

## A Sub-Fund of Morgan Stanley Funds (UK)

## Global Brands Equity Income Fund

## INTERNATIONAL EQUITY TEAM

## Performance Review

In the one month period ending 30 September 2025, the Fund's I ACC shares returned -2.07% (net of fees)<sup>1</sup>, while the benchmark returned 3.58%.

The portfolio returned -1.76% for the third quarter versus +9.19% for the index, while for the year-to-date, the portfolio has delivered -5.42% versus +9.25% for the index. The year-to-date absolute return has been held back by sterling's 7% rise against the U.S. dollar.

As of 30 June 2025, the Fund had produced a distributed yield of +4.02% over the previous four quarters, latest data available.

The current environment has been challenging for our quality investing philosophy. It is important to remember that Global Brands is focused on owning the world's most resilient companies and has historically offered lower volatility of earnings growth than the index over the long term. This resilient profile is currently at variance with a market led by artificial intelligence (AI) conviction, high expectations generally and seemingly little concern for absolute risk. We have high conviction in the quality of the earnings streams of the companies we own and their resilience should the market regime change.

Among the **largest contributors to absolute performance** during the third quarter were the cloud hyperscalers, **Alphabet** (+119 basis points [bps]) and **Microsoft** (+64 bps), which have benefited from accelerating enterprise demand for AI infrastructure and significant increases in cloud-related revenue, solid earnings from their cash-generative dominant platforms, and in the case of Alphabet, improving advertising trends supporting strong revenue growth in its search and YouTube segments plus the favourable resolution of a key anti-monopoly regulatory case in the U.S. Elsewhere, **Thermo Fisher** (+54 bps) rallied double digits after a challenged first half, as investor sentiment refocused on encouraging indications for its pipeline following management's adjustment to near-term organic growth targets. **AutoZone** (+25 bps) also rerated following strong fourth quarter results which saw resilient top-line growth and an expanding domestic and international footprint, while **L'Oréal** (+16 bps) stock is still up in U.S. dollars despite a weaker September.

The third quarter was strong for the index overall; however, the market's nervousness about generative AI (GenAI) disruption in the latter half applied a broad-brush concern to a wide range of data-rich businesses, without regard to important distinctions in industries and their underlying companies. This was demonstrated in software where there are concerns that GenAI tools, notably cheap coding and agents, could weaken companies' moats, as well as data-rich pockets of financials (e.g., exchanges and data providers) and industrials (e.g., professional services) due to fears that GenAI may be able to replicate companies' proprietary data. These concerns impacted the share price of a range of differentiated models with multi-layered defences against disruption, specifically **SAP** (-80 bps), **FactSet** (-45 bps) and **Roper Technologies** (-36 bps), which were among the **largest absolute detractors**. Our view is that the portfolio's software companies, such as SAP and Roper, are so much more than *just* coding. Both are deeply entrenched in customer workflows, are backed by the technical complexity of their multi-year buildout and stand to gain from GenAI through enhancing their existing services: SAP through embedding GenAI in its core cloud and enterprise products, with GenAI helping accelerate the lucrative transition to the cloud, and Roper by adding GenAI into its vertical software platforms. As such, we remain confident in these companies' compounding ability. The other notable detractor in the third quarter was **Accenture** (-58 bps). The shares have been challenged this year due to cyclical headwinds and GenAI uncertainty. Fourth quarter results announced late in September were decent, with better-than-expected organic growth and a meaningful uptick in AI bookings; however, 2026 guidance remained below historical norms. Encouragingly, management offered some reassurance on the pricing impact of GenAI, which they expect to be "expansionary" rather than "deflationary", although this is something we continue to monitor. Given the uncertainty, we have reduced the Accenture position. Finally, **Haleon** (-34 bps) was weaker on the back of an earnings downgrade as U.S. distributors destocked, although we maintain conviction in the long-term thesis on the back of healthy end demand.

In terms of **relative performance**, the impact of GenAI disruption fears is apparent when looking at stock selection and subsector performance. In information technology, our preferred software and services subsector was up just +2% (in U.S dollar [USD] terms in the index) in the third quarter while semiconductors delivered a massive +17% and hardware an even higher +22%. In financials, the payments industry fell 5% and the exchanges and data providers dropped 7%, while banks (not held in the portfolio) returned double digits. In industrials, we are skewed to professional services (-7%), which significantly lagged capital goods (+7%). Sector allocation was also negative, primarily due to the overweight to consumer staples as the sector lagged the index amid the market's strong rally.

The impact of the portfolio's subsector exposure is also evident in the year-to-date performance. Since the mid-April lows, the market has been led by cyclical industries within sectors which the portfolio has either minimal or no exposure to, such as semiconductors, banks and capital goods, while those areas we do favour, described above, have significantly lagged the market.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited. Data as of 30 September 2025.

Although we would expect to trail the index to some extent in a strong up market given our defensive return profile, the portfolio's sector mix, coupled with some stock-specific mistakes most notably within health care, have impacted the degree of the relative underperformance. We have been decisive about taking action where our investment thesis has been challenged and we have high conviction in the ability of the current portfolio to potentially compound at double digits over time through the combination of high-single-digit earnings per share growth and dividends, backed by strong top-line growth.

The overwrite (sales of index calls) detracted -18 bps from performance for the quarter. While global equities saw positive gains in the third quarter, the call-overwriting swap ended up only slightly negative in the quarter, partially thanks to the increase in volatility early in August. For the year-to-date, the overwrite strategy has had a negative impact, with the income from option premia not being sufficient to offset the option exercise cost, although this is relatively modest in the context of strong global equity market performance given negative equity performance in first quarter and volatility over the course of the year.

## Market Review

Global equity markets posted another quarter of solid gains in the third quarter, with investor confidence helped by more-resilient-than-expected U.S. economic data and ongoing optimism around AI. The MSCI World Net Index returned +3.2% in U.S. dollars (USD) in September and +7.3% in the third quarter, with very similar local currency returns (+3.2% in the month and +7.5% in the quarter). In GBP terms, the MSCI World Net Index returned +3.58% in September and +9.19% in the third quarter. Looking at the performance pattern by sector: information technology was the clear leader in both the month (+7%) and quarter (+12%), although the mix of strong demand for AI infrastructure and the GenAI fears described above meant gains were skewed to the growthy semiconductors (+17%) and hardware (+22%) subsectors rather than software and services (+2%). Communication services also outpaced the market on both the month (+5%) and quarter (+11%) view, largely thanks to Alphabet, which returned nearly 40% as the company avoided a forced break-up ruling in U.S. federal court. For the third quarter overall, there were pockets of strength outside the AI-skewed leaders: consumer discretionary had a better quarter (+8%), propped up by strong demand for autos (+28%), while industrials saw gains of +5%, helped by the capital goods area (+7%), despite professional services (-7%) being distinctly weak. Similarly, within financials (+5% overall), banks (+11%) were far stronger than payments (-5%) and the exchanges and data providers (-7%), again due to GenAI fears. More generally, investor preference for growthier segments over companies with modest and predictable cash flows hurt consumer staples (-2%) in particular, while health care (+3%) was slightly stronger, if still lagging the MSCI World. (Sector performance is shown in USD)

Looking at geographies, the U.S. outperformed the MSCI World Index in the month (+4%) and quarter (+8%), though it still lags year-to-date. Asia had a weaker September but strong overall third quarter, with Hong Kong and Singapore both up around 10%. Japan was also ahead in USD for the third quarter, its dollar returns propped up by yen weakness and corporate reform momentum. Meanwhile, with the exception of Italy (+8% USD and local), European markets – France, Germany, the U.K. and Switzerland – lagged the index during the quarter.

## Portfolio Activity

During the third quarter, we took advantage of the indiscriminate sell-off of data-rich businesses and resultant opportunities to add new high quality names to the portfolio within segments with attractive growth tailwinds and add to existing names where we retain conviction and believe selling was overdone. Where conviction was reduced or uncertainty remained, we reduced, and in some cases exited, positions.

We initiated three new positions in the quarter, **Synopsys**, **MSCI** and **Uber**, and made four final sales: **CDW**, **Jack Henry**, **Oracle** and **LVMH**.

We initiated a position in **MSCI**, a high quality compounder that delivers mission-critical investment products, data and analytics to global financial institutions. MSCI is known for its high retention rates (above 95%), strong recurring revenue (75%), and robust cash generation.<sup>2</sup> The share price pullback early in the quarter offered an attractive entry point for a company we believe can offer steady margin expansion and earnings growth, fuelled by ongoing revenue increases and operating leverage.

We added **Synopsys** to the portfolio, a market leader in electronic design automation software (EDA) holding 35% market share, with revenues linked to semiconductor research and development budgets that tend to be more resilient than the broader semiconductor cycle. We took advantage of the recent share price weakness, which had corrected by 30%, to build a position. The share price fall was due to issues in its relatively small intellectual property segment (20% of revenues) linked to U.S. export restrictions and Intel. We believe the company's long-term outlook remains supported by structural demand, robust momentum in EDA (50% of revenues) and integration benefits from the Ansys acquisition (30% of revenues).<sup>3</sup>

We also initiated a position in **Uber**, recognising its multi-year transformation into a profitable, capital-light business with robust network effects, strong financial performance and expanding margins. Uber's most recent results saw bookings, revenues, adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) and free cash flow all increasing. With a return on operating capital employed exceeding 100% and expanding margins, we believe Uber is well positioned for sustainable value creation.<sup>4</sup> Recent weakness provided an attractive entry point to invest in a scalable, cash-generative franchise with growing returns on capital.

Turning to the sells, early in the quarter we exited our position in **LVMH**. While LVMH retains a unique brand portfolio, the outlook remains unclear due to limited visibility regarding the recovery in luxury spending and the uncertainty surrounding the leadership

<sup>2</sup> Source: MSCI company reports; International Equity Team analysis.

<sup>3</sup> Source for all Synopsys data: Synopsys company reports; International Equity Team analysis.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Uber company reports; International Equity Team analysis.

transition. We also exited **Jack Henry** and **CDW** due to increased uncertainty surrounding their medium-term outlooks on account of evolving competitive environments, taking the valuation opportunity to upgrade to higher quality ideas.

Finally on the sells, we exited our position in **Oracle** during the quarter following an impressive 40% plus return since purchase. Our initial investment was based on optimism around Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) establishing a profitable niche among the hyperscalers. The quarter saw accelerating revenue estimates on its GenAI infrastructure business, most notably with the \$300 billion GenAI infrastructure deal with OpenAI. This sharp shift in business model, and resultant collapse in free cash flow given the required investment, made us nervous, along with the increasingly stretched valuation, so we remained disciplined and sold the position.

As usual, the additions and reductions during the third quarter were mainly driven by valuation and stock moves. We trimmed a number of strong performers where we felt there was valuation risk, including **L'Oréal**, **Alphabet** and **Booking Holdings**. We also reduced **Microsoft** and **Visa** to optimise position sizes. We recycled this capital into names where we saw valuation opportunity, such as **Procter & Gamble** and **Abbott Laboratories**, along with the new purchases. We switched some of our **Aon** holdings into **AJ Gallagher**, given relative price moves, while also mildly reducing our exposure to the industry. During September, we also added selectively to names where we felt the market's indiscriminate selling was overdone, such as **ADP**, **SAP** and **RELX**, while reducing exposure to names where uncertainty on their medium-term outlook has increased, such as **Accenture**.

## Strategy and Outlook

### The Tug of War

We spoke last quarter about the sharp reversal in market direction and leadership following the market trough post the "Liberation Day" tariff announcements in early-April. The third quarter saw a continuation of that upward trajectory, with global equity markets returning +7%, taking year-to-date MSCI World Index performance to an impressive +17%, despite numerous remaining uncertainties in terms of policy and geopolitics. The MSCI World Index is now on over 20x forward earnings, with the S&P 500 Index at 23x.<sup>5</sup> These extended multiples are on forward earnings that are meant to grow by double-digits for the next two years on the back of margins improving even further from record highs. Indeed, when we consider what is priced into today's historically high market valuations, the market is betting on a continuation of the vigorous AI boom and a macro backdrop strong enough to deliver the double-digit earnings growth, with confidence that easing policy and AI-linked productivity will keep margins elevated. In short, expectations are high. Yet, the record gold price reminds us that uncertainties linger.

This six-month growth-tilted cyclical rally leaves us with unprecedented underperformance of quality against the broader index, as demonstrated by the performance of the S&P 500 Quality Index vs. S&P 500 Index. We have only ever seen quality underperform to this degree in the run up to the tech-media-telecom bubble burst. In the past, periods in which quality has significantly underperformed have frequently been followed by a prolonged period of meaningful outperformance of quality vs. the broader market.

We see a tug of war within markets, between the bull argument that AI will be visibly transformational to corporate profitability in the near term and/or the U.S. economy sharply accelerates, and the bear argument where these high expectations are not met. The bear scenario may come from the scaled enterprise adoption of GenAI taking longer than expected, raising anxieties about the return on the hyperscalers' massive investments or the macro environment not being strong enough to justify the double-digit earnings growth expectations. Our long-tenured team is also acutely aware of how painful it can be when elevated expectations reset downwards.

Taking data from the last 150 years, the market appears to be in its fourth "New Tech" era, with the associated extreme valuation, and the S&P 500 CAPE<sup>6</sup> over two standard deviations above trend. Comparisons to the three previous episodes of extreme valuation, in the 1900s, the 1920s and most recently the dot-com bubble, highlight the risk of significant overall market drawdowns when market sentiment shifts (anything from a 15% to 50% drawdown). The most exposed areas suffer more heavily on the way down, while underappreciated segments get their turn in the sun; consumer staples in the dot-com crash, and potentially the supposed "AI victims" this time, be they in software or in data-rich financials and industrials.

While there are similarities to the over-exuberance seen during the internet "New Tech" era, we do see notable differences today: the companies at the centre of the boom are earning real money and their earnings momentum remains strong, while their current price-to-earnings ratios, though high, are not remotely extreme compared with 1999. Another critical difference is that today's massive hyperscaler capital expenditure is largely being self-funded from operational cash flow, allowing for continued and even expanded investment with limited dependence on external funding.

However, uncertainty remains. There is a paradox currently at the core of the GenAI boom. It has garnered an unprecedented mindshare among C-suites for a new technology and the potential is clear to anyone who has used it, but the scale adoption and value realisation among corporates has been very limited. This could drive a classic Gartner Hype Cycle, with a shift from the period of "Inflated Expectations" to the "Trough of Disillusionment" as implementation proves hard and drawn out, even if it is eventually successful and transformative. In addition, the macroeconomic position is unclear given the high levels of policy uncertainty, not least around the eventual effect of tariffs, and worldwide geopolitical risks. It is worth remembering that while growth is positive, the macroeconomic outlook remains modest, with U.S. growth expected around 1.5%-2% for both 2025 and 2026 and EAFE markets closer to 1%.

<sup>5</sup> Source for data cited in the Outlook commentary, unless otherwise stated: MSIM, FactSet, as of 30 September 2025.

<sup>6</sup> CAPE: cyclically adjusted price to earnings ratio, a stock valuation measure usually applied to the S&P 500 Index.

During the quarter, markets became increasingly preoccupied with the question of whether AI will disrupt, in particular, data-centred businesses. The initial reaction has been quite broad-based, with investors indiscriminately punishing nearly all companies perceived to have exposure to data regardless of differences in business models, competitive positioning or adaptability. We believe this blanket approach by the market is wrong as it ignores important differences between the industries and companies involved. We carefully examine both the potential vulnerability to AI disruption and the revenue and cost opportunities on a case-by-case basis.

There are some general principles behind our company-specific analysis. In our view, those data-rich businesses that avoid disruption are likely to control proprietary datasets that cannot be imitated by GenAI bots scraping the internet, or are likely to be deeply embedded into clients' workflows or even core to whole ecosystems. On the positive side, they should have the financial and technical capacity to integrate AI into their offerings in a way that enhances client value and also utilise the technology to remove significant costs, be it in client relations or coding. In the case of RELX, held in our portfolios, we are already seeing GenAI technology combined with its proprietary data sets accelerating revenue growth in its legal division. SAP, another holding, is buffered from disruption by being deeply embedded into mission-critical operations and by its well-established domain and industry expertise. Its Joule copilots and agents are potential sources of extra revenue, while GenAI innovation could speed clients' lucrative transition to S/4 Hana, its next-generation enterprise resource planning system. It is precisely these sort of high quality, data-rich businesses we seek to own in our portfolio.

As the debate matures and the market develops a clearer view of which companies are truly vulnerable to disruption and which can harness AI as a competitive advantage, we expect to see much greater dispersion in returns across the sector. In the meantime, we see the broad-brush approach applied by the market as an opportunity to selectively upgrade some of our holdings in which some uncertainty exists on the impact of AI – where compounding babies have been chucked out with the disrupted bathwater.

In a market where investor "certainty" meets a very uncertain reality and valuations are stretched, we remain focused on companies we believe offer credible earnings per share growth, driven by strong revenue growth, which we consider a more reliable source of long-term compounding than supposed margin improvement. Our portfolio is set to deliver resilient top-line growth close to twice that of the index and is available at a free cash flow discount to the market not seen over the last decade, a very attractive proposition, particularly in relative terms.

**For further information, please contact your Morgan Stanley Investment Management representative.**

## Fund Facts

Launch date	30 August 2016
Base currency	Sterling
Benchmark	MSCI World Net Index

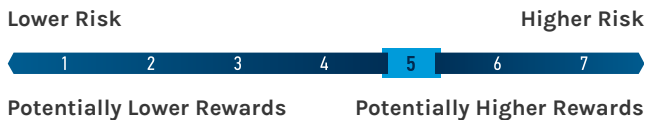
## 12 Month Performance Periods to Latest Month End (%)

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

	SEPTEMBER '24 - SEPTEMBER '25	SEPTEMBER '23 - SEPTEMBER '24	SEPTEMBER '22 - SEPTEMBER '23	SEPTEMBER '21 - SEPTEMBER '22	SEPTEMBER '20 - SEPTEMBER '21
OEIC Global Brands Equity Income Fund - I ACC Shares	-1.29	6.77	5.25	-0.54	11.73
MSCI World Net Index	16.82	20.50	11.54	-2.93	23.51

Returns may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations. All performance data is calculated NAV to NAV, net of fees, and does not take account of commissions and costs incurred on the issue and redemption of shares. The sources for all performance and index data is Morgan Stanley Investment Management ('MSIM Ltd'). **Please visit our website [www.morganstanley.com/im](http://www.morganstanley.com/im) to see the latest performance returns for the fund's other share classes.**

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The risk and reward category shown is based on simulated historic performance data.

- Historic figures are only a guide and may not be a reliable indicator of what may happen in the future.
- As such this category may change in the future.
- The higher the category, the greater the potential reward, but also the greater the risk of losing the investment. Category 1 does not indicate a risk-free investment.
- The Fund is in this category because it invests in company shares and the Fund's simulated and/or realised return has experienced high rises and falls historically.
- The Fund may be impacted by movements in the exchange rates between the Fund's currency and the currencies of the Fund's investments.

This rating does not take into account other risk factors which should be considered before investing, these include:

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- The Fund relies on other parties to fulfill certain services, investments or transactions. If these parties become insolvent, it may expose the fund to financial loss.

- Sustainability factors can pose risks to investments, for example: impact asset values and increased operational costs.
- There may be an insufficient number of buyers or sellers which may affect the Fund's ability to buy or sell securities.
- Investment in China A-Shares via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program may also entail additional risks, such as risks linked to the ownership of shares.
- The derivative strategy aims to increase the income paid to investors, but there is potential for the fund to suffer losses.
- Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Returns may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations. The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up and investors may lose all or a substantial portion of his or her investment.
- The value of the investments and the income from them will vary and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.
- Investments may be in a variety of currencies and therefore changes in rates of exchange between currencies may cause the value of investments to decrease or increase. Furthermore, the value of investments may be adversely affected by fluctuations in exchange rates between the investor's reference currency and the base currency of the investments.

Please refer to the [Prospectus](#) for full risk disclosures. All data as of 30.09.2025 and subject to change daily.

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## INDEX INFORMATION

The **MSCI World Net Index** is a free float adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the global equity market performance of developed markets. The term "free float" represents the portion of shares outstanding that are deemed to be available for purchase in the public equity markets by investors. The performance of the Index is listed in U.S. dollars and assumes reinvestment of net dividends.

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The **Standard & Poor's 500® Index (S&P 500®)** measures the performance of the large cap segment of the U.S. equities market, covering approximately 80% of the U.S. equities market. The Index includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy.

The **S&P 500 Quality Index** measures the performance of high quality stocks in the S&P 500, based on a quality score calculated from return on equity, accruals ratio and financial

leverage ratio.

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