March 2025

Strategy details

Inception	1 October 2020		
Min. initial investment (direct)	£20,000		
Min. initial investment (platform) £1,000			
Rebalancing strategy (min.)	Quarterly		
Currency	£ GBP		

Charges

Annual management charge (direct)0.75%Annual management charge (platform)*0.30%Ongoing charges figure0.39%

*Not including platform fees.

Investment objective

To assist investors in drawdown, looking to build capital in real (inflation-adjusted) terms over the medium to longer term. Investors should expect reasonable correlation to stockmarket behaviour and rewards, including moderate to sharp fluctuations in values, but also some protection in times of market weakness.

Risk profile

The strategy is managed in accordance with Dynamic Planner risk profile 6 and is part of their RMD offering. The strategy's expected annual VaR is targeted to stay within the assigned Dynamic Planner risk profile's boundaries. The strategy is categorised as a Bordier Decumulation Risk Profile 4.



Performance

Inception performance



Cumulative performance

	1yr	3yr	5yr [*]	10yr*
RTD 6	1.8%	9.2%	-	-

Discrete performance

	YTD	2024	2023	2022*	2021*	2020*
RTD 6	-1.7%	7.1%	7.8%	-6.1%	8.0%	5.7%

About the RTD Service

The service consists of three actively managed investment strategies that are designed for investors in drawdown. The service puts capital preservation first and seeks to minimise the risk of eroding capital in falling markets whilst a fixed regular income is being taken.

Each investment strategy has a different level of risk and expected return, with each targeted to a particular Dynamic Planner Risk Managed Decumulation ('RMD') risk profile (4-6). Each investment strategy is checked by Dynamic Planner on a monthly basis to ensure that it stays within the expected annual Value at Risk ('VaR') boundaries assigned to the corresponding Dynamic Planner risk profile.

Investment update

Why decumulation?

Investors drawing on their portfolio for a regular monthly income are in danger of negatively impacting the total return available to them based on the timing of their withdrawals. Known as sequencing risk, this can have a significant impact on an investor who depends on the income and is no longer contributing new capital that could offset losses.

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Within a dedicated decumulation strategy, volatility is micro-managed to smooth out monthly performance and mitigate risk. By doing so, investors will experience less frequent volatility spikes, decreasing the speed at which the value of their portfolio shrinks.

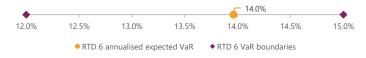
Continuing concerns over the impact of US tariffs on global trade and inflation heavily impacted equity markets in March. Global equities fell, with the US dollar weakening significantly. Global bonds also fell, albeit more modestly and with significant dispersion across regions. The US market was most affected by the uncertainty caused by President Trump's haphazard tariff announcements and now significantly lags other key markets so far this year. The broader eurozone market declined in March, although it remains in positive territory so far this year. The UK market also fell over the month amongst the negative sentiment. Asian and emerging markets outperformed their developed market counterparts, ending the month broadly flat in local currency terms. As would generally be expected, sovereign bond returns in each key region have offset gains or losses in equity market returns. Consequently, US treasuries have returned a positive 3% year to date. Despite near-term challenges, we continue to view financial conditions generally as remaining quite supportive for businesses, consumers and investment risk-taking, and expect asset price volatility to subside once greater policy clarity materialises. The risk of being whipsawed by recent price movements is high, so our preference is to sit tight within stockmarkets, maintain the strategy at the upper end of its corresponding Dynamic Planner risk profile, and ride out this period of uncertainty.

Annualised performance

	1yr	Зуr	5yr [*]	10yr*
RTD 6	1.8%	3.0%	-	-

Annualised expected loss (Value at Risk)

Value at Risk ('VaR') measures the expected maximum loss of a strategy, given usual market conditions, over a specific time period and at a particular confidence level.



Annualised expected VaR (rounded to 1 d.p.) based on latest Dynamic Planner assumptions. Bordier UK asset allocation as at 31.03.25. Dynamic Planner calculates the strategy's VaR monthly using a 95% confidence level.

*Performance from inception (01.10.20) to 31.01.22 is simulated past performance based on back-tested data (represented by the orange dashed line).

Source: Bordier UK & FE Analytics as at 31.03.25.

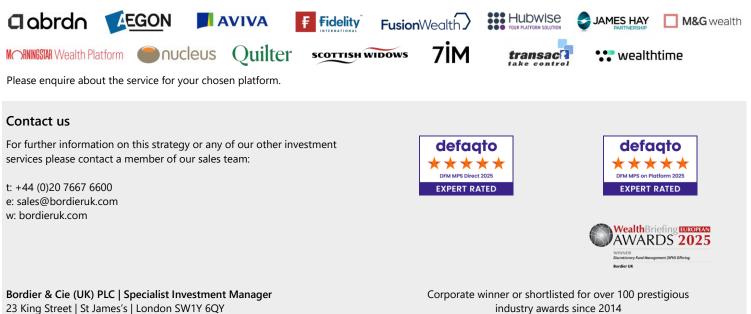
Bordier UK returns net of 0.30% AMC. VAT applied to AMC from inception until 31.08.21. Past performance is not a guide to future results. See full risk warning overleaf.

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Asset allocation



We work with the following platforms:



Important information

The value of an investment and any income from it may fall as well as rise, may be affected by exchange rate fluctuations and you may not get back the amount you originally invested. The information in this factsheet does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation to buy or sell any security. Levels and bases of tax can change. The securities detailed in this factsheet may not be suitable for all investors. The model portfolio is applied to client accounts by the platform provider but it may take some time for the client accounts to mirror the model. Please note that the calculated OCF from FE Analytics may vary from that stated by your chosen platform provider. Bordier & Cie (UK) PLC recommends that you seek the advice of your financial adviser.

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