

The Lancaster Trust

Annual Report

for the year ended 31 December 2025

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## The Lancaster Trust

### Report of the Manager

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

The Lancaster Trust ('the Trust' or 'the Fund') is an authorised unit trust scheme further to an authorisation order dated 27 August 1996 and is a UCITS scheme complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL'), as published by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

The Manager 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 Fund consist predominantly of securities which are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Fund has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Further, appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, have been used in the preparation of these accounts and applicable accounting standards have been followed.

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

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

The Trust Deed can be inspected at the offices of the Manager.

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

#### Investment objective and policy

The investment objective of the Trust is to provide income combined with capital growth over the medium to long term through investment in a broadly based portfolio of international securities and collective investment schemes. The Trust may also invest in money market instruments and deposits.

Investment may also be made in warrants, cash and near cash, derivatives and forward transactions and other investments to the extent that each is permitted by the Regulations.

The Trust may invest in derivatives and forward transactions for investment purposes only after the Investment Manager has given not less than 60 days' notice to the unitholders.

## Report of the Manager (continued)

### Changes affecting the Fund in the year

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

Further information in relation to the Fund is illustrated on page 34.

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

Jenny Shanley  
Directors  
Tutman Fund Solutions Limited  
17 April 2026

Stephen Mugford

## Statement of the Manager's responsibilities

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

In preparing the financial statements the Manager 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 Trust'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 Trust 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 Trust's information on the Manager'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 Manager to carry out an Assessment of Value on the Trust previously published within the Annual Report, this assessment can now be found on the Manager's website at:

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

The Manager is responsible for the management of the Trust in accordance with the Trust Deed, the Prospectus and COLL.

## Report of the Trustee to the unitholders of The Lancaster Trust

### Trustee's responsibilities

The Trustee must ensure that the Fund is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together 'the Regulations'), the Trust Deed and Prospectus (together 'the Scheme documents') as detailed below.

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

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

The Trustee must ensure that:

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

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

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

- (i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Fund's units and the application of the Fund's revenue in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Fund. The Manager suspended dealing in the units of The Lancaster Trust with immediate effect on 15 August 2025. This decision was made after discussion with us as Depositary and was required as a result of a global cybersecurity incident at the Manager's external software provider. Suspension of dealing was lifted on 13 September 2025; and
- (ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Fund.

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited  
17 April 2026

## Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of The Lancaster Trust

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Lancaster Trust (the 'Trust') for the year ended 31 December 2025, which comprise the Statement of total return, Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders, 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 Trust as at 31 December 2025 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the Trust 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 Trust Deed.

### 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 Trust 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 Manager'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 Trust'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 Manager 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 Manager 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 Trust 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 Manager for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

## Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of The Lancaster Trust (continued)

### Responsibilities of the Manager

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Manager's responsibilities set out on page 4, the Manager 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 Manager 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 Manager is responsible for assessing the Trust'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 Manager either intends to wind up the Trust 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 Trust and the sector in which it operates, focusing on those provisions that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The most relevant frameworks we identified include:

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

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

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 Manager was remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how the Manager 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.

## Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of The Lancaster Trust (continued)

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

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

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 Trust's procurement of legal and professional services;
- Performing audit procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business, review of a pre sign-off Net Asset Valuation (NAV) statement for any unexpected activity and assessing judgements made by the Manager 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;
- Testing how management made the estimate of material level 3 investments, evaluating the methodology adopted and assessing the suitability of data and significant assumptions by reference to supporting evidence;
- Assessing the Trust's compliance with the key requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook and its Prospectus;
- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the Trust'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 Trust's unitholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the COLL Rules published by the Financial Conduct Authority under section 247 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trust's unitholders 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 Trust and the Trust's unitholders 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  
17 April 2026

## Accounting policies of The Lancaster Trust

for the year ended 31 December 2025

### a Basis of accounting

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

The Manager 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 Manager 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 December 2025.

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 Manager engages a third party to provide valuations for these investments.

Where an observable market price is unreliable or does not exist, investments are valued at the Manager's best estimate of the amount that would be received from an immediate transfer at arm's length. The Manager has appointed the fair value pricing committee 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.

### 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.

## Accounting policies of The Lancaster Trust (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

### d Revenue (continued)

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.

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 weekly and at each month end.

### e Expenses

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

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

### f Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

### g Efficient Portfolio Management

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

### h Distribution policies

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

#### ii Unclaimed distributions

Distributions to unitholders 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.

## Investment Manager's report

### Investment performance\*

Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited ('CGW') took over management of The Lancaster Trust on 1 August 2020. The investment performance of the Trust is summarised as follows:

The Lancaster Trust - 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025	-5.87%
The Lancaster Trust - 1 April 2025 to 30 June 2025	6.64%
The Lancaster Trust - 1 July 2025 to 30 September 2025	8.73%
The Lancaster Trust - 1 October 2025 to 31 December 2025	4.26%
The Lancaster Trust - 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 <sup>^</sup>	13.80%
Since CGW Management 1 August 2020 to 31 December 2025	68.74%
IA Flexible Sector - 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 <sup>^</sup>	12.00%

### Investment activities\*\*

The year started with a reduction in the Trust's overweight position in Fundsmith Equity Fund, which has disappointed over the past couple of years. Positions were initiated in Ferrari, LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton, Walt Disney along with trackers for the UK and European markets. In quarters 3 and 4 we took profits in L&G Cyber Security UCITS ETF, reduced the battery value-chain tracker and purchased Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE 0% 28/10/2031 offering a 12.2% snowball coupon.

The asset allocation remained fairly constant through the year. At the end of the year, it was as follows: Fixed Income 13%, Equities 82%, Alternatives 4%, Cash 1%.

### Investment strategy and outlook\*\*\*

The investment strategy of the Fund is to provide capital growth.

As the curtains close on 2025, resilience stands out as the defining feature of the global economy. There are vulnerabilities under the bonnet of economies (public finances) and societies (inequality), but the theme of resilience remains intact as we assess 2026's outlook.

In 2025, the Trump administration's long-term ambition to restructure the global trading system immediately set the tone for both global growth and uncertainty. The President's primary objective was to address the US' unsustainable twin deficits: government spending and trade.

The administration's earlier push to rein in the budget deficit through a smaller and more efficient government proved short-lived. By April, amid heightened trade policy uncertainty, the emphasis shifted towards fiscal looseness and lower borrowing costs, seeking to outgrow the national debt, rather than cutting spending outright. Against this backdrop of fiscal expansion, the US once again proved to be the marginal driver of global growth. The global economy remains dependent on the US and our base case is for another year of 'slow and low' expansion, driven by the US.

US economic performance was underpinned by three pillars: fiscal expansion, strong corporate earnings and Artificial Intelligence ('AI') driven spending. Aggregate economic growth was robust, but beneath the surface activity was uneven. Consumer spending was strong but uneven, with interest-rate-sensitive sectors subdued. These imbalances will be a key obstacle for policy makers in the year ahead.

Outside the US, growth was more muted but generally steady. In the UK, a rising tax burden and fiscal uncertainty combined with sticky inflation (slow to fall) and elevated interest rates resulted in a more stagnant, though still expanding, economy. Europe also benefited from lower interest rates. Even so, structural challenges and fragile confidence meant the region struggled to generate momentum.

Japan continued to show signs of deflation, while growth across emerging markets remained uneven.

In 2025, inflation proved less of a concern in the US than in the UK. Looking ahead to 2026, we would not be surprised to see this relationship reverse.

In the UK, fiscal tightening announced in the budget is likely to weigh on growth and further ease inflationary pressures. Combined with already restrictive interest rates, this should provide a supportive short-term backdrop for UK gilts (government bonds).

<sup>^</sup> Source: FE Fundinfo.

\* Source: Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited. Performance is calculated on a total return basis using the time weighted rate of return. Both Income returns and external cash flows, to and from, the portfolio are considered.

\*\* Source: Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited.

\*\*\* Source: Richard Champion, Lancaster Trust Co-Chief Investment Officer and Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited.

## Investment Manager's report (continued)

### Investment strategy and outlook (continued)\*

In the US, the impact of tariffs on consumer prices has so far been largely offset by disinflation in services. However, the balance of risks is shifting. If the economy continues to grow faster than its long-term average while the US Federal Reserve ('Fed') eases policy, inflation could re-emerge in the second half of 2026 or early 2027. This would not mark a return to high of 2022, but US inflation is likely settling at a higher floor than the pre-pandemic era.

Across Europe, inflationary pressures have largely dissipated, aided by lower energy prices and softer demand. The risk, however, is skewed modestly higher. Increased government spending in core economies could lead to a mild re-emergence of price pressures.

China continues to face deflationary pressures, though recent policy measures are beginning to show tentative signs of traction. While this provides some offset to global inflation risks, it also reflects the persistence of weak domestic demand and ongoing structural challenges for the world's second largest economy.

Central Banks broadly followed our base case in 2025. As inflationary pressures eased, major Central Banks resumed cautiously lowering rates. The Fed sits in the most complex position. There is a risk that frontloading rate cuts and over-expanding liquidity re-ignites inflation expectations and the Fed's scope to ease aggressively next year could be limited.

In the UK, the Bank of England may find itself with greater flexibility should growth slow more meaningfully and inflation fall faster than anticipated. On balance, we believe probabilities lean in that direction.

Corporate earnings continue to go from strength to strength, driven once more by the US. 2025 saw four consecutive quarters of earnings ahead of analyst expectations. That earnings strength has shown signs of broadening beyond the large-cap tech leaders - a promising sign for earnings next year.

We expect continued earnings growth next year although expectations are high - particularly in the most expensive areas - and room for further margin expansion is increasingly limited without considerable AI efficiencies. Surging AI spending and graphics processing units (computer chips) lifecycle assumptions could tighten margins if chip lifespans are shorter than expected.

Equity valuations remain elevated, particularly in the US, reflecting both the strength of corporate earnings and the supportive macro and policy backdrop. A handful of mega-cap tech and AI-linked companies account for a significant share of the market. That said, there have been periods of broadening, with mid-cap and select cyclicals and defensives beginning to contribute more meaningfully to overall market returns, a trend that characterised the fourth quarter.

Bringing these pillars together as we construct client portfolios for the year ahead, we conclude that the investment environment remains broadly robust. That strength, however, is increasingly reflected in valuations and in places there are signs of complacency. So long as we stick to building diversified, balanced and valuation-conscious portfolios, we remain confident that 2026 can deliver good outcomes for our clients.

Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited  
23 January 2026

\* Source: Richard Champion, Lancaster Trust Co-Chief Investment Officer and Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited.

## Portfolio changes

for the year ended 31 December 2025

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

	Cost
	£
Purchases:	
Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE 0% 28/10/2031	260,050
Barclays Bank 0% 31/07/2031	260,050
iShares Core FTSE 100 UCITS ETF	251,696
iShares Core EURO STOXX 50 UCITS ETF	218,528
Walt Disney	192,147
JPMorgan American Investment Trust	190,766
Ferrari	189,056
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% 31/01/2028	102,264
LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton	64,379
	Proceeds
	£
Sales:	
Fundsmith Equity Fund	600,000
Barclays Bank 0% 31/07/2031	263,876
Impax Environmental Markets	223,937
L&G Cyber Security UCITS ETF	173,929
Blackrock Throgmorton Trust	146,084
Schroder Asian Income Fund	116,724
L&G Battery Value-Chain UCITS ETF	99,836
L'Oréal	64,507
Schroder ISF Asian Total Return	63,564

Portfolio statement  
as at 31 December 2025

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Debt Securities* 7.86% (6.86%)			
Aa3 to A1 2.50% (0.99%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 0.125% 31/01/2028	£115,000	107,288	1.56
UK Treasury Index-Linked Gilt 0.125% 22/03/2026**	£41,300	64,494	0.94
		<u>171,782</u>	<u>2.50</u>
Baa1 to Baa2 5.36% (5.87%)			
Barclays 8.407% 14/11/2032**	£170,000	180,637	2.63
HSBC Holdings 8.201% 16/11/2034**	£170,000	187,806	2.73
		<u>368,443</u>	<u>5.36</u>
Total debt securities		<u>540,225</u>	<u>7.86</u>
Equities 32.26% (24.84%)			
Equities - United Kingdom 6.06% (5.16%)			
Energy 1.45% (1.43%)			
Shell	3,629	99,416	1.45
Industrials 2.74% (2.02%)			
BAE Systems	11,000	188,540	2.74
Consumer Discretionary 0.58% (0.72%)			
Compass Group	1,700	40,188	0.58
Financials 0.63% (0.38%)			
Prudential	3,760	43,033	0.63
Utilities 0.66% (0.61%)			
National Grid	3,987	45,512	0.66
Total equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom		<u>416,689</u>	<u>6.06</u>
Equities - Europe 4.34% (2.38%)			
Equities - France 2.20% (2.38%)			
LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton	270	151,049	2.20
Equities - Netherlands 2.14% (0.00%)			
Ferrari	530	147,442	2.14
Total equities - Europe		<u>298,491</u>	<u>4.34</u>
Equities - North America 18.58% (14.78%)			
Equities - Canada 0.00% (0.00%)			
Poseidon Concepts <sup>^</sup>	3,250	-	-

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

\*\* Variable interest security.

<sup>^</sup> Poseidon Concepts filed for insolvency in April 2013, thus is reflected in the portfolio of investments with a value of nil (2024: £nil)

## Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2025

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Equities (continued)			
Equities - North America (continued)			
Equities - United States 18.58% (14.78%)			
Alphabet 'C'	2,000	466,585	6.78
Apple	1,880	379,956	5.52
Berkshire Hathaway	70	26,162	0.38
Honeywell International	370	53,666	0.78
Mastercard	44	18,675	0.27
Microsoft	400	143,816	2.09
Solstice Advanced Materials	92	3,323	0.05
Walt Disney	2,200	186,069	2.71
Total equities - United States		<u>1,278,252</u>	<u>18.58</u>
Total equities - North America		<u>1,278,252</u>	<u>18.58</u>
Equities - Taiwan 3.28% (2.52%)			
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing ADR	1,000	<u>225,858</u>	<u>3.28</u>
Total equities		<u>2,219,290</u>	<u>32.26</u>
Closed-Ended Funds 36.10% (38.86%)			
Closed-Ended Funds - incorporated in the United Kingdom 31.27% (33.21%)			
Ashoka India Equity Investment Trust	120,000	326,400	4.75
Fidelity Asian Values	20,000	119,200	1.73
Fidelity Special Values	120,000	501,600	7.29
JPMorgan American Investment Trust	36,000	402,480	5.85
JPMorgan US Smaller Companies Investment Trust	20,000	80,000	1.16
Polar Capital Technology Trust	110,600	513,184	7.46
Schroder Asian Total Return Investment	10,000	56,000	0.81
Scottish Mortgage Investment Trust	12,900	152,930	2.22
Total closed-ended funds - incorporated in the United Kingdom		<u>2,151,794</u>	<u>31.27</u>
Closed-Ended Funds - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 4.83% (5.65%)			
Fair Oaks Income	400,000	139,772	2.03
TwentyFour Income Fund	170,000	192,780	2.80
Total closed-ended funds - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom		<u>332,552</u>	<u>4.83</u>
Total closed-ended funds		<u>2,484,346</u>	<u>36.10</u>
Collective Investment Schemes 16.62% (24.29%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 4.05% (15.53%)			
Fundsmith Equity Fund	38,483	<u>278,529</u>	<u>4.05</u>

## Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2025

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Collective Investment Schemes (continued)			
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 12.57% (8.76%)			
iShares Core FTSE 100 UCITS ETF	33,008	319,087	4.64
iShares Core EURO STOXX 50 UCITS ETF	5,350	274,830	4.00
L&G Battery Value-Chain UCITS ETF	5,500	120,202	1.75
L&G ROBO Global Robotics and Automation UCITS ETF	7,200	149,940	2.18
Total offshore collective investment schemes		<u>864,059</u>	<u>12.57</u>
Total collective investment schemes		<u>1,142,588</u>	<u>16.62</u>
Structured Products 3.88% (3.52%)			
Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE 0% 28/10/2031	260,000	<u>266,923</u>	<u>3.88</u>
Portfolio of investments		<u>6,653,372</u>	<u>96.72</u>
Other net assets		225,278	3.28
Total net assets		<u>6,878,650</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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

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

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

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## Risk and reward profile\*

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

For full details on risk factors for the 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 5 February 2026.

## Comparative table

The following disclosures give a unitholder an indication of the performance of a unit in the Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each unit. 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.

	2025	2024	2023
	p	p	p
<b>Income</b>			
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	131.05	117.85	105.06
Return before operating charges	18.37	16.20	15.33
Operating charges	(2.42)	(2.47)	(2.22)
Return after operating charges *	15.95	13.73	13.11
Distributions <sup>^</sup>	(0.69)	(0.53)	(0.32)
Closing net asset value per unit	146.31	131.05	117.85
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.04	0.00	0.02
<b>Performance</b>			
Return after charges	12.17%	11.65%	12.48%
<b>Other information</b>			
Closing net asset value (£)	6,878,650	6,263,300	5,976,932
Closing number of units	4,701,438	4,779,442	5,071,517
Operating charges <sup>^^</sup>	1.81%	1.98%	1.99%
Direct transaction costs	0.03%	0.00%	0.02%
<b>Published prices</b>			
Highest offer unit price	159.7	144.0	128.2
Lowest bid unit price	117.4	116.3	106.5

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

<sup>^</sup> Rounded to 2 decimal places.

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

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

## Financial statements - The Lancaster Trust

### Statement of total return

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		724,474		642,908
Revenue	3	143,266		133,609	
Expenses	4	<u>(107,767)</u>		<u>(106,490)</u>	
Net revenue before taxation		35,499		27,119	
Taxation	5	<u>(2,662)</u>		<u>(1,664)</u>	
Net revenue after taxation			<u>32,837</u>		<u>25,455</u>
Total return before distributions			757,311		668,363
Distributions	6		(32,817)		(25,486)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			<u>724,494</u>		<u>642,877</u>

### Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025	2024
	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders	6,263,300	5,976,932
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(109,144)	(356,509)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities	724,494	642,877
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>6,878,650</u>	<u>6,263,300</u>

Balance sheet  
as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		6,653,372	6,161,128
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	14,043	14,500
Cash and bank balances	8	233,678	108,544
Total assets		<u>6,901,093</u>	<u>6,284,172</u>
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(12,976)	(10,228)
Other creditors	9	(9,467)	(10,644)
Total liabilities		<u>(22,443)</u>	<u>(20,872)</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u><u>6,878,650</u></u>	<u><u>6,263,300</u></u>

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

### 1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 9 and 10.

### 2. Net capital gains

	2025	2024
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains	440,909	37,622
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains	271,805	589,385
Derivative contracts - realised gains	3,826	25,690
Derivative contracts - movement in unrealised gains / (losses)	11,189	(8,199)
Currency losses	(950)	-
Transaction charges	(2,305)	(1,590)
Total net capital gains	<u>724,474</u>	<u>642,908</u>

### 3. Revenue

	2025	2024
	£	£
UK revenue	48,186	47,303
Unfranked revenue	-	1,048
Overseas revenue	62,317	56,575
Interest on debt securities	32,617	28,195
Bank and deposit interest	146	488
Total revenue	<u>143,266</u>	<u>133,609</u>

### 4. Expenses

	2025	2024
	£	£
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge*	105,066	99,824
Annual management charge rebate*	(17,309)	(14,466)
	<u>87,757</u>	<u>85,358</u>
Payable to the Trustee		
Trustee fees	<u>9,000</u>	<u>9,000</u>
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	9,136	8,700
Non-executive directors' fees	901	1,416
Safe custody fees	325	286
Bank interest	27	1,155
FCA fee	79	75
KIID production fee	542	500
	<u>11,010</u>	<u>12,132</u>
Total expenses	<u>107,767</u>	<u>106,490</u>

\* The annual management charge is 1.65% and includes the Manager's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee. Where the Manager's periodic charge and the Investment Manager's fee are cumulatively lower than the annual management charge a rebate may occur. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the annual management charge after rebates is 1.38% (2024: 1.41%).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. Taxation	2025	2024
	£	£
<i>a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year</i>		
Overseas tax withheld	2,662	1,664
Total taxation (note 5b)	<u>2,662</u>	<u>1,664</u>

### *b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year*

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

	2025	2024
	£	£
Net revenue before taxation	<u>35,499</u>	<u>27,119</u>
Corporation tax @ 20%	7,100	5,424
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(9,637)	(9,461)
Overseas revenue	(3,891)	(2,937)
Overseas tax withheld	2,661	1,664
Excess management expenses	6,429	6,974
Total taxation (note 5a)	<u>2,662</u>	<u>1,664</u>

### *c. Provision for deferred taxation*

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of the asset not recognised is £338,026 (2024: £331,597).

## 6. Distributions

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

	2025	2024
	£	£
Interim income distribution	19,835	15,138
Final income distribution	<u>12,976</u>	<u>10,228</u>
	32,811	25,366
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	<u>6</u>	<u>120</u>
Total net distributions	<u>32,817</u>	<u>25,486</u>

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:

Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	32,837	25,455
Undistributed revenue brought forward	14	45
Undistributed revenue carried forward	<u>(34)</u>	<u>(14)</u>
Distributions	<u>32,817</u>	<u>25,486</u>

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

7. Debtors	2025	2024
	£	£
Accrued revenue	14,009	14,441
Prepaid expenses	34	59
Total debtors	<u>14,043</u>	<u>14,500</u>
8. Cash and bank balances	2025	2024
	£	£
Total cash and bank balances	<u>233,678</u>	<u>108,544</u>
9. Other creditors	2025	2024
	£	£
Other expenses:		
Safe custody fees	61	127
Audit fee	9,136	8,700
Non-executive directors' fees	-	1,536
Transaction charges	270	281
Total other creditors	<u>9,467</u>	<u>10,644</u>

### 10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

### 11. Unit classes

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

	Income
Opening units in issue	4,779,442
Total units cancelled in the year	(78,004)
Closing units in issue	<u>4,701,438</u>

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

### 12. Related party transactions

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

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

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

### 13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per income unit has increased from 146.3p to 151.4p as at 15 April 2026. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

### 14. Transaction costs

#### a Direct transaction costs

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

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

### 14. Transaction costs (continued)

#### a Direct transaction costs (continued)

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

	Purchases before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	
2025									
Equities	445,062	328	0.07%	-	-	192	0.04%	445,582	
Closed-Ended Funds	189,786	30	0.02%	950	0.50%	-	-	190,766	
Bonds	102,234	30	0.03%	-	-	-	-	102,264	
Collective Investment Schemes	502,685	56	0.01%	-	-	-	-	502,741	
Structured Products	520,000	100	0.02%	-	-	-	-	520,100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,759,767</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>0.15%</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>0.50%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>0.04%</b>	<b>1,761,453</b>	

	Purchases before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	
2024									
Structured Products	225,000	50	0.02%	-	-	-	-	225,050	

	Sales before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	
2025									
Equities	64,584	(76)	0.12%	-	-	-	-	64,508	
Closed-Ended Funds	370,084	(62)	0.02%	(2)	0.00%	-	-	370,020	
Collective Investment Schemes	1,054,153	(100)	0.01%	-	-	-	-	1,054,053	
Structured Products	263,926	(50)	0.02%	-	-	-	-	263,876	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,752,747</b>	<b>(288)</b>	<b>0.16%</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,752,457</b>	

	Sales before transaction costs		Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Sales after transaction costs
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	
2024									
Closed-Ended Funds	130,228	(60)	0.05%	(2)	0.00%	-	-	130,166	
Collective Investment Schemes*	143,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,034	
Structured Products*	225,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,740	
<b>Total</b>	<b>499,002</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>0.05%</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>498,940</b>	

Capital events amount of £250,650 (2024: £2,208) is excluded from the total sales as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

\* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

### 14. Transaction costs (continued)

#### a Direct transaction costs (continued)

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:

2025	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	832	0.01%
Taxes	952	0.02%
Financial transaction tax	192	0.00%

2024	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	110	0.00%
Taxes	2	0.00%

#### 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 0.28% (2024: 0.32%).

### 15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the Manager 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 Manager'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 Manager, 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 and closed-ended funds..

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 Manager 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 December 2025, 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 unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £292,311 (2024: £275,549).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

#### a Market risk (continued)

#### (ii) Currency risk

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
	£	£	£
2025			
Euro	298,491	-	298,491
US dollar	1,643,901	1,520	1,645,421
Total foreign currency exposure	<u>1,942,392</u>	<u>1,520</u>	<u>1,943,912</u>
	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
	£	£	£
2024			
Euro	148,960	-	148,960
US dollar	1,253,762	382	1,254,144
Total foreign currency exposure	<u>1,402,722</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>1,403,104</u>

At 31 December 2025, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £97,196 (2024: £70,155).

#### (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 are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

#### a Market risk (continued)

##### (iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

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

	Variable rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2025	£	£	£	£	£
Euro	-	-	298,491	-	298,491
UK sterling	666,596	107,288	4,183,297	(22,443)	4,934,738
US dollar	19	-	1,645,402	-	1,645,421
	<u>666,615</u>	<u>107,288</u>	<u>6,127,190</u>	<u>(22,443)</u>	<u>6,878,650</u>

	Variable rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2024	£	£	£	£	£
Euro	-	-	148,960	-	148,960
UK sterling	537,929	-	4,343,139	(20,872)	4,860,196
US dollar	21	-	1,254,123	-	1,254,144
	<u>537,950</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,746,222</u>	<u>(20,872)</u>	<u>6,263,300</u>

#### b Credit risk

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

The Trustee 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 units 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 units 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 units in the Fund.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

#### c Liquidity risk (continued)

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 Manager 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.

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.

#### 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 Manager 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.

	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
	2025	2025
	£	£
Basis of valuation		
Quoted prices	5,739,477	-
Observable market data	646,972	-
Unobservable data*	266,923	-
	<u>6,653,372</u>	<u>-</u>

	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
	2024	2024
	£	£
Basis of valuation		
Quoted prices	4,544,742	-
Observable market data	1,395,652	-
Unobservable data*	220,734	-
	<u>6,161,128</u>	<u>-</u>

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

\*The following security is valued in the portfolio of investments using a valuation technique:

*Poseidon Concepts* filed for insolvency in April 2013, thus is reflected in the portfolio of investments with a value of nil (2024: £nil).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

#### d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

##### 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 Manager 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 Manager 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 Manager with particular attention paid to the carrying value of the investments.

#### 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:

	2025	2024
	% of the total net asset value	% of the total net asset value
Poseidon Concepts	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 Manager 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 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 Manager 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 Trustee.

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

#### f Derivatives (continued)

##### (ii) Leverage

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

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 103.88%.

##### (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		
Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE 0% 28/10/2031	266,923	3.88%

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

## Distribution table

for the year ended 31 December 2025

Interim distribution in pence per unit

Group 1 - Units purchased before 1 January 2025

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

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distribution 31 August 2025	Total distribution 31 August 2024
Income				
Group 1	0.415	-	0.415	0.313
Group 2	0.415	-	0.415	0.313

Final distribution in pence per unit

Group 1 - Units purchased before 1 July 2025

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

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distribution 28 February 2026	Total distribution 28 February 2025
Income				
Group 1	0.276	-	0.276	0.214
Group 2	0.276	-	0.276	0.214

## Remuneration

### Remuneration code disclosure

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

### Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee report contained in the Group Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 includes details on the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee comprises three independent non-executive directors<sup>1</sup> and is governed by formal terms of reference, which are reviewed and agreed by the board. The committee met seven times during 2024.

### Remuneration policy

The main principles of the remuneration policy are:

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

### Remuneration systems

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

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

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

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

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

## Remuneration (continued)

### Aggregate quantitative information

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

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

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

### Investment Manager

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

## Further information

### Distributions and reporting dates

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

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

### Buying and selling units

The property of the Fund is valued at 12 noon on 15th day of each month, or the preceding business day if the 15th is not a business day, and the last business day of the month with the exception of Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve or a bank holiday in England and Wales, or the last business day prior to those days where the valuation may be carried out at an agreed time in advance between the Manager and Trustee. Prices of units are calculated as at that time. Unit dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investments can buy and sell units at the next valuation point following receipt of the order.

Prices of units and the estimated yield of the Fund are published on the following website: [www.trustnet.com](http://www.trustnet.com) or may be obtained by calling 0141 483 9701.

### Benchmark

Unitholders may compare the performance of the Trust against the IA Flexible sector. Comparison of the Trust's performance against this benchmark will give unitholders an indication of how the Trust is performing against other similar funds in this peer group sector. The Manager has selected this comparator benchmark as the Manager believes it best reflects the asset allocation of the Trust.

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

## Appointments

### Manager and Registered office

Tutman Fund Solutions Limited (previously Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited)

Exchange Building

St John's Street

Chichester

West Sussex PO19 1UP

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

### Administrator and Registrar

Tutman Fund Solutions Limited (previously Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited)

177 Bothwell Street

Glasgow G2 7ER

Telephone 0141 483 9700 (Dealing)

0141 483 9701 (Enquiries)

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

### Directors of the Manager

Stephen Mugford - appointed 1 July 2025

Nicola Palios - appointed 1 July 2025

Jenny Shanley - appointed 13 October 2025

David Tyerman - appointed 4 March 2026

Andrew Baddeley - resigned 31 March 2025

Mayank Prakash - resigned 30 April 2025

Brian McLean - resigned 30 June 2025

Neil Coxhead - resigned 4 March 2026

### Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Manager

Linda Robinson

Sally Macdonald

Carol Lawson - appointed 30 June 2025

Caroline Willson - appointed 30 June 2025

Dean Buckley - resigned 30 June 2025

Victoria Muir - resigned 30 June 2025

### Non-Executive Directors of the Manager

Guy Swarbreck - resigned 31 March 2025

### Investment Manager

Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited

88 Wood Street

London EC2V 7QR

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

### Trustee

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited

House A, Floor 0

Gogarburn

175 Glasgow Road

Edinburgh EH12 1HQ

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

### Auditor

Johnston Carmichael LLP

Bishop's Court

29 Albyn Place

Aberdeen AB10 1YL