

Quercus Fund

Annual Report

for the year ended 31 December 2025

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Quercus Fund

Report of the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD')

Tutman Fund Solutions Limited ('TFSL') (previously Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited), as ACD, presents herewith the Annual Report for Quercus Fund for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Quercus Fund ('the Company' or 'the Fund') is an authorised open-ended investment company with variable capital ('ICVC') further to an authorisation order dated 25 April 2002. The Company is incorporated under registration number IC000172. It is a UCITS scheme complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL'), as published by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

The Company has been set up as an umbrella company. Provision exists for an unlimited number of sub-funds to be included within the umbrella and additional sub-funds may be established by the ACD with the agreement of the Depositary and the approval of the FCA. The sub-funds represent segregated portfolios of assets and, accordingly, the assets of a sub-fund belong exclusively to that sub-fund and shall not be used or made available to discharge (indirectly or directly) the liabilities of claim against, any other person or body, and any other sub-fund and shall not be available for any such purpose.

The ACD is of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the accounts as the assets of the Company consist predominantly of securities which are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Further, appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, have been used in the preparation of these accounts and applicable accounting standards have been followed.

The Financial Stability Board ('FSB') created the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') to improve and increase reporting of climate-related financial information. TFSL have produced TCFD reports in compliance with the FCA's rules on climate-related financial disclosures. The TCFD Product report is designed to help you understand the impact the Company has on the climate and equally how climate change could influence the performance of the Company. The report will also give you the ability to compare a range of climate metrics with other funds. To understand the governance, strategy, and risk management that TFSL has in place to manage the risks and opportunities related to climate change, please refer to the TCFD Entity report. These reports are available on our website <https://www.tutman.co.uk/literature>.

On account of a cybercrime issue with our third party vendor Linedata, TFSL lost connectivity to the core accounting platform ICON (used for the production of daily net asset values) on 11 August 2025. A period of investor dealing suspension was agreed at this point to facilitate the robust testing of a contingency NAV production model which was subsequently implemented on 21 August 2025. This was used to support daily pricing and associated investor dealing until full connectivity to ICON was restored on 25 September 2025.

The shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

The Company has no Directors other than the ACD.

The Instrument of Incorporation can be inspected at the offices of the ACD.

Copies of the Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document ('KIID') are available on request free of charge from the ACD.

The Company currently has one sub-fund, Quercus Growth Fund ('the sub-fund').

Investment objective and policy - Quercus Growth Fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to deliver a greater total return than the benchmark (made up of 40% FTSE100; 16% FTSE North America; 8% FTSE Developed Europe excluding UK; 6% FTSE Japan; 6% FTSE AW Asia Pacific excluding Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan; 4% FTSE Emerging Markets; 20% Bank of England Base Rate), after fees, over any 10-year period.

There is no guarantee that this investment objective will be achieved over 10 years, or any other time period.

The benchmark is used as a target for the sub-fund's return because the benchmark's composition reflects the geographic and economic sectors we invest in.

Report of the Authorised Corporate Director (continued)

To meet the objective, the Investment Manager will invest globally in government and corporate bonds with no restriction on their credit quality, equities and commodities. Investment will be made directly in such assets or through collective investment schemes.

Derivatives may be used by the sub-fund for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management and hedging.

The Investment Manager may use all investment powers as permitted by the prospectus, outside the ranges described above, to ensure the sub-fund is managed in the best interest of investors in times of market irregularities or stress.

The sub-fund may invest at the Investment Manager's discretion in other transferable securities, money market instruments, warrants, cash and near cash and deposits and units in collective investment schemes. Use may be made of borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted by the FCA Rules.

Changes affecting the Company in the year

On 30 June 2025, Thesis Holdings Limited bought Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited. Following the completion of the acquisition of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited, the company has been renamed to Tutman Fund Solutions Limited ('TFSL').

Further information in relation to the Company is illustrated on page 36.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, we hereby certify the Annual Report on behalf of the ACD, Tutman Fund Solutions Limited.

Jenny Shanley
Director
Tutman Fund Solutions Limited
14 April 2026

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities

The Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL') published by the FCA, requires the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD') to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of the net revenue and net capital gains on the scheme property of the Company for the year.

In preparing the financial statements the ACD is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting policies and then applying them consistently;
- making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- following UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland;
- complying with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for the Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds ('the SORP') issued by The Investment Association in May 2014 and amended in June 2017;
- keeping proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities; and
- the maintenance and integrity of the Company's information on the ACD's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

COLL also requires the ACD to carry out an Assessment of Value on the Company previously published within the Annual Report, this assessment can now be found on the ACD's website at:

<https://www.tutman.co.uk/literature/>.

The ACD is responsible for the management of the Company in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and COLL.

Report of the Depositary to the shareholders of Quercus Fund

Depositary's responsibilities

The Depositary must ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1228) (the OEIC regulations), as amended, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together 'the Regulations'), the Instrument of Incorporation and Prospectus (together 'the Scheme documents') as detailed below.

The Depositary must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Company and its investors.

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Company in accordance with the Regulations.

The Depositary must ensure that:

- the Company's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Company is booked into the cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of shares are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of shares of the Company are calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Company's assets is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- the Company's revenue is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD') are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Depositary also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Company.

Having carried out such procedures as we consider necessary to discharge our responsibilities as Depositary of the Company, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that in all material respects the Company, acting through the ACD:

- (i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's revenue in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Company. The ACD suspended dealing in shares of Quercus Fund with immediate effect of 12th August 2025. This decision was made after discussion with us as Depositary and was required as a result of a global cybersecurity incident at the ACD's external software provider. Suspension of dealing was lifted on 16th September 2025; and
- (ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of Quercus Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Quercus Fund (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2025, which comprise the Statement of total return, Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders, Balance sheet, the related Notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies and the Distribution table. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the Company for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the Investment Association Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook (COLL Rules) of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Instrument of Incorporation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Authorised Corporate Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by the COLL Rules

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- Proper accounting records for the Company have been kept and the accounts are in agreement with those records;
- We have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit; and
- The information given in the Report of the Authorised Corporate Director for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of Quercus Fund (continued)

Responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities set out on page 4, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Authorised Corporate Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authorised Corporate Director either intends to wind up the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations by considering their experience, past performance and support available.

All engagement team members were briefed on relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks at the planning stage of the audit. Engagement team members were reminded to remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and the sector in which it operates, focusing on those provisions that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The most relevant frameworks we identified include:

- UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds;
- The Financial Conduct Authority's COLL Rules; and
- The Company's Prospectus.

We gained an understanding of how the Company is complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of the Authorised Corporate Director. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of submitted returns, external inspections, relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies and the Company's breaches register.

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of Quercus Fund (continued)

Auditor Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management and those charged with governance to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how the Authorised Corporate Director was remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how the Authorised Corporate Director oversees the implementation and operation of controls. In areas of the financial statements where the risks were considered to be higher, we performed procedures to address each identified risk. We identified a heightened fraud risk in relation to:

- Management override of controls; and
- The completeness and classification and special dividends between revenue and capital.

In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material fraud or error:

- Reviewing the level of and reasoning behind the Company's procurement of legal and professional services;
- Performing audit procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business, review of a pre sign-off Net Asset Valuation (NAV) statement for any unexpected activity and assessing judgements made by the Authorised Corporate Director in its calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias;
- Using a third-party independent data source to assess the completeness of the special dividend population and determining whether special dividends recognised were revenue or capital in nature with reference to the underlying circumstances of the investee companies' dividend payments;
- Assessing the Company's compliance with the key requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook and its Prospectus;
- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the Company's compliance with the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds; and
- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the COLL Rules issued by the Financial Conduct Authority under the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Johnston Carmichael LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen AB10 1YL
14 April 2026

Accounting policies of Quercus Fund

for the year ended 31 December 2025

a *Basis of accounting*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments. They have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds ('the SORP') published by The Investment Association in May 2014 and amended in June 2017, and the requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL').

The ACD has considered a detailed assessment of the sub-fund's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including liquidity, declines in global capital markets and investor redemption levels. Based on this assessment, the sub-fund continues to be open for trading and the ACD is satisfied the sub-fund has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for at least the next 12 months and accordingly it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

b *Valuation of investments*

The purchases and sales of investments are included up to close of business on the last business day of the accounting year.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised when a legally binding and unconditional right to obtain, or an obligation to deliver an asset arises.

The quoted investments of the sub-fund have been valued at the global closing bid-market prices excluding any accrued interest in the case of debt securities ruling on the principal markets on which the stocks are quoted on the last business day of the accounting year.

Collective investment schemes are valued at the bid price for dual priced funds and at the single price for single priced funds and are valued at their most recent published price prior to the close of business valuation on 31 December 2025.

c *Foreign exchange*

The base currency of the sub-fund is UK sterling which is taken to be the sub-fund's functional currency.

All transactions in foreign currencies are converted into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of such transactions. The resulting exchange differences are disclosed in note 2 of the Notes to the financial statements.

Any foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

d *Revenue*

Revenue is recognised in the Statement of total return on the following basis:

Dividends from quoted equity instruments and non equity shares are recognised as revenue, net of attributable tax credits on the date when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Overseas dividends are recognised as revenue gross of any withholding tax and the tax consequences are recognised within the tax expense.

Distributions from collective investment schemes are recognised as revenue on the date the securities are quoted ex-dividend. Equalisation on distributions from collective investment schemes is deducted from the cost of the investment and does not form part of the sub-fund's distribution.

Distributions from collective investment schemes which are re-invested on behalf of the sub-fund are recognised as revenue on the date the securities are quoted ex-dividend and form part of the sub-fund's distribution.

Excess reportable income from reporting offshore funds is recognised as revenue when the reported distribution rate is available and forms part of the sub-fund's distribution.

Accounting policies of Quercus Fund (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

d Revenue (continued)

Compensation is treated as either revenue or capital in nature depending on the facts of each particular case.

Special dividends are treated as either revenue or a repayment of capital depending on the facts of each particular case.

Interest on bank deposits and short term deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

Interest on debt securities is recognised on an accruals basis, taking into account the effective yield on the investment. Accrued interest purchased and sold on interest bearing securities is excluded from the capital cost of these securities and dealt with as part of the revenue of the sub-fund. The effective yield is a calculation that amortises any discount or premium on the purchase of an investment over its remaining life based on estimated cash flows. The amortised amounts form part of the distributable revenue and are calculated weekly and at each month end.

e Expenses

Expenses, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are charged to revenue. KIID production fees and Non-executive directors' fees are charged on a receipts basis. All other fees are charged on an accruals basis.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

f Taxation

Tax payable on profits is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of tax losses available to carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which these losses can be utilised.

UK corporation tax is provided as amounts to be paid/recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at 31 December 2025 to pay more or less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current rates and tax laws. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provision for deferred tax assets are only made to the extent the timing differences are expected to be of future benefit.

All foreign dividend revenue is recognised as a gross amount which includes any withholding tax deducted at source. Where foreign tax is withheld in excess of the applicable treaty rate a tax debtor is recognised to the extent that the overpayment is considered recoverable.

g Efficient Portfolio Management

Where appropriate, certain permitted instruments such as derivatives or forward currency contracts may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management purposes. Where such instruments are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue or expenses derived therefrom are included in the Statement of total return as revenue related items and form part of the distribution. Where such instruments are used to protect or enhance capital, the gains and losses derived therefrom are included in the Statement of total return as capital related items.

h Dilution levy

The need to charge a dilution levy will depend on the volume of sales or redemptions. The ACD may charge a discretionary dilution levy on the sale and redemption of shares if, in its opinion, the existing shareholders (for sales) or remaining shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected, and if charging a dilution levy is, so far as practicable, fair to all shareholders and potential shareholders. Please refer to the Prospectus for further information.

Accounting policies of Quercus Fund (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

i Distribution policies

i Basis of distribution

The distribution policy is to distribute all available revenue after deduction of expenses payable from revenue. Distributions attributable to income shares are paid to shareholders.

ii Unclaimed distributions

Distributions to shareholders outstanding after 6 years are taken to the capital property of the sub-fund.

iii Revenue

All revenue is included in the final distribution with reference to policy d.

iv Expenses

Expenses incurred against the revenue of the sub-fund are included in the final distribution, subject to any expense which may be transferred to capital for the purpose of calculating the distribution, with reference to policy e.

v Equalisation

Group 2 shares are shares purchased on or after the previous XD date and before the current XD date. Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. Equalisation is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholders but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes. Equalisation per share is disclosed in the Distribution table.

Quercus Growth Fund

Investment Manager's report

Investment performance*

Over the year the sub-fund rose by 11.00%, in total return terms. The target benchmark¹ rose by 18.59%.

During the year under review the main contributors and detractors to performance included:

<i>Contributors</i>	<i>Detractors</i>
WisdomTree Physical Gold - GBP Daily Hedged	Warpaint London
Rolls-Royce Holdings	GlobalData
HSBC Holdings	Marvell Technology
Barclays	Novo Nordisk
Astrazeneca	ServiceNow
M&G Investment Funds 1 - Japan Fund	Ashtead Technology Holdings
Alphabet 'A'	Molten Ventures
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	London Stock Exchange Group
Phoenix Group Holdings	Xtrackers DAX UCITS ETF
Plus500	Wolters Kluwer

Investment activities

The largest purchases and sales during the year included:

<i>Purchases</i>	<i>Sales</i>
Ashoka WhiteOak ICAV - Ashoka WhiteOak Emerging Markets Equity Fund	WisdomTree Physical Gold - GBP Daily Hedged
WisdomTree Physical Gold - GBP Daily Hedged	First Sentier Greater China Growth
Waverton European Dividend Growth	Phoenix Group 5.75% 26/04/2028
UK Treasury Gilt 4.125% 22/07/2029	First Sentier Indian Subcontinent
Barclays	PPHE Hotel Group
Astrazeneca	JTC
X-Trackers DAX UCITS ETF	iShares MSCI USA Small Cap ESG Enhanced UCITS ETF
BAE Systems	JP Morgan Global Growth & Income Fund
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% 31/01/2028	Molten Ventures
HSBC Holdings	Novartis

Market commentary**

Despite a backdrop of heightened geopolitical tensions and significant shifts in global trade policy, markets proved remarkably resilient in 2025, delivering positive total returns alongside a healthy broadening of market leadership. While the return of the Trump administration initially triggered volatility through the introduction of sweeping trade tariffs, the subsequent extension of US tax cuts - coupled with a pivot by the Federal Reserve, which cut interest rates by 75 basis points over the year – helped to bolster corporate earnings and investor sentiment. Notably, the extreme market dominance of the 'Magnificent 7' began to unwind as leadership rotated towards undervalued sectors and international markets, with UK, European and Asian indices outperforming the US market in sterling terms. Meanwhile, as the labour market softened and inflation continued to normalise, both the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve were able to ease monetary policy, providing a tailwind for fixed income markets. At the same time, rising government debt levels and ongoing instability in the Middle East prompted investors to seek safe haven assets, driving a significant increase in the prices of precious metals such as gold and silver.

* Source: Tutman Fund Solutions Limited and Rathbones Investment Management Limited (based on 12pm mid prices).

** Source: Bloomberg.

¹ The target benchmark is made up of: 40% FTSE 100; 16% FTSE North America; 8% FTSE Developed Europe excluding UK; 6% FTSE Japan; 6% FTSE AW Asia Pacific excluding Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan; 4% FTSE Emerging Markets; 20% Bank of England Base Rate.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Market commentary (continued)

Looking ahead, there is no doubt we are going to have another year of unconventional and potentially disruptive geopolitical events, given President Trump's fondness for using trade threats as a policy weapon, yet his nature also suggests that he will not tolerate much collateral damage to wealth and consumer confidence. Many remain fearful that some sort of market crisis is just around the corner given concerns over high equity valuations, policy uncertainty, and concentrated sector leadership. There is a risk that growth is too optimistic and inflation too sticky however, economic conditions globally are generally favourable. Consumer and corporate finances are in reasonable shape, interest rates are falling in most countries against a background of lower inflation, while governments remain reluctant to consider cutting expenditure. Also, a year of tariff-related uncertainty has left a potential backlog of (non-AI) capital investment that needs to be made. We retain our long-term belief that Generative AI will deliver positive outcomes for both companies and consumers however, we seem to have reached an inflection point where investors are demanding higher revenues and profits before further rewarding companies with higher share prices. We anticipate the broadening of market returns will continue and as ever, we see diversification as the key to sustainable returns in uncertain times.

Rathbones Investment Management Limited
23 January 2026

Summary of portfolio changes

for the year ended 31 December 2025

The following represents the major purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

	Cost
	£
Purchases:	
Ashoka WhiteOak ICAV - Ashoka WhiteOak Emerging Markets Equity Fund	1,064,766
Waverton Investment Funds PLC - Waverton European Dividend Growth Fund	1,017,780
WisdomTree Physical Gold - GBP Daily Hedged	712,416
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% 31/01/2028	623,948
Barclays	603,366
UK Treasury Gilt 4.125% 22/07/2029	505,620
Schroder ISF Asian Total Return	487,937
BAE Systems	483,347
HSBC Holdings	458,604
AstraZeneca	399,870
Xtrackers DAX UCITS ETF	396,624
UK Treasury Gilt 3.25% 31/01/2033	377,334
Diageo	353,102
Aviva	341,604
Boston Scientific	338,007
AIA Group	336,268
BP	327,204
Euronext	326,156
Toyota Motor Credit 5.625% 23/10/2028	310,107
UK Treasury Gilt 0.625% 31/07/2035	309,672
	Proceeds
	£
Sales:	
WisdomTree Physical Gold - USD	716,421
iShares MSCI USA Small Cap ESG Enhanced UCITS ETF	691,171
JPMorgan Global Growth & Income Fund	668,749
FSSA Greater China Growth Fund	583,770
JTC	498,061
Phoenix Group Holdings 5.75% Perpetual	489,141
Molten Ventures	450,420
FSSA Indian Subcontinent Fund	447,143
Novartis	394,224
Bank of America Corp 4.271% 23/07/2029	378,280
PPHE Hotel Group	377,575
Melrose Industries	336,071
Xtrackers DAX UCITS ETF	331,024
Novo Nordisk	326,256
UK Treasury Gilt 4.125% 29/01/2027	319,584
UK Treasury Gilt 0.625% 31/07/2035	310,960
HSBC Holdings	304,304
UK Treasury Gilt 4.250% 12/07/2040	302,399
Partners Group	290,781
Persimmon	288,848

Portfolio statement
as at 31 December 2025

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt Securities* 12.09% (10.91%)			
Aa3 to A1 9.40% (5.47%)			
Coca-Cola 2.25% 05/01/2032	£555,000	371,535	1.06
Toyota Motor Credit 5.625% 23/10/2028	£300,000	311,049	0.89
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% 31/01/2028	£700,000	653,058	1.86
UK Treasury Gilt 3.25% 31/01/2033	£400,000	375,720	1.07
UK Treasury Gilt 4.125% 29/01/2027	£630,000	632,615	1.81
UK Treasury Gilt 4.125% 22/07/2029	£500,000	504,550	1.44
UK Treasury Gilt 4.25% 07/06/2032	£440,000	444,070	1.27
		<u>3,292,597</u>	<u>9.40</u>
A2 to A3 2.69% (3.97%)			
GlaxoSmithKline Capital 5.25% 19/12/2033	£495,000	516,755	1.47
Macquarie Group 2.125% 01/10/2031	£490,000	426,148	1.22
		<u>942,903</u>	<u>2.69</u>
Baa1 to Baa2 0.00% (1.47%)		-	-
Total debt securities		<u>4,235,500</u>	<u>12.09</u>
Equities 66.00% (67.79%)			
Equities - United Kingdom 33.32% (31.77%)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom 30.98% (27.29%)			
Energy 3.46% (2.19%)			
BP	78,000	337,545	0.96
Shell	32,000	876,640	2.50
		<u>1,214,185</u>	<u>3.46</u>
Materials 1.27% (1.08%)			
Rio Tinto	7,400	443,482	1.27
Industrials 6.25% (5.85%)			
BAE Systems	26,500	454,210	1.30
DiscoverIE Group	51,000	306,000	0.87
Elixir International	41,000	338,660	0.97
RELX	11,500	347,185	0.99
Rolls-Royce Holdings	64,500	741,428	2.12
		<u>2,187,483</u>	<u>6.25</u>
Consumer Discretionary 1.21% (2.44%)			
Compass Group	18,000	425,520	1.21
Consumer Staples 3.81% (3.50%)			
Diageo	18,000	288,630	0.82
Tesco	100,000	441,800	1.26
Unilever	12,444	604,654	1.73
		<u>1,335,084</u>	<u>3.81</u>

* Grouped by credit rating - source: Interactive Data and Bloomberg.

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2025

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Equities (continued)			
Equities - United Kingdom (continued)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom (continued)			
Health Care 3.54% (2.11%)			
AstraZeneca	9,000	1,240,920	3.54
Financials 10.20% (7.71%)			
Aviva	66,000	451,704	1.29
Barclays	190,000	904,115	2.58
HSBC Holdings	81,000	949,968	2.71
Intermediate Capital Group	17,000	349,180	1.00
London Stock Exchange Group	4,900	438,452	1.25
Phoenix Group Holdings	65,000	478,725	1.37
		3,572,144	10.20
Information Technology 0.00% (1.13%)		-	-
Real Estate 1.24% (1.28%)			
LondonMetric Property	230,000	435,620	1.24
Total equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom		10,854,438	30.98
Equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 2.34% (4.48%)			
Materials 1.28% (1.20%)			
Glencore	110,000	447,150	1.28
Industrials 1.06% (1.17%)			
Experian	11,000	369,820	1.06
Consumer Discretionary 0.00% (0.94%)		-	-
Financials 0.00% (1.17%)		-	-
Total equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom		816,970	2.34
Total equities - United Kingdom		11,671,408	33.32
Equities - Europe 5.15% (9.21%)			
Equities - Denmark 0.00% (1.36%)		-	-
Equities - France 1.11% (2.21%)			
Schneider Electric	1,900	389,705	1.11

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2025

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Equities (continued)			
Equities - Europe (continued)			
Equities - Ireland 1.89% (2.01%)			
CRH	3,900	361,860	1.03
Linde	950	301,128	0.86
Total equities - Ireland		<u>662,988</u>	<u>1.89</u>
Equities - Netherlands 2.15% (1.51%)			
ASML Holding	520	417,544	1.19
Euronext	3,000	334,774	0.96
Total equities - Netherlands		<u>752,318</u>	<u>2.15</u>
Equities - Switzerland 0.00% (2.12%)		-	-
Total equities - Europe		<u>1,805,011</u>	<u>5.15</u>
Equities - North America 23.85% (23.62%)			
Equities - Canada 0.70% (0.98%)			
Canadian Pacific Kansas City	4,500	246,203	0.70
Equities - United States 23.15% (22.64%)			
Abbott Laboratories	2,900	270,089	0.77
Alphabet 'A'	2,100	488,587	1.39
Amazon.com	2,500	429,018	1.22
Bank of America	9,700	396,567	1.13
Berkshire Hathaway	500	186,870	0.53
Boku Inc	180,000	378,000	1.08
Boston Scientific	4,500	319,036	0.91
Broadcom	1,200	308,687	0.88
CME Group	1,600	324,841	0.93
Coca-Cola	6,500	337,891	0.96
Eli Lilly	510	407,518	1.16
Ferguson Enterprises	2,100	347,572	0.99
Intuit	570	280,705	0.80
KKR	3,000	284,265	0.81
Mastercard	700	297,106	0.85
Meta Platforms 'A'	690	338,488	0.97
Microsoft	1,300	467,403	1.33
NVIDIA	2,550	353,555	1.01
Palo Alto Networks	1,950	267,031	0.76
Procter & Gamble	2,600	277,020	0.79
S&P Global	870	338,026	0.97
ServiceNow	1,950	222,031	0.63
Texas Instruments	2,000	257,909	0.74
Thermo Fisher Scientific	660	284,334	0.81
Uber Technologies	4,200	255,051	0.73
Total equities - United States		<u>8,117,600</u>	<u>23.15</u>
Total equities - North America		<u>8,363,803</u>	<u>23.85</u>

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2025

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Equities (continued)			
Equities - Hong Kong 0.96% (0.00%) AIA Group	44,000	335,804	0.96
Equities - Israel 1.24% (1.68%) Plus500	12,000	435,600	1.24
Equities - Taiwan 1.48% (1.51%) Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd	2,300	519,473	1.48
Total equities		23,131,099	66.00
Closed-Ended Funds 0.00% (3.01%)		-	-
Collective Investment Schemes 15.98% (13.57%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 5.96% (8.10%)			
Jupiter Japan Income Fund	630,000	872,298	2.49
M&G Investment Funds 1 - Japan Fund	700,000	1,217,020	3.47
Total UK authorised collective investment schemes		2,089,318	5.96
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 10.02% (5.47%)			
Ashoka WhiteOak ICAV - Ashoka WhiteOak Emerging Markets Equity Fund	8,600	1,059,434	3.02
Federated Hermes Asia Ex-Japan Equity Fund	270,000	848,394	2.42
Schroder ISF Asian Total Return	4,500	549,271	1.57
Waverton Investment Funds PLC - Waverton European Dividend Growth Fund	290,000	1,054,440	3.01
Total offshore collective investment schemes		3,511,539	10.02
Total collective investment schemes		5,600,857	15.98
Exchange Traded Commodities 5.42% (4.09%)			
WisdomTree Physical Gold - GBP Daily Hedged	86,000	1,899,525	5.42
Total exchange traded commodities		1,899,525	5.42
Portfolio of investments		34,866,981	99.49
Other net assets		179,154	0.51
Total net assets		35,046,135	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges and are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

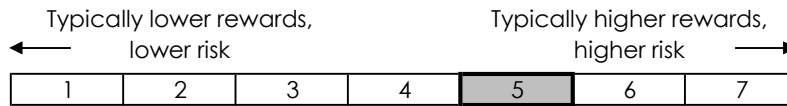
The comparative figures in brackets are as at 31 December 2024.

United Kingdom equities are grouped in accordance with Global Industry Classification Standard ('GICS').

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Risk and reward profile*

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.



The sub-fund is in a higher category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen frequently and more dramatically than some other types of investment. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

For full details on risk factors for the sub-fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator in the year.

* As per the KIID published on 23 January 2026.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the sub-fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the sub-fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	2025	2024	2023
	p	p	p
Income			
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	383.53	351.15	347.66
Return before operating charges	45.51	42.16	13.12
Operating charges	(3.52)	(3.18)	(2.95)
Return after operating charges *	41.99	38.98	10.17
Distributions [^]	(6.26)	(6.60)	(6.68)
Closing net asset value per share	419.26	383.53	351.15
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.29	0.30	0.29
Performance			
Return after charges	10.95%	11.10%	2.93%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£)	35,046,135	32,291,256	36,955,718
Closing number of shares	8,359,062	8,419,562	10,524,127
Operating charges ^{^^}	0.89%	0.84%	0.85%
Direct transaction costs	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%
Published prices			
Highest share price	422.23	395.24	368.97
Lowest share price	346.35	347.07	330.19

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

[^] Rounded to 2 decimal places.

^{^^} The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure ('OCF'). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which may occur in a year as it is calculated on historical data.

The OCF includes expenses incurred by underlying holdings of collective investment schemes,

Financial statements - Quercus Growth Fund

Statement of total return

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		2,991,565		3,298,248
Revenue	3	817,914		955,656	
Expenses	4	<u>(267,208)</u>		<u>(279,408)</u>	
Net revenue before taxation		550,706		676,248	
Taxation	5	<u>(27,821)</u>		<u>(29,692)</u>	
Net revenue after taxation			<u>522,885</u>		<u>646,556</u>
Total return before distributions			3,514,450		3,944,804
Distributions	6		(522,886)		(646,609)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			<u>2,991,564</u>		<u>3,298,195</u>

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025		2024	
	£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		32,291,256		36,955,718
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	336,073		244,144	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	<u>(572,758)</u>		<u>(8,206,801)</u>	
		(236,685)		(7,962,657)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		2,991,564		3,298,195
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		<u>35,046,135</u>		<u>32,291,256</u>

Balance sheet
as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		34,866,981	32,088,192
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	80,048	80,263
Cash and bank balances	8	308,698	522,365
Total assets		<u>35,255,727</u>	<u>32,690,820</u>
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(199,949)	(233,643)
Other creditors	9	(9,643)	(165,921)
Total liabilities		<u>(209,592)</u>	<u>(399,564)</u>
Net assets attributable to shareholders		<u><u>35,046,135</u></u>	<u><u>32,291,256</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2025

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 9 to 11.

2. Net capital gains

	2025	2024
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains	1,345,801	1,620,197
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains	1,622,616	1,669,684
Currency gains / (losses)	24,095	(1,012)
Capital special dividend	-	9,894
Compensation	(26)	212
Transaction charges	(921)	(727)
Total net capital gains	<u>2,991,565</u>	<u>3,298,248</u>

3. Revenue

	2025	2024
	£	£
UK revenue	370,457	461,119
Unfranked revenue	24,380	25,665
Overseas revenue	236,703	232,475
Interest on debt securities	174,149	220,881
Bank and deposit interest	12,225	15,516
Total revenue	<u>817,914</u>	<u>955,656</u>

4. Expenses

	2025	2024
	£	£
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Annual management charge*	214,855	240,062
Annual management charge rebate*	(8,060)	(9,238)
	<u>206,795</u>	<u>230,824</u>
Payable to the Depositary		
Depositary fees	<u>10,908</u>	<u>12,188</u>
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	9,450	9,000
Non-executive directors' fees	901	1,417
Safe custody fees	1,158	1,686
Bank charges	-	2,027
Bank interest	433	-
FCA fee	433	390
Listing fee	37,130	21,876
	<u>49,505</u>	<u>36,396</u>
Total expenses	<u>267,208</u>	<u>279,408</u>

* The annual management charge is 0.65% (2024: 0.65%) and includes the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fees. Where the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee are cumulatively lower than the annual management charge a rebate may occur.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the annual management charge after rebates is 0.63% (2024: 0.63%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. Taxation	2025 £	2024 £
<i>a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year</i>		
Overseas tax withheld	<u>27,821</u>	<u>29,692</u>
Total taxation (note 5b)	<u><u>27,821</u></u>	<u><u>29,692</u></u>

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2024: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2024: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2025 £	2024 £
Net revenue before taxation	<u>550,706</u>	<u>676,248</u>
Corporation tax @ 20%	110,141	135,250
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(74,091)	(92,224)
Overseas revenue	(47,341)	(46,495)
Overseas tax withheld	27,821	29,692
Excess management expenses	<u>11,291</u>	<u>3,469</u>
Total taxation (note 5a)	<u><u>27,821</u></u>	<u><u>29,692</u></u>

c. Provision for deferred taxation

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of the asset not recognised is £770,312 (2024: £759,021).

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprise:

	2025 £	2024 £
Interim income distribution	323,399	396,353
Final income distribution	<u>199,949</u>	<u>233,643</u>
	523,348	629,996
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	2,007	18,071
Amounts added on issue of shares	<u>(2,469)</u>	<u>(1,458)</u>
Total net distributions	<u><u>522,886</u></u>	<u><u>646,609</u></u>

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:

Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	522,885	646,556
Undistributed revenue brought forward	22	75
Undistributed revenue carried forward	<u>(21)</u>	<u>(22)</u>
Distributions	<u><u>522,886</u></u>	<u><u>646,609</u></u>

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2025

7. Debtors	2025	2024
	£	£
Accrued revenue	65,577	66,826
Recoverable overseas withholding tax	13,517	12,526
Prepaid expenses	149	106
Recoverable income tax	805	805
Total debtors	<u>80,048</u>	<u>80,263</u>
8. Cash and bank balances	2025	2024
	£	£
Total cash and bank balances	<u>308,698</u>	<u>522,365</u>
9. Other creditors	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	<u>-</u>	<u>145,519</u>
Accrued expenses:		
Safe custody fees	161	989
Audit fee	9,450	9,000
Non-executive directors' fees	-	1,536
Listing fee	-	8,286
Transaction charges	32	591
	<u>9,643</u>	<u>20,402</u>
Total other creditors	<u>9,643</u>	<u>165,921</u>

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities.

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue in the year:

Opening shares in issue	Income
Total shares issued in the year	8,419,562
Total shares cancelled in the year	84,650
Closing shares in issue	<u>(145,150)</u>
	<u>8,359,062</u>

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

12. Related party transactions

Tutman Fund Solutions Limited (previously Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited), as ACD is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the sub-fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the sub-fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per income share has increased from 419.3p to 422.2p as at 7 April 2026. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
2025	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	7,940,359	2,660	0.03%	18,243	0.23%	-	-	7,961,262
Closed-Ended Funds*	712,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	712,416
Bonds*	2,426,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,426,442
Collective Investment Schemes	3,110,091	159	0.01%	-	-	-	-	3,110,250
Total	14,189,308	2,819	0.04%	18,243	0.23%	-	-	14,210,370

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
2024	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	9,101,571	4,940	0.05%	16,347	0.18%	-	-	9,122,858
Closed-Ended Funds	726,037	363	0.05%	3,633	0.50%	-	-	730,033
Bonds*	755,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	755,114
Collective Investment Schemes*	458,802	-	-	-	-	-	-	458,802
Total	11,041,524	5,303	0.10%	19,980	0.68%	-	-	11,066,807

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

14. Transaction costs (continued)

a Direct transaction costs (continued)

	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Sales after transaction costs
2025	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	8,467,894	(2,714)	0.03%	(14)	0.00%	-	-	8,465,166
Closed-Ended Funds	1,795,417	(291)	0.02%	(4)	0.00%	-	-	1,795,122
Bonds*	1,800,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800,364
Collective Investment Schemes	2,400,814	(132)	0.01%	-	-	-	-	2,400,682
Total	14,464,489	(3,137)	0.06%	(18)	0.00%	-	-	14,461,334

	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Sales after transaction costs
2024	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	13,280,914	(3,729)	0.03%	(47)	0.00%	-	-	13,277,138
Closed-Ended Funds	163,326	(56)	0.03%	(2)	0.00%	-	-	163,268
Bonds*	3,320,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,320,936
Collective Investment Schemes*	1,938,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,938,647
Exchange Traded Commodities*	569,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	569,735
Total	19,273,558	(3,785)	0.06%	(49)	0.00%	-	-	19,269,724

Summary of direct transaction costs

The following represents the total of each type of transaction cost, expressed as a percentage of the sub-fund's average net asset value in the year:

2025	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	5,956	0.02%
Taxes	18,261	0.05%

2024	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	9,088	0.03%
Taxes	20,029	0.05%

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.10% (2024: 0.21%).

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2025

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the sub-fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the sub-fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the sub-fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The sub-fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are equities, collective investment schemes, closed-ended funds and exchange traded commodities.

This risk is generally regarded as consisting of two elements: stock specific risk and market risk. Through these two factors, the sub-fund is exposed to price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy.

Adhering to investment guidelines and avoiding excessive exposure to one particular issuer can limit stock specific risk. Subject to compliance with the investment objective of the sub-fund, spreading exposure in the portfolio of investments both globally and across sectors or geography can mitigate market risk.

At 31 December 2025, if the price of the investments held by the sub-fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,531,574 (2024: £1,428,145).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

The foreign currency risk profile of the sub-fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
2025	£	£	£
Canadian dollar	-	473	473
Danish krone	-	1,871	1,871
Euro	1,142,023	9,532	1,151,555
Hong Kong dollar	335,804	-	335,804
Taiwan dollar	519,473	-	519,473
US dollar	9,020,326	2,179	9,022,505
Total foreign currency exposure	<u>11,017,626</u>	<u>14,055</u>	<u>11,031,681</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
	£	£	£
2024			
Canadian dollar	-	434	434
Danish krone	440,158	1,146	441,304
Euro	1,202,389	7,722	1,210,111
Swiss franc	684,386	-	684,386
US dollar	10,929,553	23,622	10,953,175
Total foreign currency exposure	<u>13,256,486</u>	<u>32,924</u>	<u>13,289,410</u>

At 31 December 2025, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £551,584 (2024: £664,471).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the sub-fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the sub-fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest bearing securities.

The amount of revenue receivable from floating rate securities and bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

The value of interest bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

At 31 December 2025, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 basis points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the sub-fund would increase or decrease by approximately £42,030 (2024: £46,061).

The sub-fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
2025						
Canadian dollar	-	-	-	473	-	473
Danish krone	-	-	-	1,871	-	1,871
Euro	-	-	-	1,151,555	-	1,151,555
Hong Kong dollar	-	-	-	335,804	-	335,804
Taiwan dollar	-	-	-	519,473	-	519,473
UK sterling	308,698	-	3,863,965	20,051,383	(209,592)	24,014,454
US dollar	-	-	371,535	8,650,970	-	9,022,505
	<u>308,698</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,235,500</u>	<u>30,711,529</u>	<u>(209,592)</u>	<u>35,046,135</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market Risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2024	£	£	£	£	£	£
Canadian dollar	-	-	-	434	-	434
Danish krone	-	-	-	441,304	-	441,304
Euro	-	-	-	1,210,111	-	1,210,111
Swiss franc	-	-	-	684,386	-	684,386
UK sterling	998,578	-	2,303,176	16,099,656	(399,564)	19,001,846
US dollar	369,346	-	376,555	10,207,274	-	10,953,175
	<u>1,367,924</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,679,731</u>	<u>28,643,165</u>	<u>(399,564)</u>	<u>32,291,256</u>

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the sub-fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the sub-fund. The sub-fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

In addition to the interest rate risk, bond investments are exposed to issuer risk which reflects the ability for the bond issuer to meet its obligations to pay interest and return the capital on the redemption date. Change in issuer risk will change the value of the investments and is dealt with further in note 15a. The debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. These are made across a variety of industry sectors, and geographical markets, so as to avoid concentrations of credit risk. A breakdown is provided in the Portfolio statement. The credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Portfolio statement.

The sub-fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the sub-fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the sub-fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the sub-fund.

Investments in smaller companies at times may prove illiquid, as by their nature they tend to have relatively modest traded share capital. Shifts in investor sentiment, or the announcement of new price sensitive information, can provoke significant movement in share prices, and make dealing in any quantity difficult.

The sub-fund may also invest in securities that are not listed or traded on any stock exchange. In such situations the Fund may not be able to immediately sell such securities.

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the Fund's assets consist of readily realisable securities. This is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to the Risk Committee together with historical outflows of the sub-fund.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk (continued)

In addition liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the sub-fund to meet large redemptions, while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

To ensure this, the fair value pricing committee is a body appointed by the ACD to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the sub-fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2025	2025
	£	£
Quoted prices	27,640,637	-
Observable market data	7,226,344	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	<u>34,866,981</u>	<u>-</u>
	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
Basis of valuation	2024	2024
	£	£
Quoted prices	26,308,183	-
Observable market data	5,780,009	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	<u>32,088,192</u>	<u>-</u>

No securities in the portfolio of investments are valued using valuation techniques.

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

There are no assets held in the portfolio of investments which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.

f Derivatives

The sub-fund may employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the sub-fund's risk profile, reducing costs or generating additional capital or revenue, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

The ACD monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the sub-fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying investments, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.

For certain derivative transactions cash margins may be required to be paid to the brokers with whom the trades were executed and settled. These balances are subject to daily reconciliations and are held by the broker in segregated cash accounts that are afforded client money protection.

During the year there were no derivative transactions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

15. Risk management policies (continued)

f Derivatives (continued)

(i) Counterparties

Transactions in securities give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. This risk is mitigated by the sub-fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition the sub-fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

The sub-fund may transact in derivative contracts which potentially exposes the sub-fund to counterparty risk from the counterparty not settling their side of the contract. Transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks and brokers with appropriate and approved credit rating, which are regularly monitored. Forward currency transactions are only undertaken with the custodians appointed by the Depositary.

At the balance sheet date, there are no securities in the portfolio of investments subject to a repurchase agreement.

(ii) Leverage

The leverage is calculated as the sum of the net asset value and the incremental exposure generated through the use of derivatives (calculated in accordance with the commitment approach) divided by the net asset value.

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

Global exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated by a fund through the use of financial derivative instruments, including derivatives with embedded assets.

At the balance sheet date there is no global exposure to derivatives.

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 31 December 2025

Interim distribution in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 January 2025

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distributions 31 August 2025	Total distributions 31 August 2024
Income				
Group 1	3.863	-	3.863	3.826
Group 2	0.419	3.444	3.863	3.826

Final distribution in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 July 2025

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distributions 28 February 2026	Total distributions 28 February 2025
Income				
Group 1	2.392	-	2.392	2.775
Group 2	0.346	2.046	2.392	2.775

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholders but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Remuneration

Remuneration code disclosure

The remuneration committee is responsible for setting the remuneration policy for all partners, directors and employees within Evelyn Partners Group Limited ('the Group'), including individuals designated as Material Risk Takers (MRTs) under the Remuneration Code. The remuneration policy is designed to be compliant with the Code and provides a framework to attract, retain, motivate and reward partners, directors and employees. The overall policy is designed to promote the long-term success of the group and to support prudent risk management, with particular attention to conduct risk.

Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee report contained in the Group Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 includes details on the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee comprises three independent non-executive directors¹ and is governed by formal terms of reference, which are reviewed and agreed by the board. The committee met seven times during 2024.

Remuneration policy

The main principles of the remuneration policy are:

- aligns the interests of employees with those of our clients/customers and investors;
- is compliant with relevant regulation and considers market best practice;
- is pragmatic, flexible, economic, and considers the commercial objectives of the business;
- is competitive and helps the Group attract and retain talented people;
- encourages behaviours consistent with the Group's values, ambitions, strategy, and risk appetite (including environmental, social and governance risk factors);
- supports the delivery of fair outcomes for our clients; and
- is clear, fair, free from bias and based on objective criteria that avoids discrimination (including gender).

Remuneration systems

Fixed pay is determined by considering an employee's role and responsibilities, external market information, and internal budgets/affordability. The remuneration committee considers all of these factors when determining appropriate salary/fixed profit share budgets as part of the annual pay review, and by exception any increases outside of the annual pay review.

Evelyn Partners operates Discretionary Incentive Plans (DIP) – these are discretionary bonus schemes that enable employees to be recognised for their hard work and commitment, through linking reward to the performance and outcomes, including client outcomes, of both the business and the individual employee.

Bonus awards under a DIP are made in cash and/or equity awards and are driven by the following factors:

- The financial performance (primarily EBITDA performance) of the business;
- An employee's individual performance in relation to the Group's key performance indicators and financial outcomes;
- An employee's individual performance in relation to behaviours which are in line with the Group's values, which includes client outcomes and regulatory compliance; and
- A risk and control review, which includes client outcomes.

¹ Please note that the data provided for the independent non-executive directors is as at 31 December 2024. The data provided is for independent non-executive directors only.

Remuneration (continued)

Aggregate quantitative information

The total amount of remuneration paid by Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL') is nil as EPFL has no employees. However, a number of employees have remuneration costs recharged to EPFL and the annualised remuneration for these 70 employees is £3.58 million of which £3.19 million is fixed remuneration. This is based on the salary and benefits for those identified as working in EPFL as at 31 December 2024. Any variable remuneration is awarded for the year ended 31 December 2024. This information excludes any senior management or other Material Risk Takers (MRTs) whose remuneration information is detailed below.

Evelyn Partners Group Limited reviews its MRTs at least annually. These individuals are employed by and provide services to other companies in the Group. It is difficult to apportion remuneration for these individuals in respect of their duties to EPFL. For this reason, the aggregate total remuneration awarded for the year ended 31 December 2024 for senior management and other MRTs detailed below has not been apportioned.

Table to show the aggregate remuneration split by Senior Management and other MRTs for EPFL		For the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024				
	Fixed £'000	Variable		Total £'000	No. MRTs	
		Cash £'000	Equity £'000			
Senior Management	3,448	2,470	-	5,918	15	
Other MRTs	477	338	-	815	5	
Total	3,925	2,808	-	6,733	20	

Investment Manager

The ACD delegates the management of the Company's portfolio of assets to Rathbones Investment Management Limited ('RIML') and pays to RIML, out of the annual management charge, a monthly fee calculated on the total value of the portfolio of investments at the month end. RIML are compliant with the Capital Requirements Directive regarding remuneration and therefore their staff are covered by remuneration regulatory requirements.

Further information

Distributions and reporting dates

Where net revenue is available it will be distributed semi-annually on the last day in February (final) and 31 August (interim). In the event of a distribution, shareholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD dates:	1 January 1 July	final interim
Reporting dates:	31 December 30 June	annual interim

Buying and selling shares

The property of the sub-fund is valued at 12 noon weekly one very Tuesday and the last business day of each month (or last dealing day prior to that date if that date is not a dealing day), and prices of shares are calculated as at that time. Share dealing is on a forward basis meaning investors can buy and sell shares at the next valuation point following receipt of the order.

Prices of shares and the estimated yield of the share classes are published on the following website: www.trustnet.com or may be obtained by calling 0141 483 9701.

Benchmark - Quercus Growth Fund

The sub-fund's performance is measured against the target composite benchmark of 40% FTSE 100; 16% FTSE North America; 8% FTSE Developed Europe excluding UK; 6% FTSE Japan; 6% FTSE AW Asia Pacific excluding Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan; 4% FTSE Emerging Markets; 20% Bank of England Base Rate.

The benchmark is a target for the sub-fund because the benchmark's composition reflects the geographic and economic sectors it invests in.

Appointments

ACD and Registered office

Tutman Fund Solutions Limited (previously Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited)
Exchange Building
St John's Street
Chichester 0207 131 4000
West Sussex PO19 1UP
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Administrator and Registrar

Tutman Fund Solutions Limited (previously Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited)
177 Bothwell Street
Glasgow G2 7ER
Telephone 0141 483 9700 (Dealing)
0141 483 9701 (Enquiries)
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Directors of the ACD

Stephen Mugford - appointed 1 July 2025
Nicola Palios - appointed 1 July 2025
Jenny Shanley - appointed 13 October 2025
David Tyerman - appointed 4 March 2026
Andrew Baddeley - resigned 31 March 2025
Mayank Prakash - resigned 30 April 2025
Brian McLean - resigned 30 June 2025
Neil Coxhead - resigned 4 March 2026

Independent Non-Executive Directors of the ACD

Linda Robinson
Sally Macdonald
Carol Lawson - appointed 30 June 2025
Caroline Willson - appointed 30 June 2025
Dean Buckley - resigned 30 June 2025
Victoria Muir - resigned 30 June 2025

Non-Executive Directors of the ACD

Guy Swarbreck - resigned 31 March 2025

Investment Manager

Rathbones Investment Management Limited
Port of Liverpool Building
Pier Head
Liverpool L3 1NW
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Depositary

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
Trustee and Depositary Services
House A, Floor 0
Gogarburn
175 Glasgow Road
Edinburgh EH12 1HQ
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Auditor

Johnston Carmichael LLP
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen AB10 1YL