



PROSPECTUS

of

TM BALANCED GROWTH FUND

A UK UCITS
Open-Ended Investment Company

Valid as at and dated 17 June 2026

This document constitutes the Prospectus for TM Balanced Growth Fund (the "**Company**") which has been prepared in accordance with the rules contained in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ("**COLL**") published by the FCA as part of the FCA Handbook made under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "**Act**").

Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

FCA firm reference number: 186882

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PROSPECTUS
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The Company is a UK UCITS established in the UK and will be marketed to the public in the UK. It is not intended that the Company will be marketed outside the UK. This Prospectus is intended for distribution in the United Kingdom. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares in the Company may be restricted in other jurisdictions. Potential Shareholders must inform themselves of the legal requirements and restrictions of their own jurisdiction and act accordingly. This Prospectus does not amount to a solicitation or offer by any person in any jurisdiction in which such solicitation or offer would be unauthorised or unlawful.

In particular, the Shares have not been and will not be registered under the 1933 Act, as amended, or any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States of America. They may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly in the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia, or to US Persons. Any re-offer or resale of any of the Shares in the United States or to US Persons may constitute a violation of United States law. The Company has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The ACD has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The ACD, Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited, is responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of the ACD's knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Prospectus does not contain any untrue or misleading statement or omit any matters required by COLL to be included in it. The ACD accepts responsibility accordingly.

The Depositary is not responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus and accordingly does not accept any responsibility under the FCA Rules or otherwise.

Copies of this document have been sent to the Financial Conduct Authority and to the Depositary in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook.

The provisions of the Company's Instrument of Incorporation are binding on each of its Shareholders (who are taken to have notice of them).

The Prospectus is based on information, law and practice at the date hereof. The Company is not bound by any out-of-date Prospectus when it has issued a new Prospectus and potential investors should check that they have the most recently published Prospectus. Purchases must be made on the basis of the information contained in the most recently published Prospectus and supplementary documentation, including the latest reports when issued, which are available from the registered office of the ACD. Investors should check with the ACD that this is the most recently published version of the Prospectus.

Potential Shareholders should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or any other matters and are recommended to consult their own professional advisers concerning the acquisition, holding or disposal of Shares.

IMPORTANT: If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus you should consult your professional adviser.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is the Prospectus of the **TM Balanced Growth Fund** (the "Company").
- 1.2 In this Prospectus the below words and expressions shall have the following meanings:

2. DEFINITIONS

"ACD"	Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited, the authorised corporate director of the Company
"ACD Agreement"	an agreement between the Company and the ACD
"Act"	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000
"Approved Bank"	(in relation to a bank account opened for the Company): (a) if the account is opened at a branch in the United Kingdom: (i) the Bank of England; or (ii) the central bank of a member state of the OECD; or (iii) a bank; or (iv) a building society; or (v) a bank which is supervised by the central bank or other banking regulator of a member state of the OECD; or (b) if the account is opened elsewhere: (i) a bank in (a); or (ii) a bank which is regulated in the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands; or (c) a bank supervised by the South African Reserve Bank; (d) a credit institution established in an EEA State and duly authorised by the relevant Home State regulator; as such definition may be updated in the FCA Glossary from time to time.
"Auditor"	Grant Thornton UK LLP, or such other entity as is appointed to act as auditor to the Company from time to time
"business day"	a weekday being Monday to Friday (excluding any public or bank holiday in England)
"CASS"	the requirements relating to holding client assets and client money published by the FCA as part of the FCA Handbook, as amended or replaced from time to time
"CCP"	as defined in the FCA Glossary
"Class" or "Classes"	in relation to Shares, means (according to the context)

	all of the Shares related to the Company or a particular class or classes of Share related to the Company
"COLL Sourcebook" and "COLL"	the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and the appropriate chapter, or rule, in the COLL Sourcebook published by the FCA as part of their handbook made under the Act as may be amended, or replaced, from time to time
"Company"	TM Balanced Growth Fund
"Custodian"	the person who provides custodian services to the Company, being The Northern Trust Company, and its successor or successors as custodian
"Data Protection Laws"	all applicable laws relating to the processing, privacy and/or use of personal data including the following laws to the extent applicable in the circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the UK GDPR; b) the Data Protection Act 2018; c) any laws which implement any such laws; d) any laws which replace, extend, re-enact, consolidate or amend any of the foregoing (whether or not before or after the date of this Prospectus); and e) all guidance, guidelines and codes of practice issued by any relevant supervisory authority relating to such Data Protection Laws
"Dealing Day"	each Thursday which is a business day and on the first business day of each month and any such other day as the ACD may decide from time to time and agree with the Depositary
"Depositary"	the person to whom is entrusted the safekeeping of all of the Scheme Property of the Company (other than certain Scheme Property designated by the FCA Rules), being NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited and its successor or successors as depositary;
"Depositary Agreement"	the agreement between the Company, the ACD and the Depositary regarding the appointment of the Depositary
"Director" or "Directors"	the directors of the Company from time to time (including the ACD)
"EEA"	the European Economic Area
"EEA State"	as defined in the FCA Glossary
"Efficient Portfolio Management" or "EPM"	for the purposes of this Prospectus, means an investment technique where derivatives are used for one or more of the following purposes: reduction of risk, reduction of cost or generation of additional income with an acceptably low level of risk, as more fully described in Appendix III
"Eligible Institution"	one of certain eligible institutions as defined in the FCA

	Glossary
"EMIR"	as defined in the FCA Glossary
"ERTSA Plan"	(i) any retirement plan subject to Title I of the United
"Depository Agreement"	the agreement between the Company, the ACD and the Depository regarding the appointment of the Depository
"EEA"	the European Economic Area
"EEA State"	a member state of the European Union and any other state which is within the EEA
"Eligible Institution"	as defined in the FCA Glossary
"FCA Glossary"	the glossary giving the meanings of the defined expressions used in the FCA Handbook as amended from time to time
"FCA Handbook"	the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance, including COLL, as amended from time to time
"FCA Rules"	the rules contained in COLL but, for the avoidance of doubt, not including guidance or evidential requirements contained in COLL
"Financial Instruments"	as defined in the FCA Glossary
"Fund Accountant"	the person who provides fund accounting services, being Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch and its successor or successors as fund accountant
"Home State"	as defined in the FCA Glossary
"Instrument of Incorporation"	the instrument of incorporation of the Company as amended from time to time
"International Tax Compliance Regulations"	the International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015 (SI 2015/878), as amended or re-enacted from time to time
"Investment Manager"	Stonehage Fleming Investment Management Limited
"Net Asset Value" or "NAV"	the value of the Scheme Property of the Company less the liabilities of the Company as calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation
"Non-UCITS retail scheme"	an authorised fund which is not a UK UCITS, a qualified investor scheme or a long-term asset fund
"OEIC Regulations"	The Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 as amended or re-enacted from time to time
"OECD"	the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
"Register"	the register of Shareholders of the Company
"Registrar"	Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch, or such other entity as is appointed to act as Registrar to the Company from time to time

"Regulated Activities Order"	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (SI 2001/544)
"Regulations"	the OEIC Regulations and the FCA Handbook (including the COLL Sourcebook)
"Scheme Property"	means the property of the Company to be given to the Depository for safekeeping, as required by the FCA Rules
"SDRT"	stamp duty reserve tax
"Share" or "Shares"	a share or shares in the Company (including larger denomination shares, and smaller denomination shares equivalent to one thousandth of a larger denomination share)
"Shareholder"	a registered holder of Shares in the Company
"Switch"	the exchange where permissible of Shares of one Class for Shares of another Class
"SYSC"	the Senior Management Arrangement Systems and Controls sourcebook issued by the FCA pursuant to the Act, as amended or replaced from time to time
"UCITS Directive"	the European Parliament and Council Directive of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (No 2009/65/EC), as amended
"UK" or "United Kingdom"	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
"UK AIF"	as defined in the FCA Glossary
"UK GDPR"	Regulation (EU) 2016/679 as it forms part of the law of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland by virtue of section 3 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and as modified by the Data Protection, Privacy and Electronic Communications (Amendments etc) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019
"UK UCITS"	as defined in the FCA Glossary
"UK UCITS Regulation"	the Collective Investment Schemes (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 SI 2019/325 incorporating European directives or other European legislation relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities into UK domestic law following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union
"United States" or "US"	the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any state of the United States, and the District of Columbia
"US Persons"	a person who is in either of the following two categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a person included in the definition of "U.S. person" under Rule 902 of Regulation S under the 1933 Act; or

	<p>(ii) a person excluded from the definition of a "Non-United States person" as used in Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") Rule 4.7.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, a person is excluded from this definition of U.S. Person only if they are outside both the definition of "U.S. person" in Rule 902 and the definition of "Non-United States person" under CFTC Rule 4.7</p>
"Valuation Point"	<p>the point on a Dealing Day whether on a periodic basis or for a particular valuation, at which the ACD carries out a valuation of the Scheme Property for the Company for the purpose of determining the price at which Shares of a Class may be issued, cancelled or redeemed. The current Valuation Point is 11.00 a.m. London time on each Dealing Day, with the exception of Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve or a bank holiday in England and Wales or the last business day prior to those days annually, where the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the ACD and the Depositary. In addition there will be an extra Valuation Point on the 1st business day of each month</p>
"VAT"	value added tax
"1933 Act"	the United States Securities Act of 1933 (as may be amended or re-enacted)

Headings used in this Prospectus are for convenience only and shall not affect their meaning or legal effect.

References in the main body of this Prospectus to paragraphs mean paragraphs in the main body of this Prospectus unless otherwise stated. Similarly, references in an Appendix to paragraphs mean paragraphs in the relevant Appendix unless otherwise stated.

References to the plural shall include the singular and vice versa.

Unless otherwise defined in the Definitions above or elsewhere in this Prospectus, words or expressions defined in, or for the purposes of, the OEIC Regulations, the Act or the FCA Handbook shall bear the same meanings in this Prospectus.

References to statutes, statutory provisions or regulations (including any provision of the FCA Handbook) shall include those statutes, provisions, regulations, or FCA Rules as amended, extended, consolidated, substituted or re-enacted from time to time and, in particular, references to Regulations and/or Directives of the European Union shall, where appropriate, include all domestic law and regulation enacted (or re-enacted) for the purpose of bringing such European Union law and regulation into domestic law and regulation.

3. DETAILS OF THE COMPANY

3.1 General information

3.1.1 General

TM Balanced Growth Fund is an investment company with variable capital for the purposes of the OEIC Regulations and is incorporated with limited liability, registered, and incorporated in England and Wales.

The Company is an open-ended investment company ("OEIC").

It was authorised by the FCA with effect from 20 August 2001. The FCA product reference number of the Company is 195860 and the Company registered number is IC 121. The Company has an unlimited duration.

The Financial Services Authority was superseded by the FCA and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

Past performance information for the Company is set out in Appendix V.

3.1.2 Head Office

The registered office and head office of the Company is at Exchange Building, St John's Street, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 1UP. This is the address of the place in the UK for service on the Company of notices or other documents

required or authorised to be served on it.

3.1.3 **Base Currency**

The base currency of the Company is Pounds Sterling.

3.1.4 **Share Capital**

Maximum £100,000,000,000

Minimum £1

Shares have no par value. The share capital of the Company at all times equals the sum of the Net Asset Value.

The Company is designed and managed to support longer-term investment and active trading is discouraged. Short-term or excessive trading into and out of the Company may harm performance by disrupting portfolio management strategies and by increasing expenses. The ACD may at its discretion refuse to accept applications for, or switching of, Shares, especially where transactions are deemed disruptive, particularly from possible market timers or investors who, in its opinion, have a pattern of short-term or excessive trading or whose trading has been or may be disruptive to the Company. For these purposes, the ACD may consider an investor's trading history in the Company or other Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited funds and accounts under common ownership or control.

The investor profile is set out in Appendix V.

The circumstances, and procedure, in which the Company may be wound up is set out at paragraph 10 ('Winding up of the Company').

3.1.5 **Marketing**

Shares in the Company may be marketed to the public in the UK. The Company will not be able to apply to the regulatory authorities in member states in the European Union to market Shares under the UCITS Directive in those states.

It is not intended that the Company will be marketed outside the UK.

3.1.6 **Shareholders**

Shareholders in the Company are not liable for the debts of the Company.

3.2 **The structure of the Company**

3.2.1 **The Company**

The Company is a stand-alone open-ended investment company.

The Company is a UK UCITS established in the UK and will be marketed to the public in the UK. It is not intended that the Company will be marketed outside the UK.

Details of the Company, including its investment objective and policy, are set out

in Appendix I.

The eligible securities markets and eligible derivatives markets on which the Company may invest are set out in Appendix II.

A detailed statement of the general investment and borrowing powers, and any limitations on the investment policy, are set out in Appendix III.

The investor profile is set out in Appendix V.

3.2.2 **Shares**

Classes of Share within the Company

The Instrument of Incorporation allows income and accumulation Shares to be issued. The Instrument of Incorporation also allows limited issue Shares to be issued but currently none are in issue.

The Company may issue income and accumulation Shares, although only income shares are currently available.

Further details of the Shares presently available, including details of their criteria for subscription and fee structure, are set out in Appendix I.

Shares will be issued in larger and smaller denominations. There are 1,000 smaller denomination Shares to each larger denomination Share. Smaller denomination Shares represent what, in other terms, might be called fractions of a larger Share and have proportionate rights.

Shares have no par value and, within each Class subject to their denomination, are entitled to participate equally in the profits arising in respect of, and in the proceeds of, the liquidation of the Company. Shares do not carry preferential or pre-emptive rights to acquire further Shares.

Further Classes of Share may be established from time to time by the ACD with the approval of the FCA, the agreement of the Depositary and in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation. On the introduction of any new Class, either a revised prospectus or a supplemental prospectus will be prepared, setting out the details of each Class.

The currency in which each new Class of Shares will be denominated will be determined at the date of creation and set out in the Prospectus issued in respect of the new Class of Shares.

Holders of income Shares are entitled to be paid the distributable income attributed to such Shares on any relevant interim and annual allocation dates.

Holders of accumulation Shares are not entitled to be paid the income attributed to such Shares, but that income is automatically transferred to (and retained as part of) the capital assets of the Company at the end of the relevant distribution period and is reflected in the price of an accumulation Share.

Each Class of Share may attract different charges and so monies may be deducted from the Scheme Property attributable to such Classes in unequal proportions. In these circumstances, the proportionate interests of the Classes will be adjusted accordingly.

Shareholders are entitled (subject to certain restrictions) to Switch all or part of their Shares in a Class for Shares of another Class within the Company. Details of this switching facility and the restrictions are set out in paragraph 4.4 ("Switching").

3.3 **Remuneration**

The ACD has established and applies a remuneration policy, procedure and practice (together, the "Remuneration Policy") which is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management, and does not encourage risk-taking that is inconsistent with the risk profile or the Instrument of Incorporation. The Remuneration Policy applies to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the ACD or the Company. The Remuneration Policy does not impair compliance with the ACD's duty to act in the best interests of the Company.

Details of the up-to-date Remuneration Policy including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including the composition of the remuneration committee, are available on www.tutman.co.uk and a copy of such information can be obtained, free of charge, upon request at the offices of the ACD.

3.4 **Non-accountability for profits**

Neither the Company, the ACD, the Depositary, the Investment Manager (or any associate of the same) or the Auditors is liable to account to either each other or to Shareholders for any profits or benefits it makes or receives that are made or derived from or in connection with:

- (a) dealings in the Shares of the Company;
- (b) any transaction in the Scheme Property; or
- (c) the supply of services to the Company.

4. **BUYING, REDEEMING AND SWITCHING SHARES**

The dealing office of the ACD is normally open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. (London time) on each business day to receive postal requests for the purchase, sale and switching of Shares. The ACD may vary these times at its discretion.

Requests to deal in Shares may also be made by obtaining an application form by telephoning the ACD's Customer Enquiry Line on any business day (at the ACD's discretion) between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. (London time) on 0333 300 0375 (or such other number as published from time to time). Alternatively purchase of Shares may be through the means of electronic communications (as set out in paragraph 4.5 ('Electronic Communications')). The initial purchase must, at the discretion of the ACD, be accompanied by an application form.

In addition, the ACD may from time to time make arrangements to allow Shares to be bought or sold on-line or through other communication media, but the ACD has no current plans to do so.

The ACD may also, at its discretion, introduce further methods of dealing in Shares in the future.

Shares in the Company are not listed or dealt in on any investment exchange.

4.1 **Money laundering**

As a result of legislation in force in the UK to prevent money laundering, the ACD is responsible for compliance with anti-money laundering regulations.

For resources the ACD may access to verifying information on you are set out under paragraph 12.8 ('electronic verification' within the 'general information' section).

In order to implement these regulations, in certain circumstances investors may be asked to provide proof of identity when buying or redeeming Shares. Until satisfactory proof of identity is provided, the ACD reserves the right to refuse to issue Shares, pay the proceeds of a redemption of Shares, or pay income on Shares to the investor. In the case of a purchase of Shares where the applicant is not willing or is unable to provide the information requested within a reasonable period, the ACD also reserves the right to sell the Shares purchased and return the proceeds to the account from which the subscription was made. These proceeds may be less than the original investment.

4.2 **Buying Shares**

4.2.1 **Procedure**

Shares may be bought directly from the ACD or through a professional adviser or other intermediary. Any intermediary who recommends an investment in the Company to Shareholders may be entitled to receive commission from the ACD. An ongoing commission, based on the value of Shares held may also be paid to qualifying intermediaries. In addition, the ACD may from time to time make arrangements to allow Shares to be bought through other communication media. For details of dealing charges see paragraph 4.6 below. Application forms may be obtained from the ACD.

Valid applications to purchase Shares in the Company will be processed at the Share price calculated, based on the Net Asset Value per Share, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the application, except in the case where dealing in the Company has been suspended as set out in paragraph 4.11.

The ACD, at its discretion, has the right to cancel a purchase deal if settlement is materially overdue and any loss arising on such cancellation shall be the liability of the applicant. For postal applications payment in full must accompany the instruction. At the ACD's discretion, payment for large purchases of Shares may be made by telegraphic transfer.

A purchase of Shares in writing, by telephone, through the means of electronic communications (as detailed in paragraph 4.5 below), or any other communication media made available, is a legally binding contract. Applications to purchase, once made are (except in the case where cancellation rights are applied) irrevocable. However, subject to its obligations under the Regulations, the ACD has the right to reject, on reasonable grounds relating to the circumstances of the applicant, any application for Shares in whole or part, and in this event the ACD will return any money sent, or the balance of such monies, at the risk of the applicant.

Any subscription monies remaining after a whole number of Shares have been

issued will not be returned to the applicant. Instead, smaller denomination Shares will be issued. A smaller denomination Share is equivalent to one thousandth of a larger denomination Share.

Applicants who have received advice may have the right to cancel their application to buy Shares at any time during the 14 days after the date on which they receive a cancellation notice from the ACD. If an applicant decides to cancel the contract, and the value of the investment has fallen at the time the ACD receives the completed cancellation notice, they will not receive a full refund as an amount equal to any fall in value will be deducted from the sum originally invested. The ACD may extend cancellation rights to other investors but is under no obligation to do so.

4.2.2 Documents the buyer will receive

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of Shares bought will be issued no later than the end of the business day following the Valuation Point by reference to which the price is determined together with, where appropriate, a notice of the applicant's right to cancel.

Registration of Shares can only be completed by the ACD upon receipt of any required registration details. These details may be supplied in writing to the ACD or by returning to the ACD the properly completed registration form and copy of the confirmation.

Settlement is due within 4 business days of the Valuation Point. An order for the purchase of Shares will only be deemed to have been accepted by the ACD once it is in receipt of cleared funds for the application. If settlement is not made within a reasonable period, then the ACD has the right to cancel any Shares issued in respect of the application.

Share certificates will not be issued in respect of Shares. Ownership of Shares will be evidenced by an entry on the Register. Tax vouchers in respect of periodic distributions on Shares will show the number of Shares held by the recipient.

4.2.3 Minimum subscriptions and holdings

The minimum initial subscriptions, subsequent subscriptions and holdings levels for each Class of Share are set out in Appendix I.

The ACD may at its sole discretion accept subscriptions and/or holdings lower than the minimum amount(s).

If following a redemption, Switch or transfer, a holding in any Class of Share should fall below the minimum holding for that Class, the ACD has the discretion to effect a redemption of that Shareholder's entire holding in that Class of Share. The ACD may use this discretion at any time. Failure not to do so immediately after such redemption, Switch or transfer does not remove this right.

4.3 Redeeming Shares

4.3.1 Procedure

Investors buy and redeem Shares through the ACD who nets them to reduce the number of Shares issued or cancelled by the Company. When carrying out deals

in Shares the ACD acts as principal but does not profit from this activity.

Valid instructions to the ACD to redeem Shares will be processed at the Share price calculated, based on the Net Asset Value per Share, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the instruction, except in the case where dealing has been suspended (as set out in paragraph 4.11).

A redemption instruction in respect of Shares in writing, by telephone, through the means of electronic communications (as set out in paragraph 4.5 below), or any other communication media made available, is a legally binding contract. However, an instruction to the ACD to redeem Shares, although irrevocable, may not be settled by either the Company or the ACD if the redemption represents Shares where the money due on the earlier purchase of those Shares has not yet been received or if insufficient documentation or anti-money laundering information has been received by the ACD.

For details of dealing charges see paragraph 4.6 below.

4.3.2 **Documents a redeeming Shareholder will receive**

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of Shares redeemed will be sent to the redeeming Shareholder (or the first named Shareholder, in the case of joint Shareholders) together with (if sufficient written instructions have not already been given) a form of renunciation for completion and execution by the Shareholder (or, in the case of a joint holding, by all the joint Shareholders) no later than the end of the business day following the later of the request to redeem Shares or the Valuation Point by reference to which the price is determined.

Payment of redemption proceeds will normally be made by cheque to the first named Shareholder (at their risk), or, at the ACD's discretion, via telegraphic transfer in accordance with any instruction received (the ACD may recover any bank charge levied on such transfers). Instructions to make payments to third parties (other than intermediaries associated with the redemption) will not normally be accepted.

Such payment will be made within four business days of the later of (a) receipt by the ACD of the form of renunciation (or other sufficient written instructions) duly signed and completed by all the relevant Shareholders together with any other documentation and appropriate evidence of title, any required anti-money laundering related documentation, and (b) the Valuation Point following receipt by the ACD of the request to redeem.

4.3.3 **Minimum redemption**

Part of a Shareholder's holding may be redeemed but the ACD reserves the right to refuse a redemption request if the value of the Shares to be redeemed is less than the minimum stated in respect of the appropriate Class in question (see Appendix I).

4.4 **Switching**

Subject to any restrictions on the eligibility of investors for a particular Share Class, a Shareholder may at any time Switch all or some of their Shares of one Class ("the Original Shares") for Shares of another Class ("the New Shares") in

the Company. The number of New Shares issued will be determined by reference to the respective prices of New Shares and Original Shares at the Valuation Point applicable at the time the Original Shares are redeemed and the New Shares are issued.

Telephone switching instructions may be given but Shareholders are required to provide written instructions to the ACD (which, in the case of joint Shareholders, must be signed by all the joint Shareholders) before switching is effected.

The ACD may at its discretion make a charge on the switching of Shares between Classes. Any such charge on switching does not constitute a separate charge payable by a Shareholder, but is rather the application of any redemption charge on the Original Shares and any preliminary charge on the New Shares, subject to certain waivers.

For details of the charges on switching currently payable, please see paragraph 4.6.3 "Charges on Switching".

If a partial Switch would result in the Shareholder holding a number of Original Shares or New Shares of a value which is less than the minimum holding in the Class concerned, the ACD may, if it thinks fit, convert the whole of the applicant's holding of Original Shares to New Shares (and make a charge on switching on such conversion) or refuse to effect any Switch of the Original Shares. Save as otherwise specifically set out, the general provisions on procedures relating to redemption will apply equally to a Switch. Written instructions must be received by the ACD before the Valuation Point on a Dealing Day to be dealt with at the prices at the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day or at such other Valuation Point as the ACD at the request of the Shareholder giving the relevant instruction may agree. Switching requests received after a Valuation Point will be held over until the next day which is a Dealing Day.

The ACD may adjust the number of New Shares to be issued to reflect the application of any charge on switching together with any other charges or levies in respect of the application for the New Shares or redemption of the Original Shares as may be permitted pursuant to the COLL Sourcebook.

A Shareholder who switches between Classes of Shares will not be given a right by law to withdraw from or cancel the transaction.

4.5 **Electronic Communications**

4.5.1 The ACD will accept instructions to transfer or renunciation of Shares on the basis of an authority communicated by electronic means and sent by the Shareholder, or delivered on their behalf by a person that is authorised by the FCA or regulated in another jurisdiction by an equivalent supervisory authority, subject to:

4.5.1.1 prior agreement between the ACD and the person making the communication as to:

(a) the electronic media by which such communications may be delivered; and

(b) how such communication will be identified as conveying the necessary authority; and

4.5.1.2 assurance from any person who may give such authority on behalf of the investor that they will have obtained the required appointment in writing from the Shareholder.

4.6 **Dealing Charges**

The price per Share at which Shares are bought, redeemed or switched is the Net Asset Value per Share. Any preliminary charge or redemption charge, (or dilution levy or SDRT on a specific deal, if applicable) is payable in addition to the price or deducted from the proceeds and is taken from the gross subscription or redemption monies.

4.6.1 **Preliminary charge**

The ACD may impose a charge on the purchase of Shares in each Class. The current preliminary charge is calculated as a percentage of the amount invested by a potential Shareholder and is set out in Appendix I. The ACD may waive or discount the preliminary charge at its discretion.

The preliminary charge (which is deducted from subscription monies) is payable by the Shareholder to the ACD.

The current preliminary charge of a Class may only be increased in accordance with the Regulations.

From the preliminary charge received, or out of its other resources, the ACD may pay a commission to relevant intermediaries including the Investment Managers and their associates.

4.6.2 **Redemption Charge**

The ACD may make a charge on the redemption of Shares in each Class. At present, no redemption charge is levied.

The ACD may only introduce a redemption charge in accordance with the Regulations. Also, if such a charge was introduced, it would not apply to Shares issued before the date of the introduction (i.e., those not previously subject to a redemption charge).

4.6.3 **Charges on Switching**

On the switching of Shares between Classes in the Company the Instrument of Incorporation authorises the Company to impose a charge on switching. If a redemption charge is payable in respect of the Original Shares, this may become payable instead of, or as well as, the then prevailing preliminary charge for the New Shares. The charge on switching is payable by the Shareholder to the ACD.

There is currently no charge for switching Shares in one Class for Shares in another Class.

4.6.4 **Dilution Levy**

The actual cost of purchasing, selling or switching underlying investments in the Company may deviate from the mid-market value used in calculating its Share price, due to dealing charges, taxes, and any spread between buying and selling prices of the Company's underlying investments. These dealing costs could have

an adverse effect on the value of the Company, known as “dilution”. In order to mitigate the effect of dilution the Regulations allow the ACD to make a dilution levy on the purchase, redemption or Switch of Shares in the Company. A dilution levy is a separate charge of such amount or at such rate as is determined by the ACD to be made for the purpose of reducing the effect of dilution. This amount is not retained by the ACD, but is paid into the Company.

The dilution levy is calculated by reference to the costs of dealing in the underlying investments of the Company, including any dealing spreads, commission and transfer taxes.

The ACD’s policy is that it may require a dilution levy on the purchase and redemption of Shares if, in its opinion, the existing Shareholders (for purchases) or remaining Shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected. For example, the dilution levy may be charged in the following circumstances: where the Scheme Property of the Company is in continual decline; the Company experiencing large levels of net purchases relative to its size; on “large deals” (typically being a purchase or redemption of Shares to a size exceeding 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Company); in any case where the ACD is of the opinion that the interests of existing or remaining Shareholders require the imposition of a dilution levy.

This policy is intended to mitigate the dilutive effect of Shareholder transactions on the future growth of the Company.

It is not possible to predict accurately whether dilution is likely to occur at any point in time. Based on historic data, and on its experience of managing the Company, the ACD is unlikely to impose a dilution levy unless it considers that the dealing costs relating to a Shareholder transaction are significant and will have a material impact on the Company.

If a dilution levy is required then, based on historic data, the estimated rate of such a levy would be up to 0.75%.

The ACD, in its absolute discretion, may waive or reduce the dilution levy. The ACD may alter its current dilution policy in accordance with the procedure set out in the Regulations.

The table below shows historic information on dilution levies to the Share price:

Name	Estimated Dilution Levy applicable for purchases (subscription) as at 31 December 2025	Estimated Dilution Levy applicable for sales (redemption) as at 31 December 2025	Number of days on which a Dilution Levy has been applied over the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025
TM Balanced Growth Fund	0.291%	0.037%	0

4.7 **Transfers**

Shareholders are entitled to transfer their Shares to another person or body. All transfers must be in writing in the form of an instrument of transfer approved by the ACD for this purpose. Completed instruments of transfer must be returned to the ACD in order for the transfer to be registered by the ACD. The ACD may refuse to register a transfer unless any provision for SDRT due has been paid.

4.8 **Restrictions and Compulsory Transfer and Redemption**

The ACD may from time to time impose such restrictions as it may think necessary for the purpose of ensuring that no Shares are acquired or held by any person in breach of the law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory or which would result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation which the Company is not able to recoup itself or suffering any other adverse consequence. In this connection, the ACD may, inter alia, reject in its discretion any application for the purchase, redemption, transfer or switching of Shares.

If it comes to the notice of the ACD that any Shares ("affected Shares"):

- (a) are owned directly or beneficially in breach of any law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory; or
- (b) would result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation which the Company would not be able to recoup itself or suffering any other adverse consequence (including a requirement to register under any securities or investment or similar laws or governmental regulation of any country or territory); or
- (c) are held in any manner by virtue of which the Shareholder or Shareholders in question is/are not qualified to hold such Shares or if it reasonably believes this to be the case;

the ACD may give notice to the Shareholder(s) of the affected Shares requiring the transfer of such Shares to a person who is qualified or entitled to own them or that a request in writing be given for the redemption of such Shares in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook. If any Shareholder upon whom such a notice is served does not within 30 days after the date of such notice transfer their affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or submit a written request for their redemption to the ACD or establish to the satisfaction of the ACD (whose judgement is final and binding) that they or the beneficial owner is qualified and entitled to own the affected Shares, they shall be deemed upon the expiry of that 30 day period to have given a request in writing for the redemption or cancellation (at the discretion of the ACD) of all the affected Shares.

A Shareholder who becomes aware that they are holding or owns affected Shares shall immediately, unless they have already received a notice as set out above, either transfer all their affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or submit a request in writing to the ACD for the redemption of all their affected Shares.

Where a request in writing is given or deemed to be given for the redemption of

affected Shares, such redemption will (if effected) be effected in the same manner as provided for in the COLL Sourcebook.

4.9 Issue of Shares in exchange for in specie assets

The ACD may arrange for the Company to issue Shares in exchange for assets other than cash, but will only do so where the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that the Company's acquisition of those assets in exchange for the Shares concerned is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders.

The ACD will ensure that the beneficial interest in the assets is transferred to the Company with effect from the issue of the Shares.

The ACD will not issue Shares in exchange for assets the holding of which would be inconsistent with the investment objective or policy of the Company.

4.10 In specie redemptions

If a Shareholder requests the redemption of Shares the ACD may, where it considers that deal to be substantial in relation to the total size of the Company or in some way detrimental to the Company, arrange for scheme property having the appropriate value to be transferred to the Shareholder (an 'in specie transfer'), in place of payment for the Shares in cash. Before the redemption is effected, the ACD must give written notice to the Shareholder of the intention to make an in specie transfer, so that the Shareholder can require the net proceeds from the sale of the relevant scheme property (rather than the scheme property itself) if the Shareholder so desires.

The ACD will select the property to be transferred in consultation with the Depositary. The ACD and Depositary must ensure that the selection is made with a view to achieving no more advantage or disadvantage to the Shareholder requesting the redemption than to the continuing Shareholders.

4.11 Suspension of dealings in the Company

The ACD may, with the prior agreement of the Depositary, and must without delay if the Depositary so requires temporarily suspend the issue, cancellation, sale and redemption of Shares in the Company where due to exceptional circumstances it is in the interests of all the Shareholders in the Company.

The ACD and the Depositary must ensure that the suspension is only allowed to continue for as long as is justified having regard to the interests of Shareholders.

The ACD or the Depositary (as appropriate) will immediately inform the FCA of the suspension and the reasons for it and will follow this up as soon as practicable with written confirmation of the suspension and the reasons for it to the FCA and the regulator in each EEA state where the Company is offered for sale.

The ACD will notify Shareholders as soon as is practicable after the commencement of the suspension, including details of the exceptional circumstances which have led to the suspension, in a clear, fair and not misleading way and giving Shareholders details of how to find further information about the suspension.

Where such suspension takes place, the ACD will publish details on its website or other general means, sufficient details to keep Shareholders appropriately informed about the suspension, including, if known, its possible duration.

During the suspension none of the obligations in COLL 6.2 (Dealing) will apply but the ACD will comply with as much of COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) during the period of suspension as is practicable in light of the suspension.

Suspension will cease as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances leading to the suspension have ceased but the ACD and the Depositary must formally review the suspension at least every 28 days and will inform the FCA of the review and any change to the information given to Shareholders.

The ACD may agree during the suspension to deal in Shares in which case all deals accepted during and outstanding prior to the suspension will be undertaken at a price calculated at the first Valuation Point after the restart of dealings in Shares.

4.12 **Governing law**

All deals in Shares are governed by the law of England and Wales.

4.13 **Market Timing**

The ACD may refuse to accept a new subscription in the Company if, in the opinion of the ACD, it has reasonable grounds for refusing to accept a subscription. In particular, the ACD may exercise its discretion if it believes the Shareholder has been, or intends to, engage in market timing.

For these purposes, market timing activities include investment techniques which involve short-term trading in and out of Shares generally to take advantage of variation in the price of Shares between the daily valuation points in the Company. Short-term trading of this nature may often be detrimental to long-term Shareholders, in particular, the frequency of dealing may lead to additional dealing costs which can affect long-term performance.

4.14 **Income equalisation**

When an incoming Shareholder purchases a Share during an accounting period, part of the purchase price will reflect the relevant Share of accrued income in the net asset value of the Company.

The first allocation of income in respect of that Share refunds this amount as a return of capital. The amount of income equalisation is calculated by dividing the aggregate of the amounts of income included in the issue price of Shares of the type in question issued or re-issued in the annual or interim accounting period in question and dividing that aggregate amount by the number of those Shares and applying the resulting average to each of the respective Shares.

4.15 **Client Money Rules**

The FCA Handbook contains provisions (known as the "Client Money Rules") designed to safeguard client money in the hands of authorised persons. However, the CASS rules also provide that money need not be treated as client money in respect of a delivery versus payment transaction, for the purpose of settling a transaction in relation to shares in a regulated collective investment

scheme such as the Company provided that:

- (a) The ACD receives the money from a client in relation to the ACD's obligation to the issue of shares in the fund in accordance with COLL; or
- (b) The money is held in the course of redeeming shares, where the proceeds are paid to the client within the timeframe specified in COLL.

Where money is received in either of the circumstances set out in (a) or (b) above the ACD must cease to operate the exemption if, by close of business on the business day following receipt of the money, it has not paid it over to the Depository or the client or, if direct issues and cancellations of shares by the Company are permitted, to the Company, as applicable.

In order to facilitate management of the Company, the ACD makes use of the delivery versus payment exemption on the issue of shares in respect of money received other than in the form of cheques. Money received in other payment forms for the issue of shares is, therefore, not protected under the Client Money Rules until the delivery versus payment exemption period has expired. Money received by the ACD in the form of redemptions, cheques or other remittances is paid directly into a client money account maintained by the ACD with an Approved Bank as defined in the FCA Rules, and protected in line with the Client Money Rules. No interest is payable by the ACD on monies credited to this account.

Money deposited into an account with a third party may have a security interest, lien or right of set-off in relation to the money, to the extent permitted by the Client Money Rules.

In certain circumstances, if the ACD has lost touch with an investor, the ACD will be permitted to pay the investor's client money balance to a registered charity after six years. The ACD will not do so until reasonable efforts have been made to contact the investor. The investor will still be entitled to recover this money from the ACD at a later date irrespective of whether the ACD has paid the money to charity. This is subject to the rules in COLL, which require the ACD to transfer any distribution payment which remains unclaimed after a period of six years from the date of payment to the Company's capital property.

5. VALUATION OF THE COMPANY

5.1 General

The price of a Share is calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value. The Net Asset Value per Share is currently calculated at 11.00 a.m. (London time) (this being the Valuation Point) on each Dealing Day.

The ACD may at any time during a business day carry out an additional valuation if it considers it desirable to do so. The ACD shall inform the Depository of any decision to carry out any such additional valuation. Valuations may be carried out for effecting a scheme of amalgamation or reconstruction which do not create a Valuation Point for the purposes of dealings. Where permitted and subject to the Regulations, the ACD may, in certain circumstances (for example where a significant event has occurred since the closure of a market) substitute a price with a more appropriate price which in its opinion reflects a fair and reasonable

price for that investment.

The ACD will, upon completion of each valuation, notify the Depositary of the price of Shares, of each Class and the amount of any dilution levy applicable in respect of any purchase or redemption of Shares.

A request for dealing in Shares must be received by the Valuation Point on a particular Dealing Day in order to be processed on that Dealing Day. A dealing request received after this time will be held over and processed on the next Dealing Day, using the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point on that next Dealing Day.

5.2 **Calculation of the Net Asset Value**

The value of the Scheme Property shall be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities determined in accordance with the following provisions:

- 5.2.1 All the Scheme Property (including receivables) is to be included, subject to the following provisions.
- 5.2.2 Scheme Property which is not cash (or other assets dealt with in paragraph 5.2.2.4 below) or a contingent liability transaction shall be valued as follows and the prices used shall (subject as follows) be the most recent prices which it is practicable to obtain:
 - 5.2.2.1 Units or shares in a collective investment scheme:
 - (a) if a single price for buying and redeeming units or shares is quoted, at that price; or
 - (b) if separate buying and redemption prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices provided the buying price has been reduced by any preliminary charge included therein and the redemption price has been increased by any exit or redemption charge attributable thereto; or
 - (c) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the units or shares, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;
 - 5.2.2.2 Any other transferable security:
 - (a) if a single price for buying and redeeming the security is quoted, at that price; or
 - (b) if separate buying and redemption prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices; or
 - (c) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or, if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the security, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;
 - 5.2.2.3 Scheme Property other than that described in paragraphs 5.2.2.1 and 5.2.2.2 above, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;
 - 5.2.2.4 Cash and amounts held in current and deposit accounts and in other time related

deposits shall be valued at their nominal values.

- 5.2.3 Scheme Property which is a contingent liability transaction shall be treated as follows:
 - 5.2.3.1 if it is a written option (and the premium for writing the option has become part of the Scheme Property), deduct the amount of the net valuation of premium receivable. If the Scheme Property is an off exchange derivative the method of valuation shall be agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
 - 5.2.3.2 if it is an off exchange future, include it at the net value of closing out in accordance with a valuation method agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
 - 5.2.3.3 if it is any other form of contingent liability transaction, include it at the net value of margin on closing out (whether as a positive or negative value). If the Scheme Property is an off exchange derivative, include it at a valuation method agreed between the ACD and the Depositary.
- 5.2.4 In determining the value of the Scheme Property, all instructions given to issue or cancel Shares shall be assumed to have been carried out (and any cash paid or received) whether or not this is the case.
- 5.2.5 Subject to paragraphs 5.2.6 and 5.2.7 below, agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of Scheme Property which are in existence but uncompleted shall be assumed to have been completed and all consequential action required to have been taken. Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and if, in the opinion of the ACD, their omission will not materially affect the final net asset amount.
- 5.2.6 Futures or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed and unexpired and unexercised written or purchased options shall not be included under paragraph 5.2.5.
- 5.2.7 All agreements are to be included under paragraph 5.2.5 which are, or ought reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the Scheme Property.
- 5.2.8 Deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities at that point in time including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, VAT, stamp duty, SDRT and any foreign taxes or duties.
- 5.2.9 Deduct an estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the Scheme Property and any tax or duty thereon, treating periodic items as accruing from day to day.
- 5.2.10 Deduct the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever repayable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings.
- 5.2.11 Add an estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable.
- 5.2.12 Add any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the Scheme Property.
- 5.2.13 Add a sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received.

5.2.14 Currencies or values in currencies other than Sterling shall be converted at the relevant Valuation Point at a rate of exchange that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders or potential Shareholders.

5.3 **Price per Share in each Class**

The price per Share at which Shares are bought or are redeemed is the Net Asset Value per Share. Any preliminary charge or redemption charge, (or dilution levy or SDRT on a specific deal, if applicable) is payable in addition to the price or deducted from the proceeds and is taken from the gross subscription or redemption monies.

Each allocation of income made in respect of the Company at a time when more than one Class is in issue shall be done by reference to the relevant Shareholder's proportionate interest in the income property of the Company calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

5.4 **Pricing basis**

The ACD deals on a forward pricing basis. A forward price is the price calculated at the next Valuation Point after the purchase or redemption is deemed to be accepted by the ACD.

Shares in the Company are single priced.

5.5 **Publication of Prices**

The most recent prices of all Shares will appear daily on the Trustnet website at www.trustnet.com and can also be obtained by telephone on 01483 783 900.

For reasons beyond the control of the ACD, these may not necessarily be the current prices. The cancellation price last notified to the Depositary is available from the ACD on request.

6. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

6.1 **Regulatory Status**

The ACD, the Depositary and the Investment Manager are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Further details are set out at paragraphs 6.3 and 6.4 respectively.

6.2 **Authorised Corporate Director**

6.2.1 **General**

The ACD is Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited, a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 6 February 1998 with company number 3508646.

Share Capital: It has a share capital of £5,673,167 issued and paid up

The directors of the ACD are:

S R Mugford Finance Director

D W Tyerman	Chief Executive Officer
C A E Lawson	Independent Non-Executive Director
S Macdonald	Independent Non-Executive Director
L R Robinson	Independent Non-Executive Director
C J Willson	Independent Non-Executive Director
N C Palios	Non-Executive Chair

S R Mugford is also a director of Tutman Fund Solutions Limited and a member of the governing body of TUTMAN LLP, both authorised fund managers within the same group as the ACD, performing a senior management function. He holds directorships of other companies within the Thesis group and performs a senior management function within Thesis Asset Management Limited, which acts as an investment manager for some authorised funds operated by the ACD.

D W Tyerman is also a member of the governing body of TUTMAN LLP, an authorised fund manager within the same group as the ACD, performing senior management functions. He holds directorships of other companies within the Thesis group and performs senior management functions within Thesis Asset Management Limited, which acts as an investment manager for some authorised funds operated by the ACD.

N C Palios is also a director of Tutman Fund Solutions Limited and a member of the governing body of TUTMAN LLP, both authorised fund managers within the same group as the ACD, performing a senior management function. directorships of other companies within the Thesis group and performs a senior management function within Thesis Asset Management Limited, which acts as an investment manager for some authorised funds operated by the ACD.

C J Willson and C A E Lawson are also independent non-executive directors of Tutman Fund Solutions Limited and members of the governing body of TUTMAN LLP, both authorised fund managers within the same group as the ACD. They are not engaged in other business activities that are of significance to the Company.

S Macdonald and L R Robinson are also independent non-executive directors of Tutman Fund Solutions Limited, an authorised fund manager within the same group as the ACD. They are not engaged in other business activities that are of significance to the Company.

The details of the ACD's registered office are set out in Appendix VII.

The Company has no directors other than the ACD.

The ACD is the authorised fund manager of other regulated collective investment schemes. Details of these schemes, as at the date of this Prospectus, are set out in Appendix IV.

6.2.2 **Delegated Functions**

The ACD is responsible for managing and administering the Company's affairs in compliance with the COLL Sourcebook. The ACD may delegate its management and administration functions, but not responsibility, to third parties, including

associates subject to the rules in the COLL Sourcebook.

It has delegated to the Investment Manager the function of managing and acting as the investment manager for the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Company (as further explained in paragraph 6.4 below).

It has delegated (to the Registrar) certain functions relating to the Register and, to the Administrator and Fund Accountant, certain administration and fund accountancy functions (as further explained in paragraph 6.5 below).

6.2.3 **Terms of Appointment:**

The appointment of the ACD has been made under an agreement between the Company and the ACD, as amended from time to time (the "ACD Agreement").

Pursuant to the ACD Agreement, the ACD manages and administers the affairs of the Company in accordance with the Regulations, the Instrument of Incorporation and this Prospectus. The ACD Agreement incorporates detailed provisions relating to the ACD's responsibilities.

The ACD Agreement may be terminated by either party on not less than twelve months written notice or earlier upon the happening of certain specified events. The ACD Agreement contains detailed provisions relating to the responsibilities of the ACD and excludes it from any liability to the Company or any Shareholder for any act or omission except in the case of negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company on its part. The ACD Agreement provides indemnities to the ACD to the extent allowed by the Regulations and other than for matters arising by reason of its negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust in the performance of its duties and obligations. Subject to certain limited exceptions set out in the Regulations, the ACD may retain the services of any person to assist it in the performance of its functions.

Details of the fees payable to the ACD are set out in paragraph 7.2 ("Charges payable to the ACD") below.

6.3 **The Depositary**

6.3.1 **General**

The Depositary of the Company is NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited, a private limited company was incorporated in England and Wales with registered number 11194605.

The ultimate holding company of the Depositary is NatWest Group plc, which is incorporated in Scotland.

The Depositary's registered and head office address is at 250 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4AA. The office address which handles matters relating to the Company is set out in Appendix VII.

The principal business activity of the Depositary is the provision of trustee and depositary services.

The Depositary is established in the UK and is authorised and regulated by the FCA to act as a Depositary of a UK UCITS or a UK AIF.

6.3.2 **Duties of the Depositary**

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all the Scheme Property, monitoring the cash flows of the Company, and must ensure that certain processes carried out by the ACD are performed in accordance with the applicable rules and scheme documents.

6.3.3 **Terms of Appointment:**

The appointment of the Depositary has been made under the terms of the Depositary Agreement between the Company, the ACD and the Depositary.

The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary be engaged to maintain the safe custody of the Scheme Property and to fulfil other duties required in the OEIC Regulations and COLL.

The powers, duties, rights and obligations of the Depositary, the Company and the ACD under the Depositary Agreement shall, to the extent of any conflict, be overridden by the FCA Rules.

Under the Depositary Agreement the Depositary has the power to appoint sub-custodians and may include in such appointment powers to sub-delegate. The Depositary has delegated custody of the Scheme Property to The Northern Trust Company (the Custodian). The address for the Custodian is set out in listed in Appendix VII. The Custodian has, in turn, delegated the custody of assets in certain markets in which the Company may invest to various sub-delegates ("sub-custodians").

A list of sub-custodians is set out in Appendix VI. Investors should note that the list of sub-custodians is updated only at each prospectus review.

To the extent permitted by applicable law and the UK UCITS Regulations, the Depositary will not be held liable for any loss incurred by it, or through any of its agents in carrying out its obligations or functions, unless such loss arises as a direct result of the fraud, wilful default, negligence or intentional failure of the Depositary to properly fulfil its obligations under the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary will be indemnified by the Company in respect of any liabilities suffered or incurred by the Depositary in the proper performance of its obligations and duties under the Depositary Agreement except in the case of fraud or negligent breach of the Depositary Agreement or of any applicable laws.

The Depositary Agreement may be terminated on six months' notice by the Company, the Depositary or the ACD or earlier on certain breaches or the insolvency of a party. However, termination of the Depositary Agreement will not take effect, nor may the Depositary retire voluntarily, until the appointment of a new Depositary has taken place.

Details of the fees payable to the Depositary are set out in the "*Depositary's fee and expenses*" section of this Prospectus at paragraph 7.3.

6.3.4 **Conflicts of Interest**

The Depositary may act as the depositary of other authorised unit trusts or open-ended investment companies and as trustee or custodian of other collective

investment schemes.

It is possible that the Depositary and/or its delegates and sub-delegates may in the course of its or their business be involved in other financial and professional activities which may on occasion have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or a particular sub-fund, one or more Shareholders, the ACD, and/or other funds managed by the ACD or other funds for which the Depositary acts as the depositary, trustee or custodian. The Depositary will, however, have regard in such event to its obligations under the Depositary Agreement and the FCA Rules and, in particular, will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of its duties will not be impaired by any such involvement it may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Shareholders collectively so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients.

As the Depositary operates independently from the Company, Shareholders, the ACD and the Custodian, the Depositary does not anticipate any conflicts of interest arising between it and any of the aforementioned parties.

The Depositary is under no obligation to account to the ACD, the Company or the Shareholders for any profits or benefits it makes or receives that are made or derived from or in connection with its role as depositary.

6.3.5 **Updated Information**

Up-to-date information regarding the Depositary, its duties, its conflicts of interest and the delegation of its safekeeping functions will be made available to Shareholders on request.

6.4 **The Investment Manager**

6.4.1 **General**

The ACD has appointed the Investment Manager, Stonehage Fleming Investment Management Limited, to provide investment management services to the ACD.

Stonehage Fleming Investment Management Limited is authorised and regulated by FCA and its registered office is set out in Appendix VII.

The principal activity of Stonehage Fleming Investment Management Limited is the provision of investment management services.

The Investment Manager is required to comply with its own execution policy. A copy of the Investment Manager's execution policy is available on request from the ACD, or may be available on the Investment Manager's website (listed in Appendix VII).

6.4.2 **Terms of Appointment:**

The terms of the Investment Management Agreement between the ACD and the Investment Manager include the provision of discretionary investment management to attain the investment objective of the Company, the purchase and sale of investments and on the exercise of voting rights relating to such investments. The Investment Manager has authority to make decisions on behalf of the ACD on a discretionary basis in respect of day to day investment management of the Scheme Property including authority to place purchase

orders and sale orders with regulated dealers and preparation of the Investment Manager's report half yearly for inclusion in the Company's Report for circulation to Shareholders.

The Agreement between the ACD and Stonehage Fleming Investment Management Limited may be terminated on written notice from the ACD or by six months' notice from Stonehage Fleming Investment Management Limited. The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated immediately by the ACD if it is in the interests of investors.

The Investment Manager will receive a fee paid by the ACD out of its remuneration received each month from the Company as explained in paragraph 7.3.3 below, and they or their affiliates may also be entitled to receive commissions on stockbroking transactions entered into on behalf of the Company.

The Investment Manager will not be considered as broker fund advisers under the FCA Handbook in relation to the Company.

6.5 The Registrar, Administrator and Fund Accountant

6.5.1 General

On behalf of the Company the ACD has appointed Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch to act as Registrar, Administrator and Fund Accountant to the Company.

The address for Northern Trust Global Services UK branch is set out in Appendix VII.

6.5.2 Register

The Registrar's registered office, and the address where the Register is kept and maintained, is situated at 50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5NT.

The Register may be inspected at the Registrar's address during normal business hours by any Shareholder or any Shareholder's duly authorised agent.

The plan register (being a record of persons who subscribe for Shares through Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)), if applicable, may be inspected at the Registrar's office.

6.6 The Auditors

The auditors of the Company are Grant Thornton UK LLP, whose address is set out in Appendix VII.

6.7 Conflicts of Interest

The ACD may, from time to time, act as authorised fund manager, and the Investment Manager and other companies within the ACD's or Investment Manager's groups may, from time to time, act as investment managers or advisers to other funds or sub-funds which follow similar investment objectives to those of the Company. It is therefore possible that the ACD and/or the Investment Managers may in the course of their business have potential conflicts

of interest with the Company. The ACD and the Investment Manager will, however, have regard in such event to their obligations under the ACD Agreement and the Investment Management Agreement respectively and, in particular, to their obligation to act in the best interests of the Company so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients, when undertaking any investment business where potential conflicts of interest may arise.

The Depositary may act as the depositary of other open-ended investment companies and as trustee or custodian of other collective investment schemes.

7. FEES AND EXPENSES

7.1 Ongoing

All costs, charges, fees or expenses, other than the charges made in connection with the subscription and redemption of Shares (please see paragraph 4.6) payable by a Shareholder or out of Scheme Property are set out in this paragraph.

The Company may, so far as the COLL Sourcebook allows, also pay out of the Scheme Property all relevant costs, charges, fees and expenses including the following:

- 7.1.1 broker's commission (excluding costs for research), fiscal charges (including stamp duty and/or stamp duty reserve tax) and other disbursements which are necessary to be incurred in effecting transactions for the Company and normally shown in contract notes, confirmation notes and difference accounts as appropriate;
- 7.1.2 any costs incurred in the incorporation and authorisation of the Company, any Offer of Shares, the preparation and printing of any Prospectus (and any amendments thereto) and the fees for professional services provided to the Company in connection with such offer;
- 7.1.3 fees and expenses in respect of establishing and maintaining the Register, including any sub-registers kept for the purpose of the administration of (when applicable) Individual Savings Accounts, are payable quarterly out of the property of the Company;
- 7.1.4 any costs incurred in or about the listing of Shares in the Company on any Stock Exchange, and the creation, conversion and cancellation of Shares;
- 7.1.5 any costs incurred by the Company in publishing the price of the Shares in a national or other newspaper or any other form of media;
- 7.1.6 any costs incurred in producing and dispatching any payments made by the Company, or the yearly and half-yearly reports of the Company;
- 7.1.7 any reasonable general disbursements relating to postage and communication costs incurred in the proper performance of the transfer agent's duties relating to the Company, which are currently carried on by the Registrar;
- 7.1.8 any fees or costs associated with any CASS related support activity incurred by the Registrar;
- 7.1.9 any fees, expenses or disbursements of any legal or other professional adviser of

- the Company;
- 7.1.10 any costs incurred in taking out and maintaining an insurance policy in relation to the Company;
 - 7.1.11 any costs incurred in respect of meetings of Shareholders convened for any purpose;
 - 7.1.12 any payment permitted by clause 6.7.15R of the COLL Sourcebook;
 - 7.1.13 interest on borrowings and charges incurred in effecting or terminating such borrowings or in negotiating or varying the terms of such borrowings;
 - 7.1.14 taxation and duties payable in respect of the Scheme Property or the issue or redemption of Shares;
 - 7.1.15 the audit fees of the Auditors (including VAT) and any expenses of the Auditors;
 - 7.1.16 the fees of the FCA, in accordance with the FCA's Fee Manual, together with any corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom in which Shares in the Company are or may be marketed;
 - 7.1.17 any expense incurred in relation to company secretarial duties including the cost of maintenance of minute books and other documentation required to be maintained by the Company;
 - 7.1.18 any payments otherwise due by virtue of a change to the Regulations; and,
 - 7.1.19 any value added or similar tax relating to any change or expense set out herein.

The ACD is also entitled to be paid by the Company out of the Scheme Property any expenses incurred by the ACD or its delegates of the kinds described above.

Expenses allocation

Expenses are allocated between capital and income in accordance with the Regulations. The approach for the Company is set out in Appendix I.

Where expenses are deducted in the first instance from income (except those charges and expenses relating directly to the purchase and sale of investments) if and only if this is insufficient, deductions will be made from capital (save for any charge made in respect of SDRT under paragraph 9.1.3 "Stamp Duty Reserve Tax").

If deductions were made from capital, this would result in capital erosion or constrain growth.

7.2 Charges payable to the ACD

7.2.1 Annual Management Charge

In payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities the ACD is entitled to take an annual fee out of the Company as set out in Appendix I. The annual management charge will accrue on a daily basis in arrears by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Company on the immediately preceding Dealing Day and

the amount due for each month is payable on the last Dealing Day of each month. The current annual management charge (expressed as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value) is set out in Appendix I.

7.2.2 **Registration fees**

The Registrar is entitled to receive a fee out of the Scheme Property for providing registration services (including establishing and maintaining sub-registers where applicable) payable monthly. The current fees payable to the Registrar are as follows: £15 per annum per Shareholder with a minimum payment of £2,000 per annum for the Company. VAT at the standard rate is added to this fee if applicable.

7.2.3 **Expenses**

The ACD is also entitled to all reasonable, properly documented, out of pocket expenses incurred in the performance of its duties as set out above.

VAT is payable on the charges or expenses mentioned above, where appropriate.

If a Class's expenses in any period exceed its income the ACD may take that excess from the capital property attributable to that Class.

The current annual fee payable to the ACD for a Class may only be increased or a new type of remuneration introduced in accordance with the Regulations.

7.3 **Depositary's fee and expenses**

7.3.1 **Periodic fee**

The Depositary is paid a monthly periodic fee (plus VAT) from the Scheme Property of the Company in remuneration for its services.

The Depositary's fee is calculated on the value of the Scheme Property of the Company in accordance with the Depositary Agreement and the FCA Rules, and payable out of the Company in accordance with the FCA Rules. For this purpose, the value of the Company is inclusive of the issues and cancellations which take effect as at the relevant Valuation Point.

The Depositary's fee shall accrue daily, and shall be calculated by reference to the value of the Company at the first Valuation Point on the first business day and shall end immediately before the next Valuation Point in each month. The Depositary's fee is payable on, or as soon as practicable after, the end of the month in which it accrued.

The current fees payable are:

0.0275% per annum		on the first £50,000,000 value of the Scheme Property of the Company
0.025% per annum		on the next £50,000,000 value of the Scheme Property of the Company
0.02% per annum		on the next £100,000,000 value of the Scheme Property of the Company

0.015% per annum		thereafter
The annual fee is subject to a minimum fee of £7,500 applicable to the Company and VAT at the standard rate is added to these fees.		

7.3.2 Transaction and Custody Charges

In addition to the above periodic fees, the Depositary shall also be entitled to be paid transaction charges and derivative and custody charges in relation to transaction and derivative transaction handling and safekeeping of Scheme Property as follows:

Item	Range/Fees
Transaction Charges	£7.50 to £180.00
Derivative Transaction Charges	£20 (if applicable)
Custody Charges	up to 0.9% of the value of the holding involved subject to a minimum aggregate custody charge of £7,500 per annum

These charges vary from country to country depending on the markets and the type of transaction involved.

Transaction charges accrue at the time the transactions are effected and are payable as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event not later than the last business day of the month when such charges arose or as otherwise agreed between the ACD and the Depositary. Custody charges accrue and are payable as agreed from time to time by the ACD and the Depositary.

Where relevant, the Depositary may make a charge for (or otherwise benefit from) providing services in relation to: distributions, the provision of banking services, holding money on deposit, lending money, or engaging in stock lending or derivative transactions in relation to the Company and may purchase or sell or deal in the purchase or sale of the Scheme Property, provided always that the services concerned and any such dealing are in accordance with the provisions of the FCA Rules.

The Depositary will also be entitled to payment and reimbursement of all costs, liabilities and expenses properly incurred in the performance of, or arranging the performance of, functions conferred on it by the Depositary Agreement, the FCA Rules or by the general law.

On a winding up of the Company or the redemption of a class of Shares (if applicable), the Depositary will be entitled to its *pro rata* fees, charges and expenses to the date of winding up, the termination, or the redemption (as appropriate) and any additional expenses necessarily realised in settling or receiving any outstanding obligations.

Any value added tax on any fees, charges or expenses payable to the Depositary will be added to such fees, charges or expenses.

In each case such payments, expenses and disbursements may be payable to any person (including the ACD or any associate or nominee of the Depositary or

of the ACD) who has had the relevant duty delegated to it pursuant to the FCA Rules by the Depositary.

Administration, Registration and Valuation Fees

The administration of the Company will be carried by Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch, who also acts as Registrar. Its fees for registration services are set out above in the 'Registration Fees' section.

Administration and valuation fees will be paid by the ACD, are accrued daily and are charged to the ACD on a monthly basis. The administration fees are set percentages applied to the value of the Company's Scheme Property. Subject to a minimum fee of £25,000 per annum the current administration fee is:

0.07% per annum	on the value of the Scheme Property up to £50,000,000
0.05% per annum	on the value of the Scheme Property above £50,000,000 up to £100,000,000
0.03% per annum	on the value of the Scheme Property thereafter

Allocation of charges and expenses

The ACD and the Depositary have agreed that normally the fees payable to the ACD and the Depositary will be treated as a charge against the income of the Company (except those charges and expenses relating directly to the purchase and sale of investments), but that, if there is insufficient income to meet the fees, then all or part of those fees may be treated, at the request of the ACD, as a charge against the capital of the Company.

It should be noted that this policy may result in capital erosion or constrain capital growth.

7.3.3 Investment Manager's fees

The Investment Manager's fees and expenses (plus VAT thereon) for providing investment management services will be paid by the ACD out of its remuneration under the ACD Agreement. Research costs will be paid for by the Investment Manager out of this fee and shall not be borne by the Company.

Further details of this agreement are summarised in paragraph 6.4.2 "Terms of Appointment" above.

8. SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS AND VOTING RIGHTS

8.1 For the purpose of this paragraph 7:

8.1.1 a "physical meeting" is a general meeting convened at a physical location where Shareholders, or their proxy, must be physically present;

8.1.2 a "hybrid meeting" is a general meeting which allows Shareholders, or their proxy, to be physically present at the location where the meeting is convened, or to attend and vote remotely; and

- 8.1.3 a “virtual meeting” is a general meeting where all Shareholders, or their proxy, attend and vote remotely.
- 8.2 The provisions below, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to Class meetings as they apply to general meetings of the Company.
- 8.3 The Company does not propose to hold annual general meetings. Resolutions will be voted upon at extraordinary general meetings.
- 8.4 The ACD and the Depositary may convene a general meeting of the Company at any time in accordance with the FCA Rules. The ACD may hold a virtual meeting or a hybrid meeting as this is not inconsistent with any provisions in the Instrument of Incorporation.
- 8.5 Shareholders may request the convening of a general meeting by a requisition which must:
- 8.5.1 state the objective of the meeting;
- 8.5.2 be dated;
- 8.5.3 be signed by Shareholders who, at that date, are registered as the Shareholders of Shares representing not less than one-tenth in value of all of the Shares then in issue; and
- 8.5.4 be deposited at the head office of the Company or with the Depositary.
- 8.6 Any Shareholder who participates remotely in a hybrid meeting by the means specified in the notice is deemed to be present at the meeting and has the same rights as a Shareholder who is physically present at the meeting.
- 8.7 Any Shareholder who participates in a virtual meeting by the means specified in the notice is deemed to be present at the meeting and has the same rights that the Shareholder would have at a physical meeting.
- 8.8 Any Shareholder who participates remotely may do so without having to appoint a proxy and is not required to submit their vote on a resolution in advance of the meeting.
- 8.9 A meeting of Shareholders, duly convened and held shall be competent by extraordinary resolution to require, authorise or approve any act, matter or document in respect of which any such resolution is required or expressly contemplated by the relevant regulations.
- 8.10 An extraordinary resolution is a resolution passed by a majority of not less than three-quarters of the votes validly cast (whether on a show of hands or on a poll) for the resolution at a general meeting, or, as the case may be, a Class meeting of Shareholders.
- 8.11 Except where an extraordinary resolution is specifically required or permitted, any resolution of Shareholders is passed by a simple majority of the votes validly cast.
- 8.12 A meeting of Shareholders has no powers other than those contemplated by the FCA Rules.

- 8.13 Where a meeting of Shareholders is convened by the ACD or the Depositary, Shareholders must receive at least 14 days' written notice (inclusive of the date on which the notice is first served and the day of the meeting) and the notice shall specify:
 - 8.13.1 whether the meeting is to be a physical meeting, a hybrid meeting or a virtual meeting;
 - 8.13.2 if the meeting is a physical meeting or a hybrid meeting, the place of the meeting;
 - 8.13.3 if the meeting is a hybrid meeting or a virtual meeting, the means by which a Shareholder may participate, including any requirements for Shareholders to register before the meeting begins or to provide proof of their right to attend, and an explanation of how participating Shareholders may vote in a show of hands or in a poll, if they do not appoint a proxy;
 - 8.13.4 the day and hour of the meeting;
 - 8.13.5 the terms of the resolutions to be proposed; and
 - 8.13.6 the address of the website where the minutes of the meeting will subsequently be published.
- 8.14 Where the notice is served by the ACD a copy shall be sent to the Depositary.
- 8.15 The accidental omission to give notice to, or the non-receipt of notice by any Shareholder will not invalidate the proceedings at any meeting.
- 8.16 Notice of an adjourned meeting of Shareholders must be given to each Shareholder, stating that while two Shareholders are required to be present, in person, by proxy or remotely, to constitute a quorum at the adjourned meeting, this may be reduced to one in accordance with COLL 4.4.6R(3), should two such Shareholders not be present after a reasonable time of convening of the meeting.
- 8.17 Where a meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more without date, not less than seven days' notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in like manner as in the case of the original meeting.
- 8.18 Where the meeting is a hybrid meeting or a virtual meeting, the ACD shall take reasonable care to ensure that the necessary supporting technology to enable Shareholders to attend and vote is in place at the start of the meeting and operates adequately throughout its proceedings, so that Shareholders who attend or vote remotely are not unfairly disadvantaged.
- 8.19 The quorum at a meeting of Shareholders shall be two Shareholders present in person, by proxy or (where applicable) remotely using the means specified in the notice. If, after a reasonable time after the start of the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting:
 - 8.19.1 if convened on the requisition of Shareholders, must be dissolved;
 - 8.19.2 in any other case, must stand adjourned to:
 - 8.19.2.1 a day and time which is seven or more days after the day and time of the meeting;

- 8.19.2.2 in the case of a physical meeting or a hybrid meeting, a place to be appointed by the chair; and
- 8.19.3 if, at an adjourned meeting under paragraph 7.18.2 above, a quorum is not present after a reasonable time from the time for the meeting, one person entitled to be counted in a quorum present at the meeting shall constitute a quorum.
- 8.20 The chair of a meeting which permits Shareholders to attend and vote remotely shall take reasonable care to give such Shareholders:
- 8.20.1 an adequate opportunity to be counted as present in the quorum; and
- 8.20.2 sufficient opportunities to participate fully in the proceedings of the meeting, in particular when a vote is taken on a show of hands or by poll.
- 8.21 In the case of an equality of votes cast, the chair is entitled to a casting vote.
- 8.22 At any meeting of Shareholders, on a show of hands every Shareholder who is present in person or who attends the meeting remotely using the means specified in the notice, shall have one vote.
- 8.23 A resolution to put the vote of a general meeting or Class meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by:
- 8.23.1 the chairman of the Meeting; or
- 8.23.2 not less than two shareholders; or
- 8.23.3 the Depositary.
- 8.24 On a poll, votes may be given either personally or by proxy or in another manner permitted by the Instrument of Incorporation. The voting rights for each Share must be the proportion of the voting rights attached to all of the Shares in issue that the price of the Shares bears to the aggregate price or prices of all of the Shares in issue at a cut-off date selected by the ACD which is a reasonable time before notice of the meeting is sent out.
- 8.25 A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not, if they vote, use all their votes or cast all the votes they use in the same way. For joint Shareholders, the vote of the first Shareholder, or the proxy of the first Shareholder, stated in the Register will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of other joint Shareholders.
- 8.26 In the context of despatch of notice, "Shareholders" means the persons who were entered in the Register seven days before the notice of meeting was given but excluding persons who are known not to be entered on the Register at the date of despatch of the notice.
- 8.27 To be included in the quorum and entitled to vote at the meeting, "Shareholders" means the persons entered on the Register at a time determined by the ACD and stated in the notice of the meeting, which must not be more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting.
- 8.28 The ACD is not entitled to vote at or be counted in a quorum at a meeting of

Shareholders in respect of Shares held or deemed to be held by the ACD, except where the ACD holds Shares on behalf of, or jointly with, a person who, if themselves the sole registered Shareholder would be entitled to vote, and from whom the ACD has received voting instructions. Associates of the ACD are entitled to be counted in a quorum and, if they hold Shares on behalf of a person who would have been entitled to vote if they had been a registered Shareholder and they have received voting instructions from that person, may vote in respect of such Shares pursuant to such instructions.

- 8.29 The ACD will publish the minutes on a website accessible to the general public without charge, no later than five Business Days after the meeting has taken place (but in the case of an original meeting which is adjourned, the minutes will be published no later than five Business Days after the adjourned meeting has taken place).
- 8.30 Any notice or document to be served upon a Shareholder will be duly served if it is:
 - 8.30.1 delivered to the Shareholder's address as appearing in the Register; or
 - 8.30.2 sent using an electronic medium in accordance with paragraph 3.5 above.
- 8.31 Any notice or document served by post is deemed to have been served on the second Business Day following the day on which it was posted.
- 8.32 Any document left at a registered address or delivered other than by post is deemed to have been served on that day.
- 8.33 Any notice or document served by post on one joint Shareholder is deemed to also have been served on each other joint Shareholder whose address, as appearing on the Register, is the same address to which the notice or document was sent.
- 8.34 Any document or notice to be served on, or information to be given to a Shareholder, must be in legible form. For this purpose, any form is a legible form if it:
 - 8.34.1 is consistent with the ACD's knowledge of how the recipient of the document wishes or expects to receive the document;
 - 8.34.2 is capable of being provided in hard copy by the ACD;
 - 8.34.3 enables the recipient to know or record the time of receipt; and
 - 8.34.4 is reasonable in the context.
- 8.35 Changes to the Company are classified as fundamental, significant or notifiable.
- 8.36 The ACD must obtain the prior approval of Shareholders by extraordinary resolution for any proposed change to the Company which constitutes a "fundamental change". This is a change or event which:
 - 8.36.1 changes the purpose or nature of the Company;
 - 8.36.2 may materially prejudice a Shareholder;

- 8.36.3 alters the risk profile of the Company; or
- 8.36.4 introduces a new type of payment out of the Scheme Property.
- 8.37 The ACD must give prior written notice to Shareholders of any proposed change which constitutes a "significant change". This is a change or event which is not fundamental, but which:
 - 8.37.1 affects a Shareholder's ability to exercise their rights in relation to their investment;
 - 8.37.2 would reasonably be expected to cause the Shareholder to reconsider their participation in the Company;
 - 8.37.3 results in any increased payments out of the Scheme Property to the ACD, or an associate of the ACD; or
 - 8.37.4 materially increases other types of payment out of the Scheme Property.

The notice period must be a reasonable length and must not be less than 60 days.

- 8.38 The ACD must inform Shareholders in an appropriate manner and timescale of any notifiable changes that are reasonably likely to affect, or have affected, the operation of the Company. This is a change or event, other than a fundamental or significant change, which a Shareholder must be made aware of unless the ACD concludes the change is insignificant. The appropriate manner and timescale of notification will depend on the nature of the change or event. An appropriate manner of notification could include the information being included in the next report of the Company.

8.39 **Variation of Class rights**

The rights attached to a Class may be varied in accordance with COLL.

9. TAXATION

The following summary is based on current UK law and HM Revenue & Customs practice. It summarises the UK tax position of Open-Ended Investment Companies ("OEIC") and Shareholders who are UK tax resident. However, it should not be regarded as exhaustive and investors are advised to obtain specific advice from their professional tax adviser. Levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation are subject to change in the future.

9.1 **Taxation of the Company**

The Company is an OEIC and is treated as an Authorised Investment Fund for tax purposes. Income of the Company is deemed to be distributed for tax purposes, even when it is accumulated. References to distributions include deemed distributions of accumulated income.

The Company will make dividend distributions except where over 60% of the Company's property has been invested at all times throughout the distribution period in interest paying and related investments, in which case it will make interest distributions. A fund that makes interest distributions is referred to as a

“**Bond Fund**” and a fund that makes dividend distributions is referred to as an “**Equity Fund**”.

9.1.1 Income

The Company is liable to corporation tax on its income after relief for management expenses (which include fees payable to the ACD and to the Depositary). The rate of corporation tax applicable to the Company is equal to the basic rate of income tax.

Where the Company is a Bond Fund, the gross amount of any interest distributions is an allowable expense for corporation tax purposes and no tax should actually be paid on that part of the income funding the interest distributions.

Dividend income received by the Company from investments in UK resident and overseas companies should fall within an exemption from corporation tax. Dividend income received from foreign companies may be subject to withholding tax or other taxation in the foreign jurisdiction. Any foreign tax suffered by the Company may normally be deducted from the UK tax due on that income or treated as an expense in calculating the amount of that income subject to corporation tax.

9.1.2 Capital gains

Capital gains realised by the Company on a disposal of its investments are exempt from corporation tax on chargeable gains. In the unlikely event that the Company should be considered to be trading in securities for tax purposes, any gains made by it would be treated as income and taxed accordingly.

9.1.3 Stamp Duty Reserve Tax

Stamp duty reserve tax (**SDRT**) is generally charged on any agreements to transfer shares of OEICs (other than transactions handled by the fund manager) to third parties at a rate of 0.5% of the consideration.

No SDRT charge arises on the issue or surrender of shares in OEICs. However, investors may be subject to an SDRT charge where Shares in the Company are surrendered and the investors receive assets from the Company (rather than cash) which are not in proportion to each investor’s share of the total assets held by the Company.

HM Treasury has announced its intention to replace stamp duty and SDRT with a single tax. The government has stated that any changes would take effect no earlier than 2027. These proposals do not affect the current operation of SDRT as described above. The ACD will continue to monitor developments and will update when further detail is available

9.2 **Taxation of the Shareholders**

9.2.1 Income

For tax purposes, an OEIC is treated as distributing the whole of the income available for distribution in each of its distribution periods, whether actually

distributed or accumulated by it. Distributions may be made as interest distributions or dividend distributions as set out below.

The distribution accounts of the Company for any of its distribution periods may show income available for distribution as either (a) an interest distribution or (b) a dividend distribution. The type of distribution that either actually takes or is deemed to take place depends on the source and composition of the income within the Company.

Where more than 60% of the Company is invested in "qualifying investments" (broadly speaking interest paying investments, see further below) the Company will make an interest distribution. Where this is not the case, distributions made by the Company will be dividend distributions.

All Shareholders will be sent tax vouchers stating the make-up of their distributions and showing their taxable income.

(A) Interest distributions

UK resident individuals

Interest distributions paid by the Company (save in respect of distributions to certain qualifying Shareholders) are treated as yearly interest and, as such, are subject to income tax.

No income tax is required to be deducted at source from interest distributions, with the result that Shareholders will receive interest distributions gross of any tax.

Basic rate taxpayers are entitled to a personal savings allowance, higher rate taxpayers are entitled to a reduced personal savings allowance and additional rate taxpayers have no personal savings allowance.

Basic rate, higher rate and additional rate taxpayers will pay income tax (in the case of basic rate and higher rate taxpayers, on the amount in excess of the applicable personal savings allowance) on any income distributions at the basic rate, the higher rate or the additional rate (as applicable).

UK corporate Shareholders

If, at any point in an accounting period of a UK corporate Shareholder, the Company fails to satisfy the "qualifying investment" test, Shares held by the UK corporate Shareholder in respect of the Company are treated as if the Shares in respect of such a corporate's accounting period (including gains, profits and losses) are rights under a creditor loan relationship and will be taxed or relieved as an income receipt or expense on a "fair value accounting" basis. Accordingly, such a corporate Shareholder may, depending on its own circumstances, incur a charge to corporation tax on an unrealised increase in the value of its holding of Shares (and, likewise, obtain relief against corporation tax for an unrealised reduction in the value of its holding of Shares).

The Company will fail to satisfy the "qualifying investments" test at any time when more than 60% of its assets by market value comprise government and corporate debt securities, cash on deposit, certain

derivative contracts or holdings in other collective investment schemes which at any time in the relevant accounting period do not themselves satisfy the "qualifying investments" test, or other interest bearing securities.

Interest distributions paid to UK corporate Shareholders may be paid without deduction of income tax at source.

(B) Dividend distributions

Dividend distributions paid by the Company are treated as if they are dividends.

UK resident individuals

UK resident individuals liable to income tax at the basic, higher or additional rate will be taxed at the appropriate dividend rate on the receipt of dividend distributions subject to the availability of allowances and reliefs including the annual dividend allowance.

UK corporate Shareholders

UK resident corporate Shareholders must split their dividend distributions into franked and unfranked income portions according to the percentage split given on the tax voucher. The unfranked portion is, to the extent it comprises UK source income, generally treated as an annual payment received after deduction of income tax at the basic rate, whereas the balance is treated as franked income – i.e. a dividend. Both annual payments and dividends are liable to corporation tax in the hands of UK corporate Shareholders although the franked dividend portion should fall within an exemption from corporation tax.

9.2.2 Chargeable gains

UK resident individuals

Shareholders who are resident in the UK may be liable to UK taxation on capital gains arising from the sale or other disposal, including a redemption, of Shares in the Company. Gains will be tax-free if after deduction of allowable losses they fall within an individual's annual capital gains exemption.

Gains in excess of the annual exemption amount are taxed at the lower rate of capital gains tax to the extent that together with an individual's taxable income they do not exceed the upper limit of the basic rate income tax band and at the higher rate to the extent that they exceed that limit.

Shares in the Company may form part of a Shareholder's estate for UK inheritance tax purposes where the Shareholder is a long-term UK resident. The availability of reliefs will depend on the Shareholder's personal circumstances. Investors should seek professional advice if this is relevant to their planning.

UK corporate Shareholders

UK corporate Shareholders (whose Shares are not treated as creditor loan relationships) will be charged to corporation tax on any gains realised after the deduction of allowable losses (if any).

The ACD reserves the right to redeem the Shares of any Shareholder who jeopardises the tax status of the Company.

9.3 **Income equalisation – tax implications**

The price of a Share of a particular class is based on the value of that class's entitlement in the Company, including the income of the Company since the previous distribution or, in the case of accumulation Shares, deemed distribution. In the case of the first distribution received or accumulation made in respect of a Share, part of the amount, namely the equalisation payment, is treated as a return of capital and is not taxable as income in the hands of the Shareholder. This amount is, however, in the case of income Shares, deducted from the cost of the Share in computing any capital gains. Equalisation applies only to Shares purchased during the relevant accounting period. It is calculated as the average amount of income included in the issue price of all Shares of the relevant class issued during the period.

9.4 **UK information reporting regime**

Open-ended investment companies are required to report details of interest distributions paid to UK, and many non-UK investors. Dividend distributions and payments made to ISA investors are not within the scope of these rules but see the paragraphs dealing with "International tax compliance" below.

9.5 **Tax Elected Fund (TEF) regime**

The ACD may, in the future, seek to elect the Company into the TEF regime if it considers that it would be advantageous for the majority of investors in the Company to do so. If the Company is elected into the TEF regime, the UK tax treatment of the Company and its investors would be different to that set out above.

9.6 **International tax compliance**

The Company is required to comply with the International Tax Compliance Regulations.

The International Tax Compliance Regulations transpose into UK law rules and obligations derived from international standards and inter-governmental agreements entered into by the UK which are aimed at increasing transparency and reducing tax evasion. The regulations include rules derived from the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (**FATCA**) and the OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (**CRS**).

To be compliant with the International Tax Compliance Regulations the Company must collect information about each Shareholder's tax residence and, in certain

circumstances, provide information about Shareholders' holdings in Shares to HMRC. HMRC may in turn share this information with overseas tax authorities. Such tasks may be delegated to the Administrator.

Shareholders should note that:

- (a) they may be asked to provide additional information (including information regarding their tax residence) to the ACD or the Administrator to enable the Company to satisfy these obligations;**
- (b) the ACD or Administrator may report these details, along with information about a Shareholders' holding, to HMRC; and**
- (c) HMRC may subsequently exchange this information with other governments or tax authorities in other jurisdictions.**

If a Shareholder fails to provide the information required by the Company to comply with its obligations to HMRC this may result in the ACD taking appropriate action against the Shareholder, including invoking the compulsory transfer and redemption provisions set out in this Prospectus. The Shareholder may also be liable for any penalties suffered by the ACD. The ACD may deduct the amount of any penalty from the Shareholder's account.

10. WINDING UP OF THE COMPANY

- 10.1 The Company will not be wound up except as an unregistered company under Part V of the Insolvency Act 1986 or under the COLL Sourcebook.
- 10.2 The Company must not be wound up under COLL until (a) effect has been given, under regulation 21 of the OEIC Regulations, to proposals to wind up the affairs of the Company and (b) a statement has been prepared, and delivered to, the FCA under COLL 7.3.5 R (solvency statement) prior to satisfaction of the condition of (a).
- 10.3 Subject to 9.2 above, and the subsequent provisions set out below, the appropriate steps to wind up the Company must be taken:
 - 10.3.1 if an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed by Shareholders; or
 - 10.3.2 when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company by the Instrument of Incorporation expires, or any event occurs on the occurrence of which the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Company is to be wound up (for example, if the Share capital of the Company is below £3 million, or if a change in the laws or regulations of any country means that, in the ACD's opinion, it is desirable to wind up the Company); or
 - 10.3.3 on the date stated in any agreement by the FCA to a request by the ACD for the revocation of the authorisation order in respect of the Company; or

- 10.3.4 on the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which is to result in the Company ceasing to hold any scheme property; or
- 10.3.5 (in the case of a fund that is an umbrella) on the date on which all of its sub-funds fall within 9.3.4 or have otherwise ceased to hold any scheme property, despite that the Company may have assets and liabilities that are not attributable to any particular sub-fund.
- 10.4 On the occurrence of any of the above:
 - 10.4.1 COLL 6.2 (dealing), COLL 6.3 (valuation and pricing) and COLL 5 (investment and borrowing powers) will cease to apply to the Company;
 - 10.4.2 the Company will cease to issue and cancel Shares in the Company and the ACD shall cease to sell or redeem Shares or arrange for the Company to issue or cancel them for the Company;
 - 10.4.3 no transfer of a Share shall be registered and no other change to the Register of Shareholders shall be made without the sanction of the ACD;
 - 10.4.4 where the Company is being wound up, the Company shall cease to carry on its business except in so far as it is beneficial for the winding up of the Company;
 - 10.4.5 the corporate status and powers of the Company and subject to 10.4.1 to 10.4.4 above, the powers of the Depositary shall continue until the Company is dissolved.

The ACD shall, as soon as practicable after the Company falls to be wound up, realise the assets and meet the liabilities of the Company and, after paying out or retaining adequate provision for all liabilities properly payable and retaining provision for the costs of winding up, arrange for the Depositary to make one or more interim distributions out of the proceeds to Shareholders proportionately to their rights to participate in the Scheme Property. If the ACD has not previously notified Shareholders of the proposal to wind up the Company the ACD shall, as soon as practicable after the commencement of winding up of the Company give written notice of the commencement to Shareholders. When the ACD has caused all of the Scheme Property to be realised and all of the liabilities of the Company to be realised, the ACD shall arrange for the Depositary to make a final distribution to Shareholders on or prior to the date on which the final account is sent to Shareholders of any balance remaining in proportion to their holdings in the Company.

As soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the winding up of the Company, the Depositary shall notify the FCA that the winding up has been completed.

On completion of a winding up of the Company, the Company will be dissolved and any money (including unclaimed distributions) still standing to the account of the Company, will be paid into court by the ACD within one month of the dissolution.

Following the completion of a winding up of the Company, the ACD must prepare a final account showing how the winding up took place and how the Scheme Property was distributed. The Auditors of the Company shall make a report in respect of the final account stating their opinion as to whether the final account has been properly prepared. This final account and the Auditors' report must be

sent to the FCA and to each Shareholder (or the first named of joint Shareholders) on it within two months of the completion of the winding up or termination.

11. RISK FACTORS

Potential investors should consider the following risk factors before investing in the Company.

11.1 General

The investments of the Company are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of investments will occur. The value of investments and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invest in the Company. There is no certainty that the investment objective of the Company will actually be achieved and no warranty or representation is given to this effect. The level of any yield for a Company may be subject to fluctuations and is not guaranteed.

The entire market of a particular asset class or geographical sector may fall, having a more pronounced effect on funds heavily invested in that asset class or region. There will be a variation in performance between funds with similar objectives due to the different assets selected.

11.2 Effect of Preliminary Charge or Redemption Charge

Where a preliminary charge or redemption charge is imposed, an investor who realises their Shares may not (even in the absence of a fall in the value of the relevant investments) realise the amount originally invested.

In particular, where a redemption charge is payable, investors should note that the percentage rate at which the redemption charge is calculated is based on the market value rather than the initial value of the Shares. If the market value of the Shares has increased the redemption charge will show a corresponding increase. Currently there is no redemption charge levied on Shares.

The Shares therefore should be viewed as medium to long term investments.

11.3 Dilution

The Company may suffer a reduction in the value of its Scheme Property due to dealing costs incurred when buying and selling investments. To offset this dilution effect the ACD may require the payment of a dilution levy in addition to the price of Shares when bought or as a deduction when sold.

11.4 Suspension of Dealings in Shares

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares (including a redemption by way of switching) may be suspended.

11.5 Tax

Tax laws currently in place may change in the future which could affect the value of your investments. See the section headed 'Taxation' for further details about taxation of the Company.

11.6 **Currency Exchange Rates**

Currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of the Company's investments and the income thereon and, depending on an investor's currency of reference, currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of their investment in Shares.

11.7 **Derivatives**

The Investment Manager may employ derivatives solely for the purposes of hedging with the aim of reducing the risk profile of the Company, or reducing costs, or generating additional capital or income, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

Hedging against a decline in the value of portfolio positions does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of portfolio positions nor prevent losses if the values of such positions decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus moderating the decline in the positions' value. Such hedge transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio position should increase. Additionally, it may not be possible for the Company to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated if it is not able to enter into a hedging transaction at a price sufficient to protect the Company from the decline in value of the portfolio position anticipated as a result of such a fluctuation.

To the extent that derivative instruments are utilised for hedging purposes, the risk of loss to the Company may be increased where the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the security or position which it is hedging are insufficiently correlated. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the Company from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Company to risk of loss. While the Company may enter into such transactions to seek to reduce exchange rate and interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency, interest rates and equity markets may result in a poorer overall performance of the Company. Movements in currencies may render hedging ineffective. For a variety of reasons, the ACD may not seek to establish (or may not otherwise obtain) a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged.

For more information in relation to investment in derivatives please see paragraph 16 in Appendix III.

11.8 **Credit and Fixed Interest Securities**

Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. If interest rates go up, the value of capital may fall, and vice versa. Inflation will also decrease the real value of capital.

The value of a fixed interest security will fall in the event of the default or reduced credit rating of the issuer. Generally, the higher the rate of yield, the higher the perceived credit risk of the issuer. High yield bonds with lower credit ratings (also known as sub-investment grade bonds) are potentially more risky (higher credit risk) than investment grade bonds. A sub-investment grade bond has a Standard & Poor's credit rating of below BBB or equivalent. BBB is described as having adequate capacity to meet financial commitments. However,

adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the bond issuer to meet its financial commitments.

11.9 **Emerging Markets**

Investments in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets. Some of these markets may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities. Many emerging markets do not have well developed regulatory systems and disclosure standards may be less stringent than those of developed markets.

The risks of expropriation, nationalisation and social, political and economic instability are greater in emerging markets than in more developed markets.

The following is a brief summary of some of the more common risks associated with emerging markets investment:

Fraudulent Securities – Given the lack of a regulatory structure it is possible that securities in which investments are made may be found to be fraudulent. As a result, it is possible that loss may be suffered.

Currency Fluctuations – Significant changes in the currencies of the countries in which investments are made in respect of the currency of denomination of the Company may occur following the investment of the Company in these currencies. These changes may impact the total return of the Company to a significant degree. In respect of currencies of certain emerging countries, it is not possible to undertake currency hedging techniques.

Settlement and Custody Risks – Settlement and custody systems in emerging markets are not as well developed as those in developed markets. Standards may not be as high and supervisory and regulatory authorities not as sophisticated. As a result there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities could be disadvantaged.

Investment and Remittance Restrictions – In some cases, emerging markets may restrict the access of foreign investors to securities. As a result, certain equity securities may not always be available to the Company because the maximum permitted number of or investment by foreign shareholders has been reached. In addition, the outward remittance by foreign investors of their share of net profits, capital and dividends may be restricted or require governmental approval. The Company will only invest in markets in which it believes these restrictions to be acceptable. However, there can be no guarantee that additional restrictions will not be imposed.

Accounting – Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements applicable to companies in emerging markets differ from those applicable in more developed markets in respect of the nature, quality and timeliness of the information disclosed to investors and, accordingly, investment possibilities may be difficult to properly assess.

The Company can invest in such markets.

11.10 **Custody**

There may be a risk of loss where the assets of the Company are held in custody

that could result from the insolvency, negligence or fraudulent action of a custodian or sub-custodian.

The Depository may delegate the function of safekeeping of Financial Instruments to the Custodian, who may in turn appoint custody agents. The Depository or Custodian or custody agents may hold Financial Instruments in fungible accounts (meaning the assets are interchangeable) or omnibus accounts (resulting in accounts being combined). The use of omnibus accounts gives rise to a potential risk that there could be a shortfall in the Financial Instruments held in such an account should the total of the Financial Instruments be less than the aggregate entitlement of the Company. It is expected that such risks will be mitigated by the Custodian's trade matching and reconciliation processes, however in the event of an irreconcilable shortfall, the affected clients would bear the risk of any shortfall on a pro-rata basis and the Company may not recover all of its Financial Instruments.

11.11 Counterparty and settlement

The Company will be exposed to a credit risk on parties with whom it trades and will also bear the risk of settlement default.

11.12 Liquidity

Depending on the types of assets the Company invests in there may be occasions where there is an increased risk that a position cannot be liquidated in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

11.13 Inflation and Interest Rates

The real value of any returns that an investor may receive from the Company could be affected by interest rates and inflation over time.

11.14 Unlisted Investments

Unlisted investments are generally not publicly traded. As there may be no open market for a particular security it may be difficult to sell and cause liquidity issues.

The lack of an open market may also restrict the establishment of a fair value for an unlisted investment when compared to an equivalent listed investment.

11.15 Counterparty Risk in over-the-counter markets

The Company may enter into transactions in over-the-counter markets, which will expose the Company to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. For example, the Company may enter into agreements or use other derivative techniques, each of which expose the Company to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Company could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Company seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws

relative to those at the time the agreement was originated. In such circumstances, investors may be unable to cover any losses incurred.

11.16 Conflicts Policy

Transactions may be effected in which the ACD has, either directly or indirectly, an interest that may potentially involve a conflict of its obligations to the Company. Where a conflict cannot be avoided, the ACD will have regard to its fiduciary responsibility to act in the best interests of the Company and its investors. The ACD will ensure that investors are treated fairly and that such transactions are effected on terms which are not less favourable to the Company than if the potential conflict had not existed.

11.17 Investment Manager

The Investment Manager has complete discretion over the investment decisions of the Company to which it is appointed. The performance of the Company is therefore directly linked to the ability of the Investment Manager. Shareholders should be aware that, whilst no change in the Investment Manager is anticipated, a change, for whatever reason, may adversely affect the performance of the Company.

11.18 Legal and Regulatory Risks

Legal and regulatory (including taxation) changes could adversely affect the Company. Regulation (including taxation) of investment vehicles such as the Company is subject to change. The effect of any future legal or regulatory (including taxation) change on the Company is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and have adverse consequences on the rights and returns of Shareholders.

11.19 Exchange-Traded Funds

Exchange traded funds (or ETFs) are usually open-ended collective investment schemes, the units of which track an index, a commodity or a basket of assets like an index, but are traded like a stock on regulated markets and investment exchanges.

An investment by the Company in ETFs generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a collective investment fund. The Company investing in ETFs are exposed not only to movements in the value of the underlying asset but also to the risk that the issuer or counterparty gets into financial problems. In addition, an ETF may be subject to the following risks:

- a) a discount of the ETF's shares to its net asset value;
- b) failure to develop an active or liquid trading market for the ETF's shares. The lack of a liquid secondary market, in particular, may make it very difficult for the Company to sell the ETFs it holds and there can be no guarantee that a secondary trading market will develop;
- c) the listing / relevant exchange halting trading of the ETF's shares;
- d) failure of the ETF's shares to track the quoted reference index;
- e) the re-weighting of; and

- f) the holding of troubled or illiquid securities in the quoted reference index.

Certain of the ETFs in which the Company may invest are leveraged and this can cause their prices to be more volatile and their value to fall below the value of the underlying asset. The more the Company invests in leveraged ETFs, the more this leverage will increase any losses on those investments.

ETFs may involve duplication of management fees and certain other expenses, as the Company indirectly bears their proportionate share of any expenses paid by the ETFs in which it invests and whilst most ETFs quote an on-going charge figure or a total expense ratio, swap-based ETFs and currency hedged ETFs may have additional costs which are not included in these figures.

11.20 **Exchange-Traded Notes**

Exchange traded notes (or ETNs) are a type of unsecured, unsubordinated debt security, the returns of which are based on the performance of a market index minus applicable fees, combining both the aspects of bonds and exchange traded funds and traded on a major exchange(s).

ETNs are subject to credit risk, including the credit risk of the issuer, and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark of strategy remaining unchanged. The general credit market environment can also affect the creditworthiness of the issuer, causing the value of the ETN to fluctuate significantly. Changes in interest rate conditions can also affect the value of the ETN. Generally, if interest rates fall, the value of these investments rises. Conversely, if interest rates rise, their value falls.

The value of an ETN may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in tracked assets, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the underlying asset that is tracked (or referenced) in the ETN.

Although most ETNs will quote an annual management charge ratio, this may not include all of the costs involved in running the investment and they do not always quote a total expense ratio figure.

11.21 **Infectious Diseases**

Infectious diseases that pose significant threats to human health may be highly disruptive to global economies and markets. The economic and market disruptions caused by infectious diseases could significantly impact the value of the scheme property of the Company and the value of distributions paid to investors.

12. GENERAL INFORMATION

12.1 **Accounting Periods**

The annual accounting period of the Company ends each year on 30 November (the accounting reference date) with an interim accounting period ending on 31 May.

The ACD may even out the payments of income within an accounting period by

carrying forward income otherwise distributable with a view to augmenting amounts to be paid out at a later date.

12.2 **Income Allocations**

The interim and final income allocation dates in respect of the Company are set out in Appendix I. Income is allocated in respect of the income available at each accounting date.

In relation to income Shares, distributions of income for the Company are paid by cheque or telegraphic transfer directly into a Shareholder's bank account on or before the relevant income allocation date in each year as set out in Appendix I.

Where accumulation Shares are issued, income will become part of the capital property of the Company and will be reflected in the price of each such accumulation Share as at the end of the relevant accounting period.

If a distribution made in relation to any income Shares remains unclaimed for a period of six years after it has become due, it will be forfeited and will revert to the Company.

The amount available for distribution in any accounting period is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable for the account of the Company in respect of that period, and deducting the charges and expenses paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting period. The ACD then makes such other adjustments as it considers appropriate (and after consulting the Company's Auditors as appropriate) in relation to taxation, income equalisation, income unlikely to be received within 12 months following the relevant income allocation date, income which should not be accounted for on an accrual basis because of lack of information as to how it accrues, transfers between the income and capital account and other matters.

12.3 **Annual Reports**

The annual long reports of the Company will be published and made available within four months from the end of each annual accounting period. The half yearly report will be published within two months of each interim accounting period.

A long report containing the full accounts is available to any person free of charge on request.

12.4 **Documents of the Company**

The following documents may be inspected free of charge during normal business hours on any business day at the offices of the ACD from the address set out in Directory VI:

- 12.4.1 the Prospectus;
- 12.4.2 the most recent annual and half yearly reports of the Company;
- 12.4.3 the Instrument of Incorporation (and any amending documents); and
- 12.4.4 the material contracts referred to below.

Shareholders may obtain copies of the above documents on request from the ACD. The ACD may make a charge at its discretion for copies of documents. The most recent versions of the Instrument of Incorporation, Prospectus and annual and half yearly long reports of the Company which are available free of charge to anyone who requests.

12.5 **Material Contracts**

The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by the Company and are, or may be, material:

12.5.1 the ACD Agreement between the Company and the ACD; and

12.5.2 the Depositary Agreement

Details of the above contracts are given under paragraph 6 "Management and Administration".

12.6 **Provision of Investment Advice**

All information concerning the Company and about investing in Shares of the Company is available from the ACD at the address set out in the Directory under Appendix VII.

The ACD is not authorised to give investment advice and persons requiring such advice should consult a professional financial adviser. All applications for Shares are made solely on the basis of the current prospectus of the Company, and investors should ensure that they have the most up to date version.

12.7 **Data Protection**

The personal details of each applicant for Shares and each Shareholder will be held by the ACD and/or the Administrator as its agent in accordance with Data Protection Laws for the purposes of carrying out the ACD's agreement with each Shareholder. This may include the transfer of such data to other members of the ACD's group and to other businesses providing services to the ACD (including their offices outside the UK), where the transfer is necessary for the provision of services in relation to the ACD's role as operator of the Company. The data protection laws and other laws of these countries may not be as comprehensive as those that apply within the UK. In these instances the ACD will take steps to ensure that your privacy rights are respected.

Shareholders have the right to access their personal data processed by the ACD together with (in certain circumstances) the right to object to the processing of such data for legitimate reasons. A copy of the ACD's Privacy Notice relating to investors is available at www.tutman.co.uk or on request from compliance@tutman.co.uk.

12.8 **Electronic Verification**

The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017, The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, the Senior Management Arrangements Systems & Controls Sourcebook and Joint Money Laundering Steering Group guidance notes (which are updated from time to time) state that the ACD must check your identity and the source of the money invested. The ACD may also request verification documents from parties

associated with you. In some cases, documentation may be required for officers performing duties on behalf of bodies corporate. The checks may include an electronic search of information held about you (or your associated party) on the electoral roll and using credit reference agencies. The credit reference agency may check the details you (or your associated party) supply against any particulars on any database (public or otherwise) to which they have access and may retain a record of that information although this is only to verify identity and will not affect your (or your associated party's) credit rating. They may also use your (or your associated party's) details in the future to assist other companies for verification purposes.

If you apply for shares you are giving the ACD permission to ask for this information in line with Data Protection Laws. If you invest through a financial adviser they must fill an identity verification certificate on your behalf and send it to the ACD with your application.

12.9 **Telephone Recordings**

Please note that telephone calls may be recorded for regulatory, training or monitoring purposes and to confirm investors' instructions.

Recordings will be provided on request for a period of at least five years from the date of such recording, or, where requested by a competent regulatory authority, for a period of seven years, where the ACD can identify the call. If you ask the ACD to send you a recording of a particular call, the ACD may ask for further information to help identify the exact call to which your request relates.

12.10 **Complaints**

Complaints concerning the operation or marketing of the Company may be referred to the ACD at Exchange Building, St John's Street, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1UP. If a complaint cannot be resolved satisfactorily with the ACD, it may be referred to the Financial Ombudsman Service, at Exchange Tower, London E14 9SR.

A copy of the complaints handling procedure is available from the ACD on request.

12.11 **Summary of the ACD's Haircut Policy**

The ACD may have to provide, or receive, collateral in entering into certain derivative transactions for the Company. In doing so, the ACD may apply a haircut to that collateral. A 'haircut' is a percentage that is subtracted from the market value of an asset that is being used as collateral.

The ACD will judge, on a case-by-case basis, the extent and type of collateral to use when negotiating with counterparties and clearing houses and the haircut policy which it will apply. Where cash is received as collateral it will not be invested in anything other than cash or short-term deposit accounts.

Cash, and specific types of collateral, will be deemed to be permitted for the purposes of the Company's collateral policy, at the ACD's discretion.

12.12 **Risk Management**

The ACD will provide upon the request of a Shareholder further information

relating to:

- 12.12.1 the quantitative limits applying in the risk management of the Company;
- 12.12.2 the methods used in relation to 12.12.1; and
- 12.12.3 any recent development of the risk and yields of the main categories of investment.

12.13 **Indemnity**

The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions indemnifying the Directors, other officers and the Company's auditors or the Depositary against liability in certain circumstances otherwise than in respect of their negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust, and indemnifying the Depositary against liability in certain circumstances otherwise than in respect of its failure to exercise due care and diligence in the discharge of its functions in respect of the Company.

APPENDIX I - COMPANY DETAILS

Name:	TM Balanced Growth Fund
Type of Scheme:	UK UCITS
Investment Objective and Policy:	The investment objective of TM Balanced Growth Fund is to provide long term capital and income growth from a global portfolio of equities, bonds and collective investment schemes. There may be occasions when the investment manager chooses to hold a high level of cash or money market instruments.
Performance Comparator	<p>The Company uses the Asset Risk Consulting Sterling Steady Growth PCI peer group for performance comparison purposes only and the benchmark is not a target benchmark and the Company is not constrained by it.</p> <p>The ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI peer group is a risk based index that is designed to provide an accurate reflection of the actual returns an investor can expect for a given risk appetite. For the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI peer group the relative risk to equity markets is 60 – 80%. This peer group has been selected as a comparator because this risk is closely aligned with the Trust’s equity exposure.</p> <p>The ACD reserves the right to change the peer group following consultation with the Depositary and in accordance with the rules of COLL. A change could arise, for example, where the ACD determines that an alternative may be more appropriate. Shareholders will be notified of such a change through an update to the Prospectus and the change noted in the subsequent annual and half yearly reports.</p>
Final accounting date:	30 November
Interim accounting date:	31 May
Income distribution dates:	31 January (final) 31 July (interim)
Shares Classes and type of Shares:	Income
Preliminary charge:	7.5%
Redemption charge:	Nil
Switching charge:	Nil

Annual Management Charge:	Up to 1.42% (currently 0.50%)
Charge for investment research	Nil
Charges taken from Income:	Yes (except those charges and expenses relating directly to the purchase and sale of investments**)
Investment minima:*	
Lump sum	£100,000
Holding	£100,000
Top-up	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Redemption	N/A (provided minimum holding is maintained)
Past performance:	Past performance information is set out in Appendix V

* The ACD may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.

****Please note, where fees are charged to capital this may result in capital erosion and constrain growth.**

APPENDIX II - ELIGIBLE SECURITIES MARKETS AND ELIGIBLE DERIVATIVES MARKETS

A market is an “eligible market” if it is:

- a) a regulated market (as defined in the FCA Glossary);
- b) an established market in the UK or an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public;
- c) a market which the ACD, after consultation with the Depositary, determines is appropriate for the purpose of investment of, or dealing in the property of the Company. In accordance with the relevant criteria in COLL, such a market must be regulated; operate regularly; recognised as a market or exchange or as a self-regulating organisation by an overseas regulator; be open to the public; be adequately liquid; and have adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to, or to the order, of investors.

The Company may also deal through the securities markets and derivatives markets indicated below:

Eligible Securities Markets	
Australia	ASX Group
Canada	Toronto Stock Exchange TSX Venture Exchange Montreal Exchange
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
Japan	Tokyo Stock Exchange Osaka Securities Exchange Nagoya Stock Exchange
Korea	Korea Composite Stock Price Index
Mexico	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores (BMV)
New Zealand	New Zealand Stock Exchange (NZX)
Singapore	Singapore Exchange (SGX)
South Africa	JSE Limited
Switzerland	SIX Swiss Exchange AG
Thailand	Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)
United States of America	NYSE Euronext New York (New York Stock Exchange Group) The NASDAQ Stock Market (NASDAQ) NYSE Amex Equities

Eligible Derivatives Markets:

The London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange

APPENDIX III - INVESTMENT AND BORROWING POWERS OF THE COMPANY

1. General

The Scheme Property will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of the Company but subject to the limits set out in the Company's investment policy and the limits set out in COLL 5. These limits apply to the Company as summarised below.

From time to time and in particular during periods of uncertain or volatile markets, the Investment Manager may choose to hold a substantial amount of the Scheme Property in money-market instruments and/or cash deposits.

The Company is not expected to have high volatility owing to its portfolio composition or the portfolio management techniques used over and above the general market volatility of the markets of its underlying investments.

The Company will not maintain an interest in immovable property or tangible moveable property.

1.1 Prudent spread of risk

The ACD must ensure that, taking account of the investment objective and policy of the Company, the Scheme Property aims to provide a prudent spread of risk.

1.2 Cover

1.2.1 Where the COLL Sourcebook allows a transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only (for example, investment in nil and partly paid securities and the general power to accept or underwrite) if possible obligations arising out of the investment transactions or out of the retention would not cause any breach of any limits in COLL 5, it must be assumed that the maximum possible liability of the Company under any other of those rules has also to be provided for.

1.2.2 Where the COLL Sourcebook permits an investment transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only if that investment transaction, or the retention, or other similar transactions, are covered:

1.2.2.1 it must be assumed that in applying any of those rules, the Company must also simultaneously satisfy any other obligation relating to cover; and

1.2.2.2 no element of cover must be used more than once.

2. UK UCITS - general

2.1 Subject to the investment objective and policy of the Company, the Scheme Property must, except where otherwise provided in COLL 5, only consist of any or all of:

2.1.1 transferable securities;

2.1.2 approved money-market instruments;

2.1.3 permitted units in collective investments schemes;

2.1.4 permitted derivatives and forward transactions; and

2.1.5 permitted deposits.

- 2.2 The requirements on spread of investments generally and in relation to investment in government and public securities do not apply until the expiry of a period of six months after the date of effect of the authorisation order in respect of the Company (or on which the initial offer commenced if later) provided that the requirement to maintain prudent spread of risk in paragraph 1.1 of this Appendix is complied with.

3. Transferable Securities

- 3.1 A transferable security is an investment falling which are any of the following:
- 3.1.1 a share;
 - 3.1.2 a debenture;
 - 3.1.3 an alternative debenture;
 - 3.1.4 a government and public security;
 - 3.1.5 a warranty; or
 - 3.1.6 a certificate representing certain securities (as such terms are defined in the FCA Glossary).
- 3.2 An investment is not a transferable security if the title to it cannot be transferred, or can be transferred only with the consent of a third party.
- 3.3 In applying paragraph 3.2 of this Appendix to an investment which is issued by a body corporate, and which is a share or debenture (as such terms are defined in the FCA Glossary), the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.
- 3.4 An investment is not a transferable security unless the liability of the holder of it to contribute to the debts of the issuer is limited to any amount for the time being unpaid by the holder of it in respect of the investment.
- 3.5 The Company may invest in a transferable security only to the extent that the transferable security fulfils the following criteria:
- 3.5.1 the potential loss which the Company may incur with respect to holding the transferable security is limited to the amount paid for it;
 - 3.5.2 its liquidity does not compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder under the FCA Handbook;
 - 3.5.3 reliable valuation is available for it as follows:
 - 3.5.3.1 in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there are accurate, reliable and regular prices which are either market prices or prices made available by valuation systems independent from issuers;
 - 3.5.3.2 in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is a valuation on a periodic basis which is derived from information from the issuer of the transferable security or from competent investment research;
 - 3.5.4 appropriate information is available for it as follows:

- 3.5.4.1 in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular, accurate and comprehensive information available to the market on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
- 3.5.4.2 in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular and accurate information available to the ACD on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
- 3.5.5 it is negotiable; and
- 3.5.6 its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the ACD.
- 3.6 Unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination, a transferable security which is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed:
 - 3.6.1 not to compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder; and
 - 3.6.2 to be negotiable.
- 3.7 No more than 5% of the Scheme Property may be invested in warrants.

4. Closed end funds constituting transferable securities

- 4.1 A unit or a share in a closed end fund shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by the Company, provided it fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in paragraph 3.5 and either:
 - 4.1.1 where the closed end fund is constituted as an investment company or a unit trust:
 - 4.1.1.1 it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms applied to companies; and
 - 4.1.1.2 where another person carries out asset management activity on its behalf, that person is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection; or
 - 4.1.2 where the closed end fund is constituted under the law of contract:
 - 4.1.2.1 it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms equivalent to those applied to companies; and
 - 4.1.2.2 it is managed by a person who is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection.

5. Transferable securities linked to other assets

- 5.1 The Company may invest in any other investment which shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by the Company provided the investment:
 - 5.1.1 fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in 3.5 above; and
 - 5.1.2 is backed by or linked to the performance of other assets, which may differ from those in which the Company can invest.
- 5.2 Where an investment in 5.1 contains an embedded derivative component, the

requirements of this section with respect to derivatives and forwards will apply to that component.

6. Approved Money-Market Instruments

- 6.1 An approved money-market instrument is a money-market instrument which is normally dealt in on the money-market, is liquid and has a value which can be accurately determined at any time.
- 6.2 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as normally dealt in on the money-market if it:
 - 6.2.1 has a maturity at issuance of up to and including 397 days;
 - 6.2.2 has a residual maturity of up to and including 397 days;
 - 6.2.3 undergoes regular yield adjustments in line with money-market conditions at least every 397 days; or
 - 6.2.4 has a risk profile, including credit and interest rate risks, corresponding to that of an instrument which has a maturity as set out in 6.2.1 or 6.2.2 or is subject to yield adjustments as set out in 6.2.3.
- 6.3 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as liquid if it can be sold at limited cost in an adequately short time frame, taking into account the obligation of the ACD to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder.
- 6.4 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as having a value which can be accurately determined at any time if accurate and reliable valuations systems, which fulfil the following criteria, are available:
 - 6.4.1 enabling the ACD to calculate a net asset value in accordance with the value at which the instrument held in the Scheme Property could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction; and
 - 6.4.2 based either on market data or on valuation models including systems based on amortised costs.
- 6.5 A money-market instrument that is normally dealt in on the money-market and is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed to be liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination.

7. Transferable securities and money-market instruments generally to be admitted or dealt in on an Eligible Market

- 7.1 Subject to paragraph 7.3, transferable securities and approved money-market instruments held within the Company must be:
 - 7.1.1 admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market as described in 8.3.1; or
 - 7.1.2 dealt in on an eligible market as described in 8.3.2; or
 - 7.1.3 admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market as described in 8.4; or
 - 7.1.4 for an approved money-market instrument not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, within 9.1; or

- 7.1.5 recently issued transferable securities provided that:
 - 7.1.5.1 the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted to an eligible market; and
 - 7.1.5.2 such admission is secured within a year of issue.
- 7.2 However, the Company may invest no more than 10% of the Scheme Property in transferable securities and approved money-market instruments other than those referred to in 7.1.
- 7.3 Shares in a Pisces company (as defined in the FCA Glossary) do not fall within paragraph 7.1.

8. Eligible markets regime: purpose and requirements

- 8.1 To protect Shareholders the markets on which investments of the Company are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality ("eligible") at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold.
- 8.2 Where a market ceases to be eligible, investments on that market cease to be approved securities. The 10% restriction in 7.2 above on investing in non approved securities applies and exceeding this limit because a market ceases to be eligible will generally be regarded as an inadvertent breach.
- 8.3 A market is eligible for the purposes of the rules if it is:
 - 8.3.1 a regulated market (as defined in the FCA Glossary); or
 - 8.3.2 a market in the UK or an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public; or
 - 8.3.3 a market falling in paragraph 8.4 of this Appendix.
- 8.4 A market falling within paragraph 8.3.3 of this Appendix is eligible for the purposes of COLL 5 if:
 - 8.4.1 the ACD, after consultation with and notification to the Depositary, decides that market is appropriate for investment of, or dealing in, the Scheme Property;
 - 8.4.2 the market is included in a list in the prospectus; and
 - 8.4.3 the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that:
 - 8.4.3.1 adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market; and
 - 8.4.3.2 all reasonable steps have been taken by the ACD in deciding whether that market is eligible.
- 8.5 In paragraph 8.4.1, a market must not be considered appropriate unless it is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised by an overseas regulator, is open to the public, is adequately liquid and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or for the order of Shareholders.
- 8.6 The Eligible Markets for the Company are set out in Appendix II.

9. Money-market instruments with a regulated issuer

- 9.1 In addition to instruments admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, the Company may invest in an approved money-market instrument provided it fulfils the following requirements:
- 9.1.1 the issue or the issuer is regulated for the purpose of protecting Shareholders and savings; and
- 9.1.2 the instrument is issued or guaranteed in accordance with paragraph 10 (Issuers and guarantors of money-market instruments) below.
- 9.2 The issue or the issuer of a money-market instrument, other than one dealt in on an eligible market, shall be regarded as regulated for the purpose of protecting Shareholders and savings if:
- 9.2.1 the instrument is an approved money-market instrument;
- 9.2.2 appropriate information is available for the instrument (including information which allows an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in it), in accordance with paragraph 11 (Appropriate information for money-market instruments) below; and
- 9.2.3 the instrument is freely transferable.

10. Issuers and guarantors of money-market instruments

- 10.1 The Company may invest in an approved money-market instrument if it is:
- 10.1.1 issued or guaranteed by any one of the following:
- 10.1.1.1 a central authority of the UK or an EEA State or, if the EEA State is a federal state, one of the members making up the federation;
- 10.1.1.2 a regional or local authority of the UK or an EEA State;
- 10.1.1.3 the Bank of England, European Central Bank or a central bank of an EEA State;
- 10.1.1.4 the European Union or the European Investment Bank;
- 10.1.1.5 a non-EEA State or, in the case of a federal state, one of the members making up the federation;
- 10.1.1.6 a public international body to which the UK or one or more EEA States belong; or
- 10.1.2 issued by a body, any securities of which are dealt in on an eligible market; or
- 10.1.3 issued or guaranteed by an establishment which is:
- 10.1.3.1 subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by the UK or European community law; or
- 10.1.3.2 subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the FCA to be at least as stringent as those laid down by the UK or European community law.
- 10.2 An establishment shall be considered to satisfy the requirement in 10.1.3.2 if it is subject to and complies with prudential rules, and fulfils one or more of the following criteria:

- 10.2.1 it is located in the European Economic Area;
- 10.2.2 it is located in an OECD country belonging to the Group of Ten;
- 10.2.3 it has at least investment grade rating;
- 10.2.4 on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the issuer, it can be demonstrated that the prudential rules applicable to that issuer are at least as stringent as those laid down by the UK or European community law.

11. Appropriate information for money-market instruments

- 11.1 In the case of an approved money-market instrument within 10.1.2 or issued by a body of the type referred to in COLL 5.2.10EG, or which is issued by an authority within 10.1.1.2 or a public international body within 10.1.1.6 but is not guaranteed by a central authority within 10.1.1.1, the following information must be available:
 - 11.1.1 information on both the issue or the issuance programme, and the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument, verified by appropriately qualified third parties not subject to instructions from the issuer;
 - 11.1.2 updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
 - 11.1.3 available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme.
- 11.2 In the case of an approved money-market instrument issued or guaranteed by an establishment within 10.1.3, the following information must be available:
 - 11.2.1 information on the issue or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument;
 - 11.2.2 updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
 - 11.2.3 available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme, or other data enabling an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in those instruments.
- 11.3 In the case of an approved money-market instrument:
 - 11.3.1 within 10.1.1.1, 10.1.1.4 or 10.1.1.5; or
 - 11.3.2 which is issued by an authority within 10.1.1.2 or a public international body within 10.1.1.6 and is guaranteed by a central authority within 10.1.1.1;

information must be available on the issue or the issuance programme, or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument.

12. Spread: general

- 12.1 This paragraph does not apply in respect of a transferable security or an approved money-market instrument to which paragraph 13 applies.
- 12.2 For the purposes of this requirement companies included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts as defined in accordance with section 399 of the Companies Act 2006, Directive 2013/34/EU or in the same group in accordance with international accounting standards are regarded as a single body.

- 12.3 Not more than 20% in the value of the Scheme Property is to consist of deposits with a single body.
- 12.4 Not more than 5% in value of the Scheme Property is to consist of transferable securities or approved money-market instruments issued by any single body, except that the limit of 5% is raised to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the Scheme Property (covered bonds need not be taken into account for the purposes of applying the limit of 40%). For these purposes certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security.
- 12.5 The limit of 5% is raised to 25% in value of the Scheme Property in respect of covered bonds provided that when the Company invests more than 5% in covered bonds issued by a single body, the total value of covered bonds held must not exceed 80% in value of the Scheme Property. The Company does not currently invest in covered bonds.
- 12.6 The exposure to any one counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed 5% in value of the Scheme Property. This limit is raised to 10% where the counterparty is an Approved Bank.
- 12.7 Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property is to consist of transferable securities and approved money-market instruments issued by the same group.
- 12.8 Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property is to consist of the units of any one collective investment scheme.
- 12.9 The COLL Sourcebook provides that in applying the limits in 12.3, 12.4 and 12.6 and subject to 12.5, not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following:
- 12.9.1 transferable securities (including covered bonds) or approved money-market instruments issued by; or
- 12.9.2 deposits made with; or
- 12.9.3 exposures from OTC derivatives transactions made with
a single body.
- 12.10 The ACD must ensure that the counterparty risk arising from an OTC derivative transaction is subject to the limits set out in paragraphs 12.6 and 12.9 above.
- 12.11 When calculating the exposure of the Company to a counterparty in accordance with the limits set out in paragraph 12.6, the ACD must use the positive mark-to-market value of the OTC derivative contract for that counterparty.
- 12.12 The ACD may net the OTC derivative positions for the Company with the same counterparty, provided:
- 12.12.1 it is able legally to enforce netting arrangements with the counterparty on behalf of the Company; and
- 12.12.2 the netting agreements referred to above do not apply to any other exposures the Company may have with that same counterparty.
- 12.13 The ACD may reduce the exposure of the scheme property to a counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction through the receipt of collateral. Collateral received must be sufficiently liquid so that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its

pre-sale valuation.

- 12.14 The ACD must take collateral into account in calculating exposure to counterparty risk in accordance with the limits set out in paragraph 12.16 when it passes collateral to the counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction on behalf of the Company.
- 12.15 Collateral passed in accordance with paragraph 12.14 may be taken into account on a net basis only if the ACD is able legally to enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty on behalf of the Company.
- 12.16 The ACD must calculate the issuer concentration limits referred to in the paragraphs above on the basis of the underlying exposure created through the use of OTC derivatives in accordance with the commitment approach.
- 12.17 In relation to exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions, as referred to in paragraph 12.16, the ACD must include in the calculation any counterparty risk relating to the OTC derivative transactions.

13. Spread: government and public securities

- 13.1 The following section applies in respect of transferable securities or approved money-market instruments ("such securities") that are issued or guaranteed by:
 - 13.1.1 the UK or an EEA State
 - 13.1.2 a local authority of the UK or an EEA State
 - 13.1.3 a non-EEA State; or
 - 13.1.4 a public international body to which the UK or one or more EEA States belong.
- 13.2 Where no more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property is invested in such securities issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.
- 13.3 **The Company may invest more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property in such securities issued by any one body provided that:**
 - 13.3.1 **the ACD has before any such investment is made consulted with the Depository and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objective of the Company;**
 - 13.3.2 **no more than 30% in value of the Scheme Property consists of such securities of any one issue;**
 - 13.3.3 **the Scheme Property includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues;**
 - 13.3.4 **the disclosures required by the FCA have been made.**
- 13.4 In relation to such securities:
 - 13.4.1 issue, issuer and guarantor include guarantee, guaranteed and guarantor; and
 - 13.4.2 an issue differs from another if there is a difference as to repayment date, rate of interest, guarantor or other material terms of the issue.

- 13.5 **In giving effect to the foregoing object more than 35% of the Scheme Property may be invested in such securities issued by:**
- 13.5.1 **the Government of the United Kingdom;**
- 13.5.2 **the Scottish Administration;**
- 13.5.3 **the Executive Committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly or the National Assembly of Wales;**
- 13.5.4 **the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden;**
- 13.5.5 **the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland or the United States of America; and**
- 13.5.6 **securities issued by the European Investment Bank.**
- 13.6 Notwithstanding 12.1 and subject to 12.3 and 12.2 above, in applying the 20% limit in paragraph 12.3 with respect to a single body, such securities issued by that body shall be taken into account.

14. Investment in collective investment schemes

- 14.1 Up to 100% of the value of the Scheme Property may be invested in units or shares in other collective investment schemes ("Second Scheme") provided the Second Scheme satisfies all of the following conditions and provided that no more than 30% in value of the Scheme Property is invested in Second Schemes within 14.1.1.2-14.1.1.5 below.
- 14.1.1 The Second Scheme must:
- 14.1.1.1 be a UK UCITS or a scheme which satisfies the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive as implemented in the EEA; or
- 14.1.1.2 be a recognised scheme that is authorised by the supervisory authorities of Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met); or
- 14.1.1.3 be authorised as a Non-UCITS retail scheme (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR(1), (3) and (4) are met)); or
- 14.1.1.4 be authorised in a EEA State (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met); or
- 14.1.1.5 be authorised by the competent authority of an OECD member country (other than a EEA State) which has:
- (a) signed the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding; and
- (b) approved the Second Scheme's management company, rules and depositary/custody arrangements;
- (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met).
- 14.1.2 The Second Scheme has terms which prohibit more than 10% in value of the scheme property consisting of units in collective investment schemes.

- 14.1.3 The Second Scheme must comply, where relevant, with COLL 5.2.15R (Investment in associated collective investment schemes) and COLL 5.2.16R (Investment in other group schemes).
- 14.1.4 Where the Second Scheme is an umbrella, the provisions in paragraph 14.1.2, paragraph 14.1.3 and paragraph 12 (Spread: General) apply to each sub fund as if it were a separate scheme.
- 14.1.5 Investment may only be made in other collective investment schemes managed by the ACD or an associate of the ACD (which includes the Investment Manager) if the Prospectus clearly states that the Company may enter into such investments and the rules on double charging contained in the COLL Sourcebook are complied with.
- 14.2 The requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are that:
- 14.2.1 the second scheme is an undertaking:
- a) with the sole objective of collective investment in transferable securities or in other liquid financial assets, as referred to in COLL 5, of capital raised from the public and which operate on the principle of risk spreading;
 - b) with units which are, at the request of holders, repurchased or redeemed, directly or indirectly, out of those undertakings' assets (action taken by a scheme to ensure that the price of its units on an investment exchange does not significantly vary from their net asset value shall be regarded as equivalent to such repurchase or redemption).
- 14.2.2 the second scheme is authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the FCA to be equivalent to that laid down in the law of the UK, and that cooperation between the FCA and the supervisory authorities of the second scheme is sufficiently ensured:
- 14.2.3 the level of protection for unitholders in the second scheme is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UK UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of transferable securities and approved money-market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of COLL 5;
- 14.2.4 the business of the second scheme is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period.
- 14.3 The Company may, subject to the limits set out in 14.1 above, invest in collective investment schemes managed or operated by, or whose authorised corporate director is, the ACD or one of its associates.
- 14.4 Where a substantial proportion of the Company's assets are invested in other collective investment schemes, the maximum level of management fees that may be charged to the Company, and to the other collective investment schemes in which it invests, should not exceed 2.5% per annum plus VAT (if applicable).

15. Investment in nil and partly paid securities

A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument on which any sum is unpaid falls within a power of investment only if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid

by the Company, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the rules in COLL 5.

16. Derivatives: general

The Investment Manager may employ derivatives solely for the purposes of hedging in accordance with EPM.

- 16.1 A transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction must not be effected for the Company unless the transaction is of a kind specified in paragraph 18 (Permitted transactions (derivatives and forwards)) below, and the transaction is covered, as required by paragraph 28 (Cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions) of this Appendix, and in accordance with the requirements of COLL 5.3.11G.
- 16.2 Where the Company invests in derivatives, the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits set out in the COLL Sourcebook in relation to COLL 5.2.11R (Spread: general) and COLL 5.2.12R (Spread: government and public securities) except for index based derivatives where the rules below apply.
- 16.3 Where a transferable security or approved money-market instrument embeds a derivative, this must be taken into account for the purposes of complying with this section.
- 16.4 A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument will embed a derivative if it contains a component which fulfils the following criteria:
- 16.4.1 by virtue of that component some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the transferable security or approved money-market instrument which functions as host contract can be modified according to a specified interest rate, Financial Instrument price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, and therefore vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative;
- 16.4.2 its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; and
- 16.4.3 it has a significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or approved money-market instrument.
- 16.5 A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument does not embed a derivative where it contains a component which is contractually transferable independently of the transferable security or the approved money-market instrument. That component shall be deemed to be a separate instrument.
- 16.6 Where the Company invests in an index based derivative, provided the relevant index falls within paragraph 19 (Financial Indices underlying derivatives), the underlying constituents of the index do not have to be taken into account for the purposes of COLL 5.2.11R and COLL 5.2.12R.

17. Efficient Portfolio Management

- 17.1 The Company may utilise the Scheme Property to enter into transactions for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management ("EPM"). Permitted EPM transactions (excluding stock lending arrangements) are transactions in derivatives e.g. to hedge against price or currency fluctuations, dealt with or traded on an eligible derivatives market; off-exchange options or contracts for differences resembling options; or synthetic futures in certain circumstances. The ACD must take

reasonable care to ensure that the transaction is economically appropriate to the reduction of the relevant risks (whether in the price of investments, interest rates or exchange rates) or to the reduction of the relevant costs and/or to the generation of additional capital or income for the Company with a risk level which is consistent with the risk profile of the Company and the risk diversification rules laid down in COLL. The exposure must be fully "covered" by cash and/or other property sufficient to meet any obligation to pay or deliver that could arise.

- 17.2 Permitted transactions are those that the Company reasonably regards as economically appropriate to EPM, that is:
 - 17.2.1 Transactions undertaken to reduce risk or cost in terms of fluctuations in prices, interest rates or exchange rates where the ACD reasonably believes that the transaction will diminish a risk or cost of a kind or level which it is sensible to reduce; or
 - 17.2.2 Transactions for the generation of additional capital growth or income for the Company by taking advantage of gains which the ACD reasonably believes are certain to be made (or certain, barring events which are not reasonably foreseeable) as a result of:
 - 17.2.2.1 pricing imperfections in the market as regards the property which the Company holds or may hold; or
 - 17.2.2.2 receiving a premium for the writing of a covered call option or a cash covered put option on property of the Company which the Company is willing to buy or sell at the exercise price, or
 - 17.2.2.3 stock lending arrangements.

A permitted arrangement in this context may at any time be closed out.

Transactions may take the form of "derivatives transactions" (that is, transactions in options, futures or contracts for differences) or forward currency transactions. A derivatives transaction must either be in a derivative which is traded or dealt in on an eligible derivatives market (and effected in accordance with the rules of that market), or be an off-exchange derivative which complies with the relevant conditions set out in the COLL Sourcebook, or be a "synthetic future" (i.e. a composite derivative created out of two separate options). Forward currency transactions must be entered into with counterparties who satisfy the COLL Sourcebook. A permitted transaction may at any time be closed out.

18. Permitted transactions (derivatives and forwards)

- 18.1 A transaction in a derivative must be in an approved derivative; or be one which complies with paragraph 22 (OTC transactions in derivatives).
- 18.2 A transaction in a derivative must have the underlying consisting of any one or more of the following to which the Company is dedicated:
 - 18.2.1 transferable securities;
 - 18.2.2 approved money-market instruments permitted under paragraphs 7.1.1 to 7.1.4;
 - 18.2.3 deposits and permitted derivatives under this paragraph;
 - 18.2.4 collective investment scheme units permitted under paragraph 14 (Investment in collective investment schemes);

- 18.2.5 financial indices which satisfy the criteria set out in paragraph 19 (Financial indices underlying derivatives);
- 18.2.6 interest rates;
- 18.2.7 foreign exchange rates; and
- 18.2.8 currencies.
- 18.3 A transaction in an approved derivative must be effected on or under the rules of an eligible derivatives market.
- 18.4 A transaction in a derivative must not cause the Company to diverge from its investment objective as stated in the Instrument of Incorporation and the most recently published version of this Prospectus.
- 18.5 A transaction in a derivative must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of one or more, transferable securities, approved money-market instruments, units in collective investment schemes, or derivatives, provided that a sale is not to be considered as uncovered if the conditions in COLL 5.2.22R(1), as read in accordance with the guidance at COLL 5.2.22AG, are satisfied.
- 18.6 Any forward transaction must be with an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank.
- 18.7 A derivative includes an investment which fulfils the following criteria:
 - 18.7.1 it allows transfer of the credit risk of the underlying independently from the other risks associated with that underlying;
 - 18.7.2 it does not result in the delivery or the transfer of assets other than those referred to in COLL 5.2.6AR, including cash;
 - 18.7.3 in the case of an OTC derivative, it complies with the requirements in paragraph 22; and
 - 18.7.4 its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the ACD and by its internal control mechanisms in the case of risk asymmetry of information between the ACD and the counterparty to the derivative resulting from the potential access of the counterparty to non-public information on persons whose assets are used as the underlying by that derivative.
- 18.8 The Company may not undertake transactions in derivatives on commodities.

19. Financial Indices underlying derivatives

- 19.1 The financial indices referred to in 18.2 are those which satisfy the following criteria:
 - 19.1.1 the index is sufficiently diversified;
 - 19.1.2 the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and
 - 19.1.3 the index is published in an appropriate manner.
- 19.2 A financial index is sufficiently diversified if:
 - 19.2.1 it is composed in such a way that price movements or trading activities regarding

- one component do not unduly influence the performance of the whole index;
- 19.2.2 where it is composed of assets in which the Company is permitted to invest, its composition is at least diversified in accordance with the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section; and
- 19.2.3 where it is composed of assets in which the Company cannot invest, it is diversified in a way which is equivalent to the diversification achieved by the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section.
- 19.3 A financial index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers if:
- 19.3.1 it measures the performance of a representative group of underlyings in a relevant and appropriate way;
- 19.3.2 it is revised or rebalanced periodically to ensure that it continues to reflect the markets to which it refers, following criteria which are publicly available; and
- 19.3.3 the underlyings are sufficiently liquid, allowing users to replicate it if necessary.
- 19.4 A financial index is published in an appropriate manner if:
- 19.4.1 its publication process relies on sound procedures to collect prices, and calculate and subsequently publish the index value, including pricing procedures for components where a market price is not available; and
- 19.4.2 material information on matters such as index calculation, rebalancing methodologies, index changes or any operational difficulties in providing timely or accurate information is provided on a wide and timely basis.
- 19.5 Where the composition of underlyings of a transaction in a derivative does not satisfy the requirements for a financial index, the underlyings for that transaction shall where they satisfy the requirements with respect to other underlyings pursuant to 18.2, be regarded as a combination of those underlyings.

20. Transactions for the purchase of property

- 20.1 A derivative or forward transaction which will or could lead to the delivery of property for the account of the Company may be entered into only if that property can be held for the account of the Company, and the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that delivery of the property under the transaction will not occur or will not lead to a breach of the COLL Sourcebook.

21. Requirement to cover sales

- 21.1 No agreement by or on behalf of the Company to dispose of property or rights (except for a deposit) may be made unless the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligation could immediately be honoured by the Company by delivery of property or the assignment of rights, and the property and rights above are owned by the Company at the time of the agreement.
- 21.2 The above does not apply where:
- 21.2.1 the risks of the underlying Financial Instrument of a derivative can be appropriately represented by another Financial Instrument and the underlying Financial Instrument is highly liquid; or

- 21.2.2 the ACD or the Depositary has the right to settle the derivative in cash and cover exists within the Scheme Property which falls within one of the following asset classes:
- 21.2.2.1 cash;
- 21.2.2.2 liquid debt instruments (e.g. government bonds of first credit rating) with appropriate safeguards (in particular, haircuts); or
- 21.2.2.3 other highly liquid assets having regard to their correlation with the underlying of the financial derivative instruments, subject to appropriate safeguards (e.g. haircuts where relevant).
- 21.3 In the asset classes referred to in paragraph 21.2.2, an asset may be considered as liquid where the instrument can be converted into cash in no more than seven business days at a price closely corresponding to the current valuation of the Financial Instrument on its own market.

22. OTC transactions in derivatives

- 22.1 Any transaction in an OTC derivative under paragraph 18.1 must be:
- 22.1.1 in a future or an option or a contract for differences;
- 22.1.2 with an approved counterparty; a counterparty to a transaction in derivatives is approved only if the counterparty is an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; or a person whose permission (including any requirements or limitations), as published in the Financial Services Register, permits it to enter into the transaction as principal off-exchange; a CCP that is authorised in that capacity for the purposes of EMIR; a CCP that is recognised in that capacity in accordance with the process set out in article 25 of EMIR; or to the extent not already covered above, a CCP supervised in a jurisdiction that:
- 22.1.2.1 has implemented the relevant G20 reforms on over-the-counter derivatives to at least the same extent as the UK; and
- 22.1.2.2 is identified as having done so by the Financial Stability Board in its summary report on progress in implementation of G20 financial regulatory reforms dated 25 June 2019.
- 22.1.3 on approved terms; the terms of the transaction in derivatives are approved only if, the ACD: carries out, at least daily, a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction corresponding to its fair value and which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty and can enter into one or more further transaction to sell, liquidate or close out that transaction at any time, at a fair value; and
- 22.1.4 capable of reliable valuation; a transaction in derivatives is capable of reliable valuation only if the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into), it will be able to value the investment concerned with reasonable accuracy:
- 22.1.4.1 on the basis of an up-to-date market value which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed is reliable; or
- 22.1.4.2 if the value referred to in 22.1.4.1 is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and

- 22.1.5 subject to verifiable valuation: a transaction in derivatives is subject to verifiable valuation only if, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into) verification of the valuation is carried out by:
 - 22.1.5.1 an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the derivative at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the ACD is able to check it; or
 - 22.1.5.2 a department within the ACD which is independent from the department in charge of managing the Company and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose.
- 22.2 For the purposes of paragraph 22.1.3, "fair value" is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
- 22.3 The Depositary must take reasonable care to ensure that the ACD has systems and controls that are adequate to ensure compliance with paragraphs 22.1.2 to 22.1.5.

The following additional provisions apply:

- 22.4 The ACD must:
 - 22.4.1 establish, implement and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of the exposure of the Company to OTC derivatives; and
 - 22.4.2 ensure that the fair value of the OTC derivative is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment;
- 22.5 Where the arrangements and procedures referred to in paragraph 22.3 involve the performance of certain activities of third parties, the ACD must comply with the requirements of SYSC 8.1.13R (Additional requirements for a management company) and COLL 6.6AR(4) to (6) (Due diligence requirements for AFMs of UCITS schemes).
- 22.6 The Company may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as part of its investment policy provided:
 - 22.6.1 its global exposure relating to derivative and forward transactions held in the Company does not exceed the net value of the scheme property; and
 - 22.6.2 its global exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in the paragraph below.
- 22.7 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of the Company on at least a daily basis.
- 22.8 For the purposes of this paragraph, exposure must be calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.
- 22.9 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of the Company either as:
 - 22.9.1 the incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives as referred to in COLL 5.2.19(R)(3A), which may not exceed 10% of the net value of the scheme property of the Company by way of the commitment approach; or

- 22.9.2 the market risk of the scheme property of the Company by way of the value risk approach.
- 22.10 The ACD must ensure that the method selected above is appropriate, taking into account:
 - 22.10.1 the investment strategy pursued by the Company;
 - 22.10.2 the types and complexities of the derivatives and forward transactions used; and
 - 22.10.3 the proportion of the scheme property comprising derivatives and forward transactions.
- 22.11 Where the Company employs techniques and instruments including repo contracts or stock lending transactions in order to generate additional leverage or exposure to market risk, the ACD must take those transactions into consideration when calculating global exposure.
- 22.12 For the purpose of this section, value at risk means a measure of the maximum expected loss at a given confidence level over the specific time period.
- 22.13 Where the ACD must use the commitment approach for the calculation of global exposure, it must:
 - 22.13.1 ensure that it applies this approach to all derivative and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives as referred to in COLL 5.2.19(R)(3A)), whether used as part of the Company's general investment policy, for the purposes of risk reduction or for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management; and
 - 22.13.2 convert each derivative and forward transaction into the market value of and equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative or forward (standard commitment approach).
- 22.14 The ACD may apply other calculation methods which are equivalent to the standard commitment approach.
- 22.15 For the commitment approach, the ACD may take account of netting and hedging arrangements when calculating global exposure of the Company, where these arrangements do not disregard obvious and material risks and result in a clear reduction of risk exposure.
- 22.16 Where the use of derivatives or forward transactions does not generate incremental exposure for the Company, the underlying exposure need not be included in the commitment of calculation.
- 22.17 Where the commitment approach is used, temporary borrowing arrangements entered into on behalf of the Company need not form part of the global exposure calculation.

23. Risk management

- 23.1 The ACD uses a risk management process (including a risk management policy) enabling it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the Company's positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Company. The following details of the risk management process must be regularly notified to the FCA and at least on an annual basis:
 - 23.1.1 a true and fair view of the types of derivatives and forward transactions to be used

within the Company together with their underlying risks and any relevant quantitative limits;

- 23.1.2 the methods for estimating risks in derivative and forward transactions.
- 23.2 The ACD must assess, monitor and periodically review:
 - 23.2.1 the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management policy and of the arrangements, processes and techniques referred to in COLL 6.12.5 R;
 - 23.2.2 the level of compliance by the ACD with the risk management policy and with those arrangements, processes and techniques referred to in COLL 6.12.5 R; and
 - 23.2.3 the adequacy and effectiveness of measures taken to address any deficiencies in the performance of the risk management process.
- 23.3 The ACD must notify the FCA in advance of any material alteration to the details above.

24. Investment in deposits

- 24.1 **The Company may invest in deposits only with an Approved Bank and which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months.**

25. Significant influence

- 25.1 The Company must not acquire transferable securities issued by a body corporate and carrying rights to vote (whether or not on substantially all matters) at a general meeting of that body corporate if:
 - 25.1.1 immediately before the acquisition, the aggregate of any such securities held by the Company gives the Company power significantly to influence the conduct of business of that body corporate; or
 - 25.1.2 the acquisition gives the Company that power.
- 25.2 For the purposes of paragraph 25.1, the Company is to be taken to have power significantly to influence the conduct of business of a body corporate if it can, because of the transferable securities held by it, exercise or control the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that body corporate (disregarding for this purpose any temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of the transferable securities of that body corporate).

26. Concentration

The Company:

- 26.1 must not acquire transferable securities other than debt securities which:
 - 26.1.1 do not carry a right to vote on any matter at a general meeting of the body corporate that issued them; and
 - 26.1.2 represent more than 10% of these securities issued by that body corporate;
- 26.2 must not acquire more than 10% of the debt securities issued by any single issuing body;

- 26.3 must not acquire more than 10% of the approved money-market instruments issued by any single body; and
- 26.4 need not comply with the limits in paragraphs 26.2, 26.3 and 26.3 of this Appendix if, at the time of the acquisition, the net amount in issue of the relevant investment cannot be calculated.

27. Derivative exposure

- 27.1 The Company may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as long as the exposure to which the Company is committed by that transaction itself is suitably covered from within the Scheme Property. Exposure will include any initial outlay in respect of that transaction.
- 27.2 Cover ensures that the Company is not exposed to the risk of loss of property, including money, to an extent greater than the net value of the Scheme Property. Therefore, the Company must hold Scheme Property sufficient in value or amount to match the exposure arising from a derivative obligation to which the Company is committed. Paragraph 28 (Cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions) below sets out detailed requirements for cover of the Company.
- 27.3 A future is to be regarded as an obligation to which the Company is committed (in that, unless closed out, the future will require something to be delivered, or accepted and paid for); a written option as an obligation to which the Company is committed (in that it gives the right of potential exercise to another thereby creating exposure); and a bought option as a right (in that the purchaser can, but need not, exercise the right to require the writer to deliver and accept and pay for something).
- 27.4 Cover used in respect of one transaction in derivatives or forward transaction must not be used for cover in respect of another transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction.

28. Cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions

- 28.1 A transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction is to be entered into only if the maximum exposure, in terms of the principal or notional principal created by the transaction to which the Company is or may be committed by another person is covered globally.
- 28.2 Exposure is covered globally if adequate cover from within the Scheme Property is available to meet the Company's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying assets, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.
- 28.3 Cash not yet received into the Scheme Property but due to be received within one month is available as cover.
- 28.4 Scheme Property the subject of a stock lending transaction is only available for cover if the ACD has taken reasonable care to determine that it is obtainable (by return or re-acquisition) in time to meet the obligation for which cover is required.
- 28.5 The global exposure relating to derivatives held in the Company may not exceed the Net Asset Value of the Scheme Property.

29. Cover and Borrowing

- 29.1 Cash obtained from borrowing, and borrowing which the ACD reasonably regards an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank to be committed to provide, is not available for cover under paragraph 28 (Cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions) except where 29.2 below applies.
- 29.2 Where, for the purposes of this paragraph the Company borrows an amount of currency from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; and keeps an amount in another currency, at least equal to such borrowing for the time being in 29.1 on deposit with the lender (or their agent or nominee), then this paragraph 29.2 applies as if the borrowed currency, and not the deposited currency, were part of the Scheme Property.

30. Cash and near cash

- 30.1 Cash and near cash must not be retained in the Scheme Property except to the extent that, where this may reasonably be regarded as necessary in order to enable:
- 30.1.1 the pursuit of the Company's investment objective; or
 - 30.1.2 redemption of Shares; or
 - 30.1.3 efficient management of the Company in accordance with its investment objective; or
 - 30.1.4 other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objective of the Company.

31. General

- 31.1 It is envisaged that the Company will normally be fully invested but there may be times that it is appropriate not to be fully invested when the ACD reasonably regards this as necessary in pursuit of the investment objective and policy, redemption of Shares, efficient management of the Company or any one purpose which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objective of the Company.
- 31.2 Where the Company invests in or disposes of units or shares in another collective investment scheme which is managed or operated by the ACD or an associate of the ACD, the ACD must pay to the Company by the close of business on the fourth business day the amount of any preliminary charge in respect of a purchase, and in the case of a sale, any charge made for the disposal.
- 31.3 A potential breach of any of these limits does not prevent the exercise of rights conferred by investments held by the Company but, in the event of a consequent breach, the ACD must then take such steps as are necessary to restore compliance with the investment limits as soon as practicable having regard to the interests of Shareholders.
- 31.4 The COLL Sourcebook permits the ACD to use certain techniques when investing in derivatives in order to manage the Company's exposure to particular counterparties and in relation to the use of collateral to reduce overall exposure with respect to over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives; for example the Company may take collateral from counterparties with whom they have an OTC derivative position and use that collateral to net off against the exposure they have to the counterparty under that OTC derivative position, for the purposes of complying with counterparty

spread limits. The COLL Sourcebook also permits the Company to use derivatives to effectively short sell (agree to deliver the relevant asset without holding it in the Company) under certain conditions.

32. Underwriting

- 32.1 Underwriting and sub underwriting contracts and placings may also, subject to certain conditions set out in the COLL Sourcebook, be entered into for the account of the Company.

33. General power to borrow

- 33.1 The Company or the ACD, on the instructions of the Company and in accordance with this paragraph, may and subject to the COLL Sourcebook, borrow money from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank for the use of the Company on terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the Scheme Property. The power to borrow is subject to the obligation of the Company to comply with any restriction in the Instrument of Incorporation.
- 33.2 Borrowing must be on a temporary basis and must not be persistent. For this purpose the ACD must have regard in particular to the duration of any period of borrowing and the number of occasion on which it has resorted to borrow in any period. The ACD must ensure that no period of borrowing exceeds three months without the prior consent of the Depositary, which may be given only on such conditions as appear appropriate to the Depositary to ensure that the borrowing does not cease to be on a temporary basis.
- 33.3 The ACD must ensure that borrowing does not, on any business day, exceed 10% of the value of the Scheme Property.
- 33.4 The Company must not issue any debenture unless it acknowledges or creates a borrowing that complies with this paragraph 33.
- 33.5 These borrowing restrictions do not apply to "back to back" borrowing for currency hedging purposes (i.e. borrowing permitted in order to reduce or eliminate risk arising by reason of fluctuations in exchange rates).

34. Restrictions on lending of money

- 34.1 None of the money in the Scheme Property may be lent and, for the purposes of this paragraph, money is lent by the Company if it is paid to a person ("the payee") on the basis that it should be repaid, whether or not by the payee.
- 34.2 Acquiring a debenture is not lending for the purposes of paragraph 34.1, nor is the placing of money on deposit or in a current account.
- 34.3 Nothing in paragraph 34.1 prevents the Company from providing an officer of the Company with funds to meet expenditure to be incurred by them for the purposes of the Company (or for the purposes of enabling them properly to perform their duties as an officer of the Company) or from doing anything to enable an officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.

35. Restrictions on lending of property other than money

- 35.1 Scheme Property other than money must not be lent by way of deposit or otherwise.
- 35.2 Transactions permitted by paragraph 38 (Stock lending) are not to be regarded as

lending for the purposes of paragraph 35.1.

35.3 The Scheme Property must not be mortgaged.

35.4 Where transactions in derivatives or forward transactions are used for the account of the Company in accordance with COLL 5, nothing in this paragraph prevents the Company or the Depositary at the request of the Company: from lending, depositing, pledging or charging its Scheme Property for margin requirements; or transferring Scheme Property under the terms of an agreement in relation to margin requirements, provided that the ACD reasonably considers that both the agreement and the margin arrangements made under it (including in relation to the level of margin) provide appropriate protection to Shareholders.

36. General power to accept or underwrite placings

36.1 Any power in COLL 5 to invest in transferable securities may be used for the purpose of entering into transactions to which this section applies, subject to compliance with any restriction in the Instrument of Incorporation. This section applies, to any agreement or understanding: which is an underwriting or sub-underwriting agreement, or which contemplates that securities will or may be issued or subscribed for or acquired for the account of the Company.

36.2 This ability does not apply to an option, or a purchase of a transferable security which confers a right to subscribe for or acquire a transferable security, or to convert one transferable security into another.

36.3 The exposure of the Company to agreements and understandings as set out above, on any business day be covered and be such that, if all possible obligations arising under them had immediately to be met in full, there would be no breach of any limit in the COLL Sourcebook.

37. Guarantees and indemnities

37.1 The Company or the Depositary for the account of the Company must not provide any guarantee or indemnity in respect of the obligation of any person.

37.2 None of the Scheme Property may be used to discharge any obligation arising under a guarantee or indemnity with respect to the obligation of any person.

37.3 Paragraphs 37.1 and 37.2 do not apply to in respect of the Company:

37.3.1 any indemnity or guarantee given for margin requirements where the derivatives or forward transactions are being used in accordance with COLL 5; and

37.3.2 an indemnity falling within the provisions of regulation 62(3) (Exemptions from liability to be void) of the OEIC Regulations; and

37.3.3 an indemnity (other than any provision in it which is void under regulation 62 of the OEIC Regulations) given to the Depositary against any liability incurred by it as a consequence of the safekeeping of any of the Scheme Property by it or by anyone retained by it to assist it to perform its function of the safekeeping of the Scheme Property; and

37.3.4 an indemnity given to a person winding up a scheme if the indemnity is given for the purposes of arrangements by which the whole or part of the property of that scheme becomes the first property of the Company and the holders of units in that scheme become the first Shareholders in the Company.

38. Stock lending

- 38.1 The entry into stock lending transactions or repo contracts for the account of the Company is permitted for the generation of additional income for the benefit of the Company, and hence for its investors. Such an arrangement or contract will not be in the interests of its investors unless it reasonably appears to the ACD to be appropriate with a view to generating additional income for the Company with an acceptable degree of risk.
- 38.2 The specific method of stock lending permitted in this section is in fact not a transaction which is a loan in the normal sense. Rather it is an arrangement of the kind described in section 263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, under which the lender transfers securities to the borrower otherwise than by way of sale and the borrower is to transfer those securities, or securities of the same type and amount, back to the lender at a later date. In accordance with good market practice, a separate transaction by way of transfer of assets is also involved for the purpose of providing collateral to the "lender" to cover them against the risk that the future transfer back of the securities may not be satisfactorily completed.
- 38.3 The stock lending permitted by this section may be exercised by the Company when it reasonably appears to the Company to be appropriate to do so with a view to generating additional income for the Company with an acceptable degree of risk.
- 38.4 The Company or the Depositary at the request of Company may enter into a stock lending arrangement of the kind described in section 263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (without extension by section 263C), but only if all the terms of the agreement under which securities are to be reacquired by the Depositary for the account of the Company, are in a form which is acceptable to the Depositary and are in accordance with good market practice, the counterparty is an authorised person or a person authorised by a home state regulator, and collateral is obtained to secure the obligation of the counterparty. Collateral must be acceptable to the Depositary, adequate and sufficiently immediate.
- 38.5 The Depositary must ensure that the value of the collateral at all times is at least equal to the value of the securities transferred by the Depositary. This duty may be regarded as satisfied in respect of collateral the validity of which is about to expire or has expired where the Depositary takes reasonable care to determine that sufficient collateral will again be transferred at the latest by the close of business on the day of expiry.
- 38.6 Any agreement for transfer at a future date of securities or of collateral (or of the equivalent of either) may be regarded, for the purposes of valuation under the COLL Sourcebook, as an unconditional agreement for the sale or transfer of property, whether or not the property is part of the property of the Company.
- 38.7 There is no limit on the value of the Scheme Property which maybe the subject of stock lending transactions or repo contracts.

APPENDIX IV - LIST OF OTHER AUTHORISED COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES OPERATED BY THE ACD

Authorised Contractual Schemes

TM Brunel Pension Partnership ACS

Authorised Open-Ended Investment Companies

Abaco Fund ICVC
 Arch House Fund
 Ariel Fund
 Bryth ICVC
 Canterbury Investment Fund
 CP Investment Funds
 Destiny Fund ICVC
 Harroway Capital ICVC
 Hawarwatza Fund
 Libero Portfolio Fund
 Lime Grove Fund
 Meadowgate Funds
 Mellifera OEIC
 Moulsoe Fund
 Scarp Fund
 Seymour Fund
 Skiwi Fund
 The Ambrose Fund
 The Astral Fund
 The Capital Link Growth Fund
 The Contact Fund
 The Diversification Fund ICVC
 The Dunnottar Fund
 The Hector Fund
 The Juniper Fund
 The Lockerley Fund
 The Mazener Fund
 The MCMLXIII Fund
 The Motim Fund
 The Northern Funds
 The Oenoke Fund
 The Ord Fund ICVC
 The Overstone Fund
 The Penare Fund
 The Redhill Fund
 The Saint Martins Fund
 The Staderas Fund
 The Stratford Fund
 The TBL Fund
 The TM Lancewood Fund
 The TM Mitcham Fund
 The Torridon Growth Fund
 The Vinings Fund
 The Wharton Fund
 Thesis JDS Fund
 TM Acer Fund
 TM Admiral Fund
 TM Arbuthnot Latham Funds
 TM Balanced Growth Fund
 TM Brickwood Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

BPM Trust
 Eden Investment Fund
 Elfynn International Trust
 Glenhuntley Portfolio Trust
 Hawthorn Portfolio Trust
 KES Diversified Trust
 KES Ivy Fund
 KES Growth Fund
 KES Income and Growth Fund
 KES Strategic Investment Fund
 Latour Growth Fund
 Lavaud Fund
 Malachite Return Fund
 Mossylea Fund
 Pippin Return Fund
 The Argo Fund
 The Blandfield Fund
 The Castor Fund
 The Delta Growth Fund
 The Deribee Funds
 The Eldon Fund
 The Endeavour II Fund
 The Hall Fund
 The HoundStar Fund
 The Iceberg Trust
 The Maiden Fund
 The Millau Fund
 The Norfolk Trust
 The Notts Trust
 The Palfrey Fund
 The TM Stockwell Fund
 The White Hill Fund
 Thesis Headway Fund
 Thesis Lion Growth Fund
 Thesis PM A Fund
 Thesis PM B Fund
 Thesis Thameside Managed Fund
 TM Chainpoint Fund
 TM Gravis UK Listed Property (Feeder) Fund
 TM Growth Fund
 TM Hearthstone UK Residential Feeder Fund
 TM Managed Fund
 TM Masonic Charitable Foundation Investment Fund
 TM Merlin Fund
 TM New Court Fund
 TM New Court Growth Fund

Authorised Contractual Schemes

Authorised Open-Ended Investment Companies

Authorised Unit Trusts

TM Brown Advisory Funds
TM Brunsdon OEIC
TM Castlefield Funds
TM Castlefield Portfolio Funds
TM Cerno Investment Funds
TM Cresswell Fund
TM First Arrow Investment Funds
TM Gravis Funds ICVC
TM Gravis Real Assets ICVC
TM Hearthstone ICVC
TM James Hambro Umbrella Fund
TM Lansdowne OEIC
TM Lime Fund
TM Natixis Investment Funds U.K. ICVC
TM Navera Investment ICVC
TM Oak Fund
TM Oberon Funds ICVC
TM Optimal Funds
TM P1 Investment Funds
TM Quilter Cheviot Portfolio
TM Redwheel Funds
TM Ruffer Portfolio
TM Sanford DeLand Funds
TM Stonehage Fleming Global Multi-Asset Umbrella Fund
TM Stonehage Fleming Investments Funds
TM Timeline NURS Funds
TM Total Return Fund
TM UBS (UK) Fund
Trowbridge Investment Funds
Vastata Fund

TM New Court Return Assets Fund
TM New Institutional World Fund
TM Preservation Fund
TM Private Portfolio Trust
TM Stonehage Fleming Global Equities Fund
TM Stonehage Fleming Global Equities Umbrella Fund

APPENDIX V - PAST PERFORMANCE AND INVESTOR PROFILE

The comparisons in the table below are based on over a five year period and show the total annual return up to 31 December for each year listed.

This performance information is net of subscription and redemption fees but does not include the effect of any preliminary charge that may be paid on an investment.

	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)	2024 (%)	2025 (%)
TM Balanced Growth Fund	12.46	-10.79	7.80	12.06	11.41

Source of performance data - Morningstar¹

Investors should note that these figures refer to the past and past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance or results.

Please see Appendix I for the Company's objective and below for an explanation of investor profile.

INVESTOR PROFILE

The Company is marketable to all eligible investors provided they can meet the minimum age and subscription levels. The Company may be suitable for investors who see collective investment schemes as a convenient way of participating in investment markets. It may be suitable for investors wishing to seek to achieve defined investment objectives. Such investors must have experience with, or understand, products where the capital is at risk. Investors must be able to accept some risk to their capital, thus the Company may be suitable for investors who are looking to set aside the capital for at least 5 years.

TM Balanced Growth Fund may be suitable for those investors wanting to achieve long term capital and income growth from a global portfolio of equities, bonds and collective investment schemes.

If you are uncertain whether this product is suitable for you, please contact a financial adviser.

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APPENDIX VI - LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIANS

As appropriate in line with the Eligible Markets

Jurisdiction	Sub-custodian	Sub-custodian Delegate
Argentina	Citibank N.A., Buenos Aires Branch	
Australia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Australia Limited
Austria	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	
Bahrain	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank	
Belgium	The Northern Trust Company	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina)	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of Srpska)	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited	
Brazil	Citibank N.A., Brazilian Branch	Citibank Distribuidora de Titulos e Valores Mobiliarios S.A ("DTVM")
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	
Canada	The Northern Trust Company, Canada Branch	
Canada	Royal Bank of Canada	
Chile	Citibank N.A.	Banco de Chile
China A Share	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
China A Share	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited	
China B Share	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
Clearstream	Clearstream Banking S.A	
Colombia	Cititrust Columbia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	
Croatia	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
Cyprus	Citibank Europe PLC	
Czech Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovenia, a.s.	
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
Egypt	Citibank N.A., Cairo Branch	
Estonia	Swedbank AS	
Euroclear	Euroclear Bank S.A/N.V	
Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	

Jurisdiction	Sub-custodian	Sub-custodian Delegate
	(publ)	
France	The Northern Trust Company	
Germany	The Northern Trust Company	
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited	
Greece	Citibank Europe PLC	
Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Hong Kong (Stock and Bond Connect)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc	
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf	
India	Citibank N.A.	
Indonesia	Standard Chartered Bank	
Ireland	The Northern Trust Company, London	
Israel	Citibank, N.A., Israel Branch	
Italy	Citibank Europe plc	
Japan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Jordan	Bank of Jordan Plc	
Kazakhstan	Citibank Kazakhstan JSC	
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited	
Kuwait	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Latvia	Swedbank AS	
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas	
Luxembourg	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	
Malaysia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Mexico	Banco Citi Mexico S.A.	
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A	
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Ltd	
Netherlands	The Northern Trust Company	
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
Oman	First Abu Dhabi PJSC, Oman Branch	
Pakistan	Citibank N.A., Karachi Branch	
Panama	Citibank N.A., Panama Branch	
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A.	

Jurisdiction	Sub-custodian	Sub-custodian Delegate
Philippines	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.	
Portugal	BNP Paribas SA	
Qatar	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Romania	Citibank Europe PLC	
Russia	AO Citibank	
Saudi Arabia	The Northern Trust Company of Saudi Arabia	
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G.	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Slovakia	Citibank Europe PLC	
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.	
South Africa	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	
South Korea	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Spain	Citibank Europe plc	
Sri Lanka	Standard Chartered Bank	
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
Switzerland	UBS AG Switzerland	
Taiwan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Limited
Thailand	Citibank N.A., Bangkok Branch	
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques	
Turkey	Citibank A.S.	
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited	
Ukraine (Market Suspended)	JSC "Citibank"	
United Arab Emirates (ADX)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates (DFM)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates (NASDAQ)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Kingdom	Euroclear UK and Ireland Limited (Northern Trust self-custody)	
United States	The Northern Trust Company	
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.	
Vietnam	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd
West Africa (UEMOA)	Standard Chartered Bank	Standard Chartered Bank Cote

Jurisdiction	Sub-custodian	Sub-custodian Delegate
	(Mauritius) Limited	d'Ivoire SA
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia PLC	
Zimbabwe	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited

APPENDIX VII - DIRECTORY

The Company and Head Office:	TM Balanced Growth Fund Exchange Building, St John's Street, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 1UP
Authorised Corporate Director:	Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited Exchange Building, St John's Street, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 1UP
Depository:	NatWest Trustee and Depository Services Limited 250 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4AA
Custodian: <i>Principal place of business</i> <i>Who may also act under this power through its London branch</i>	The Northern Trust Company 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, USA 50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5NT
Investment Manager:	Stonehage Fleming Investment Management Limited 15 Suffolk Street, London SW1Y 4HG www.stonehagefleming.com
Administrator, Registrar and Fund Accountant:	Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch 50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5NT
<i>Dealing Office</i>	Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited Sunderland SR43 4AZ Telephone 0333 300 0375
Auditors:	Grant Thornton UK LLP 30 Finsbury Square, London EC2P 2YU
The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)	12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN