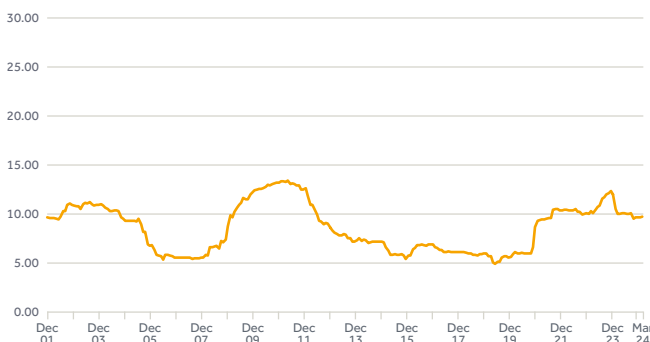


Drawdown* %



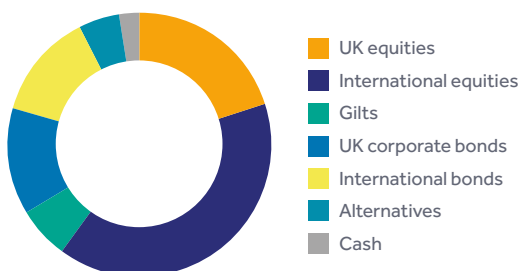
○ As at the end of March 2024 the maximum historic loss for this benchmark has been 25%. The longest recovery from a drawdown was 32 months after the 2000/03 loss.

3-year annualised volatility[†] %



Volatility [‡]	
Minimum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	4.80
Maximum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	13.40
Last reading as at 31 March 2024	9.70

Benchmark allocation



Risk profile 5 PIMFA 'balanced'

Our objective over a 10-year rolling period is for this risk profile to generate returns of inflation +4%. We have assumed that UK Consumer Price Inflation over the long term will average at 2.5% per annum.

As an investor with a risk profile 5 Personal Investment Management and Financial Advice Association (PIMFA) 'balanced' portfolio, you understand that the composition of the PIMFA objective-based index series is adjusted from time to time to reflect the average strategic asset allocation submitted to PIMFA by a range of UK wealth management member companies. You also understand the importance of the minimum recommended 10-year holding period in order to maximise the benefits of this discretionary managed service. You recognise that as risk increases so does the potential for capital losses, however you are willing to accept them in order to generate higher returns. Your increased tolerance for risk means that you are comfortable with the increased potential for losses during market downturns.

You are comfortable with a significant proportion of the portfolio allocated to equities and a reasonable exposure to alternatives in order to enhance diversification and provide opportunities for growth. You welcome an increased allocation to fixed income assets[‡] which provide stability and income generation.

The asset allocation for this risk profile falls within the following ranges:			
Asset class	Minimum	Neutral	Maximum
Fixed interest	17.5%	22.5%	27.5%
Equities	55.0%	60.0%	65.0%
Alternatives	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%
Cash	0.0%	2.5%	10.00%

Although PIMFA illustrates the 'Property' asset class separately, at CGWM we merge this asset class into 'Alternatives'.

To illustrate the performance and characteristics of risk profile 5 PIMFA 'balanced' portfolio, we use the MSCI PIMFA Private Investor Balanced Index since the end of 1998. Performance, drawdown and volatility are illustrated in the charts opposite

If you had tracked this index from 30 November 1998 to 31 March 2024, an investment of £100 would have grown to £395, representing a compound annual growth rate[‡] of 5.59%.

Over the last 10 years the compound growth rate is 6.63%.

[‡]See Glossary on page 14 for full details.

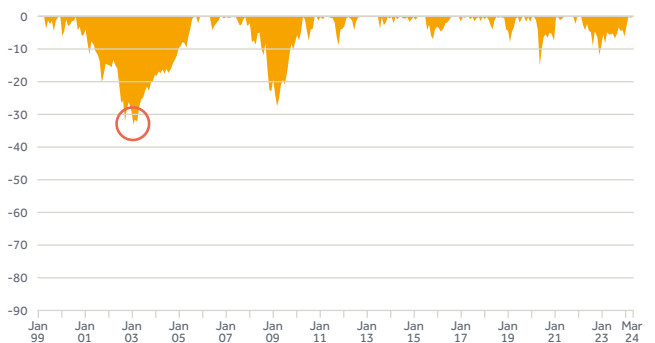
Source: Bloomberg and CGWM.

Past performance is simulated, although using actual data with no assumptions made. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Performance rebased to 100



Drawdown* %



○ As at the end of March 2024 the maximum historic loss for this benchmark has been 33%. The longest recovery from a drawdown was 33 months after the 2000/03 loss.

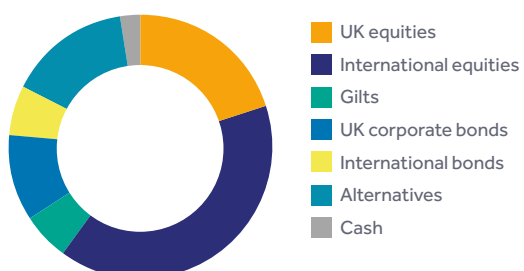
3-year annualised volatility[†] %



Volatility[‡]

Minimum 3-year rolling volatility [†]	5.50
Maximum 3-year rolling volatility [†]	13.70
Last reading as at 31 March 2024	8.60

Benchmark allocation



Risk profile 6

Our objective over a 10-year rolling period is for this risk profile to generate returns of inflation +4.5%. We have assumed that UK Consumer Price Inflation on the long term will average at 2.5% per annum. We estimate this should generate a total return equivalent to 80% of the equity benchmark.

As an investor with a risk profile 6, you understand the importance of the minimum recommended 10-year holding period in order to maximise the benefits of this discretionary managed service. You have a high tolerance for risk and are willing to accept the possibility of significant losses during market downturns. In the worst historic period over the last 25 years this equated to 36%.

You are comfortable with a significant proportion of the portfolio allocated to equities and some exposure to fixed income[‡] in order to enhance diversification, and provide stability and income generation.

The asset allocation for this risk profile falls within the following ranges:			
Asset class	Minimum	Neutral	Maximum
Fixed interest	12.5%	17.5%	22.5%
Equities	75.0%	80.0%	85.0%
Alternatives	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Cash	0.0%	2.5%	7.5%

The illustrated asset allocation reflects CGWM's intended outcome for a portfolio with a risk profile 6.

To illustrate the performance and characteristics of risk profile 6, we have created a composite benchmark index since the end of 1998 using the neutral asset allocation stated in the above table. Performance, drawdown and volatility are illustrated in the charts opposite.

If you had tracked this index from 30 November 1998 to 31 March 2024, an investment of £100 would have grown to £485, representing a compound annual growth rate[‡] of 6.46%.

Over the last 10 years the compound growth rate is 7.73%.

[‡]See Glossary on page 14 for full details.

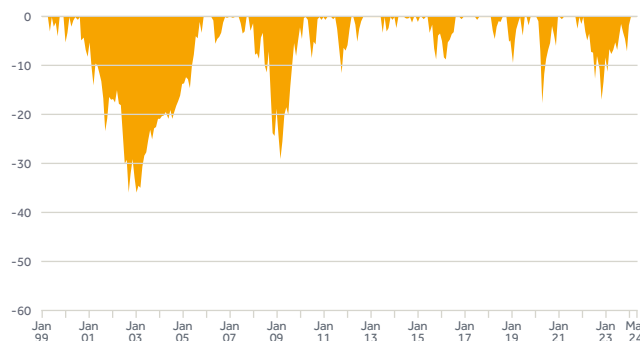
Source: Bloomberg and CGWM.

Past performance is simulated, although using actual data with no assumptions made. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Performance rebased to 100

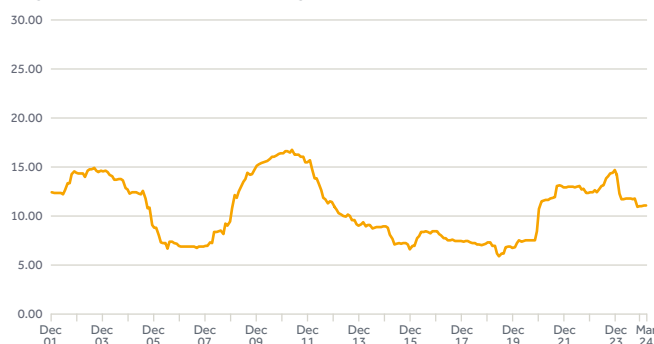


Drawdown* %



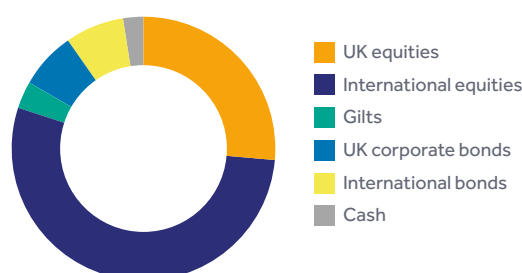
○ As at the end of March 2024 the maximum historic loss for this benchmark has been 36%. The longest recovery from a drawdown was 34 months after the 2000/03 loss.

3-year annualised volatility[†] %



Volatility [‡]	
Minimum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	6.00
Maximum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	16.90
Last reading as at 31 March 2024	11.20

Benchmark allocation



Risk profile 7

Our objective over a 10-year rolling period is for this risk profile to generate returns of inflation +5%. We have assumed that UK Consumer Price Inflation over the long term will average at 2.5% per annum.

As an investor with a risk profile 7, you understand the importance of the minimum recommended 10-year holding period in order to maximise the benefits of this discretionary managed service. You have a high tolerance for risk and are willing to accept the potential of very significant losses during market downturns. In the worst historic period of the last 25 years this equated to 45%.

You are prepared to accept full exposure to equity risk which means that you are open to the potential for significant losses of capital during market downturns.

The asset allocation for this risk profile falls within the following ranges:			
Asset class	Minimum	Neutral	Maximum
Fixed interest	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Equities	92.5%	97.5%	100.0%
Alternatives	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Cash	0.0%	2.5%	7.5%

The illustrated asset allocation reflects CGWM's intended outcome for a portfolio with a risk profile 7.

To illustrate the performance and characteristics of risk profile 7, we have created a composite benchmark index since the end of 1998. Approximately two thirds of the equity exposure is in companies listed outside the UK with the balance of the equity exposure coming from companies listed on the FTSE All Share Index.

If you had tracked this index from 30 November 1998 to 31 March 2024, an investment of £100 would have grown to £527, representing a compound annual growth rate[‡] of 6.80%.

Over the last 10 years the compound growth rate is 8.95%.

[‡]See Glossary on page 14 for full details.

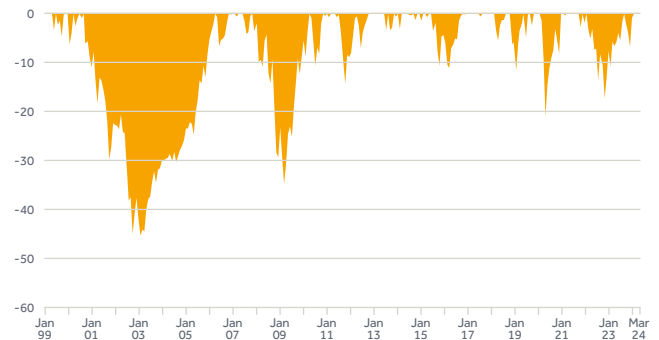
Source: Bloomberg and CGWM.

Past performance is simulated, although using actual data with no assumptions made. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Performance rebased to 100

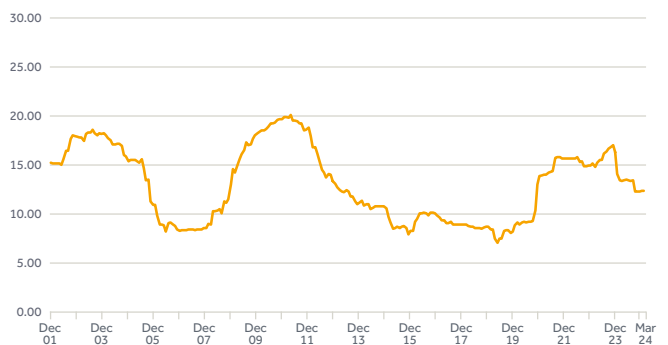


Drawdown* %



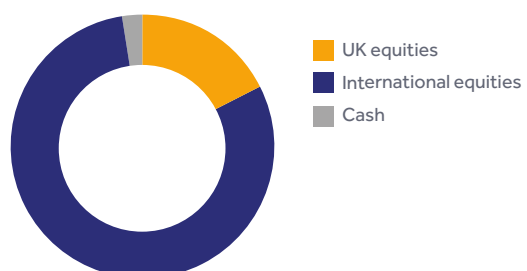
○ As at the end of March 2024 the maximum historic loss for this benchmark has been 45%. The longest recovery from a drawdown was 38 months after the 2000/03 loss.

3-year annualised volatility[†] %



Volatility [†]	
Minimum 3-year rolling volatility [†]	7.20
Maximum 3-year rolling volatility [†]	20.10
Last reading as at 31 March 2024	12.40

Benchmark allocation



Risk profile 8

Our objective over a 10-year rolling period for this risk profile is to generate returns of inflation +5.5%. We have assumed that UK Consumer Price Inflation over the long term will average at 2.5% per annum.

As an investor with a risk profile 8, you understand the importance of the minimum recommended 10-year holding period in order to maximise the benefits of this discretionary managed service. You have a higher tolerance for risk and are willing to accept the potential of very significant losses during market downturns. In the worst historic period of the last 25 years this equated to 52%. You are comfortable investing in speculative small companies as part of your portfolio to potentially boost returns further.

We define this service as 'unconstrained' which means it offers considerable flexibility by allowing the investment manager to choose from a wide range of asset classes and securities from CGWM's approved list. The investment manager can allocate them in any proportion they deem appropriate. However, the objective is to maintain the historical volatility[‡] of portfolios within a target range of 10%-18%, although this range may be subject to change over time. We use a third-party risk analysis tool to measure this.

With the flexibility we provide to our Investment Managers, it is important to understand that the actual performance of your portfolio may differ significantly from the benchmark we use for this illustration. This means that if, during periods of market stress, your Investment Manager allocates a larger portion of your portfolio to high-risk securities, there is a greater risk of losing a substantial amount of your invested capital. It is essential to be aware of these risks before making any investment decisions.

The asset allocation for this risk profile falls within the following ranges:		
Asset class	Minimum	Maximum
Fixed interest	0.0%	100.0%
Equities	0.0%	100.0%
Alternatives	0.0%	100.0%
Cash	0.0%	100.0%

To illustrate the performance and characteristics of risk profile 8, we have created a composite benchmark index since the end of 1998. This benchmark portfolio consists of 40% predominantly larger company equities listed outside the UK, 20% from the FTSE 250 Index, 20% from the FTSE SmallCap ex Investment Trusts Index and 20% from the FTSE AIM Index.

If you had tracked this index from 30 November 1998 to 31 March 2024, an investment of £100 would have grown to £425, representing a compound annual growth rate[‡] of 5.90%.

Over the last 10 years the compound growth rate is 4.76%.

[‡]See Glossary on page 14 for full details.

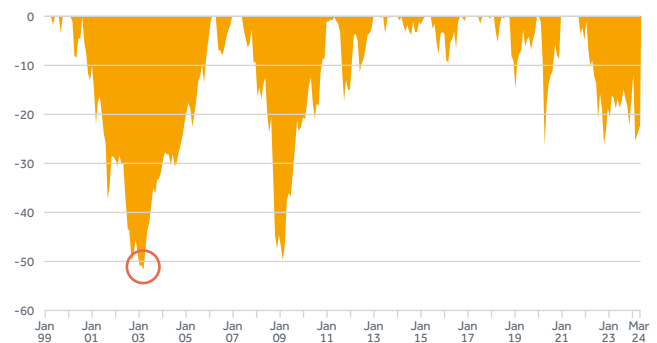
Source: Bloomberg and CGWM.

Past performance is simulated, although using actual data with no assumptions made. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Performance rebased to 100

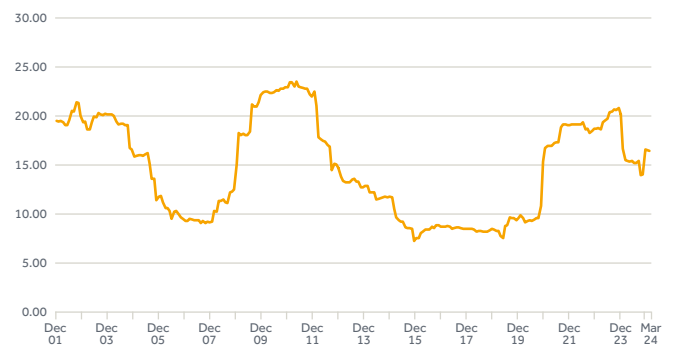


Drawdown* %



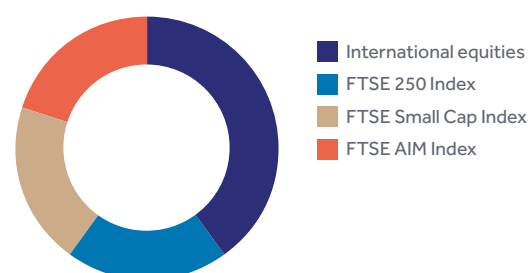
○ As at the end of March 2024 the maximum historic loss for this benchmark has been 52%. The longest recovery from a drawdown was 35 months after the 2008/09 loss.

3-year annualised volatility[†] %



Volatility [‡]	
Minimum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	7.60
Maximum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	23.40
Last reading as at 31 March 2024	16.50

Benchmark allocation



Risk profile 9

Our objective over a 10-year rolling period for this risk profile is to generate returns of inflation +6%. We have assumed that UK Consumer Price Inflation over the long term will average at 2.5% per annum.

As an investor with a risk profile 9 you understand the importance of the minimum recommended 10-year holding period in order to maximise the benefits of this discretionary managed service. You have a higher tolerance for risk and are willing to accept extremely significant losses during market downturns. In the worst historic period of the last 25 years this equated to 60% and it took almost five years to recover. You are comfortable investing in speculative small companies as part of your portfolio to potentially boost returns further.

We define this service as 'unconstrained' which means it offers considerable flexibility by allowing the investment manager to choose from a wide range of asset classes and securities from CGWM's approved list, but is likely to be heavily focused on UK small cap equities. There are no restrictions on the selection, and the investment manager can allocate them in any proportion they deem appropriate. However, the objective is to maintain the historical volatility[‡] of portfolios within a target range of 10%-24%, although this range may be subject to change over time. To measure this volatility, a third-party risk analysis tool is utilised.

With the flexibility we provide to our Investment Managers, it is important to understand that the actual performance of your portfolio may differ significantly from the benchmark we use for this illustration. This means that if, during periods of market stress, your Investment Manager allocates a larger portion of your portfolio to high-risk securities, there is a greater risk of losing a substantial amount of your invested capital. It is essential to be aware of these risks before making any investment decisions.

The asset allocation for this risk profile falls within the following ranges:		
Asset class	Minimum	Maximum
Fixed interest	0.0%	100.0%
Equities	0.0%	100.0%
Alternatives	0.0%	100.0%
Cash	0.0%	100.0%

To illustrate the performance and characteristics of risk profile 9, we have created a composite benchmark index since the end of 1998. This benchmark portfolio consists of 30% from the FTSE 250 Index, 30% from the FTSE SmallCap ex Investment Trusts Index and 40% from the FTSE AIM Index.

If you had tracked this index from 30 November 1998 to 31 March 2024, an investment of £100 would have grown to £278, representing a compound annual growth rate[‡] of 4.13%.

Over the last 10 years the compound growth rate is 0.57%.

‡See Glossary on page 14 for full details.

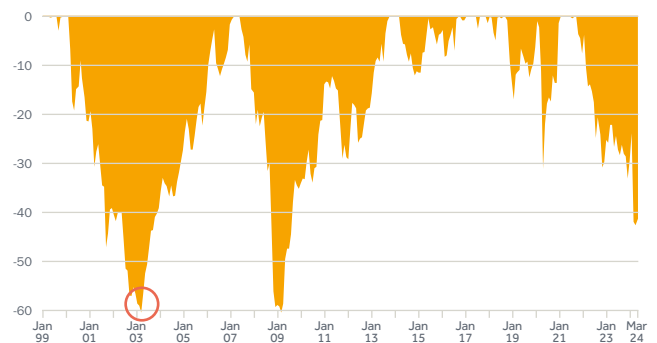
Source: Bloomberg and CGWM.

Past performance is simulated, although using actual data with no assumptions made. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Performance rebased to 100



Drawdown* %



○ As at the end of March 2024 the maximum historic loss for this benchmark has been 60%. The longest recovery from a drawdown was 55 months after the 2008/09 loss.

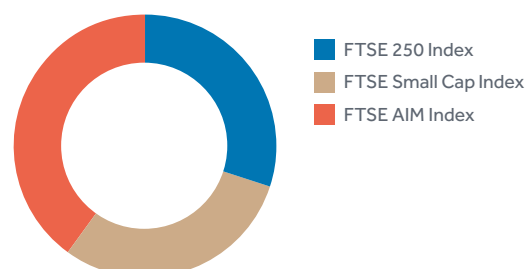
3-year annualised volatility[‡] %



Volatility[‡]

Minimum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	8.80
Maximum 3-year rolling volatility [‡]	27.30
Last reading as at 31 March 2024	20.00

Benchmark allocation



‡Glossary

Compound annual growth rate

A compound annual growth rate (CAGR) represents the rate at which your investment would grow if it had a steady rate of growth i.e. it is an average annual growth rate to show you smoothed annualised returns. For example, an investment may increase in value by 8% in one year, decrease in value by 2% the following year and increase in value by 5% in the next. With this inconsistent annual growth, a CAGR of 3.6% may be used to give a broader picture of an investment's progress.

Fixed income assets

Fixed income/interest investing – often referred to as investing in bonds – provides a fixed amount of annual income for the investor, which is usually a fixed percentage of the nominal amount purchased. The largest sector of the fixed income market is made up of bonds issued either by governments ('gilts' or US Treasury bonds) or by companies (corporate bonds).

Smaller companies

When we talk about investing in small or smaller companies, we mean companies listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) or those with a market capitalisation of less than £2bn, which are not within the FTSE 100. The companies listed on AIM can have market capitalisations above £2bn. In addition, we mean equivalent companies listed outside the UK, although size thresholds may differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Volatility

Volatility is a measure of how far a range of values moves from its average value over a set period of time. We show a three-year period to calculate this since we believe this represents the most appropriate time scale over which to capture the characteristics of the indices used in this document. We use a rolling measure, calculated on a monthly basis, which means we use the previous 36 months of data at any given point in time. The greater the range of returns, the higher the volatility and thus the higher the potential risk of the strategy.

For further explanations of any terms used in this document, please see our glossary of investment terms at canaccordgenuity.com/wealth-management-uk/glossary.

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To find out more about how we go above and beyond to understand your wealth management needs and aspirations – and empower you to achieve them – get in touch. We'll be delighted to answer your questions and provide further details of our services.

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Important information

Investment involves risk. The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. The investments described in this document may not be suitable for all investors. Investors should make their own investment decisions based upon their own financial objectives and financial resources and, if in any doubt, should seek advice from an investment adviser.

Smaller company shares can be more volatile than those of larger companies because a small change in the financial performance can have a bigger impact on the company's value. These companies also tend to have less resources to overcome financial difficulties.

Sometimes it can be difficult to buy and sell large volumes of these shares at the market price. Although smaller company shares can be traded on a regulated market, it is common for them to be traded on a less regulated market, or a 'multilateral trading facility', such as London's Alternative Investment Market (AIM). Companies whose shares trade on these markets are subject to less regulation than those on regulated markets.

This document is for information only and is not to be construed as a solicitation or an offer to purchase or sell investments or related financial instruments. This has no regard for the specific investment objectives, financial situation or needs of any specific investor.

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Risk profiles 1 and 2 are provided as a reference and are not currently offered as an investment option for clients at CGWM. We have included them solely to help you understand and assess the level of investment risk you are comfortable with.

