The Dinky Fund

Annual Report

for the year ended 31 October 2024

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Report of the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD')

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL'), as ACD, presents herewith the Annual Report for The Dinky Fund for the year ended 31 October 2024.

The Dinky Fund ('the Company' or 'the Fund') is an authorised open-ended investment company with variable capital ('ICVC') further to an authorisation order dated 21 June 2013. The Company is incorporated under registration number IC000971. It is a non-UCITS retail scheme ('NURS') complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL') and the Investment Funds sourcebook ('FUND'), as published by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'). As the Company is a NURS, the ACD also acts as Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM') in order to comply with the Alternative Investment Fund Manager's Directive ('AIFMD').

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

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

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

The Company has no Directors other than the ACD.

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

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

Investment objective and policy

The investment objective of the Company is to achieve a balance between capital growth and income returns by employing a medium risk strategy and investing in any country and in any economic sector of the world.

The Company will seek to achieve this objective by investing directly or indirectly in a range of asset classes, geographical and economic sectors. The Company may invest in both regulated and unregulated collective investment schemes, transferable securities, approved money market instruments, deposits and cash or near cash investments, warrants and gold. The Company may also use derivatives for the purpose of Efficient Portfolio Management only. The proportion of the property of the Company which may be held in the different permitted asset classes, including cash and near cash, may vary from time to time at the Investment Advisers' discretion subject to the limitations on investment set out in the FCA Regulations. There may be circumstances when due to market conditions the property of the Company may be invested primarily or solely in one asset type or solely in cash. Please be aware that there is no guarantee that capital will be preserved.

It is the ACD's intention that derivatives and forward transactions will only be used for Efficient Portfolio Management. The Company may use derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes on the giving of 60 days' notice to shareholders. The use of derivatives for investment purposes may alter the risk profile of the Company.

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

Report of the Authorised Corporate Director (continued)

Changes affecting the Company in the year

There were no fundamental or significant changes to the Company in the year.

Further information in relation to the Company is illustrated on page 53.

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

Brian McLean
Director
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
31 January 2025

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities

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

In preparing the financial statements the ACD is responsible for:

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

COLL also requires the ACD to carry out an Assessment of Value on the Company and publish this assessment within the Annual Report.

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

Assessment of Value - The Dinky Fund

In line with the provisions contained within COLL 6.6.20R, the Board of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL') as Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD'), has carried out an Assessment of Value for The Dinky Fund ('the Fund'). Furthermore, the rules require that EPFL publishes these assessments.

A high-level summary of the outcome of EPFL's rigorous review of the Fund for the year ended 31 October 2024 using the seven criteria set by the FCA is set out below:

1. Quality of Service	
2. Performance	
3. ACD Costs	
4. Economies of Scale	
5. Comparable Market Rates	
6. Comparable Services	
7. Classes of Shares	
Overall Rating	

EPFL has adopted a traffic light system to show how it rated the Fund:

On balance, the Board believes the Fund has delivered value to shareholders, with no material issues noted.

On balance, the Board believes the Fund has delivered value to shareholders, but may require some action.

On balance, the Board believes the Fund has not delivered value to shareholders and significant remedial action is now planned by the Board.

How EPFL assessed each of the seven criteria and the rating arrived at are discussed in greater detail on the following pages.

EPFL has created an Assessment of Value Committee ('AVC'), for the review, challenge and approval of all funds' Assessments of Value. Ultimately the assessments will be subject to scrutiny by the Board (which includes independent directors) to ensure the outcomes of the assessments are clear and fair, before final sign-off by the chair of the Board prior to communicating to investors if the Fund has delivered value, and if not, where improvements need to be made.

In carrying out the assessment, the EPFL AVC has separately considered, the following seven criteria stipulated by the FCA. The Committee may also have considered other issues where it was deemed appropriate.

EPFL believes the Assessment of Value can make it easier for investors to both evaluate whether the Fund is providing them with value for money and make more informed decisions when choosing investments.

The seven criteria are:

(1) Quality of service – the quality of every aspect of the service provided, including, for example, accounting, administration, customer services and communications;

(2) Performance – how the Fund performed, including whether it met targets and objectives, kept to relevant policy, followed relevant principles, kept to reasonable timescales;

(3) ACD costs – the fairness and value of the Fund's costs, including entry and exit fees, early redemption fees, administration charges;

(4) Economies of scale – how costs have been or can be reduced as a result of increased assets-under-management ('AUM'), and whether or not those savings have been passed on to investors;

(5) Comparable market rates – how the costs of the Fund compare with others in the marketplace;

(6) Comparable services – how the charges applied to the Fund compare with those of other funds administered by EPFL;

(7) Classes of shares – the appropriateness of the classes of shares in the Fund for investors.

Assessment of Value - The Dinky Fund (continued)

1. Quality of Service

What was assessed in this section?

Internal Factors

EPFL, as ACD, has overall responsibility for the Fund. The Board assessed, amongst other things: the day-to-day administration of the Fund; the maintenance of scheme documentation (such as prospectuses and key investor information documents ('KIIDs')); the pricing and valuation of shares; the calculation of income and distribution payments; the maintenance of accounting and other records; the preparation of annual audited and half-yearly Report & Accounts; the review of tax provisions and submission of tax computations to HMRC; the maintenance of the register of shareholders; the dealing and settlement arrangements; and the quality of marketing material sent to shareholders. EPFL delegates the Investment Management of the Fund to three Investment Management firms.

The Board reviewed information provided by EPFL's control functions on the adequacy of its internal services, including governance, operations and monitoring. Elements important to the investor experience such as the timely payment of settlement and distribution monies were also reviewed. Over the past year, EPFL has been audited by internal and external auditors, the Fund's Depositary and various EPFL delegated Investment Advisers.

External Factors

The Board assessed the delegates' skills, processes and experience. Also considered were any results from service review meetings as well as the annual due diligence performed by EPFL on the delegated investment advisers, Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP, Rothschild & Co Wealth Management UK Limited and Schroder & Co. Limited, where consideration was given to, amongst other things, the delegates' controls around the Fund's liquidity management.

The Board also considered the nature, extent and quality of administrative and shareholder services performed under separate agreements covering depositary services, custodians, as well as services provided with regard to both audit and legal functions.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

Internal Factors

The Board recognised that all distribution and settlement monies were paid in a timely manner and that there were no significant findings as a result of the various audits performed on EPFL during the year. In addition, EPFL has performed its own independent analysis, using automated systems, of the Fund's liquidity. The Board concluded that EPFL had carried out its duties diligently.

External Factors

The Board concluded that the nature, extent and quality of the services provided by the external parties have benefitted and should continue to benefit the Fund and its Investors.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

2. Performance

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the performance of the Fund, after the deduction of all payments out of the scheme property as set out in the Prospectus. Performance, against its benchmark, was considered over appropriate timescales having regard to the Fund's investment objective, policy and strategy. The Board also considered whether an appropriate level of market risk had been taken.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve a balance between capital growth and income returns by employing a medium risk strategy and investing in any country and in any economic sector of the world.

Benchmark

As ACD, EPFL is required to explain in a fund's scheme documentation why a benchmark is being used or alternatively explain how investors should assess performance of a fund in the absence of a benchmark.

Assessment of Value - The Dinky Fund (continued)

2. Performance (continued)

Benchmark (continued)

The benchmark for the Fund is the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI which is a comparator. A 'comparator' benchmark is an index or similar factor against which an investment manager invites investors to compare a fund's performance. Details of how the Fund had performed against its comparator benchmark over various timescales can be found below.

Cumulative Performance as at 30 September 2024(%)

	Currency	1 year	3 year	5 year
ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI	GBX	12.84	6.04	21.80
The Dinky Fund Income	GBP	12.78	4.78	27.77

Data provided by FE fundinfo. Care has been taken to ensure that the information is correct but FE fundinfo neither warrants, represents nor guarantees the contents of the information, nor does it accept any responsibility for errors, inaccuracies, omissions or any inconsistencies herein.
Performance is calculated net of fees. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board assessed the performance of the Fund over its minimum recommended holding period of five years and observed that it has outperformed its comparator benchmark, the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI.

EPFL assessed the investment risk within the Fund, focusing amongst other things on volatility and risk adjusted returns. The Board concluded that the level of investment risk is appropriate, within its mandated parameters, without taking excessive risk for an actively managed Fund of this type.

The Board found that the Fund is investing in the asset classes permitted by the investment policy and that there have been no breaches of the policy in the last twelve months.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

3. ACD Costs

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate charge to ensure that they were reasonable and reflected the services provided. This included the ACD's periodic charge, the Investment Advisers' fees, Depositary/Custodian fees and audit fees.

The charges should be transparent and understandable to the investor, with no hidden costs.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board received and considered information about each of the Fund's costs, and concluded that they were fair, reasonable and were provided on a competitive basis.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

4. Economies of Scale

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate fee structure and the AUM of the Fund to examine the effect on the Fund to potential and existing investors should it increase or decrease in value.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

All three of the investment advisers' fees and the ACD fee are a fixed percentage charge meaning there are no opportunities for savings going forward should the Fund grow in size.

The ancillary charges of the Fund represent 6 basis points[1] . Some of these costs are fixed and as the Fund grows in size, may result in a small reduction in the basis point cost of these services.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

[1] One basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1%, or 0.01%. Figure calculated at interim report, 30 April 2024.

Assessment of Value - The Dinky Fund (continued)

5. Comparable Market Rates

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the ongoing charges figure ('OCF') of the Fund and how those charges affect its returns.

The OCF of the Fund was compared against the 'market rate' of similar external funds.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The OCF of 1.08%[2] compared favourably with those of similar externally managed funds.

Note that the Fund has no performance fee and that EPFL has not charged an entry fee, exit fee or any other event-based fees on this Fund.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

6. Comparable Services

What was assessed in this section?

The Board compared the investment advisers' fees with those of other funds administered by EPFL having regard to size, investment objectives and policies.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The investment advisers' fees compared favourably with other EPFL administered funds displaying similar characteristics.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

7. Classes of Shares

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the Fund's set-up to ensure that where there are multiple share classes shareholders were in the correct share class given the size of their holding.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There is only one share class in the Fund, therefore this part of the assessment does not apply.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

Overall Assessment of Value

The Board concluded that The Dinky Fund had provided value to investors.

Dean Buckley

Chairman of the Board of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited

18 December 2024

Consumer Feedback

On reviewing this Assessment of Value report, we would welcome invaluable feedback from investors via our short questionnaire which can be found online:

https://www.evelyn.com/services/fund-solutions/assessment-of-value/

Investors' views are invaluable to the development and delivery of this report.

Should you be unable to access the questionnaire online please contact us directly on 0141 222 1151 and we will provide you with a paper copy of the questionnaire.

[2] Figure calculated at interim report, 30 April 2024.

Report of the Depositary to the shareholders of The Dinky Fund

Depositary's responsibilities

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

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

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

The Depositary must ensure that:

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

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

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

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's revenue in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Company; and

(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
31 January 2025

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of The Dinky Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dinky Fund (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 October 2024, which comprise the Statement of total return, Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders, Balance sheet, the related Notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies and the Distribution table. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 October 2024 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the Company for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the Investment Association Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook (COLL Rules) of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Instrument of Incorporation.

Basis for Opinion

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

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

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

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

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

Other Information

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by the COLL Rules

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director

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

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

Auditor Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Our Report

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

Johnston Carmichael LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen AB10 1YL
31 January 2025

Accounting policies of The Dinky Fund
for the year ended 31 October 2024

a *Basis of accounting*

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

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

b *Valuation of investments*

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

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

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

Collective investment schemes are valued at the bid price for dual priced funds and at the single price for single priced funds and are valued at their most recent published price prior to the close of business valuation on 31 October 2024.

Structured products are valued at fair value and calculated by an independent source. Structured product holdings in the portfolio statement are valued using valuation models where the inputs are unobservable. The ACD engages a third party to provide valuations for these investments.

Derivatives are valued at the price which would be required to close out the contract at the balance sheet date.

c *Foreign exchange*

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

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

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

d *Revenue*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accounting policies of The Dinky Fund (continued)
for the year ended 31 October 2024

d Revenue (continued)

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

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

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

Ordinary scrip dividends are recognised wholly as revenue on the basis of the market values of the shares on the date that they are quoted ex-dividend. Where an enhancement is offered the amount by which the market value of the shares on the date they are quoted ex-dividend exceeds the cash dividend is taken to capital. The ordinary element of scrip dividends is treated as revenue and forms part of the Fund's distributions.

e *Expenses*

All expenses, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are charged to revenue on an accrual basis.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

f *Allocation of revenue and expenses to multiple share types*

All revenue and expenses which are directly attributable to a particular share type are allocated to that type. All revenue and expenses which are attributable to the Fund are allocated to the Fund and are normally allocated across the share types pro rata to the net asset value of each class on a daily basis.

g *Taxation*

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

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

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at 31 October 2024 to pay more or less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current rates and tax laws. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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

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

When a disposal of a holding in a non-reporting offshore fund is made, any gain is an offshore income gain and tax will be charged to capital.

h *Efficient Portfolio Management*

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

Accounting policies of The Dinky Fund (continued)

for the year ended 31 October 2024

i *Dilution levy*

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

j *Distribution policies*

i Basis of distribution

The distribution policy is to distribute all available revenue after deduction of expenses payable from revenue. Distributions attributable to income shares are paid to shareholders. Distributions attributable to accumulation shares are re-invested in the Fund on behalf of the shareholders.

ii Unclaimed distributions

Distributions to shareholders outstanding after 6 years are taken to the capital property of the Fund.

iii Revenue

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

iv Expenses

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

v Equalisation

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

Investment Adviser's report - Rothschild & Co Wealth Management UK Limited

At the balance sheet date, Rothschild & Co Wealth Management UK Limited managed 36.59% of funds under management in accordance with the objectives and policies of the Fund.

Investment performance*

Performance (Total return, gross distributions reinvested)	+15.7%
Comparator Return (ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI)	+15.1%

November 2023

Global stocks recorded their strongest month in three years (+9.2% in US dollar) – nearly retracing the summer losses – in a broad-based rally that saw cyclical sectors outperform. Bond yields declined sharply, with the US 10-year note delivering the best monthly return in more than 10 years.

Inflation data were better than expected, with the core rate edging lower to 4% in the US and 3.6% in the Euro area. Following Ofgem's energy price cap reduction, the UK headline inflation rate fell by more than two percentage points to 4.6% in October. The US Federal Reserve ('Fed') left its target range unchanged at 5.25 – 5.50% - a second consecutive pause – but Powell was careful not to rule out further rate hikes. The Bank of England ('BoE') once again held its base rate at 5.25%. While the property sector remained a drag on output in China, Beijing was reportedly weighing a plan for banks to offer unsecured loans to developers for the first time. The headline inflation rate dipped into deflation territory again, echoing further food price declines.

In the geopolitical sphere, US-China tensions appeared to thaw: a resumption in high-level military communication was agreed at the Biden-Xi meeting. A government shutdown was temporarily averted in the US, with funding extended to at least mid-January, but Moody's put the US' top credit rating on 'negative' outlook. Elsewhere, the temporary ceasefire in the Middle East allowed for the exchange of hostages. The far-right PVV unexpectedly became the largest party in the Dutch election.

In November, we purchased a new resettable S&P 500 put across our portfolios to increase protection in the event of an equity market drawdown. This has an exercise price (strike) of 4,000 points.

December 2023

Global stocks rose to fresh year-to-date highs (+4.8% in US dollar) as market participation broadened into year-end. The policy pivot narrative moved into focus over the month, with money markets discounting more aggressive rate cuts in 2024. The Fed left its target rate range at 5.25 – 5.50% for the third consecutive meeting, but Powell signalled the prospects of rate cuts next year. Lagarde and Bailey struck a hawkish tone at their respective meetings as the European Central Bank ('ECB') and BoE left their policy rates unchanged. The core inflation rate in the US was unchanged at 4%, whilst UK headline inflation fell by more than anticipated to 5.1%. Despite speculation that negative rates may end soon, the Bank of Japan ('BoJ') remained on hold.

The labour market remained tight in the US. The unemployment rate unexpectedly fell to 3.7% and initial jobless claims remained subdued. In China, Beijing announced that industrial policy would overtake boosting domestic demand as the top economic priority for next year.

In the geopolitical sphere, a financial aid package for Ukraine was vetoed by Hungary at the EU summit while the conflict in the Middle East caused interruptions to maritime trade in the Red Sea. The COP 28 summit ended with an agreement to 'transition away' from fossil fuels. The Colorado Supreme Court disqualified former President Trump from the state's primary ballots next year – as did Maine – and the House backed an impeachment inquiry into President Biden.

Over the month of December, we trimmed our holdings in both Constellation Software and Microsoft to reduce our overall return asset exposure which had drifted up over the year. Both companies have performed strongly over the year, up close to 60% in local currency terms. We used a portion of these proceeds to top up our position in Eurofins Scientific. The business has faced some cyclical headwinds this year which has led to weak share price performance. We viewed this as an opportunity to allow us to add to a high-quality business that has long term secular tailwinds. Structurally we think the need for more complex testing in areas such as the environment, food and pharma will increase over time, as will the regulation. The business is investing in AI which will be key for scale testing with vast data sets.

* Source for all data: Bloomberg

Investment performance* (continued)

January 2024

Equities rose by 0.6% (US dollar) in January as the theme of US outperformance continued with the S&P 500 Index briefly rising to a record high. The ‘Magnificent Seven’ stocks continued to outperform along with growth (+2.1%). The US economy defied expectations in the final quarter of 2023, expanding by 3.3% (annualised), with consumption remaining firm. Meanwhile, the euro area narrowly avoided a technical recession. Labour market tightness persisted on both sides of the Atlantic: the US unemployment rate was unchanged at 3.7% while the eurozone rate remained at a record low in December.

Remarkably, the Fed’s preferred inflation measure – the core PCE ('Personal Consumption Expenditure Price Index') – returned to 2% in the fourth quarter on a quarterly annualised basis. In the eurozone, both headline and core inflation edged lower but the UK Consumer Price Index ('CPI') data were disappointing in December, with core inflation still elevated at 5.1%. The major central banks – the Fed, ECB and BoE – all left their policy rates unchanged during their inaugural meetings of the year. The timing of rate cuts remained in focus, as Powell signalled a March rate cut was not the base scenario. Money markets pencilled in easing from the second quarter onwards.

Elsewhere, the Bank of Japan left its policy rate unaltered, while the People’s Bank of China cut the reserve requirement ratio for banks, amid persistent property sector problems. Beijing was also rumoured to be preparing a stock market package, following its ongoing weakness. China’s economy expanded by 5.2% in 2023, beating the annual growth target. Headline inflation remained in modest deflation territory at year-end though this was mostly driven by falling food prices.

In the geopolitical sphere, conflict spread in the Middle East, after a US military base was attacked in Jordan. Red Sea disruptions also continued and caused global spot container rates to more than double in January (though they are roughly a third of their 2021 highs). In the Taiwan election, the incumbent Democratic Progressive Party retained power with little reaction from China. In the US Republican primaries, Trump cemented his nomination after winning in Iowa and New Hampshire. UK PM Sunak announced a general election was likely in the second half of this year.

There were no material changes made to the portfolio over the month.

February 2024

Global equities surged by 4.3% in February (US dollar) as regional and sector returns broadened, though ‘growth’ stocks continued to lead the market higher. The performance of the ‘magnificent seven’ appeared fragmented: NVIDIA’s 60% surge in 2024 contrasts starkly with Tesla, down a fifth. The US earnings season was better than anticipated with the quarter 4 earnings growth at 4%. In fixed income, 10-year government bond yields rose to year-to-date highs. Bitcoin surged close to record highs – surpassing $60,000.

Labour market tightness persisted in the US with the unemployment rate holding steady at 3.7%, but headline inflation continued to cool to 3.1% in January. Euro area core inflation declined in February to 3.1% whilst the UK was unchanged at 5.1% as data confirmed the UK entered a technical recession at the end of 2023. Another reduction in Ofgem’s energy price cap from April points to ongoing disinflation ahead. Japan also entered a technical recession and China’s headline inflation rate fell further into deflation territory. The mortgage-linked lending rate was cut by 25 basis points in Beijing to alleviate the ongoing property sector issues and further supportive stock market measures were introduced.

Several members of the Federal Open Market Committee ('FOMC') reiterated the ‘higher for longer’ rhetoric. Money markets moderated 2024 rate cut expectations, more than halving the number of cuts anticipated in some places since the start of the year. US regional banking stress briefly reemerged – and quickly dissipated – following an unexpectedly weak quarterly report from New York Community Bancorp. In fiscal policy, the EU agreed to a €50 billion package for Ukraine, but US support remained gridlocked in Congress. Meanwhile, a spending bill was belatedly agreed, temporarily averting a US government shutdown. Ahead of Super Tuesday, Trump continued to build on his significant lead over Haley in the Republican primaries.

* Source for all data: Bloomberg and Factset.

Investment performance* (continued)

February 2024 (continued)

In February, we sold our position in Microsoft in full. When we purchased it in 2022, we had conviction in a small part of the business, the Cloud. As a result, we initiated a small position, though were conscious of the valuation – and since then, Microsoft is up 49%. Trading on a forward price-to-earnings of 35x, we think there are better forward return opportunities elsewhere in the portfolio. This followed us recently trimming 0.5% from the position in December 2023.

We used a portion of these proceeds to top up our position in Pinnacle ICAV - Aikya Global Emerging Markets Fund ('Aikya') over two tranches. We have spent time with Aikya, understanding their research process and we have appreciated their transparency with us. At our most recent meeting, the team were excited about the Fund's forward returns which are currently in the high double digits, compared to 10% historically. Aside from some notable exceptions (such as India), emerging market stock indices have lagged their developed market peers in recent years, particularly the US market. Aikya have been reducing their exposure to India, as they mostly see bubble-like valuations, and are reallocating selectively to cheaper markets such as China, Brazil and South Africa. We have added to the position based on the attractive valuations in the portfolio and the outlook for returns.

March 2024

Stock market optimism prevailed in March as global equities continued their upswing, rising by 3.1% (US dollar) while government bonds were also up by 0.7% (US dollar). Global stocks recorded their longest positive monthly streak since 2021. There were broad-based returns across regions and sectors as Energy and Materials were the best performing amid higher commodity prices. Gold rose to a record high, exceeding the $2,200 threshold, as did bitcoin which briefly surpassed $70,000.

The US unemployment rate nudged higher, though it remained low by historical standards. First quarter US Gross Domestic Product ('GDP') estimates were tracking at an above-trend 3%. US core inflation continued to move lower to 3.8%. GDP expanded modestly in January in the UK whilst European inflation rates continued to move lower, despite ongoing labour market tightness. The Fed left its target rate range unchanged at 5.25% - 5.50% for the fifth consecutive meeting, while its updated interest rate projections reiterated three rate cuts in 2024. The ECB left the deposit rate at 4.00% as the BoE's base rate remained at 5.25%. Elsewhere, the BoJ ended eight years of negative interest rates amid growing evidence of solid wage growth. In the political sphere, with the US primaries largely concluded, a Biden-Trump rematch was confirmed for the 5th November.

Within the portfolio, we redeemed a portion of our position in the InRis QIAIF - Vanda Fund which we are liquidating across five monthly tranches. The political context surrounding China's equities has not cleared and has in fact arguably deteriorated further, and we have little confidence in our ability to predict when (and if) this will change. Political interference in businesses was very limited when we first invested in early 2018, i.e. not part of our original investment thesis, but became more of an issue during and post the pandemic. The regulatory crackdown on sectors such as private tuition demonstrated the ease with which state intervention can destroy shareholder value. We believe there are better opportunities elsewhere in the portfolio, where we have greater confidence about the longer-term outlook and shareholder returns.

April 2024

Global equities declined by 3.3% over the month with stock markets' longest winning streak since 2021 coming to an end. After five consecutive positive months, sentiment reversed in April with broad-based weakness across most regions and sectors. Geopolitical threats – with the escalation of tensions between Iran and Israel – may have contributed to fragile sentiment, the revival in volatility suggests this was not a conventional 'risk off' move. The reappraisal of looming interest rate cuts was likely the biggest factor. Industrial metals had a strong month, surging by 13%.

* Source for all data: Bloomberg and Factset.

Investment performance* (continued)

April 2024 (continued)

Property market woes prevailed in China, though authorities reaffirmed support to tackle the crisis at the Politburo meeting. Whilst there was no Fed meeting in April, Powell and other FOMC members generally struck a more hawkish tone. The Fed chair suggested the resilient robust growth and stickier inflation data could delay the start of the easing cycle. Conversely, the ECB signalled that the first cut could occur in June, after leaving its main interest rates unchanged at the April meeting. The BoJ kept its policy rate unaltered, following the prior month's hike, though the yen subsequently weakened to its lowest level against the US dollar since 1990.

In April, we initiated a new position in the portfolio - MTU Aero Engines - a company which designs and manufactures key components for aircraft engines. We have been monitoring the sector for years, having previously held Airbus and Precision Castparts, a company which was later bought by Berkshire Hathaway. The industry provides long-term structural growth, with air travel doubling every 15 years for the last century which we expect to continue. The sector has extremely high barriers to entry given its complexity – and as very few companies in the world are capable of their complete design and manufacture. The industry is both highly regulated and heavily protected by patents, meaning it is incredibly difficult for potential competitors to enter the market. MTU Aero Engines also enjoys pricing power in raising prices ahead of inflation.

To fund the purchase, we trimmed our positions in the rating agencies, Linde and Constellation Software. There is no change to our view on any of these positions, we simply resized in the context of the portfolio. We also redeemed a portion of our holding in the InRis QIAIF - Vanda Fund.

May 2024

Stock markets rebounded strongly in May (+4.1%), retracing the prior month's losses and briefly rising to all-time highs. Stock market participation broadened slightly, though the US mega-cap names continued to lead the market higher. Government bonds initially rallied during the first half of May, though reversed some of those gains later in the month. Commodities moved higher, with the notable exception of Brent crude oil which fell by 7%.

Encouragingly, US inflation met (rather than exceeded) expectations for the first time this year. The UK GDP data confirmed it exited its brief technical recession at the turn of the year. Headline inflation fell sharply to 2.3% following another drop in the Ofgem energy price cap, but services inflation and wage growth remained stubbornly high. In China, economic data were robust but property sector issues remained unresolved, despite further government support measures. The Fed left interest rates unaltered in May, with Powell signalling that easing was postponed – but not cancelled. The Bank of England struck a more balanced, albeit divided tone with money markets anchoring towards an autumn cut.

Meanwhile, the geopolitical landscape remained tense. Conflict in the Middle East showed few signs of resolve, Putin warned NATO on the use of their weapons provided to Ukraine, and China held military drills around Taiwan. Biden also announced further tariffs on China in critical areas, including semiconductors and electric vehicles. In the political sphere, Trump was found guilty on all counts in his 'hush money' trial, making him the first former president to be convicted. In the UK, Sunak unexpectedly announced a general election for July, despite the Conservative's weak local election results.

Over the month, we added to our position in Aikya to continue to broaden our exposure to Asia and emerging markets based on the attractive opportunity set. Finally, we purchased a new resettable S&P 500 put warrant across our discretionary portfolios to increase portfolio protection in the event of an equity market drawdown. This has an exercise price (strike) of 4,500 points.

* Source for all data: Bloomberg and Factset.

Investment performance* (continued)

June 2024

Global equities rose by 2.2% (US dollar) over the month though this was largely driven by the US market and some of its AI-related mega-cap names. The equal-weighted US index along with the global stocks excluding the US were flat in June. Growth stocks outpaced value shares by the widest amount since early in the year, as falling longer-term interest rates increased the notional value of future earnings. The Japanese Yen weakened to multi-decade lows against the US dollar and to a record low against the euro. US GDP estimates continued to suggest another quarter of solid economic growth whilst inflation continued to cool to 3.4% - its lowest reading in three years.

Unsurprisingly the ECB cut its deposit rate by 0.25% to 3.75% as the Fed and BoE left their interest rates unaltered – but both suggested that they were still likely to move lower this year. It was a busy month within the election cycle: the first US presidential debate took place and incumbent parties retained power in India, Mexico and South Africa. Indian shares fell sharply after the election results were much closer than markets had predicted. European shares also dropped on new political uncertainties as radical parties made gains in the EU elections which lead Emmanuel Macron to call a snap general election in France. Elsewhere, the UK was set for its general election on July 4th, with Labour remaining well ahead in the polls.

Within our discretionary portfolios, we increased our position in Eurofins in June. Following discussion with the CEO Gilles Martin, we have comfort that the issues raised by the Muddy Waters report were unfounded and did not bear rational analysis which was consistent with our view prior to the meeting. With the fall in its share price, our appraisal of forward returns has risen so we felt this warranted a larger position size within the portfolio. We also purchased a new resettable S&P 500 put warrant to increase portfolio protection in the event of an equity market drawdown. This has an exercise price (strike) of 4,800 points.

July 2024

Modest stock market returns disguised sharp mid-month rotations over the month – as global equities ended the month higher by 1.6% (US dollar). Protectionist rhetoric and another friendly US inflation release, boosting the chances of the Fed easing from September, may have partly explained the sharp rotation away from the mega-cap, ‘technology’ related names towards small caps. The US quarter 2 earnings season had a strong start as the blended earnings growth rate was tracking close to 10% (year on year). Commodities continued their broad-based decline, despite the escalating conflict in the Middle East, as gold rose to another high in US dollar terms.

The US economy expanded by stronger-than-expected 0.7% (quarter on quarter) in quarter 2, marking the eighth consecutive quarter of growth, as Europe expanded at a softer pace (0.3%). Core CPI edged lower to 3.3% in the US and remained elevated in the UK at 3.5%. As the Fed left its policy rate unaltered, Powell hinted that easing might begin in September. The BoE lowered its base rate by 25 basis points to 5.00% as the BoJ modestly raised its policy rate target to around 0.25%. Another turbulent month in the political arena saw Trump’s popularity briefly surge following the assassination attempt in Pennsylvania but the polling gap quickly reversed after Biden’s withdrawal and endorsement of Vice President Harris. The Labour Party returned to power in the UK for the first time since 2010 as no party secured an absolute majority in France, resulting in a hung parliament.

There were no material changes made to the portfolio over the month.

August 2024

Global equities moved higher in August by 2.5% (US dollar). Stock volatility initially surged at the start of the month as thin summer trading coincided with US growth fears, the retreat of ‘big tech’ and the technical unwind of Japan’s carry trade. The VIX index – a measure of S&P 500 implied volatility – almost tripled intraday before swiftly returning to more ‘normal’ levels. Most damage was evident in Japan, where a big surge in the yen prompted a 12% daily decline in the MSCI Japan Index (local terms). However, global stocks quickly retraced their losses back to all-time highs, although there was a more defensive sector rotation in the month.

* Source for all data: Bloomberg and Factset.

Investment performance* (continued)

August 2024 (continued)

US economic data were mixed over the month. Retail sales pointed to ongoing consumer momentum, but cracks started to appear in the labour market data. The unemployment rate unexpectedly rose to 4.3% - its highest reading in nearly three years – and the pace of job gains decelerated. Inflation continued to cool, edging lower to 3.2% in the US and 2.2% in the Eurozone. In Europe, the UK was the fastest growing G7 economy in the first half of the year with activity also looking healthy at the start of the third quarter.

There were no material changes made to the portfolio over the month.

September 2024

As the major central banks continued to ease their respective policy rates, global stocks rose to fresh highs yet again. Following lacklustre returns in July and August, the US mega-cap names regained momentum. China's stock market surged by almost a quarter after authorities committed to further monetary and fiscal support towards the end of the month. The US yield curve 'uninverted' as shorter-dated government bond yields fell more sharply than longer-dated bonds. The major currencies continued to appreciate against the US dollar as there was also broad-based strength in commodities, including gold notching another new high.

Headline inflation remained at 3.2% in the US whilst rising to 3.6% in the UK. The Fed reduced its target rate range by a larger-than-anticipated 0.50 percentage points and signalled further easing ahead. Even so, money markets were still discounting a more dovish trajectory for US interest rate cuts over the near term. The ECB reduced their policy rate by 0.25 percentage points as the BoE remained on hold. In the first presidential debate, Kamala Harris appeared to outperform her opposition, though the popular vote polls remained within a margin of error. Congress also passed a temporary funding bill to avert a potential government shutdown. Elsewhere, former EU Brexit negotiator Michel Barnier was announced as the new French PM, while Shigeru Ishiba won the leadership race for Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and called a general election for late October.

Within our discretionary portfolios, we trimmed our positions in American Express and Berkshire Hathaway as these had reached close to our maximum risk levels. We also reduced our position in Moody's on valuation grounds.

October 2024

Stock and bond volatility increased over the month as global equities fell by 2.2% (US dollar) despite global stocks briefly notching a new high mid-month. US stock market momentum faded but weakness was most visible outside North America – partly exacerbated by the impact of the strong dollar on a common currency basis. Japan was the only major region to report positive gains in local currency terms over the month, coincidentally as stimulus-driven momentum in China faded. Government bond yields surged across the US and Europe, notably the 10-year UK gilt yield rose to a 12-month high of 4.5% after the new government unveiled net fiscal loosening in their first budget. Meanwhile gold continued to hit fresh highs in US dollar terms. Finally, third quarter earnings growth was tracking at close to 10% (year on year) for the S&P 500 companies after more than 60% of stocks had reported their results.

US third-quarter activity expanded by 0.7% (quarter on quarter) underpinned by the US consumer – marking the tenth consecutive quarter of economic growth. Inflation continued to moderate as the US slowed to an annualised rate of 2.2% in quarter 3. Eurozone inflation data were stronger-than-expected in October though headline inflation was still subdued at 2%. Elsewhere, China's third-quarter GDP was tracking just below the government's 5% growth target. There was only a modest rebound in the October business survey data after authorities' initial stimulus measures.

* Source for all data: Bloomberg and Factset.

Investment performance* (continued)

October 2024 (continued)

Amid the resilient growth backdrop, money market rate cut expectations moderated in October with only one further 0.25 percentage point rate cut fully priced-in for the Fed and BoE this year. Meanwhile, the ECB reduced its deposit rate again to 3.25%, with markets expecting another cut in 2024. In the UK, Labour's first budget revealed higher taxes and spending for the UK with a net increase in borrowing relative to previous policies. Geopolitical uncertainty increased, notably in the Middle East following direct exchanges between Iran and Israel. China continued its intimidation of Taiwan, holding military drills around the island, while North Korea reportedly sent troops to fight with Russia. The outcome of the US presidential election loomed large, though the very tight opinion polls and betting odds tilted modestly in Trump's favour. Finally, in Japan, the incumbent Liberal Democratic Party's decision to call an early election backfired, as the coalition lost its majority.

There were no material changes made to the portfolio over the month of October.

Investment outlook

Middle East conflict and the US presidential election loom over the outlook for 2024. However, while these events might affect portfolios, the business cycle certainly will – and the jury is still out on whether the fight against inflation has been won without the need for a significant economic setback.

Rothschild & Co Wealth Management UK Limited
14 November 2024

* Source for all data: Bloomberg and Factset.

Investment Adviser's report - Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management)

At the balance sheet date, Cazenove Capital Management managed 31.64% of funds under management in accordance with the objectives and policies of the Fund.

Investment performance*

Portfolio managed by Cazenove Capital management + 16.9%

ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI +15.1%

Market and investment review*

The Cazenove managed sleeve of the Dinky Fund performed strongly over the 12-month period, returning 16.9%, outperforming the peer group benchmark by 1.8%.

Risk assets have enjoyed a strong twelve-month period, with global equity markets up 25.3% in sterling terms. US and UK government bonds have also fared well in absolute terms, albeit with higher volatility due to shifting central bank narratives and interest rate expectations. Elsewhere commodities have exhibited a mixed picture with gold rising to new all-time highs, whilst oil prices have fallen significantly despite ongoing events in Ukraine and the Middle East.

Equity market returns were led by the strong performance of the US market, characterized by particularly narrow leadership, with the bulk of the S&P500 performance coming from just 7 mega-cap technology stocks that were caught up in the excitement surrounding Artificial Intelligence ('AI'). In the first 6-months of the reporting period, equity markets exhibited steady growth. Downward trends in US inflation data, strong corporate earnings, most evident in the tech sector and robust consumer confidence contributed to this. Conversely, the second half of the reporting period saw greater volatility, marked by the build-up to major political events, the first Labour Budget in 14 years, and the US election. This was compounded by fears of a US recession, the unwinding of the Yen 'carry trade', and concerns about technology company valuations with earnings across some of the largest names weaker than previous quarters. Alongside a more favourable interest rate environment for medium-sized businesses, market leadership began to broaden.

The Japanese market was exceptionally volatile following the first-interest rate hike by the Bank of Japan in 17 years. As interest rate differentials narrowed between the US and Japan, the Japanese Yen appreciated sharply causing an abrupt unwind of hedge fund "carry trades" - where investors borrow capital in a currency with low interest rates (Japanese Yen) to invest in markets with higher interest rates (for example the US). This had been a very profitable trade prior to August. However, with positioning extended, the Japanese market, and in particular large exporting conglomerates, saw their share prices fall sharply following the Central Bank meeting. The market snapped back relatively quickly however with investors again focussing on better fundamentals in the Japanese economy.

Nevertheless, within the portfolio, North American equities were the greatest contributors to performance, increasing 28.9% over the period. In particular, the Aravis Funds - Spyglass US Growth Fund UCITS (+48.9%) benefitted from positive stock selection, through names such as AppLovin Corporation, and more favourable economic conditions. UK equities also impressed, returning +30.2%, with headline inflation falling back towards the Bank of England's 2% target.

Over the period we added to equities by purchasing the VanEck S&P Global Mining UCITS ETF and adding to the Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF GBP. Valuations in the mining sector remain compelling and the fund provides both a hedge against supply chain disruption caused by geo-politics and exposure to a more cyclical sector should economic growth remain robust.

The portfolio's fixed income holdings also performed well, returning +9.0%, outperforming government and credit benchmarks. Bond prices were volatile as softer than expected inflation data was announced, and the market started to price in more interest rate cuts. This then unwound as it became evident Central Banks still faced challenges taking inflation down to target levels. Uncertainty over the UK Autumn budget and US election caused further volatility towards the end of the period. The M&G Emerging Market Bond Fund delivered strong returns (+13.7%) amid Dollar weakness, before we cashed in profits in October, prior the Dollar re-strengthening. Morgan Stanley Investment Funds- Global Asset Backed Securities Fund also performed well, delivering +10.2%, supported by stable housing fundamentals and healthy consumer balance sheets.

*Source: Cazenove Capital.

Investment Adviser's report - Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management) (continued)

Investment performance (continued)

We hold no high yield credit exposure within the portfolio with the yield spread over government bonds as tight as they have ever been. We would rather take more risk in the equity component of the portfolio while using fixed income to protect capital. With this in mind, and alongside inflation steadying, our Fixed Income allocation is positioned well.

Elsewhere, returns from alternatives (+4.8%) were broadly in line with the SONIA benchmark. Higher risk assets such as listed private equity and structured products derived greater returns and the Schroders Diversified Alternative Assets Fund recouped its losses from earlier in the period to return +6.0%. Falling real interest rates benefited the fund. Within commodities, gold continued its good run, soaring to over $2,600/oz, driven by demand from the eastern buyers. Conversely oil and metals prices fell, despite heightened geo-political tension. As a result, the broad-based commodities ETF, fell by 8.9% over the period.

Investment strategy and outlook

The US election concluded with Donald Trump winning a second term, securing both the Electoral College and the popular vote, which gives him a significant mandate to push many of his policies through Congress and into law. Initially markets reacted positively given Trump's pro-growth narrative. From here, however, investors must remain vigilant in the coming months, as the US may be heading in a reflationary direction, and Trump's protectionist policies will inhibit growth in non-US equities, especially in China and Europe. The portfolio is positioned well to weather these potential headwinds, given its small allocation to these equities, its allocation to fixed income with less interest rate risk and a basket of alternatives that hedge against inflation.

Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management)
15 November 2024

Investment Adviser's report - Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP

At the balance sheet date, Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP managed 31.77% of funds under management in accordance with the objectives and policies of the Fund.

Investment performance*

For the year 1 November 2023 to 31 October 2024, the portfolio managed by Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP produced a total return of 15.8% against 15.1% from the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI comparative benchmark.

Investment activities*

The position in fixed interest was tilted towards longer duration UK Government bonds due to the attractive risk return characteristics, as central banks headed into rate cutting cycles. The UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/01/2025 was trimmed and the GAM Star Credit Opportunities Fund sold with the proceeds added to the UK Treasury Gilt 1% 31/01/2032 and UK Treasury Gilt 3.5% 22/10/2025. A position was also initiated in the UK Treasury Gilt 3.5% 22/10/2025 conventional UK Government bond earlier in the period, when the yield on offer was particularly attractive, and a position in Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF GBP was reinstated, to provide inflation protection as breakeven rates improved.

The holding of Federated Hermes Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund was sold, due to a lack of confidence in the management team, with the proceeds used to initiate new positions in Templeton Emerging Markets Investment Trust and BlackRock Continental European Income Fund to broaden the exposure to the European market. The residual holding of Invesco Perpetual UK Smaller Companies Trust was sold in favour of a position in Artemis UK Smaller Companies Fund.

Within real assets, Pantheon International and BBGI SICAV were sold, consolidating the proceeds into 3i Infrastructure, which we regard as having exposure to higher quality underlying assets, and the position in Life Sciences REIT was closed. Profits were taken from some of the top performing equity names of 2023, including the large technology companies, and positions in McDonalds and PepsiCo closed, with the proceeds used to initiate positions in Brown US Smaller Companies Fund, S&P Equal-Weighted Tracker Fund and Edgewood US Select Growth, in order to capture the broadening out of the US stock market and increase exposure across the market capitalisation spectrum. New positions were added in luxury goods retailer LVMH, electrical equipment company Schneider Electric and US animal pharmaceutical company Zoetis, following their respective periods of share price weakness. We believe that these companies have proven track records through the economic cycle. Given growing geopolitical tensions, positions were increased in BP and BAE Systems.

It was also a busy period for corporate activity with the National Grid rights taken up in full, at an attractive level; the capital raised should remove any lingering concerns about the balance sheet. Anglo American received a takeover approach from mining giant BHP, causing the shares to rally and providing an opportunity to take profits by halving the holding in July. The remainder of the holding was sold in August.

The top performer over the period was gold, which continued to rally amid geopolitical uncertainty. CRH provided a positive contribution to performance, posting strong results ahead of analysts' estimates, particularly in the American materials sector, and upgraded guidance for next year. The NVIDIA share price climbed further as the company again surpassed analysts' expectations, reflecting ongoing demand for computer chips, a crucial part of the AI value chain. The bottom performers included Diageo which, despite a confident tone from management over the summer of 2023, surprised investors when it announced a slowdown in its Latin American business, leading to a decline in group operating profit. Additionally, Croda performed poorly as the company continued to experience weakness in its life sciences division, particularly in agricultural end markets where adverse weather has delayed/reduced consumption in Europe and North America.

One risk to the fund is an escalation of the conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine which would cause a flight to safety of gold, oil, and dollar assets. However, the fund has material exposure to all three areas to mitigate this. There is also a risk that inflation begins to rise again, which could cause markets to become concerned about the timing and magnitude of further rate cuts. Exposure to defensive assets that should prove resilient with strong pricing power has been increased, as well as to sectors which should perform well regardless of the economic backdrop, such as healthcare, which has strong structural tailwinds.

*Source: Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP, FactSet and ARC Private Client Indices.

Investment Adviser's report - Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP (continued)

Investment strategy and outlook*

Broad market performance started improving in November 2023, when investors took the run of soft economic data as confirmation that the US Federal Reserve's interest rate hiking cycle had reached its conclusion. US employment data showed fresh evidence that demand for workers was cooling and wage growth was moderating towards the inflation target. Meanwhile, November's US Consumer Price Index inflation decelerated at a faster rate than markets had been expecting and, as a result, money markets anticipated the first cut in interest rates as early as May. Global equities then staged good returns during the first quarter of 2024, until April saw markets sell off, as the 'higher for longer' US interest rate outlook returned, alongside increasing geopolitical concerns in the Middle East. Markets recovered through the summer, until July saw a sell off in the US technology sector, which weighed on global equity benchmarks, although these losses were quickly recovered and markets subsequently moved higher in the run up to the US presidential election. Overall, the twelve-month period saw global equities make progress, despite the volatility.

Crude oil has rallied over the period, with demand stronger than expected reflecting a resilient global growth outlook. Moreover, oil supply has been constrained as some Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries members extended voluntary output cuts and geopolitical instability in the Middle East also exerted some upward pressure on oil prices. This rally in the oil price propelled the MSCI UK index - containing the largest UK listed companies – to new all-time highs in April. The composition of the UK index is disproportionally weighted towards 'old-world' sectors such as energy, materials and financials, which performed strongly over the period under review.

As a result of easing inflation, and a softening economic environment, the US Federal Open Market Committee ('FOMC'), made their long-awaited first interest rate cut at their 18 September meeting. The committee voted to cut interest rates by 0.5%, more than the 0.25% first cuts from the Bank of England and European Central Bank. The FOMC also revised down their forward interest rate expectations, expecting to cut rates by a further 0.5% before the end of the year, bringing the total magnitude of rates cuts to 1% this year. However, Donald Trump's unexpectedly decisive victory in the US Presidential Election is a reminder of a political backdrop which has the potential to startle markets, even as monetary easing begins.

We have moved from a neutral stance in equities to a cautiously positive view, recognising the signs of continued resilience from the companies with superior pricing power and the improving economic backdrop. The risk that inflation begins to rise again, as a result of higher oil prices stemming from the conflict in the Middle East, could still lead to higher rates for longer than expected. We continue to advocate a balance across sectors and styles, with diversification the best defence against the numerous macro risks at play, and guide towards ensuring there are defensive qualities in the portfolio.

Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP
19 November 2024

*Source: Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP, FactSet and ARC Private Client Indices.

Summary of portfolio changes
for the year ended 31 October 2024

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

Purchases:	Cost £
SPDR S&P 500 UCITS ETF	1,038,934
Amundi Prime All Country World UCITS ETF	568,346
36 South Funds ICAV - Pentaveli Fund	491,000
US Treasury Inflation Indexed Bonds 0.75% 15/02/2042	480,827
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF GBP	369,396
Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF	360,544
UK Treasury Gilt 1% 22/04/2024	320,521
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/01/2025	312,137
L&G Multi-Strategy Enhanced Commodities UCITS ETF	309,280
UK Treasury Gilt 0.625% 31/07/2035	282,433
Edgewood L Select - US Select Growth	277,167
3i Infrastructure	276,321
US Treasury Inflation Indexed Bonds 1.75% 15/01/2034	253,448
Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	249,438
VanEck Global Mining UCITS ETF	242,899
Pinnacle ICAV - Aikya Global Emerging Markets Fund	224,243
Thermo Fisher Scientific	212,926
US Treasury Inflation Indexed Bonds 2.125% 15/04/2029	205,237
Templeton Emerging Markets Investment Trust	195,324
AQR UCITS Funds - AQR Alternative Trends UCITS Fund	190,599

Sales:	Proceeds £
Xtrackers MSCI World UCITS ETF	960,622
Microsoft	487,770
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/01/2025	486,648
Fidelity Investment Funds ICVC - Global Dividend Fund	485,360
Neuberger Berman US Large Cap Value Fund	451,064
L&G Multi-Strategy Enhanced Commodities UCITS ETF	419,083
UK Treasury Gilt 1% 22/04/2024	324,124
UK Treasury Gilt 1.125% 31/01/2039	320,844
European Investment Bank 0.875% 15/12/2023	314,000
GAM Star Credit Opportunities	299,971
Federated Hermes Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	297,765
Kommunekredit 0.375% 15/11/2024	285,035
Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF	275,922
US Treasury Inflation Indexed Bonds 0.125% 15/02/2052	274,272
Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau 1.25% 29/12/2023	271,695
BBGI SICAV	270,680
InRis QIAIF - Vanda Fund	215,353
US Treasury Inflation Indexed Bonds 1.25% 15/04/2028	214,013
Citigroup Global Markets Funding Preference Share 0% 31/08/2029	207,000
Danaher	204,818

Portfolio statement
as at 31 October 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt Securities* 9.86% (10.76%)			
Aaa to Aa2 2.74% (3.41%)			
US Treasury Inflation Indexed Bonds 0.75% 15/02/2042**	$557,800	484,672	1.19
European Investment Bank 1.375% 07/03/2025	£171,000	168,980	0.41
US Treasury Inflation Indexed Bonds 1.75% 15/01/2034**	$330,000	257,927	0.63
US Treasury Inflation Indexed Bonds 2.125% 15/04/2029**	$260,000	208,035	0.51
		1,119,614	2.74
Aa3 to A1 7.12% (7.35%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% 31/01/2028	£430,000	378,705	0.93
UK Treasury Gilt 0.25% 31/01/2025	£150,000	148,469	0.36
UK Treasury Gilt 0.625% 31/07/2035	£605,144	409,525	1.00
UK Treasury Gilt 1.75% 07/09/2037	£288,038	210,098	0.52
UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 0.125% 10/08/2028**	£255,000	351,607	0.86
UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 0.125% 22/03/2026**	£120,000	178,724	0.44
UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 1.25% 22/11/2027**	£91,164	187,531	0.46
UK Treasury Gilt 1% 31/01/2032	£200,000	159,704	0.39
UK Treasury Gilt 1.125% 31/01/2039	£765,000	489,302	1.20
UK Treasury Gilt 1.5% 31/07/2053	£469,022	227,752	0.56
UK Treasury Gilt 3.5% 22/10/2025	£165,000	163,233	0.40
		2,904,650	7.12
Total debt securities		4,024,264	9.86
Equities 29.17% (29.68%)			
Equities - United Kingdom 7.22% (8.28%)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom 6.70% (7.90%)			
Energy 1.09% (1.18%)			
BP	30,000	112,995	0.28
Shell	12,750	328,568	0.81
		441,563	1.09
Materials 0.79% (1.22%)			
Croda International	2,800	103,656	0.25
Rio Tinto	4,350	218,196	0.54
		321,852	0.79
Industrials 1.65% (1.36%)			
Ashtead Group	8,534	493,948	1.21
BAE Systems	14,250	178,125	0.44
		672,073	1.65

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

** Variable interest security.

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 October 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities (continued)			
Equities incorporated in the United Kingdom (continued)			
Consumer Staples 1.12% (1.26%)			
Diageo	8,150	195,519	0.48
Unilever	5,500	260,150	0.64
		455,669	1.12
Health Care 0.57% (0.95%)			
AstraZeneca	2,120	234,090	0.57
Financials 0.92% (1.27%)			
Admiral Group	14,620	374,857	0.92
Utilities 0.56% (0.34%)			
National Grid	23,250	226,967	0.56
Real Estate 0.00% (0.32%)		-	-
Total equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom		2,727,071	6.70
Equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 0.52% (0.38%)			
Industrials 0.52% (0.38%)			
Experian	5,600	211,456	0.52
Total equities - United Kingdom		2,938,527	7.22
Equities - Europe 4.77% (3.63%)			
Equities - France 0.64% (0.00%)			
LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton	245	126,162	0.31
Schneider Electric	680	136,207	0.33
Total equities - France		262,369	0.64
Equities - Germany 0.50% (0.00%)			
MTU Aero Engines	800	202,398	0.50
Equities - Ireland 2.91% (3.03%)			
CRH	3,350	247,699	0.61
Linde	1,216	431,429	1.06
Ryanair Holdings	34,181	506,423	1.24
Total equities - Ireland		1,185,551	2.91
Equities - Luxembourg 0.72% (0.60%)			
Eurofins Scientific	7,704	293,926	0.72
Total equities - Europe		1,944,244	4.77

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 October 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Equities (continued)			
Equities - North America 17.18% (17.77%)			
Equities - Canada 1.47% (1.68%)			
Canadian Pacific Kansas City	4,325	259,571	0.64
Constellation Software	123	287,320	0.71
Constellation Software Subscription Rights *	166	-	-
Topicus.com	717	47,613	0.12
Total equities - Canada		594,504	1.47
Equities - United States 15.71% (16.09%)			
Alphabet 'A'	1,746	232,257	0.57
Amazon.com	1,600	231,640	0.57
American Express	2,784	584,951	1.44
Berkshire Hathaway	2,490	873,073	2.14
Booking Holdings	130	472,072	1.16
Cable One	239	63,494	0.16
Charter Communications	496	126,391	0.31
Comcast	10,455	355,046	0.87
Deere	1,033	325,010	0.80
Goldman Sachs Group	475	191,238	0.47
IDEX	1,075	179,363	0.44
Liberty Broadband	947	59,509	0.15
Mastercard	1,369	531,745	1.30
Microsoft	840	265,463	0.65
Moody's	1,171	413,687	1.02
NVIDIA	1,100	113,384	0.28
S&P Global	1,074	401,130	0.98
Thermo Fisher Scientific	500	212,542	0.52
UnitedHealth Group	450	197,550	0.48
Visa	800	180,354	0.44
Walt Disney	2,850	213,254	0.52
Zoetis	1,300	180,735	0.44
Total equities - United States		6,403,888	15.71
Total equities - North America		6,998,392	17.18
Total equities		11,881,163	29.17

* Constellation Software Subscription Rights were not redeemed and are listed with nil value.

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 October 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Closed-Ended Funds 6.60% (8.03%)			
Closed-Ended Funds - United Kingdom 6.60% (7.34%)			
Closed-Ended Funds - incorporated in the United Kingdom 4.64% (5.89%)			
BlackRock Smaller Companies Trust	11,500	161,230	0.40
ICG Enterprise Trust	17,000	209,100	0.51
Pacific Assets Trust	82,000	298,480	0.73
Pantheon International	125,000	391,250	0.96
Polar Capital Technology Trust	80,000	248,400	0.61
Templeton Emerging Markets Investment Trust	123,621	203,975	0.50
Utilico Emerging Markets Trust	55,000	116,050	0.28
Worldwide Healthcare Trust	78,800	266,738	0.65
Total closed-ended funds - incorporated in the United Kingdom		1,895,223	4.64
Closed-Ended Funds - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 1.96% (1.45%)			
3i Infrastructure	88,000	281,600	0.69
International Public Partnerships	199,000	254,322	0.62
Sequoia Economic Infrastructure Income Fund	350,000	264,950	0.65
Total closed-ended funds - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom		800,872	1.96
Total closed-ended funds - United Kingdom		2,696,095	6.60
Overseas Closed-Ended Funds 0.00% (0.69%)		-	-
Total closed-ended funds		2,696,095	6.60
Collective Investment Schemes 50.56% (47.90%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 7.40% (7.99%)			
Artemis UK Smaller Companies Fund	8,750	171,845	0.42
Baillie Gifford Overseas Growth Funds ICVC - Japanese Fund	15,111	284,385	0.70
BlackRock Continental European Income Fund	140,000	261,565	0.64
Fidelity Investment Funds - Asia Fund	8,150	134,720	0.33
iShares Japan Equity Index Fund UK	601,518	634,678	1.56
MI TwentyFour Investment Funds - Dynamic Bond Fund	3,150	308,744	0.76
Ninety One Funds Series III - Global Environment Fund	219,140	354,700	0.87
Schroder Asian Alpha Plus Fund ^	448,589	528,437	1.30
Schroder Asian Income Fund ^	430,000	336,174	0.82
Total UK authorised collective investment schemes		3,015,248	7.40
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 43.16% (39.91%)			
36 South Funds ICAV - Pentaveli Fund	491	478,484	1.17
ACL Alternative Fund A USD	4,071	497,603	1.22
Amundi Prime All Country World UCITS ETF	66,000	578,688	1.42
Amundi US Tech 100 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	37,182	391,992	0.96
AQR UCITS Funds - AQR Alternative Trends UCITS Fund	1,540	187,695	0.46

^ Managed by the Investment Adviser, Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management).

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 October 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Collective Investment Schemes (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes (continued)			
Aravis Funds - Spyglass US Growth Fund UCITS	9,632	151,011	0.37
ATLAS Global Infrastructure Fund	1,307	179,027	0.44
Bares US Equity Fund	4,100	414,632	1.02
Brown Advisory US Smaller Companies Fund	4,250	105,486	0.26
Capital Gearing Portfolio Fund	1,350	245,984	0.60
CFM IS Trends Equity Capped Fund	118	158,740	0.39
CFM UCITS ICAV - CFM IS Trends Equity Capped Fund	240	313,874	0.77
CFM UCITS ICAV - CFM IS Trends Fund	2,465	402,208	0.99
CG Portfolio Fund - Real Return Fund	9,473	884,150	2.17
Edgewood L Select - US Select Growth	800	293,604	0.72
GQG Partners US Equity Fund	20,500	268,837	0.66
HSBC Global Funds ICAV - Global Government Bond UCITS ETF/Mutual Fund	13,200	122,430	0.30
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF USD Dist	24,750	1,098,095	2.70
iShares USD Treasury Bond 7-10yr UCITS ETF	71,200	310,503	0.76
L&G Multi-Strategy Enhanced Commodities UCITS ETF	31,500	309,677	0.76
Lansdowne Icav-Lansdowne Developed Markets Long Only Fund	6,143	736,127	1.81
Amundi US TIPS Government Inflation-Linked Bond UCITS ETF GBP	3,600	381,420	0.94
MAN Funds VI - Man GLG Alpha Select Alternative	2,700	388,557	0.95
Morgan Stanley Investment Funds - Global Asset Backed Securities Fund	12,000	279,120	0.68
Multirange SICAV - One River Dynamic Convexity	3,263	208,379	0.51
Pentaris Global Long Term Equity Fund	770	67,811	0.17
Phoenix Equity Fund S GBP	1,110	163,671	0.40
Phoenix Equity Fund F GBP	2,076	327,897	0.80
Pinnacle ICAV - Aikya Global Emerging Markets Fund	60,292	690,451	1.69
Polar Capital Funds - UK Value Opportunities Fund	17,501	233,291	0.57
Robeco Capital Growth - BP Global Premium Equities	6,000	741,180	1.82
RWC Funds - RWC Global Emerging Markets Fund	5,501	523,855	1.29
Schroder Special Situations Fund - Diversified Alternative Assets ^	4,970	446,604	1.10
SPDR S&P 500 UCITS ETF	2,600	1,157,415	2.84
SPDR S&P US Dividend Aristocrats UCITS ETF	2,500	148,796	0.37
VanEck Global Mining UCITS ETF	8,852	231,790	0.57
Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF USD	3,750	316,875	0.78
Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF	25,000	2,111,374	5.19
Vontobel Fund - TwentyFour Absolute Return Credit Fund	1,300	129,181	0.32
Wellington Global Health Care Equity Fund	45,024	472,494	1.16
William Blair SICAV - US Small-Mid Cap Growth Fund	1,237	145,180	0.36
Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	3,800	284,398	0.70
Total offshore collective investment schemes		17,578,586	43.16
Total collective investment schemes		20,593,834	50.56

^ Managed by the Investment Adviser, Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management).

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 October 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Exchange Traded Commodities 1.37% (1.17%)			
Invesco Physical Gold	2,725	560,176	1.37
Structured Products 0.65% (1.10%)			
Barclays Bank Preference Share Linked Notes 0% 14/03/2029	180,000	202,243	0.50
Citigroup Global Markets Funding S&P 500 Index 19/12/2025	161	22,444	0.06
Citigroup S&P 500 Index 4000 07/01/2025	307	1,768	-
JP Morgan S&P 500 Index 4500 Put	520	35,778	0.09
Total structured products		262,233	0.65
Forward currency contracts -0.20% (-0.34%)			
Sell euro	(€1,408,000)	(1,192,964)	
Buy UK sterling	£1,174,249	1,174,249	
Expiry date 10 January 2025		(18,715)	(0.05)
Sell US dollar	($4,909,000)	(3,819,278)	
Buy UK sterling	£3,757,866	3,757,866	
Expiry date 10 January 2025		(61,412)	(0.15)
Total forward currency contracts		(80,127)	(0.20)
Investment assets		40,017,765	98.21
Investment liabilities		(80,127)	(0.20)
Portfolio of investments		39,937,638	98.01
Other net assets		811,932	1.99
Total net assets		40,749,570	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges and are approved securities or regulated collective investment schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. Forward contracts are not listed on stock exchanges and are considered over-the-counter instruments.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 31 October 2023.

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

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Risk and reward profile*

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

← Typically lower rewards, lower risk					Typically higher rewards, higher risk →	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is in a medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

For full details on risk factors for the Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

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

* As per the KIID published on 31 May 2024.

Comparative table

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

	2024	2023	2022
Income	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	142.51	142.06	162.29
Return before operating charges	24.40	3.55	(17.57)
Operating charges	(1.71)	(1.62)	(1.94)
Return after operating charges *	22.69	1.93	(19.51)
Distributions^	(2.09)	(1.48)	(0.72)
Closing net asset value per share	163.11	142.51	142.06
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.04	0.02
Performance			
Return after charges	15.92%	1.36%	(12.02%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£)	28,285,375	26,102,372	26,500,922
Closing number of shares	17,341,056	18,316,017	18,655,000
Operating charges^^	1.08%	1.10%	1.26%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%
Published prices			
Highest share price	166.0	150.7	166.4
Lowest share price	147.4	143.6	139.9

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

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

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

The OCF includes expenses incurred by underlying holdings of collective investment schemes and closed ended vehicles such as investment trusts in relation to the Fund (the synthetic 'OCF'). Following guidance issued by the Investment Association on 30 November 2023, the synthetic OCF calculation no longer includes closed ended vehicles.

The OCF includes expenses incurred by underlying holdings of collective investment schemes in relation to the Fund (the synthetic 'OCF').

Comparative table (continued)

Accumulation	2024 p	2023 p	2022 p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	151.87	149.85	170.35
Return before operating charges	26.04	3.73	(18.47)
Operating charges	(1.82)	(1.71)	(2.03)
Return after operating charges *	24.22	2.02	(20.50)
Distributions^	(2.24)	(1.57)	(0.76)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares^	2.24	1.57	0.76
Closing net asset value per share	176.09	151.87	149.85
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.04	0.02
Performance			
Return after charges	15.95%	1.35%	(12.03%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£)	12,464,195	10,904,834	10,816,087
Closing number of shares	7,078,505	7,180,500	7,218,140
Operating charges^^	1.08%	1.10%	1.26%
Direct transaction costs	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%
Published prices			
Highest share price	178.1	159.2	174.7
Lowest share price	157.0	152.2	147.1

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

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

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

The OCF includes expenses incurred by underlying holdings of collective investment schemes and closed ended vehicles such as investment trusts in relation to the Fund (the synthetic 'OCF'). Following guidance issued by the Investment Association on 30 November 2023, the synthetic OCF calculation no longer includes closed ended vehicles.

The OCF includes expenses incurred by underlying holdings of collective investment schemes in relation to the Fund (the synthetic 'OCF').

Financial statements - The Dinky Fund

Statement of total return
for the year ended 31 October 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		5,250,593		134,142
Revenue	3	870,950		718,599	
Expenses	4	(333,809)		(321,290)	
Net revenue before taxation		537,141		397,309	
Taxation	5	(9,210)		(8,994)	
Net revenue after taxation			527,931		388,315
Total return before distributions			5,778,524		522,457
Distributions	6		(528,048)		(388,235)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			5,250,476		134,222

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders
for the year ended 31 October 2024

	2024		2023	
	£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		37,007,206		37,317,009
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	7,710		-	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(1,675,133)		(556,580)	
		(1,667,423)		(556,580)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		5,250,476		134,222
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		159,311		112,555
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		40,749,570		37,007,206

Balance sheet
as at 31 October 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£	£
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		40,017,765	36,503,368
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	49,527	49,387
Cash and cash equivalents	8	997,262	762,591
Total assets		41,064,554	37,315,346
Liabilities:			
Investment liabilities		(80,127)	(125,914)
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(182,081)	(144,880)
Other creditors	9	(52,776)	(37,346)
Total liabilities		(314,984)	(308,140)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		40,749,570	37,007,206

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 October 2024

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 13 to 15.

2. Net capital gains

	2024	2023
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains	1,013,075	1,098,118
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains / (losses)	4,022,947	(1,017,089)
Derivative contracts - movement in unrealised losses	-	(45,894)
Currency gains / (losses)	502	(34,327)
Forward currency contracts gains	214,719	134,487
Compensation	764	1,083
Transaction charges	(1,414)	(2,236)
Total net capital gains	5,250,593	134,142

3. Revenue

	2024	2023
	£	£
UK revenue	192,671	199,232
Unfranked revenue	30,612	20,179
Overseas revenue	447,976	351,946
Interest on debt securities	159,902	103,231
Bank and deposit interest	39,789	43,990
Stock dividends	-	21
Total revenue	870,950	718,599

4. Expenses

	2024	2023
	£	£
Payable to the ACD and associates		
ACD's periodic charge*	59,732	57,907
Investment Advisers' fee*	248,377	237,776
	308,109	295,683
Payable to the Depositary		
Depositary fees	13,141	12,740
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	9,000	7,968
Non-executive directors' fees	1,279	1,662
Safe custody fees	1,207	1,202
Bank interest	324	1,263
FCA fee	249	314
KIID production fee	500	458
	12,559	12,867
Total expenses	333,809	321,290

* The annual management charge is 0.77% and includes the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Advisers' fees.

The Investment Advisers' fees excludes any holdings within the portfolio of investments that are managed by the Investment Advisers, Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP, Rothschild & Co Wealth Management UK Limited and Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management).

During the year only Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management) had in-house holdings within the portfolio of investments.

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£	£
a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Overseas tax withheld	9,210	8,994
Total taxation (note 5b)	9,210	8,994

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Net revenue before taxation	537,141	397,309
Corporation tax @ 20%	107,428	79,462
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(38,534)	(39,846)
Overseas revenue	(67,308)	(52,585)
Overseas tax withheld	9,210	8,994
Excess management expenses	-	12,969
Utilisation of excess management expenses	(1,586)	-
Total taxation (note 5a)	9,210	8,994

c. Provision for deferred taxation

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of the asset not recognised is £400,662 (2023: £402,248).

6. Distributions

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

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interim income distribution	180,347	128,346
Interim accumulation distribution	79,607	52,311
Final income distribution	182,081	144,880
Final accumulation distribution	79,704	60,244
	521,739	385,781
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	6,321	2,454
Amounts added on issue of shares	(12)	-
Total net distributions	528,048	388,235
Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:		
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	527,931	388,315
Undistributed revenue brought forward	151	71
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(34)	(151)
Distributions	528,048	388,235

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 October 2024

7. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Sales awaiting settlement	603	-
Accrued revenue	45,304	45,389
Recoverable overseas withholding tax	3,495	3,769
Prepaid expenses	125	229
Total debtors	49,527	49,387

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank balances	996,084	761,413
Cash on deposit	1,178	1,178
Total cash and cash equivalents	997,262	762,591

9. Other creditors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	10,572	-
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Investment management fees	29,631	27,526
Other expenses:		
Safe custody fees	1,307	392
Audit fee	9,000	7,968
Non-executive directors' fees	1,149	1,248
FCA fee	145	-
Transaction charges	972	212
	12,573	9,820
Total accrued expenses	42,204	37,346
Total other creditors	52,776	37,346

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

11. Share classes

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

	Income
Opening shares in issue	18,316,017
Total shares cancelled in the year	(974,961)
Closing shares in issue	17,341,056

	Accumulation
Opening shares in issue	7,180,500
Total shares issued in the year	4,500
Total shares cancelled in the year	(106,495)
Closing shares in issue	7,078,505

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

On the winding up of a Fund all the assets of the Fund will be realised and apportioned to the share types in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Shareholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each share type has the same rights on winding up.

12. Related party transactions

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited, as ACD is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Fund.

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

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per income share has increased from 163.1p to 166.4p and the accumulation share has increased from 176.1p to 179.6p as at 14 January 2025. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

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

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

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

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

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
2024	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	1,506,337	589	0.04%	1,490	0.10%	818	0.05%	1,509,234
Closed-Ended Funds	514,570	-	-	1,196	0.23%	-	-	515,766
Bonds*	2,510,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,510,052
Collective Investment Schemes	5,456,635	334	0.01%	-	-	-	-	5,456,969
Structured Products*	108,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,693
Total	10,096,287	923	0.05%	2,686	0.33%	818	0.05%	10,100,714

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
2023	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	1,674,813	383	0.02%	4,759	0.28%	-	-	1,679,955
Bonds*	3,224,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,224,561
Collective Investment Schemes	6,716,608	871	0.01%	2,086	0.03%	-	-	6,719,565
Exchange Traded Commodities*	536,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	536,734
Structured Products*	451,209	-	-	-	-	-	-	451,209
Total	12,603,925	1,254	0.03%	6,845	0.31%	-	-	12,612,024

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

14. Transaction costs (continued)

a Direct transaction costs (continued)

Capital events amount of £33,863 (2023: £20) is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

2024	Sales before transaction costs £	Commission £	Commission %	Taxes £	Taxes %	Financial transaction tax £	Financial transaction tax %	Sales after transaction costs £
Equities	2,554,134	(917)	0.04%	(23)	0.00%	-	-	2,553,194
Closed-Ended Funds	1,277,161	-	-	(14)	0.00%	-	-	1,277,147
Bonds*	2,654,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,654,358
Collective Investment Schemes	5,172,122	(534)	0.01%	-	-	-	-	5,171,588
Structured Products*	207,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,000
Total	11,864,775	(1,451)	0.05%	(37)	0.00%	-	-	11,863,287

2023	Sales before transaction costs £	Commission £	Commission %	Taxes £	Taxes %	Financial transaction tax £	Financial transaction tax %	Sales after transaction costs £
Equities	2,254,888	(1,023)	0.05%	(90)	0.00%	-	-	2,253,775
Bonds*	1,042,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,042,815
Collective Investment Schemes	7,398,646	(771)	0.01%	(502)	0.01%	-	-	7,397,373
Exchange Traded Commodities*	1,329,948	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,329,948
Total	12,026,297	(1,794)	0.06%	(592)	0.01%	-	-	12,023,911

Capital events amount of £241 (2023: £nil) is excluded from the total sales as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

Summary of direct transaction costs

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

2024	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	2,374	0.00%
Taxes	2,723	0.01%
Financial transaction tax	818	0.00%

2023	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	3,048	0.01%
Taxes	7,437	0.02%

b Average portfolio dealing spread

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

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.10% (2023: 0.07%).

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

15. Risk management policies

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

a Market risk

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

(i) Other price risk

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

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

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

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

At 31 October 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £1,786,563 (2023: £1,605,828).

(ii) Currency risk

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

Forward currency contracts may be used to manage the portfolio exposure to currency movements.

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

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
2024	£	£	£
Canadian dollar	362,684	604	363,288
Euro	1,246,412	3,267	1,249,679
Singapore dollar	12	-	12
US dollar	11,394,309	5,899	11,400,208
Total foreign currency exposure	13,003,417	9,770	13,013,187

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

2023	Financial instruments and cash holdings £	Net debtors and creditors £	Total net foreign currency exposure £
Canadian dollar	355,709	-	355,709
Euro	647,739	3,769	651,508
US dollar	9,611,636	3,778	9,615,414
Total foreign currency exposure	10,615,084	7,547	10,622,631

At 31 October 2024, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £404,054 (2023: £321,911). Forward currency contracts are used to manage the portfolio exposure to currency movements.

(iii) Interest rate risk

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

During the year the Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest bearing securities. The Fund also has indirect exposure to interest rate risk as it invests in bond funds. The amount of revenue receivable from floating rate securities and bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The value of interest bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

In the event of a change in interest rates, there would be no material impact upon the net assets of the Fund.

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

Derivative contracts have been utilised in the period to hedge the exposure to interest rate risk.

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

2024	Variable rate financial assets £	Fixed rate financial assets £	Non-interest bearing financial assets £	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities £	Total £
Canadian dollar	27,751	-	335,537	-	363,288
Euro	12	-	1,268,382	(18,715)	1,249,679
Singapore dollar	12	-	-	-	12
UK sterling	1,687,349	2,355,768	23,928,123	(234,857)	27,736,383
US dollar	950,634	-	10,510,986	(61,412)	11,400,208
	2,665,758	2,355,768	36,043,028	(314,984)	40,749,570

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

2023	Variable rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Canadian dollar	19	-	355,690	-	355,709
Euro	12	-	666,700	(15,204)	651,508
UK sterling	1,414,458	2,876,804	22,275,539	(182,226)	26,384,575
US dollar	452,798	-	9,273,326	(110,710)	9,615,414
	1,867,287	2,876,804	32,571,255	(308,140)	37,007,206

b Credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

c Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 October 2024

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk (continued)

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

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2024	Investment liabilities 2024
	£	£
Quoted prices	26,811,340	-
Observable market data	12,944,191	(80,127)
Unobservable data*	262,234	-
	40,017,765	(80,127)

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2023	Investment liabilities 2023
	£	£
Quoted prices	23,073,165	-
Observable market data	13,024,889	(125,914)
Unobservable data*	405,314	-
	36,503,368	(125,914)

Structured product holdings in the portfolio statement are valued using valuation models where the inputs are unobservable. The ACD engages a third party to provide valuations for these investments.

*Constellation Software Subscription Rights: subscription rights were not redeemed and are listed with nil value.

Unobservable data

Unobservable data has been used only where relevant observable market data is not available. Where there was no reputable price source for an investment, the ACD has assessed information available from internal and external sources in order to arrive at an estimated fair value. The fair value is established by using measures of value such as the price of recent transactions, earnings multiple and net assets. The ACD of the Fund also makes judgements and estimates based on their knowledge of recent investment performance, historical experience and other the assumptions used are under continuous review by the ACD with particular attention paid to the carrying value of the investments.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

The following assets held in the portfolio of investments are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature:

	2024	2023
	% of the total net asset value	% of the total net asset value
Constellation Software Subscription Rights	0.00%	0.00%
Total	0.00%	0.00%

f Derivatives

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

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

In the year the Fund had exposure to forward currency contracts and derivatives embedded in structured products. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment approach with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the Fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in a Fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Fund.

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

In the year, the Fund held structured products with embedded derivatives. Exposure created by underlying derivatives is monitored by the ACD as well as the rating of the issuer of the structured product. A third party is used to verify the prices of the structured products.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and as a result could potentially impact upon the risk factors outlined above.

(i) Counterparties

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

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

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

(ii) Leverage

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

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 13.02%.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

f Derivatives (continued)

(iii) Global exposure

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

At the balance sheet date the global exposure is as follows:

	Gross exposure value £	% of the total net asset value
Investment		
Structured Products		
Barclays Bank Preference Share Linked Notes 0% 14/03/2029	202,243	0.50%
Citigroup Global Markets Funding S&P 500 Index 19/12/2025	22,444	0.06%
Citigroup S&P 500 Index 3800 21/06/2024	32,119	0.08%
JP Morgan S&P 500 Index 4500 Put	35,778	0.09%
Forward Currency Contracts		
Value of short position - euro	1,192,964	2.93%
Value of short position - US dollar	3,819,278	9.37%

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 31 October 2024

Interim distributions in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 November 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 November 2023 to 30 April 2024

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distributions 30 June 2024	Total distributions 30 June 2023
Income				
Group 1	1.040	-	1.040	0.688
Group 2	1.040	-	1.040	0.688
Accumulation				
Group 1	1.113	-	1.113	0.727
Group 2	1.113	-	1.113	0.727

Final distributions in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 May 2024

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 May 2024 to 31 October 2024

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distributions 31 December 2024	Total distributions 31 December 2023
Income				
Group 1	1.050	-	1.050	0.791
Group 2	1.050	-	1.050	0.791
Accumulation				
Group 1	1.126	-	1.126	0.839
Group 2	0.864	0.262	1.126	0.839

Equalisation

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

Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation shares should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Remuneration

Remuneration code disclosure

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

Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee report contained in the Group Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 includes details on the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee comprises five non-executive directors[1] and is governed by formal terms of reference, which are reviewed and agreed by the board. The committee met eight times during 2023.

Remuneration policy

The main principles of the remuneration policy are:

- to align remuneration with the strategy and performance of the business;
- to ensure that remuneration is set at an appropriate and competitive level taking into account market rates and practices;
- to foster and support conduct and behaviours which are in line with our culture and values;
- to maintain a sound risk management framework;
- to ensure that the ratio between fixed and variable remuneration is appropriate and does not encourage excessive risk taking;
- to comply with all relevant regulatory requirements; and
- to align incentive plans with the business strategy and shareholder interests.

The policy is designed to reward partners, directors and employees for delivery of both financial and non-financial objectives which are set in line with company strategy. As part of a “balanced scorecard” approach to variable remuneration non-financial criteria including, but not limited to, compliance and risk issues, client management, supervision, leadership and teamwork are considered alongside financial performance.

Remuneration systems

The committee reviews all partners' and directors' fixed and variable remuneration. In addition, it approves hurdles and awards in respect of equity incentive plans, namely a Deferred Option Plan, Equity Matching Plan, Matching Share Plan, Executive Long Term Incentive Plan and an Investment Management Long Term Incentive Plan.

The remuneration of partners is made up of a fixed profit share, discretionary bonus profit share and non-discretionary bonus profit share. The remuneration of employees typically comprises of a salary with benefits including pension contribution, life assurance, permanent health insurance, private medical insurance, SAYE scheme and a discretionary bonus scheme. Partners, directors and associate directors are also eligible to participate, at the invitation of the committee, in the equity incentive plans described above.

When setting variable remuneration for the executive directors, the committee considers overall business profit for the group and divisions, achievement of both financial and non-financial objectives (including adherence to the principles of treating customers fairly, conduct risk, compliance and regulatory rules), personal performance and any other relevant policy of the board in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023. The committee agrees the individual allocation of variable remuneration and the proportion of that variable remuneration to be awarded as restricted shares.

[1] Please note that the data provided for the independent non-executive directors is as at 31 December 2023. The data provided is for independent non-executive directors only.

Remuneration (continued)

Aggregate quantitative information

The total amount of remuneration paid by Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL') is nil as EPFL has no employees. However, a number of employees have remuneration costs recharged to EPFL and the annualised remuneration for these 72 employees is £3.51 million of which £3.23 million is fixed remuneration. This is based on the salary and benefits for those identified as working in EPFL as at 31 December 2023. Any variable remuneration is awarded for the year ended 31 December 2023. This information excludes any senior management or other Material Risk Takers (MRTs) whose remuneration information is detailed below.

Evelyn Partners Group Limited reviews its MRTs at least annually. These individuals are employed by and provide services to other companies in the Group. It is difficult to apportion remuneration for these individuals in respect of their duties to EPFL. For this reason, the aggregate total remuneration awarded for the year 31 December 2023 for senior management and other MRTs detailed below has not been apportioned.

Table to show the aggregate remuneration split by Senior Management and other MRTs for EPFL	For the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023			
	Fixed	Variable Cash	Total	No. MRTs
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Senior Management	3,518	1,662	5,180	18
Other MRTs	919	848	1,767	5
Total	4,437	2,510	6,947	23

Investment Manager

The ACD has appointed Evelyn Partners Investment Management LLP, Rothschild & Co Wealth Management UK Limited and Schroder & Co. Limited (trading under the name Cazenove Capital Management) to provide investment management and related advisory services to the ACD. The Investment Advisers are paid a monthly fee out of the scheme property of The Dinky Fund which is calculated on the total value of the portfolio of investments at the month end excluding any holdings within the portfolio that are managed by the Investment Advisers. The Investment Advisers are compliant with the Capital Requirements Directive regarding remuneration and therefore are covered by remuneration regulatory requirements.

Further information

Distributions and reporting dates

Where net revenue is available it will be distributed/allocated semi-annually on or before 30 June (interim) and 31 December (final). In the event of a distribution, shareholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD dates:	1 November	final
	1 May	interim
Reporting dates:	31 October	annual
	30 April	interim

Buying and selling shares

The property of the Fund is valued at 5pm on the 14th day of the month and the last business day of the month, except where the 14th day of month is not a business day when it will be the next business day thereafter; prices of shares are calculated as at that time. Share dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investors can buy and sell shares at the next valuation point following receipt of the order.

Prices of shares and the estimated yield of the Fund are published on the following website: www.trustnet.com or may be obtained by calling 0141 222 1151.

Benchmark

Shareholders may compare the performance of the Fund against the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI.

Comparison of the Fund's performance against this benchmark will give shareholders an indication of how the Fund is performing against an index based on the real performance numbers delivered to discretionary private clients by participating investment advisers.

The benchmark is not a target for the Fund, nor is the Fund constrained by the benchmark.

Appointments

ACD and Registered office
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
45 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7BG
Telephone 0207 131 4000
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Administrator and Registrar
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
177 Bothwell Street
Glasgow G2 7ER
Telephone 0141 222 1151 (Registration)
0141 222 1150 (Dealing)
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Directors of the ACD
Andrew Baddeley
Brian McLean
Mayank Prakash
Neil Coxhead

Independent Non-Executive Directors of the ACD
Dean Buckley
Linda Robinson
Victoria Muir
Sally Macdonald

Non-Executive Directors of the ACD
Guy Swarbreck

Investment Advisers
Rothschild & Co Wealth Management UK Limited
New Court
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Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

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1 London Wall Place
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Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

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