

Premier Growth Plus Portfolio

Objective

Long-term investment growth

Investment strategy

This portfolio looks to build investment growth by providing exposure to a broad range of asset classes in UK and overseas equity markets. Equity markets can offer the potential of attractive returns over the longer term but can experience higher levels of volatility. Greater emphasis may be placed on international and emerging equity markets.

This portfolio might appeal to the more adventurous investor seeking long-term investment growth who is comfortable taking a higher degree of risk for the potential of superior returns over the long-term.

Charges

Ongoing charges figure (OCF) as at 31.03.2025	1.13%
---	-------

Premier Miton does not charge you a fee for providing the Premier Portfolio Management Service. The portfolio has an Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) which is based on the OCFs of the funds held in the portfolio. The portfolio invests in funds managed by Premier Fund Managers Ltd (part of the Premier Miton group of companies). The charges vary for each fund and can fluctuate throughout the year. The latest fund charges are published on our fund factsheets, which are available on our website. The fund charges are calculated daily and reflected in the fund's share price.

Transaction costs	0.20%
-------------------	-------

Other costs may apply to some of the funds held in the portfolio, such as transaction costs. These are not included in a fund's OCF, and typically are the charges associated with managing investments in a fund.

Total costs	1.33%
-------------	-------

Total costs are accurate to two decimal places and may be rounded up or down.

Your financial adviser fees

Any fees for advice that you have agreed with your financial adviser can be deducted from your investment by completing the relevant section of the application form. These fees may be subject to VAT as advised by your financial adviser. The adviser fees are in addition to the charges detailed in this section, which are for the portfolio only. Please check with your financial adviser who can advise you on the different fees that apply for investing in a Premier portfolio through an investment platform.

Please note: All applications to invest into a portfolio must be supported by your financial adviser. If you do not have a financial adviser, we will be unable to accept your application.

Monthly commentary

March was a challenging month for global equity markets. After a period in which the share prices of US equities had largely risen faster than those in other regions such as Europe, the first quarter of 2025 saw this trend reverse. However, March saw equity prices decline across almost all regions with US, European, UK, Japanese and Chinese equity markets all broadly seeing share prices decline over the month.

There were pronounced differences across regions and within individual equity markets themselves. US equity markets overall saw their share prices fall more than key European and UK equity markets, but there were big differences between different US companies. The large US technology companies that have seen their share prices rise significantly in recent years were, on the whole, the companies which saw their share prices fall the most over the month. Within the UK there were also discrepancies between how different companies performed. Large UK companies mostly saw their share prices decline less than medium and smaller sized UK companies. Equity markets in Europe found support from the significant changes announced in the EU and, in particular German fiscal policy, with enormous sums being targeted at infrastructure and defence spending over the coming years. This was seen as being positive for economic growth and company profitability across a number of sectors.

Increasing concerns about the impact of US tariffs on global trade and concerns about US economic growth were key reasons that equity prices declined globally. The uncertainty around tariffs was accompanied by evidence that US consumer confidence is weakening. Many investors had

anticipated that the US economy would be an important source of economic growth for the global economy this year.

While many investors were focused predominantly on equity markets over March, bond markets were also impacted by changing inflation expectations linked to both tariffs and the possibility of increased government spending and thus borrowing in Europe.

The portfolio's allocation to UK equities was impacted by its focus on UK medium sized companies, as medium sized UK companies as a whole saw their share prices decline more than larger UK companies. However, the allocation to UK equities also contains some larger UK companies which performed better. While still struggling over the month, the portfolio's allocation to global ex-UK equities benefitted from not holding many of the large US technology companies that saw their prices decline significantly in March. The allocation to global ex-UK equities also benefitted from being able to invest across different regions and countries. Property companies, which the portfolio has an allocation to, were sadly not immune from the price declines impacting equity markets more broadly. However, the portfolio's allocation to emerging market equities offered valuable diversification over the period as it held up better than the other equity allocations.

The portfolio remains relatively cautiously positioned due to the ongoing uncertainty in financial markets, the global economy and geopolitics. We remain aware of the higher risk profile of the portfolio and are mindful of potential risks.

Performance since portfolio launch (%)



Cumulative performance (%)	1m	3m	1y	3y	5y	10y	Portfolio launch
■ Portfolio	-3.05	-3.31	0.55	4.53	49.54	72.90	128.62
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD	
Portfolio	7.15	15.67	-10.87	5.68	8.02	-3.31	
	31.03.20	31.03.21	31.03.22	31.03.23	28.03.24	31.03.25	
Portfolio	37.34	4.17	-6.36	11.02	0.55		

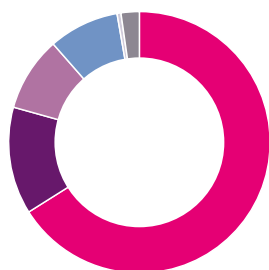
The performance information presented on this page relates to the past. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Performance returns may not be representative of the returns from an individual client portfolio. Exact performance will depend upon the weightings of the individual funds held in the portfolios. Performance is sourced to FE Analytics, taken on a total return, (income reinvested) UK sterling basis, using the class A shares of the underlying funds for the period up to 01.04.2016. After this date, lower fee share classes have typically been used and will vary depending on the fund.

Investing involves risk. The value of an investment can go down as well as up which means that you could get back less than you originally invested when you come to sell your investment. The value of your investment might not keep up with any rise in the cost of living.

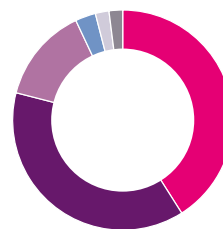
Portfolio breakdown

Asset allocation (%)



■ Equities	66.1
UK equities	26.5
North American equities	23.9
Europe ex UK equities	6.8
Emerging markets equities	5.8
Japan equities	1.6
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	1.1
Global equities	0.3
■ Fixed income	13.3
UK corporate bonds	7.4
International corporate bonds	4.3
Alternative fixed income	1.4
Mortgage	0.2
■ Property shares	9.2
International property shares	6.2
UK property shares	3.0
■ Alternative investments	8.7
Other alternatives	7.0
Hedge funds	1.3
Alternative strategies	0.4
Listed private equity	0.1
Defensive strategies	-0.1
■ Portfolio hedge	0.5
Portfolio hedge	0.5
■ Cash	2.3

Portfolio strategy (%)



■ Premier Miton Diversified Growth Fund	41.0
■ Premier Miton Diversified Dynamic Growth Fund	38.0
■ Premier Miton UK Growth Fund	14.0
■ Premier Miton Emerging Markets Sustainable Fund	3.0
■ Premier Miton Global Sustainable Growth Fund	2.0
■ Premier Miton Pan European Property Share Fund	2.0

The pie chart shows the asset allocation of the underlying holdings of the funds that make up the portfolio. Cash includes cash held within the underlying funds and the portfolio. Asset allocation may be above or below 100% due to rounding.

Top 30 holdings (%)



■ Top 30 holdings **32.2%**
■ Rest of portfolio **67.8%**

Visa	1.8	Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	1.0
Microsoft	1.6	Mastercard	1.0
Linde	1.5	TP ICAP Group	1.0
BH Macro	1.3	Installed Building Products	1.0
Service Corp. International	1.3	Meta Platforms	1.0
Vinci	1.2	Marks & Spencer Group	0.9
Wise	1.2	Graphic Packaging Holdings	0.9
Canadian Pacific Kansas City	1.2	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	0.9
American Tower	1.2	LVMH - Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton	0.9
Alpha Group International	1.2	Stryker	0.9
IG Group Holdings	1.1	Indian Energy Exchange	0.8
United Rentals	1.1	Aon	0.8
Cadence Design Systems	1.1	Synopsys	0.8
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.0	Kinsale Capital Group	0.8
ASML Holding	1.0	Edwards Lifesciences	0.8

The top 30 holdings are those that have the largest aggregate weightings across the funds held in the portfolio. The holdings will change over time. Cash held has been excluded from the holdings.

General risks

Investing involves risk. The value of an investment can go down as well as up which means that you could get back less than you originally invested when you come to sell your investment. The value of your investment might not keep up with any rise in the cost of living.

Typically, there is less risk of losing money over the long-term (which we define as over 5 years) from an investment that is considered low risk, although potential returns may also be lower. Investments considered higher risk typically offer greater opportunities for better

long-term returns, though the risk of losing money is also likely to be higher. Premier Miton is unable to provide investment, tax or financial planning advice. We recommend that you discuss any investment decisions with a financial adviser.

Portfolio specific risks

Some of the main specific risks that apply to the funds that this portfolio invests in are summarised here. If the funds that are held in the portfolio change, the types of investment risk that the portfolio is exposed to will also change.

Derivatives

Derivatives may be used within funds for different reasons, usually to reduce risk, which can be called "hedging". This can limit gains in certain circumstances as well. Derivatives can also be used to generate income or to increase the risk being taken, which can have positive or negative outcomes. The derivatives used can be options or futures which are types of contracts that are dealt on an exchange or negotiated with a third party. More complex derivatives may also be used. Derivatives can also introduce leverage to a fund, which is similar to borrowing money to invest.

Equities

Equities (company shares) can experience high levels of price fluctuation. Smaller

company shares can be riskier than the largest companies, companies in less developed countries (emerging markets) can be riskier than those in developed countries and funds focused on a particular country or region can be riskier than funds that are more geographically diverse. These risks can result in bigger movements in the value of the fund. Equities can be affected by changes in central bank interest rates and by inflation.

Fixed income

Fixed income investments, such as bonds, can be higher risk or lower risk depending on the financial strength of the issuer of the bond, where the bond ranks in the issuer's structure or the length of time until the bond matures. It is possible that the income due or the repayment value will not be met. They can be particularly affected by changes in central bank interest rates and by inflation.

Other investment risks

Funds may have holdings in investments such as commodities (raw materials), infrastructure and property as well as

other areas such as specialist lending and renewable energy. These investments will be indirect, which means accessing these assets by investing in companies, other funds or similar investment vehicles. These investments can also increase risk and experience sharp price movements. Funds focused on specific sectors or industries, such as property or infrastructure, may carry a higher level of risk and can experience bigger movements in value. Certain investments can be impacted by decisions made by third parties, such as governments or regulators.

Other risks

There are many other factors that can influence the value of a fund. These include currency movements, changes in the law, regulations or tax, operational systems or third-party failures, or financial market conditions that make it difficult to buy or sell investments for the fund.

Glossary

Assets

Different groups of investments such as company shares, bonds, commodities or commercial property.

Bonds (or fixed income)

Types of investments that allow investors to loan money to governments and companies, usually in return for the offer of the pay-out of a regular fixed amount of money until the bond's maturity date, plus the return of the original value of the bond at a set maturity date. The price of bonds will vary and the investment terms of bonds will also vary.

Capital

Describes financial assets, particularly cash, or other assets, such as shares, owned by a person or organisation.

Capital growth

The increase in value of your original investment. Investments can potentially grow with or without dividends (income) reinvested.

Collective Investment Schemes

A generic term for investment funds with more than one investor, such as unit trusts, OEICs and investment trusts.

Convertible bonds

A bond that can be converted into shares in certain circumstances or at certain times.

Dividends

The portion of its capital that a company chooses to return to its shareholders. For a fund, this is the payment of fund's income to its shareholders.

Emerging markets

Countries with less developed financial markets and which are generally considered riskier than investing in developed markets.

Emerging market debt

Bonds issued by less developed countries and corporations within those countries.

Equities

Another name for shares (or stock) in a company.

Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)

A type of security that involves a collection of securities, such as stocks, that often tracks an underlying index, although they can invest in any number of industry sectors or use various strategies.

Hedge

An investment which aims to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in an asset or group of assets.

Hedge fund

A portfolio of investments that uses advanced investment strategies to generate high returns either in an absolute sense or over a specified market benchmark. Investing in hedge funds is usually only suitable for sophisticated experienced investors.

High yield bonds

A bond that provides a higher income, (or yield) but is rated below investment grade bonds as it has a higher risk of default.

Index

A group of shares, used to give an indication of a sector, exchange or economy. For example, the FTSE 100 Index is made up of the 100 biggest companies on the London Stock Exchange.

Multi asset

A fund that invests across a combination of different asset classes, such as commercial property, company shares, bonds and alternative investments with the aim of increasing diversification and reducing risk, and achieving specific investment objectives such as paying an income.

Property company

A company that buys, sells, and rents properties.

Real estate investment trust (REIT)

A company that owns and manages property on behalf of shareholders. A REIT can contain commercial and/or residential property.

Structured investments

These investments are built around a derivative and have specific criteria that need to be met to deliver a positive return.

Sub investment grade bonds

Bonds with a credit rating below investment grade bonds (these have a lower risk of default and therefore pay a lower yield) as judged by the bond ratings assigned by one of the major rating agencies.

Total return

A way of showing how an investment has performed, and is made-up of the capital appreciation or depreciation and includes any income generated by the investment. Measured over a set period, it is expressed as a percentage of the value of the investment at the start of that period.

Transaction costs

The costs and charges associated with buying or selling investments in the underlying funds held in the portfolio. These costs are not included in the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). Transaction costs are variable, as they will depend on the level and types of transactions in each fund. The costs for our underlying funds are updated at least annually and are published on our website.

Volatility

A measure of the frequency and severity with which the price of an investment goes up and down.

Yield

The dividend per share divided by the stock's or fund's price per share and expressed as a percentage. The historic yield of the portfolio is the dividend income distributed by the funds held in the portfolio during the previous 12 months and is expressed as a percentage of the share price on a particular day. The yield is not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

Zero dividend preference shares (ZDPs)

Issued by investment trusts. ZDPs have a maturity date, pay no income but pay a set amount at maturity.

Contact us

From 9:00am to 5:30pm, Monday to Friday, excluding bank holidays.

0333 456 4560

contactus@premiermiton.com

Customer care

Investors may find themselves in difficult circumstances at any point in their lives, whether as a result of a change in physical or mental ill-health, or during key life stage events such as bereavement, loss of job, personal debt concerns, or more generally through lack of confidence in dealing with financial matters.

We encourage all our investors to seek financial advice before making any important investment decisions and particularly when life may be more challenging. We want to make sure that we can provide our customers with the support they need. If you would like copies of

product information in a different format, such as **large print, Braille or audio**, please send us your request using the contact details provided. It may take up to 15 working days to send the information to you in these formats.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, we regret that we cannot accept responsibility for any omissions or errors. The views and opinions expressed in this document are those of the author at the time of writing; they may not represent the views of Premier Miton and should not be taken as statements of fact, nor should they be relied upon for making investment decisions.

Premier Miton is unable to provide investment, tax or financial planning advice. We recommend that you discuss any investment decisions with a financial adviser.

Reference to any investment should not be considered advice or an investment recommendation.

All data is sourced to Premier Miton unless otherwise stated.

This document and all of the information contained in it, including without limitation all text, data, graphs, charts, images (collectively, the "Information") is the property of Premier Fund Managers Limited and/or Premier Portfolio Managers Limited ("Premier Miton") or any third party involved in providing or compiling any Information (collectively, the "Data Providers") and is provided for informational purposes only. The Information may not be modified, reverse-engineered, manipulated, reproduced or distributed in whole or in part without prior written permission from Premier Miton. All rights in the Information are reserved by Premier Miton and/or the Data Providers.

Marketing communication issued by Premier Miton Investors. Premier Portfolio Managers Limited is registered in England no. 01235867. Premier Fund Managers Limited is registered in England no. 02274227. Both companies are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and are members of the 'Premier Miton Investors' marketing group and subsidiaries of Premier Miton Group plc (registered in England no. 06306664). Registered office: Eastgate Court, High Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3DE.