



THESIS UNIT TRUST MANAGEMENT LIMITED

PROSPECTUS

for the following Unit Trust ("the Scheme"):

THESIS LION GROWTH FUND

This document is the Prospectus of Thesis Lion Growth Fund (the 'Scheme') and is dated and valid as at 29 March 2023. This document replaces any previous prospectuses issued by the Scheme.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ("COLL").

Copies of this Prospectus have been sent to the Financial Conduct Authority and the Trustee.

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GENERAL WARNING FOR INVESTORS

- **Collective investment schemes should be regarded as long term investments.**
- **The value of the Units in the Scheme is based upon the value of the underlying investments.**
- **The value of those investments and the income from them and consequently the value of the Units and the income from them, can go down as well as up and are not guaranteed.**
- **Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance.**
- **The Scheme may invest in currencies other than sterling. As a result, exchange rate changes may cause the value of overseas investments to rise or fall, and the value of the Units to go up or down.**
- **Investors may not get back the amount originally invested.**
- **Approved derivatives transactions are used for the purpose of hedging. It is, therefore, anticipated that the outcome of the use of derivatives would be principally to hedge against currency risks and to reduce, rather than to increase, the risk profile to the Scheme. Movements in currencies may, however, render such hedging ineffective.**
- **The Scheme may invest in warrants. A warrant is a time-limited right to subscribe for shares, debentures, loan stock or government securities and is exercisable against the original issuer of the underlying securities. A relatively small movement in the price of the underlying security results in a disproportionately large movement, unfavourable or favourable, in the price of the warrant. The prices of warrants can therefore be volatile.**
- **Infectious diseases that pose significant threats to human health may be highly disruptive to global economies and markets. The economic and market disruptions caused by infectious diseases could significantly impact the value of the Scheme Property of the Scheme and the value of distributions paid to investors.**

IMPORTANT: IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR PROFESSIONAL ADVISER

RISK FACTORS

Potential investors should consider the below risk factors before investing in the Scheme:

Conflicts Policy

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

Exchange-Traded Funds

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

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

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

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

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

Exchange Traded Notes

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

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

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

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

Counterparty risk in over-the-counter markets

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

Legal and Regulatory Issues

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

Custody Risk

The Trustee may delegate the function of safekeeping of Financial Instruments to the Custodian, who may in turn appoint a custody agent. The Trustee or Custodian may hold Financial Instruments in fungible accounts (meaning the assets are interchangeable) or omnibus accounts

(resulting in accounts being combined). The use of omnibus accounts gives rise to a potential risk that there could be a shortfall in the Financial Instruments held in such an account should the total of the Financial Instruments be less than the aggregate entitlement of the Scheme. It is expected that such risks will be mitigated by the Custodian's trade matching and reconciliation processes, however in the event of an irreconcilable shortfall, the affected clients would bear the risk of any shortfall on a pro-rata basis and the Scheme may not recover all of its Financial Instruments.

1. Definitions

1.1. In this Prospectus the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings:

- “Act” the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.
- “Approved Bank” (in relation to a bank account opened for the Scheme):
- (a) if the account is opened at a branch in the UK:
 - i. the Bank of England; or
 - ii. the central bank of a member state of the OECD; or
 - iii. a bank; or
 - iv. a building society; or
 - v. a bank which is supervised by the central bank or other banking regulator of a member state of the OECD; or
 - (b) if the account is opened elsewhere:
 - i. a bank in (a); or
 - ii. a bank which is regulated in the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands; or
 - (c) a bank supervised by the South African Reserve Bank; or
 - (d) a credit institution established in an EEA State and duly authorised by the relevant Home State regulator,

as such definition may be updated in the FCA Glossary from time to time.

“CASS” the requirements relating to holding client assets and client money published by the FCA as part of the FCA Handbook as amended or replaced from time to time.

“CCP” as defined in the FCA Glossary.

“COLL” the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook published by the FCA as part of their Handbook as it may be amended, or replaced, from time to time, made under the Act.

“Custodian” the person who provides custodian services, being The Northern Trust Company, and its successors or successors as custodian to the Scheme. The address for the Custodian is set out in Appendix 5.

"Data Protection Law"	all applicable laws relating to the processing, privacy and/or use of personal data including the following laws to the extent applicable in the circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the UK GDPR; (b) the Data Protection Act 2018; (c) any laws which implement any such laws; and (d) any laws which replace, extend, re-enact, consolidate or amend any of the foregoing (whether or not before or after the date of this Prospectus); and (e) all final and binding guidance, guidelines and codes of practice issued by any relevant supervisory authority relating to such Data Protection Law (in each case whether or not legally binding).
"EEA"	the European Economic Area.
"EMIR"	as defined in the FCA Glossary.
"ERISA Plan"	(i) any retirement plan subject to Title I of the United States Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"); (ii) any individual retirement account or plan subject to Section 4975 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; or (iii) an entity whose assets include plan assets by reason of a plan's investment in the entity (generally because 25% or more of a class of equity interests in the entity is owned by plans).
"EUWA"	the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.
"FCA"	the Financial Conduct Authority or any successor regulatory body.
"FCA Glossary"	the glossary giving the meanings of the defined expressions used in the FCA Handbook.
"FCA Handbook"	the FCA's Handbook of rules and guidance, as amended, updated or replaced from time to time.
"FCA Rules"	the rules contained in COLL but, for the avoidance of doubt, not including guidance or evidential requirements contained in the COLL sourcebook.
"Financial Instrument"	as defined in the FCA Glossary.
"Fund Accountant"	the person who provides fund accounting services, being Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch and its successor or successors as fund accountant.
"Home State"	as defined in the FCA Glossary.

"International Tax Compliance Regulations"	The International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015 (SI 2015/878), as amended or re-enacted from time to time.
"Non-UCITS retail scheme"	an authorised fund which is not a UK UCITS, a qualified investor scheme or a long-term asset fund.
"OECD"	the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
"SYSC"	the Senior Management Arrangement Systems and Controls sourcebook issued by the FCA pursuant to the Act, as amended or replaced from time to time.
"Register"	the register of Unitholders of the Scheme.
"Scheme Property"	as defined in the FCA Glossary.
"SYSC"	the Senior Management Arrangement Systems and Controls sourcebook issued by the FCA pursuant to the Act, as amended or replaced from time to time.
"Trustee"	NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as trustee to the Scheme.
"UCITS"	Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities. This will include a UCITS or an EEA UCITS, as defined in the FCA Glossary.
"UCITS Directive"	the European Parliament and Council Directive of 13 July 2009 (UCITS) (No. 2009/65/EC), as amended, including any implementing measures, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities as it applies in the UK from time to time.
"UK" or "United Kingdom"	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
"UK AIF"	as defined in the FCA Glossary.
"UK GDPR"	Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 th April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation) as it forms part of the law of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland by virtue of section 3 of the EUWA, and any statutory instruments that the UK government makes to amend deficiencies in retained European Union law by virtue of section 8 of the EUWA (as may be amended from time to time) following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union.
"UK UCITS"	as defined in the FCA Glossary.
"UK UCITS Regulation"	the Collective Investment Schemes (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 SI 2019/325 incorporating European directives or other European legislation relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities

into UK domestic law following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union).

"Units"	a unit or Units in the Scheme.
"Unitholder"	holder(s) of registered Units in the Scheme.
"US" or "United States"	the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia) and any of its territories, possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction.
"US Person"	means a person who is in either of the following two categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a person included in the definition of "US person" under Rule 902 of Regulation S under the 1933 Act; or(b) a person excluded from the definition of a "Non-United States person" as used in Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") Rule 4.7.

For the avoidance of doubt, a person is excluded from this definition of US Person only if he or it is outside both the definition of "US person" in Rule 902 and the definition of "Non-United States person" under CFTC Rule 4.7.

"VAT"	Value Added Tax.
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Headings used in this Prospectus are for convenience only and shall not affect their meaning or legal effect.

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

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

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

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

2. DETAILS OF THE SCHEME

2.1. The Scheme's Constitution

2.1.1. The Scheme is an authorised unit trust scheme and a UK UCITS under the terms of COLL and the appropriate chapter, or rule, in COLL, and marketable to all retail

investors, and complies with the conditions necessary for it to be classed as UK UCITS.

2.1.2. The Scheme has received certification as complying with the conditions necessary to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive Regulations.

2.1.3. The Scheme was authorised and established on 1 July 1999, and launched on 14 July 1999. Historical performance figures for the Scheme are given at Appendix 1.

2.1.4. The FCA product reference number of the Scheme is 189322.

2.1.5. The base currency of the Scheme is the pound Sterling.

2.1.6. Investment objectives and policies of the Scheme are set out under paragraph 4.

2.1.7. The Scheme is a collective investment scheme in which each investor's funds are pooled with all other investors' funds. The Manager takes reasonable steps to ensure that each investment transaction carried out within the Scheme is suitable for the Scheme, having regard to the investment objective and policy of the Scheme. These Scheme particulars are intended to provide information to potential investors about the Scheme.

2.1.8. Unitholders are not liable for the debts of the Scheme.

2.1.9. The circumstances in which the Scheme may be wound up are set out under paragraph 12 below.

2.2. Marketing

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

3. MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHEME

3.1. The Manager

3.1.1. The Manager (meaning the authorised fund manager for the purposes of COLL) of the Scheme is Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited, a private company limited by shares and incorporated on 6th February 1998 in England and Wales, under the Companies Act 1985 with company number 3508646.

Registered and Head Office:	Exchange Building St John's Street Chichester West Sussex PO19 1UP Tel: 01243 531234
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Share Capital: Issued and paid up £5,673,167

Directors:	S R Mugford	Finance Director
	D W Tyerman	Chief Executive Officer
	S E Noone	Client Service Director

D K Mytnik	Non-Executive Director
V R Smith	Non-Executive Director
G Stewart	Independent Non-Executive Director
C J Willson	Independent Non-Executive Director
N C Palios	Non-Executive Chair

3.1.2. D W Tyerman and S R Mugford also hold directorships of other companies within the Thesis group and perform senior management roles within these companies, particularly Thesis Asset Management Limited, which acts as an investment manager for some authorised funds operated by the Manager.

3.1.3. D K Mytnik, V R Smith and N C Palios also hold non-executive directorships of other companies within the Thesis group. They and C J Willson and G Stewart are not engaged in other business activities that are of significance to the Fund.

3.1.4. The Manager is authorised to carry on investment business in the UK and to market unit trust products by virtue of its authorisation and regulation by the FCA. The address, for the FCA, is set out in Appendix 5.

3.1.5. Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited acts as authorised fund manager to other regulated collective investment schemes. Details of these schemes, as at the date of this Prospectus, are set out in Appendix 4.

3.1.6. Delegated Functions

The Manager has delegated the following functions to the below parties:

- a) Administration and fund accountancy to the Administrator and Register;
- b) Maintaining the Register to the Registrar;
- c) Investment management services to the Investment Manager.

Details of these appointments are set out below under the paragraphs titled The Investment Manager and Registrar, Administrator and Fund Accountant.

3.2. The Trustee

3.2.1. The Trustee and depositary of the Scheme is NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited, a private company registered in England and Wales with company number 11194605.

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

3.2.3. The Trustee's registered office is 250 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4AA. The Trustee's head office is 440 Strand, London WC2R 0QS. The address of its office which handles matters relating to the Scheme is set out in Appendix 5.

3.2.4. The Trustee's principal activity is the provision of trustee and depositary services.

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

3.2.6. Terms of appointment

- a) The appointment of the Trustee has been made under the terms of the Trust Deed between the Manager and the Trustee. The Trustee has also been appointed as the depositary of the Scheme pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.
- b) The Depositary Agreement provides that the Trustee be engaged to maintain safe custody of the Scheme Property and to fulfil other duties required in COLL.
- c) The powers, duties, rights and obligations of the Trustee, the Scheme and the Manager under the Depositary Agreement shall, to the extent of any conflict, be overridden by the FCA Rules.
- d) Under the Depositary Agreement the Trustee has the power to appoint sub-custodians and may include in such appointment powers to sub-delege. The Trustee has delegated custody of the Scheme Property to The Northern Trust Company. Contact details for the Custodian are set out in Appendix 5. The Custodian has, in turn, sub-delegated the custody of assets in certain markets in which the Scheme may invest to various sub-delegates ("sub-custodians").
- e) A list of sub-custodians is given at Appendix 3. Investors should note that the list of Sub-custodian is updated only at each Prospectus review.
- f) To the extent permitted by applicable law and the UK UCITS Regulations, the Trustee will not be held liable for any loss incurred by it, or through any of its agents in carrying out its obligations or functions, unless such loss arises as a direct result of the fraud, wilful default, negligence or intentional failure of the Trustee to properly fulfil its obligations under the Depositary Agreement.
- g) The Depositary Agreement provides that the Trustee will be indemnified for any liabilities suffered or incurred by the Trustee in the proper performance of its obligations and duties under the Depositary Agreement except in the case of fraud or negligent breach of the Depositary Agreement or of any applicable laws.
- h) The Depositary Agreement may be terminated on six months' notice by the Trustee or the Manager or earlier on certain breaches or the insolvency of a party. However, termination of the Depositary Agreement will not take effect, nor may the Trustee retire voluntarily, until the appointment of a new trustee has taken place.
- i) Details of the fees payable to the Trustees are set out in the "CHARGES AND EXPENSES" section of this Prospectus.

3.2.7. Conflicts of interest

- a) The Trustee may act as the depositary of other authorised unit trusts or open-ended investment companies and as trustee or custodian of other collective investment schemes.
- b) It is possible that the Trustee and/or its delegates and sub-delegates may in the course of its or their business be involved in other financial and professional activities which may on occasion have potential conflicts of interest with the Scheme, a particular sub-fund, one or more Unitholders, the Manager and/or other funds managed by the Manager or other funds for which the Trustee acts as the depositary, trustee or custodian. The Trustee will, however, have regard in such event to its obligations under the Depositary Agreement and the FCA Rules and, in particular, will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of its duties will not be impaired by any such involvement it may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Unitholders collectively so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients.
- c) As the Trustee operates independently from the Scheme, Unitholders, the Manager and the Custodian, the Trustee does not anticipate any conflicts of interest arising between it and any of the aforementioned parties.
- d) The Trustee is under no obligation to account to the Manager, the Scheme or the Unitholders for any profits or benefits it makes or receives that are made or derived from or in connection with its role as depositary.

3.2.8. Updated Information

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

3.3. The Investment Manager

- 3.3.1. The Manager is responsible for the overall investment management and administration of the Scheme. The Manager has delegated its day-to-day responsibility for investment management of the Scheme to Thesis Asset Management Limited (the 'Investment Manager').
- 3.3.2. The Investment Manager is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales with number 1802101. Its registered office, and principal place of business, is set out in Appendix 5.
- 3.3.3. Thesis Asset Management Limited is connected with the Manager, as it is in the same group as the Manager.
- 3.3.4. No commission is payable to Thesis Asset Management Limited under its agreement with the Manager for any deal done or which could be done on behalf of

the Scheme. The Investment Manager is authorised to carry on investment business by virtue of its authorisation and regulation by the FCA.

3.3.5. The appointment of the Investment Manager has been made under an agreement between the Manager and the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager has full discretionary powers over the investment of the property of the Scheme subject to the overall responsibility and right of veto of the Manager. The Investment Manager will be liable for certain losses suffered by the Manager or the Scheme, subject, in the absence of fraud, to certain limitations on the Investment Manager's liability.

3.3.6. The agreement between the Manager and the Investment Manager are terminable without notice by the Manager and on three months' notice by the Investment Manager.

3.3.7. The principal activities of the Investment Manager are fund management and investment advice. The Investment Manager is authorised to deal on behalf of the Scheme. The Investment Manager is required to comply with its own execution policy. A copy of the Investment Manager's execution policy is available on request from the Manager, or may be available from the Investment Manager's website, listed in Appendix 5.

3.4. Registrar, Administrator and Fund Accountant

3.4.1. The Manager has delegated various functions to Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch (formerly Northern Trust Global Services PLC). The following functions are delegated to Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch: maintaining the Register (as 'Registrar') and certain administrative (as 'Administrator') and fund accountancy ('Fund Accountant') services as administrator of the Scheme.

3.4.2. The address for Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch is set out in Appendix 4.

3.5. The Register

3.5.1. The Register can be inspected at the office of the Registrar, located at 50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5NT.

3.6. The Auditors

3.6.1. The Auditors of the Scheme are KPMG LLP whose principal place of business is set out in Appendix 4.

4. **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SCHEME**

4.1. Investment Objective and Policy

The Scheme aims to provide a total return (with a combination of income and growth of capital), net of fees, over rolling 5 year periods. There is no guarantee that this return will be achieved over any period and capital is at risk.

To achieve the objective, the Scheme will have exposure to a geographically diversified global portfolio which will typically comprise of at least 60% equities, and up to 40% in fixed income assets (which may include government and public securities), including cash. The exposure to equities may fall below 60% where equity markets are considered as over valued by the Investment Manager or other asset classes can provide a better risk adjusted return in the market conditions.

The Scheme may also invest in money market instruments, warrants, and deposits.

Between 50%-100% of the above exposure will be gained through the use of collective investment vehicles (which can include exchange traded funds, property authorised investment funds or real estate investment trusts). Investment in other collective investment vehicles can include those managed by the Manager or its associates or the Investment Manager or its associates. The allocation to collective investment vehicles will vary within the range of 50-100% depending on the markets and to take advantage of geographical expertise available via funds. All other exposure will be attained from direct investments.

The proportion of the Scheme invested in different geographical areas will vary over time in response to the economic and market environment.

Derivatives may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management, although use is expected to be limited.

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Scheme. This means the Investment Manager actively make decisions about how to invest the Scheme Property (and which investments to buy and sell) instead of simply following a market index.

4.2. Performance Comparator

The Scheme uses the Investment Association Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares peer group for performance comparison purposes only. This peer group is not a target benchmark and the Scheme is not constrained by it. The peer group has been selected as a comparator for performance because the parameters for this peer group of between 40 and 85% exposure are closely aligned with the parameters set out in the policy of the Scheme.

The Manager reserves the right to change the benchmark following consultation with the Trustee and in accordance with the rules of COLL. A change could arise, for example, where the Manager determines that an alternative may be more appropriate. Unitholders will be notified of such a change through an update to the Prospectus and the change noted in the subsequent annual and half yearly reports.

4.3. Investor Profile

The Scheme is suitable for any type of investor. It is also suitable for more experienced investors wishing to attain defined investment objectives. The investor must be able to accept the risk of losses, thus the Scheme is suitable for investors who can afford to set aside capital for at least five years. For investors holding a portfolio of securities, it can play the role of a core position.

5. INVESTMENT

5.1. General

- 5.1.1. The investment objectives and policies set out above are subject to the limits on investment under COLL. These limits are summarised below.
- 5.1.2. Subject to these limits, the whole of the property of the Scheme may be invested in any of the permitted classes of assets described below.
- 5.1.3. Under normal circumstances, the Manager would expect substantially all of the assets of the Scheme to be invested in investments appropriate to the Scheme's investment objectives, with not more than 10% held in cash.
- 5.1.4. The Manager may, however, hold cash or near cash to the extent this is reasonably necessary to enable pursuit of the Scheme's investment objectives, the redemption of Units, the efficient management of the Scheme or other purposes ancillary to the Scheme's investment objectives.
- 5.1.5. The Scheme will not invest in immovable or tangible movable property.

5.2. Approved Securities

- 5.2.1. The Scheme property may be invested in approved securities with no maximum limit. In order to qualify as an approved security, the market upon which the security is traded must meet certain criteria as laid down in COLL.
- 5.2.2. Eligible markets include any market established in the UK a member state of the European Union or the European Economic Area ("member state") on which transferable securities admitted to official listing in the UK or member state are dealt in or traded.
- 5.2.3. In the case of all other markets, in order to qualify as an eligible securities market, the Manager, after consultation with the Trustee, must be satisfied that the relevant market:
 - a) is regulated;
 - b) operates regularly;
 - c) is recognised;
 - d) is open to the public;
 - e) is adequately liquid; and
 - f) has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or to the order of investors.

The eligible securities markets are set out in Appendix 2.

Recently issued transferable securities may also be treated as approved securities provided that:

- a) the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted to an eligible market; and
- b) such admission is secured within a year of issue.

5.3. Transferable Securities

5.3.1. Transferable securities are, in general terms, shares, debentures, alternative debentures, government and public securities, warrants or certificates representing certain securities (as such terms are defined in the FCA Glossary). Not more than 10% in value of the Scheme property can be invested in transferable securities which are not approved securities.

5.3.2. The Scheme property may be invested in transferable securities on which any sum is unpaid only if it is reasonable to believe that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by the Scheme, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the requirements of COLL.

5.4. Investment in Transferable Securities

5.4.1. The Scheme may invest in a transferable security only to the extent that the security fulfils the following criteria:

- a) the potential loss which the Scheme may incur with respect to holding the security is limited to the amount paid for it;
- b) its liquidity does not compromise the Manager's ability to comply with its obligation to redeem Units at the request of any qualifying Unitholder;
- c) reliable valuation is available for it as specified in COLL;
- d) appropriate information is available for it as set out in COLL;
- e) it is negotiable; and
- f) its risks are adequately captured by the Manager's risk management process.

5.4.2. Unless there is information available to the Manager that would lead to a different determination, a security which is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed to satisfy criteria (b) and (e) in paragraph 5.3.3 above.

5.4.3. A Unit in a closed ended fund shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by the Scheme provided it fulfils criteria (a) to (f) in paragraph 5.3.3 above, and either:

- a) where the closed ended fund is constituted as an investment company or a Unit Trust;

- (i) it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms applied to companies; and
 - (ii) where another person carries out asset management activity on its behalf, that person is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection; or
- b) where the closed ended fund is constituted under the law of contract
- (iii) it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms applied to companies; and
 - (iv) it is managed by a person who is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection.

5.4.4. The Scheme may invest in an investment which shall be taken to be a transferable security provided it:

- a) fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in paragraphs (a) to (f) in paragraph 5.3.3 above; and
- b) is backed by or linked to the performance of other assets, which may differ from those in which the Scheme can invest.

5.4.5. However, where such an investment contains an embedded derivative component, the requirements of COLL with respect to derivatives and forwards will apply to that component.

5.5. Money Market Instruments

5.5.1. An approved money-market instrument is a money-market instrument which is normally dealt in on the money market, is liquid and has a value which can be accurately determined at any time.

5.5.2. A money-market instrument is regarded as normally dealt in on the money market if it:

- a) has a maturity at issuance of up to and including 397 days;
- b) has a residual maturity of up to and including 397 days;
- c) undergoes regular yield adjustments in line with money market conditions at least every 397 days; or
- d) has a risk profile, including credit and interest rate risks, corresponding to that of an instrument which has a maturity as set out in (a) or (b) above or is subject to yield adjustments as set out in (c) above.

5.5.3. A money-market instrument is regarded as liquid if it can be sold at limited cost in an adequately short timeframe, taking into account the obligation of the Manager to redeem Units at the request of any qualifying Unitholder.

5.5.4. A money-market instrument is regarded as having a value which can be accurately determined at any time if accurate and reliable valuation systems, fulfilling criteria set out in COLL, are available.

5.5.5. A money-market instrument that is normally dealt in on the money market and is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market is presumed to be liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time unless there is information available to the Manager which would lead to a different determination.

5.5.6. Not more than 10% in value of the Scheme property is to consist of approved money market instruments which do not fulfil the following criteria.

- a) the instrument listed on or normally dealt on an eligible market; or
- b) the issue or the issuer is regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and the instrument is:
 - (i) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority of the UK or an EEA State or, if the EEA State is a federal state, one of the members making up the federation, the Bank of England, a central bank of an EEA State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-EEA State or, in the case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which the UK or one or more EEA States belong; or
 - (ii) issued by a body, any securities of which are dealt on an eligible market; or
 - (iii) issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by UK or EU law or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the FCA to be at least as stringent as those laid down by the UK or EU law.

5.6. Derivatives And Forward Transactions

5.6.1. A transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction must not be effected for the Scheme unless:

- a) the transaction is of a kind specified in COLL, as summarised below; and
- b) the transaction is covered, as required by the FCA Regulations at COLL 5.3.3AR; and
- c) the transaction is economically appropriate for the purpose of efficiently managing the portfolio; and
- d) the purpose of the transaction is:
 - (i) the reduction of risk; or

(ii) the reduction of cost; or

(iii) the generation of additional capital or income.

5.6.2. For the avoidance of doubt, a transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction must not be effected for the purposes of speculation.

5.6.3. Where the Scheme invests in derivatives, the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits specified under the heading "Spread" below.

5.6.4. Where a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, this must be taken into account for the purposes of complying with these requirements.

5.6.5. Where a transaction is effected in an index-based derivative, provided the relevant index falls within the relevant requirements of COLL the underlying constituents of the index do not have to be taken into account for the purposes of restrictions on spread, subject to the Manager taking account of COLL in relation to prudent spread of risk.

5.6.6. A transaction in an approved derivative must be effected on or under the rules of an eligible derivatives market or comply with the requirements for transactions in OTC derivatives described below.

5.6.7. A transaction in a derivative must not cause the Scheme to diverge from its investment objective as stated in this Prospectus.

5.6.8. A transaction in a derivative must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of one or more transferable securities, money market instruments, Units in collective investment schemes, or derivatives.

5.6.9. Any forward transaction must be with an approved counterparty in accordance with COLL.

5.6.10. The Scheme may not undertake transactions in derivatives on commodities.

5.6.11. The Manager may make use of a variety of derivative instruments in accordance with the requirements of COLL 5.3.11.G.

5.6.12. No agreement by or on behalf of the Scheme to dispose of property or rights may be made:

a) unless the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligations could immediately be honoured by the Scheme by delivery of property or the assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) of rights; and

b) the property and rights at 5.5.1a) are owned by the Scheme at the time of the agreement.

5.6.13. This requirement does not apply to a deposit.

5.6.14. The transaction alone or in combination must be reasonably believed by the Manager to diminish a risk of a kind or level which it is sensible to reduce.

5.6.15. A transaction in an OTC derivative must be:

- a) with an approved counterparty. A counterparty to a transaction in derivatives is approved only if the counterparty is:
 - (i) an eligible institution or an Approved Bank;
 - (ii) a person whose permission (including any requirements or limitations), as published in the Financial Services Register provided by the FCA, permits it to enter into the transaction as principal off-exchange;
 - (iii) a CCP that is authorised in that capacity for the purposes of EMIR;
 - (iv) a CCP that is recognised in that capacity in accordance with the process set out in article 25 of EMIR;
 - (v) to the extent not already covered above, a CCP supervised in a jurisdiction that:
 - (a) has implemented the relevant G20 reforms on over-the-counter derivatives to at least the same extent as the UK; and
 - (b) is identified as having done so by the Financial Stability Board in its summary report on progress in implementation of G20 financial regulatory reforms dated 25 June 2019.
- b) on approved terms. The terms of the transaction in derivatives are approved only if the Manager:
 - (i) carries out, at least daily, a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction corresponding to its fair value and which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty;
 - (ii) can enter into one or more further transactions to sell, liquidate or close out that transactions at any time, at its fair value.
- c) capable of reliable valuation. A transaction in derivatives is capable of reliable valuation only if the Manager, having taken reasonable care, determines that, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into), it will be able to value the investment concerned with reasonable accuracy:
 - (i) on the basis of an up-to-date market value which the Manager and the Trustee have agreed is reliable; or

- (ii) if the value referred to in (i) is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the Manager and the Trustee have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and
- d) subject to verifiable valuation; a transaction in derivatives is subject to verifiable valuation only if, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into) verification of the valuation is carried out by:
 - (i) an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the derivative, at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the Manager is able to check it;
 - (ii) a department within the Manager which is independent from the department in charge of managing the Scheme property and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose.
- e) For the purposes of paragraph (c)(i) above, "fair value" is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
- f) The Trustee must take reasonable care to ensure that the Manager has systems and controls that are adequate to ensure compliance with paragraphs (a) to (e) above.
- g) The following additional provisions apply:

The Manager must:

- (A) establish, implement and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of the exposure of the Scheme to OTC derivatives; and
- (B) ensure that the fair value of OTC derivatives is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment.

5.6.16. Where the arrangements and procedures referred to in paragraph (A) involve the performance of certain activities by third parties the Manager must comply with the requirements of SYSC 8.1.13R (Additional requirements for a management company) and COLL 6.6A4R (4) to (6) (due diligence requirements for Managers of UK UCITS schemes).

5.6.17. The arrangements and procedures referred to in paragraphs (A) and (B) must be:

- a) adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned; and
- b) adequately documented

5.6.18. The Scheme may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as part of its investment policy provided:

- a) its global exposure relating to derivatives and forward transactions held in the Scheme do not exceed the net value of the Scheme property; and
 - b) its global exposure to the underlying assets do not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in the 'Spread' section set out below.
- 5.6.19. The Manager must calculate the global exposure of the Scheme on, at least, a daily basis.
- 5.6.20. For the purposes of this section, exposure must be calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and time available to liquidate the positions.
- 5.6.21. The Manager must calculate the global exposure of the Scheme either as:
- a) the incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives as referred to in COLL 5.2.19(R)(3A)), which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the Scheme property of the Scheme by way of the commitment approach; or
 - b) the market risk of the Scheme property of the Scheme by way of the value at risk approach.
- 5.6.22. The Manager must ensure that the method selected above is appropriate, taking into account:
- a) the investment strategy pursued by the Scheme;
 - b) the types and complexities of the derivatives and forward transactions used; and
 - c) the proportion of the Scheme property comprising derivatives and forward transactions.
- 5.6.23. Where the Scheme employs techniques and instruments including repo contracts or stock lending transactions in order to generate additional leverage or exposure to market risk, the Manager must take those transactions into consideration when calculating global exposure.
- 5.6.24. For the purposes of this section, value at risk means a measure of the maximum expected loss at a given confidence level over the specific time period.
- 5.6.25. Where the Manager uses the commitment approach for the calculation of global exposure, it must:
- a) ensure that it applies this approach to all derivative and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives as referred to in COLL5.2.19(R)(3A), whether used as part of the Scheme's general investment policy, for the purposes of risk reduction or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management; and

- b) convert each derivative or forward transaction into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative or forward (standard commitment approach).

5.6.26. The Manager may apply other calculation methods which are equivalent to the standard commitment approach.

5.6.27. For the commitment approach the Manager may take account of netting and hedging arrangements when calculating global exposure of the Scheme, where these arrangements do not disregard obvious and material risks and result in a clear reduction in risk exposure.

5.6.28. Where the use of derivatives or forward transactions does not generate incremental exposure for the Scheme, the underlying exposure need not be included in the commitment calculation.

5.6.29. Where the commitment approach is used, temporary borrowing arrangements entered into on behalf of the Scheme need not form part of the global exposure calculation.

5.6.30. The eligible derivatives markets are set out in Appendix 2.

5.7. Approved derivatives transactions are for the purpose of hedging only. It is, therefore, anticipated that the outcome of the use of derivatives would be principally to hedge against currency risks and to reduce, rather than increase, the risk profile of the Scheme. Movements in currencies may, however, render such hedging ineffective.

5.8. Deposits

5.8.1. The Scheme may invest in deposits only with an Approved Bank with a rating of not less than 'A' and which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn and maturing in no more than 12 months.

5.9. Collective Investment Schemes

5.9.1. The Scheme may invest in Units in a regulated collective investment scheme (the '**second scheme**') provided that the second scheme satisfies all of the following conditions:

- a) it is a scheme which:
 - (i) it is a UK UCITS or satisfies the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive as implemented in the EEA; or
 - (ii) it is a recognised scheme that is authorised by the supervisory authorities of Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met; or
 - (iii) is authorised as a non-UK UCITS retail scheme (provided that requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR(1)(a), (3) and (4) are met); or

(iv) is authorised in an EEA State (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met); or

(v) is authorised by the competent authority of an OECD member country (other than an EEA State) which has:

(A) signed the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding; and

(B) approved the scheme's management company, rules and trustee/custody arrangements;

(provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met);

b) it complies, where relevant, with COLL 5.2.15R (Investment in associated collective investment schemes) and COLL 5.2.16R (Investment in other group schemes);

c) it has terms which prohibit more than 10% in value of the scheme property consisting of Units in collective investment schemes.

d) where the second scheme is an umbrella, the provisions in paragraphs a) to c) above and COLL 5.2.11R (Spread: General) apply to each sub-fund as if it were a separate scheme.

In addition to the conditions set out above, not more than 30% of the value of the Scheme will be invested in second schemes within paragraphs (ii) to (v) above.

Subject to the restrictions above, investment may be made in other collective investment schemes managed by the Manager or an associate of the Manager, provided that the Manager makes good to the Scheme certain amounts specified in COLL 5.2.16R. There is no limit on the extent of the property of the Scheme that may be invested in such schemes.

Where a substantial proportion of the Scheme's assets are invested in other collective investment schemes the maximum level of management fees that may be charged to the Scheme, and to the other collective investment schemes in which it invests, should not exceed 2% per annum plus VAT (if applicable).

(vi) The requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are that:

(1) the second scheme is an undertaking:

(a) with the sole objective of collective investment in transferable securities or in other liquid financial assets, as referred to in Section 5 of COLL, of capital raised from the public and which operate on the principle of risk spreading; and

(b) with units which are, at the request of holders, repurchased or redeemed, directly or indirectly, out of those undertakings' assets (action taken by a scheme to ensure that the price of its units on an investment exchange does

not significantly vary from their net asset value shall be regarded as equivalent to such repurchase or redemption);

- (2) the second scheme is authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the FCA to be equivalent to that laid down in the law of the UK, and that cooperation between the FCA and the supervisory authorities of the second scheme is sufficiently ensured;
- (3) the level of protection for unitholders in the second scheme is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UK UCITS, and in particular that the rules asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of transferable securities and approved money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Section 5 of COLL; and
- (4) the business of the second scheme is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period.

5.10. Warrants

- 5.10.1. The Scheme may invest in warrants but the exposure created by the exercise of the rights conferred by those warrants must not exceed the limits set out in "Spread" below.
- 5.10.2. A warrant is a time-limited right to subscribe for shares, debentures, loan stock or government securities and is exercisable against the original issuer of the underlying securities.

A relatively small movement in the price of the underlying security results in a disproportionately large movement, unfavourable or favourable, in the price of the warrant. The prices of warrants can therefore be highly volatile

5.11. Spread: General

- 5.11.1. This paragraph does not apply in respect of a transferable security or an approved money-market instrument to which paragraph 5.10 (Spread: Government and Public Securities) applies.
- 5.11.2. For the purposes of this paragraph, Spread: General, companies included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts as defined in accordance with s.399 of the Companies Act 2006, Directive 2013/34/EU, or in the same group in accordance with international accounting standards, are regarded as a single body.
- 5.11.3. Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme property is to consist of deposits with a single body.
- 5.11.4. Not more than 5% in value of the Scheme property is to consist of transferable securities or approved money market instruments issued by any single body.
- 5.11.5. The limit of 5% in paragraph 5.9.4 may be increased to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the Scheme property. Covered bonds need not be taken into account for the purpose of applying 40%.

- 5.11.6. The limit of 5% in paragraph 5.9.4 above is raised to 25% in value of the scheme property in respect of covered bonds, provided that when the Scheme invests more than 5% in covered bonds issued by a single body, the total value of covered bonds held must not exceed 80% of the Scheme Property.
- 5.11.7. In applying paragraphs 5.9.4 and 5.9.5 certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security.
- 5.11.8. The exposure to any one counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed 5% in value of the Scheme property (or 10% where the counterparty is an Approved Bank).
- 5.11.9. Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme property is to consist of transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same group.
- 5.11.10. Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme property is to consist of the Units of any one collective instrument scheme.
- 5.11.11. In applying the limits in paragraphs 5.9.3 to 5.9.5, 5.9.7 and 5.5.8 in relation to a single body and subject to paragraph 5.9.6, not more than 20% in value of the Scheme property is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following:
- a) transferable securities or approved money market instruments issued by; or
 - b) deposits made with; or
 - c) exposures from OTC derivatives transactions made with;
 - d) a single body.
- 5.11.12. The Manager must ensure that counterparty risk arising from an OTC derivative transaction is subject to the limits set out in paragraphs 5.9.8 and 5.9.11 above.
- 5.11.13. Where calculating the exposure of the Scheme to a counterparty in accordance with the limits set out in paragraph 5.9.8, the Manager must use the positive mark-to-market value of the OTC derivative contract with that counterparty.
- 5.11.14. The Manager may net the OTC derivative positions for the Scheme with the same counterparty; provided:
- a) it is able, legally, to enforce netting arrangements with the counterparty on behalf of the Scheme; and;
 - b) the netting agreements referred to above do not apply to any other exposures the Scheme may have with that same counterparty.
- 5.11.15. The Manager may reduce the exposure of the Scheme property to a counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction through the receipt of collateral.

Collateral received must be sufficiently liquid so that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation.

5.11.16. The Manager must take collateral into account in calculating exposure to counterparty risk in accordance with the limits set out in paragraph 5.9.13 when it passes collateral to the counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction on behalf of the Scheme.

5.11.17. Collateral passed in accordance with paragraph 5.9.15 above may be taken into account on a net basis only if the Manager is able, legally, to enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty on behalf of the Scheme.

5.11.18. The Manager must calculate the issuer concentration limits referred to in the paragraphs above on the basis of the underlying exposure created through the use of OTC derivatives in accordance with the commitment approach; and

5.11.19. In relation to exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions, as referred to paragraph 5.9.15, the Manager must include in the calculation any counterparty risk relating to the OTC derivatives transactions.

5.12. Spread: Government and Public Securities

5.12.1. The following applies in respect of transferable securities or approved money-market instruments ("such securities") that are issued or guaranteed by:

- a) the UK or an EEA State;
- b) a local authority of the UK or an EEA State;
- c) a non-EEA State; or
- d) a public international body to which the UK or one or more EEA States belong.

5.12.2. Where no more than 35% in value of the Scheme property is invested in such securities issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.

5.12.3. The Scheme may invest more than 35% in value of the Scheme property in such securities issued by any one body, provided that:

- a) the Manager has before any such investment is made consulted with the Trustee and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the Scheme;
- b) no more than 30% in value of the Scheme property consists of such securities of any one issue; and
- c) the Scheme property includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues

5.12.4. In relation to such securities:

- a) issue, issued and issuer include guarantee, guaranteed and guarantor; and
- b) an issue differs from another if there is a difference as to repayment date, rate of interest, guarantor or other material terms of the issue.

5.12.5. Notwithstanding paragraph "Spread: General" and subject to paragraphs 5.9.3 above, in applying the 20% limit in paragraph paragraphs "Spread: General" 5.9.4 with respect to a single body, such securities issued by that body shall be taken into account.

5.12.6. **More than 35% in value of the Scheme property may be invested in such securities issued by the governments of:**

- a) **the UK; and**
- b) **the United States of America:**

5.13. Significant Influence

5.13.1. In addition to any constraint contained above, the Scheme may not acquire or hold:

- a) transferable securities issued by a body corporate carrying in aggregate 20% or more of the votes which may be cast at a general meeting of that body corporate;
- b) non-voting shares representing more than 10% of the issued share capital of the issuing body corporate;
- c) more than 25% of the Units in a collective investment scheme;
- d) more than 10% of the debt securities issued by any single issuing body; or
- e) more than 10% of the money market instruments issued by a single body.

5.14. General

5.14.1. The Scheme may not acquire any investment which has an actual contingent liability attached unless the maximum amount of such liability is ascertainable at the time of acquisition.

5.14.2. The restrictions on investment set out above are tighter than those imposed by COLL in the following respects:

- a) under the heading "Derivatives and Forward Transactions", paragraphs 5.5.1 c) and d) are in addition to restrictions imposed by COLL as amended; and

- b) under the heading "Deposits", COLL does not require a certain rating for an Approved Bank

5.15. Borrowing Powers

- 5.15.1. The Trustee of the Scheme may, in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook and with the instructions of the Manager, borrow sums of money for the use of the Scheme on terms that the borrowing is repayable out of the property of the Scheme.
- 5.15.2. Such borrowings must be made from eligible institutions and the period of borrowings must not exceed three months without the prior consent of the Trustee. Borrowings must not exceed 10% of the value of the property of the Scheme.
- 5.15.3. Borrowings may be made from the Trustee of the Scheme or an associate of it at a normal commercial interest rate.
- 5.15.4. These borrowing restrictions do not apply to "back to back" borrowing under COLL 5.3.5R (2).

5.16. Stock Lending

- 5.16.1. The Manager may request the Trustee to enter into stock lending transactions in respect of the Scheme. However, the purpose of the stock lending transaction must be for the generation of capital or income for the Scheme with no, or an acceptably low, degree of risk.
- 5.16.2. Briefly, such transactions are those where the Trustee delivers the securities which are the subject of the transaction, in return for which it is agreed that securities of the same kind and amount should be re-delivered at a later date. The Trustee at the time of delivery of the securities, receives assets as collateral to cover the risk that the securities are not returned. Such transactions must always comply with the relevant requirements of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 and the specific rules in the COLL Sourcebook on stock lending by unit trusts issued by the FCA. There is no limit on the value of the property of a Scheme which may be the subject of stock lending transactions.

6. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF UNITS IN THE SCHEME

6.1. Type of Units

- 6.1.1. The Trust Deed permits the issue of both income and accumulation Units. Currently, both types of Units are available.
- 6.1.2. Net income receivable in respect of income Units is distributed to Unitholders,
- 6.1.3. Holders of accumulation Units are not entitled to be paid the income attributable to such Units, but that income is automatically transferred to (and retained as part of) the capital assets of the Scheme at the end of the relevant distribution period and is reflected in the price of an accumulation Unit.
- 6.1.4. An income Unit represents one undivided share in the capital property of the Scheme.

6.1.5. An accumulation Unit represents one undivided share in the capital property plus further shares relating to net income retained.

6.1.6. Each undivided share ranks pari passu with the other undivided shares in the Scheme.

6.1.7. The nature of the right represented by Units is that of a beneficial interest under a trust.

6.1.8. Units in the Scheme are not listed or dealt on any investment exchange.

6.2. Accounting and Income Distribution Dates

6.2.1. The Scheme's annual accounting reference and half yearly accounting dates are:

Annual Accounting Reference Date: 30 April

Annual Income Allocation Date: 30 June

Half Yearly Accounting Date: 31 October

Half Yearly Income Allocation Date: 31 December

6.2.2. Distributions of income for the Scheme are made on or before the annual income allocation date and on or before the half yearly income allocation date each year.

6.2.3. Each holder of income Units is entitled, on the half yearly and annual income allocation dates, to the net income attributable to his holding.

6.2.4. The income available for distribution is determined in accordance with the Trust Deed and COLL. It comprises all income received or receivable for the account of the Scheme in respect of the accounting period concerned, after deducting net charges and expenses paid or payable out of such income and after making such adjustments as the Manager considers appropriate, after consulting with the Scheme's auditors, in accordance with COLL, in relation to taxation and other matters.

6.2.5. Net income on accumulation Units is not distributed but is accumulated, being automatically reinvested after the annual accounting reference date and half yearly accounting dates to increase the value of each Unit.

6.2.6. The Manager reserves the right to change or create additional accounting and income distribution dates, usually as a result of accounting or taxation changes.

6.2.7. Any distribution that remains unclaimed for a period of 6 years after the distribution became due for payment will be forfeited and shall revert to the Scheme.

6.2.8. On the income allocation dates, an amount, as determined by the Manager as described above, is paid to those Unitholders who are entitled to the distribution by reference to their holding on the Register at the previous accounting date. Payments will be made by means of direct credit to the Unitholders nominated bank account.

If the income allocation date is a non-Business Day, payment will be made on the next Business Day.

6.3. Certificates and Title

6.3.1. No certificates are issued to Unitholders.

6.3.2. Title to Units is evidenced by the entry on the Register; Unitholders may but need not support an instruction to the Manager by enclosing the contract note or the most recent annual statement or copies of such documents.

6.4. Meeting of Unitholders and Unitholders' Voting Rights

6.4.1. A meeting of Unitholders duly convened and held may, by extraordinary resolution, effect certain matters including:

- a) authorise any modification, alteration or addition to the provisions of the Trust Deed relating to the Scheme which have been properly put forward;
- b) authorise the departure by the Manager from a policy statement or set of investment objectives included in the Scheme particulars;
- c) remove the Manager (or determine that the Manager be removed as soon as this is permitted by law); and
- d) approve a proposed scheme of amalgamation or of reconstruction put forward by the Manager.

6.4.2. A meeting of Unitholders has no powers other than those contemplated by COLL.

6.4.3. Unitholders must receive at least 14 days' notice of any meeting of Unitholders and are entitled to be counted in the quorum and vote at any such meeting either in person or by proxy. The quorum at a meeting of Unitholders shall be the Unitholders present in person or by proxy of one-tenth in value of all the Units in issue as defined in COLL. At any meeting of Unitholders, on a show of hands every Unitholder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by its representative properly authorised in that regard, shall have one vote.

6.4.4. On a poll, every Unitholder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every complete undivided share in the property of the Scheme and a further part of one vote proportionate to any fraction of such an undivided share of which he is the Unitholder. A Unitholder entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

6.4.5. Any resolution put to a meeting of Unitholders will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution which to be passed requires a majority of 75% of the total number of votes cast for and against such a resolution.

6.4.6. In the context of despatch of notice, "Unitholders" means the persons who were entered in the Register seven days before the notice of meeting was given but

excluding persons who are known not to be entered on the Register at the date of despatch of the notice.

6.4.7. In the context of voting, "Unitholders" means the persons who were entered on the Register seven days before the notice of meeting was given but excluding any persons who are known not to be entered on the Register at the date of the meeting.

6.4.8. The Manager is not entitled to vote at or be counted in a quorum at a meeting of Unitholders in respect of Units held or deemed to be held by the Manager, except where the Manager holds Units on behalf of, or jointly with, a person who, if himself the sole registered Unitholder would be entitled to vote, and from whom the Manager has received voting instructions. Associates of the Manager are entitled to be counted in a quorum and, if they hold Units on behalf of a person who would have been entitled to vote if he had been a registered Unitholder and they have received voting instructions from that person, may vote in respect of such Units pursuant to such instructions.

6.5. Changes to the Scheme

6.5.1. Changes to the Scheme are classified as fundamental, significant or notifiable.

6.5.2. The Manager must obtain the prior approval of Unitholders by extraordinary resolution for any proposed change to the Scheme that is a fundamental change. This is a change or event which:

- a) changes the purpose or nature of the Scheme;
- b) may materially prejudice a Unitholder;
- c) alters the risk profile of the Scheme; or
- d) introduces a new type of payment out of the Scheme Property.

6.5.3. The Manager must give prior written notice to Unitholders of any proposed change which constitutes a significant change. This is a change or event which is not fundamental, but which:

- a) affects a Unitholder's ability to exercise his rights in relation to his investment;
- b) would reasonably be expected to cause the Unitholder to reconsider his participation in the Scheme;
- c) results in any increased payments out of the Scheme Property to the Manager or an associate of the Manager; or
- d) materially increase other types of payment out of the Scheme Property.

6.5.4. The notice period must be of reasonable length, and must not be less than 60 days.

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

7. PRICING OF UNITS

7.1. Valuation of Scheme Property

7.1.1. The valuation of the Scheme will take place on each Business Day at 12.00 noon (the valuation point). The valuation determines the net asset value of the Scheme.

7.1.2. The Manager calculates prices at which you buy and sell Units, in accordance with the dual-pricing method set out below.

7.1.3. The basis of the calculation is the value of the underlying assets of the Scheme. The Scheme is valued either on a bid basis or on an offer basis, as appropriate. The maximum permitted spread is wider than the spread the Manager normally quotes for dealing, but the Manager may deal at any prices calculated in accordance with the provisions set out below and notified to the Trustee. The maximum offer price may not be more than the issue price plus any preliminary charge and the maximum bid price may not be less than the cancellation price. The Scheme is valued on each Business Day.

7.1.4. The issue price is the price for each Unit payable by the Manager to the Trustee on the issue of new Units by the Trustee.

7.1.5. The issue price is calculated as follows:

- a) take the proportion, attributable to the Units of the class in question, of the value on the issue basis of the Scheme Property by reference to the most recent valuation of the Scheme Property;
- b) compute the number of Units of the relevant class in issue immediately before the valuation in (a);
- c) divide the total at (a) by the number of Units at (b) ; and
- d) express the price in a form that is accurate to at least four significant figures.

7.1.6. The cancellation price is the price for each Unit payable by the Trustee to the Manager on the cancellation of a Unit by the Trustee.

7.1.7. The cancellation price is calculated as follows:

- a) take the proportion, attributable to the Units of the class in question, of the value on the cancellation basis of the Scheme Property by reference to the most recent valuation of the Scheme Property;
- b) compute the number of Units of the relevant class in issue immediately before the valuation in (a);
- c) divide the total at (a) by the number of Units at (b); and
- d) express the price in a form that is accurate to at least four significant figures.

7.1.8. The Manager's periodic charge (which is taken into account in valuations) is based upon values midway between offer and bid basis.

7.1.9. The Manager may at any time during a Business Day carry out an additional valuation of the property of the Scheme if the Manager considers it desirable to do so.

7.1.10. The Scheme will be valued on a net asset value basis to determine the price of the Units ('NAV price'). Units will be redeemed at the NAV price and purchased at a price that includes a preliminary charge at the rate applying to the Scheme (see 'Charges and Expenses of the Scheme'). Out of the preliminary charge, the Manager may pay commission to qualifying intermediaries.

7.1.11. A valuation is in two parts, one on an issue basis and one on a cancellation basis.

7.1.12. To convert to base currency the value of property which would otherwise be valued in another currency the Manager must either:

- a) select a rate of exchange which represents the average of the highest and lowest rates quoted at the relevant time for conversion of that currency into base currency on the market on which the Manager would normally deal if it wished to make such a conversion; or
- b) invite the Trustee to agree that it is in the interest of Unitholders to select a different rate and, if the Trustee agrees, use that other rate.

7.1.13. The net asset value of the property of the Scheme shall be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities determined (inter alia) in accordance with the following provisions.

7.1.14. All the property of the Scheme (including receivables) is to be included when valuing the Scheme, subject to the following provisions:

- a) if the Trustee has been instructed to issue or cancel Units, assume (unless the contrary is shown) that:
 - (i) it has done so;
 - (ii) it has paid or been paid for them; and

- (iii) all consequential action required by these provisions or by the trust deed has been taken;
- b) if the Trustee has issued or cancelled Units but consequential action as at 7.1.4 (iii) is outstanding, assume that it has been taken;
- c) if agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of property are in existence but uncompleted, assume:
 - (i) completion; and
 - (ii) that all consequential action required by their terms has been taken;
- d) do not include in (iii) any agreement which is:
 - (i) a future or contract for differences which is not yet due to be performed;
 - (ii) an unexpired option written or purchased for the Scheme which has not yet been exercised;
- e) include in (c) any agreement the existence of which is, or could reasonably be expected to be, known to the person valuing the property, assuming that all other persons in the Manager's employment take all reasonable steps to inform it immediately of the making of any agreement;
- f) deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities;
 - (i) on unrealised capital gains where the liabilities have accrued and are payable out of the Scheme Property;
 - (ii) on realised capital gains in respect of previously completed and current accounting periods;
 - (iii) on income where the liabilities have accrued;
 - (iv) including stamp duty reserve tax and any other fiscal charge not covered under this deduction;
- g) deduct:
 - (i) an estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the Scheme Property and any tax on it (treating any periodic items as accruing from day to day);
 - (ii) the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever payable;
 - (iii) any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings;

- (iv) the value of any option written (if the premium for writing the option has become part of the Scheme Property); and
 - (v) in the case of a margined contract, any amount reasonably anticipated to be paid by way of variation margin (that is the difference in price between the last settlement price, whether or not variation margin was then payable, and the price of the contract at the valuation point);
- h) add an estimated amount for accrued claims for repayment of taxation levied:
- (i) on capital (including capital gains); or
 - (ii) on income;
- i) add:
- (i) any other credit due to be paid into the Scheme Property;
 - (ii) in the case of a margined contract, any amount reasonably anticipated to be received by way of variation margin (that is the difference in price between the last settlement price, whether or not variation margin was then receivable, and price of the contract at the valuation point);
 - (iii) any stamp duty reserve tax ("SDRT") provision anticipated to be received.

The valuation of property for that part of the valuation which is on a creation basis is as follows:

Property		to be valued at
(a)	Cash	nominal value
(b)	Amounts held in current and deposit accounts	nominal value
(c)	Property which is not within (a), (b) or (d)	
	(i) if Units in a dual-priced authorised fund	except where Note 1 applies, the most recent maximum sale price less any expected discount (plus dealing costs as set out in Note 2)
	(ii) if Units in a single-priced authorised fund	the most recent price (plus dealing costs as set out in Notes 2 and 3)

	(iii)	if any other investment	best available market dealing offer price on the most appropriate market in a standard size (plus dealing costs as set out in Note 2)
(d)	Property which is a derivative under the terms of which there may be liability to make, for the account of the Scheme, further payments (other than charges, and whether or not secured by margin) when the transaction in the derivative falls to be completed or upon its closing out.		
	(i)	if a written option	to be deducted at a net valuation of premium (see Notes 5 and 8)
	(ii)	if an off-exchange future	net value on closing out (see Notes 6 and 8)
	(iii)	if any other such property	net value of margin of closing out (whether as a positive or negative figure)(see Notes 7 and 8)

Notes

1. The issue price is taken, instead of the maximum sale price, if the Manager of the fund whose scheme property is being valued is also the Manager, or an associate of the Manager, of the fund whose Units form part of that property.
2. "Dealing costs" means any fiscal charges, commission or other charges payable in the event of the fund carrying out of the transaction in question, assuming that the commission and charges (other than fiscal charges) which would be payable by the fund are the least that could reasonably be expected to be paid in order to carry out the transaction. On the issue basis, dealing costs exclude any preliminary charge on sale of Units in a fund.
3. Dealing costs under note 2 include any dilution levy or SDRT provision which would be added in the event of a purchase by the fund of the Units in question but, if the Manager of the fund being valued, or an associate of the Manager, is also the Manager of the fund whose Units are held by the fund, must not include a preliminary charge which would be payable in the event of a purchase by the fund of those Units.
4. The buyer's price is the consideration which would be paid by a buyer for an immediate transfer or assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) to him at arm's length.
5. Estimate the premium on writing an option of the same series on the best terms then available on the most appropriate market on which such options are traded; but deduct dealing costs.
6. Estimate the amount of profit or loss receivable or incurable by the fund on closing out the contract. Deduct minimum dealing costs in the case of profit and add them in the case of loss.

7. Estimate the amount of margin (whether receivable or payable by the fund on closing out the contract) on the best terms then available on the most appropriate market on which such contracts are traded. If that amount is receivable (for example, the contract is "in the money") deduct minimum dealing costs. If, however, that amount is payable (for example, the contract is "out of money") then add minimum dealing costs to the margin and the value is that figure as a negative sum.
8. If the property is an OTC transaction in derivatives, use the valuation based on the pricing model agreed between the Manager and the Trustee, or some other reliable basis reflecting an up-to-date market value which has been so agreed.

The valuation of property for that part of the valuation which is on a cancellation basis is as follows:

Property		To be valued at
(a)	Cash	nominal value
(b)	Amounts held in current deposit and loan accounts	nominal value
(c)	Property which is not within (a), (b) or (d)	
	(i) if Units in a dual-priced authorised fund	except where Further Note 1 applies, the most recent minimum redemption price (less dealing costs as set out in Further Note 2)
	(ii) if Units in a single-priced authorised fund	the most recent price (less dealing costs as set out in Further Notes 2 and 3)
	(iii) if any other investment	best available market dealing bid price on the most appropriate market in a standard size (less dealing costs as set out in Further Notes 2 and 4)
(d)	Property which is a derivative under the terms of which there may be liability to make, for the account of the Scheme, further payment (other than charges, and whether or not secured by margin) when the transaction in the derivative falls to be completed or upon its closing out.	
	(i) if a written option	to be deducted at a net valuation of premium (see Further Notes 5 and 8)
	(ii) if an off-exchange future	net value of closing out (see Further Note 8)

	(iii)	if any other such property	net value of margin on closing out (whether as a positive or negative figure) (see Further Notes 6 and 8)
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Further Notes

1. The cancellation price is taken instead of the minimum redemption price if the property, if sold in one transaction, would amount to a large deal.
2. "Dealing costs" has the meaning set out in Note 2 above in respect of the issue price. Dealing costs include any charge payable on redemption of Units in a fund (taking account of any expected discount), except where the Manager of the fund whose property is being valued is also the Manager, or an associate of the Manager, of the fund whose Units form part of that property.
3. Dealing costs under Further Note 2, include any dilution levy or SDRT provision which would be deducted in the event of a sale by the fund of the Units in question and, except when the Manager of the fund being valued, or an associate of the Manager, is also the Manager of the fund whose Units are held by the fund, include any charge payable on the redemption of those Units (taking account of any expected discount).
4. The seller's price is the consideration which would be received by a seller for an immediate transfer or assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) from him at arm's length, less dealing costs.
5. Estimate the premium on writing an option of the same series on the best terms then available on the most appropriate market on which such options are traded, and add dealing costs.
6. For off-exchange futures, see Note 6 above in respect of the issue price.
7. For net value of margin see Note 7 above in respect of the issue price.
8. For over the counter transactions in derivatives, see Note 8 above in respect of the issue price.

7.2. Large Deals

- 7.2.1. For the purpose of COLL, a large deal will be a deal in respect of Units exceeding the sum of £15,000 in value.

7.3. Pricing Basis

- 7.3.1. The Manager currently elects to deal on a forward basis, being the price calculated by reference to the Valuation Point next following the Manager's agreement to sell, or as the case may be, to redeem the Units in question.

7.4. Publication of Prices

- 7.4.1. The most recent prices will appear daily on the Trustnet website at www.trustnet.com and can also be obtained by telephone on 01483 783 900 during normal business hours.

7.4.2. For reasons beyond the control of the Manager, these may not necessarily be the current prices. The cancellation price last notified to the Trustee is available from the Manager upon request.

7.5. Income Equalisation

7.5.1. When an incoming Unitholder purchases a Unit during an accounting period, part of the purchase price will reflect the relevant share of accrued income in the net asset value of the Scheme. The first allocation of income in respect of that Unit refunds this amount as a return of capital. The amount of income equalisation is calculated by dividing the aggregate of the amounts of income included in the creation price of Units of the type in question issued or re-issued in a grouping period by the number of those Units and applying the resulting average to each of the Units in question.

7.6. Grouping

7.6.1. Grouping periods are consecutive periods within each annual accounting period, being the interim accounting periods (including the period from the end of the last interim accounting period in an annual accounting period to the end of that annual accounting period) as specified in section 6 above. If there are no interim accounting periods the periods for grouping of Units will be annual accounting periods. Grouping is permitted by the Trust Deed for the purposes of equalisation.

8. BUYING AND SELLING UNITS

8.1. The dealing office of the Manager is open from 9.00 a.m. until 5.00 p.m. each Business Day during which the Manager may receive requests for the buying and selling of Units. The time and price at which a deal takes place depends on COLL affecting the pricing of Units.

8.2. A Business Day for this purpose means every day or part of a day, other than Saturdays, Sundays, public holidays in England or any day or part of a day on which the London Stock Exchange is not open for trading.

8.3. Buying Units

8.3.1. Units may be purchased by sending a completed application form or clear written instructions to Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited at the dealing office of the Administrator, by electronic communications (as set out in paragraph 10 headed ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS), or by obtaining an application form by telephoning the Manager's Customer Enquiry Line on 0333 300 0375.

8.3.2. A contract note giving details of the Units purchased will be issued no later than the next Business Day after the Business Day on which an application to purchase Units is received and instrumented by the Manager. Payment in full should be made not later than the fourth Business Day after the date of purchase, and the Manager reserves the right to require payment in advance.

8.4. Minimum initial subscription and minimum Unit holding

8.4.1. The Manager will not accept a lump sum application for Units to the value of less than £1,000, unless it represents an addition to an existing holding in which case

the minimum amount is £100. The only restriction on holdings is the value of the holding; there is no minimum number of Units which any Unitholder need hold. The Manager reserves the right to reduce or waive minimum investment levels.

8.4.2. The Manager reserves the right to reject, on reasonable grounds, any application for Units in whole or in part, in which event, the Manager will return by post, any money sent, or the balance, for the purchase of Units which are the subject of the application, at the risk of the applicant.

8.5. Issue of Units in exchange for in specie assets

8.5.1. The Manager may arrange for the Scheme to issue Units in exchange for assets other than cash, but will only do so where the Trustee has taken reasonable care to determine that the Scheme's acquiring of those assets in exchange for the Units concerned is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Unitholders or potential Unitholders.

8.5.2. The Manager will ensure that the beneficial interest in the assets is transferred to the Scheme with effect from the issue of the Units.

8.5.3. The Manager will not issue Units in the Scheme in exchange for assets the holding of which would be inconsistent with the investment objective of the Scheme.

8.5.4. Investors buy and redeem Units through the Manager who nets them to reduce the number of Units issued/cancelled by the Scheme. When carrying out deals in Units, the Manager acts as principal but does not profit from this activity.

8.6. Selling Units

8.6.1. At any time during a dealing day when the Manager is willing to issue Units it must also be prepared to redeem Units. The Manager may refuse to redeem a certain number of Units if the redemption will mean the Unitholder is left holding Units with a value of less than the minimum initial subscription of £1,000.

8.6.2. Requests to redeem Units in the Scheme may be made to the Manager by telephone on the number stated above, by electronic communications (as set out in paragraph 10 headed ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS), or by sending clear written instructions.

8.6.3. A contract note giving details of the number and price of the Units sold back to the Manager will be sent to Unitholders no later than the next Business Day after the Units were sold. In the event that the Manager requires a signed form of renunciation, e.g. in respect of joint holders, corporate holders or redemptions dealt through an agent, a form of renunciation will be attached.

8.6.4. When Units are redeemed, a cheque will be sent out within four working days of the valuation point of the Scheme immediately following receipt by the Manager of the request to redeem Units or the time when the Manager has received all duly executed instruments and authorisations as will vest to title in the Manager or enable it to arrange to do so, whichever is the later.

8.6.5. The Manager is not required to issue a cheque in respect of the redemption of Units where it has not yet received the money due on the earlier issue of those Units.

8.7. In specie redemptions and cancellation of Units

8.7.1. Where a Unitholder requests redemption or cancellation of Units, the Manager may, at its discretion, give written notice to the Unitholder before the proceeds would otherwise become payable that, in lieu of paying such proceeds in cash, the Manager will transfer to that Unitholder property attributable to the Scheme having the appropriate value. Where such notice is given, the Unitholder may, by written notice given to the Manager before the relevant property is transferred to the Unitholder, require the Manager to arrange for a sale of that property and the payment to the Unitholder of the net proceeds of that sale. The selection of the property to be transferred (or sold) will be made by the Manager in consultation with the Trustee, with a view to achieving no more advantage or disadvantage to the Unitholder requesting cancellation of his Units than to continuing Unitholders. The Manager may retain out of the property to be transferred (or the proceeds of sale) property or cash of a value or amount equivalent to any stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax to be paid in relation to the redemption or cancellation of the Units.

8.8. Mandatory Cancellation and Redemption

8.8.1. If it comes to the notice of the Manager that any Units ('affected Units') are owned directly or beneficially in breach of any law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory or by virtue of which the holder or holders in question is/are not qualified and entitled to hold such Units or if it reasonably believes this to be the case, the Manager may give notice to the holder(s) of the affected Units requiring either transfer of such Units to a person who is qualified or entitled to own them or that a request in writing be given for the redemption or cancellation of such Units in accordance with COLL. If any person upon whom such a notice is served does not within thirty days after the date of such notice transfer his affected Units to a person qualified to hold them or establish to the satisfaction of the Manager (whose judgment is final and binding) that he or the beneficial owner is qualified and entitled to own the affected Units, he shall be deemed upon the expiration of that thirty day period to have given a request in writing for the redemption of all the affected Units pursuant to COLL.

8.8.2. A person who becomes aware that he has acquired or is holding affected Units in breach of any law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory, or by virtue of which he is not qualified to hold such affected Units, shall forthwith, unless he has already received a notice as aforesaid, either transfer or procure the transfer of all his affected Units to a person qualified to own them or give a request in writing to procure that such a request for the redemption or cancellation of all his affected Units pursuant to COLL.

8.9. Suspension of Dealing

- 8.9.1. The Manager may, if the Trustee agrees, or shall if the Trustee so requires, at any time to temporarily suspend dealing in the Scheme if the Manager or Trustee (in the case of any requirement by the Trustee) believes that, due to exceptional circumstances, it is in the interests of Unitholders. The Manager and Trustee must immediately inform the FCA any suspension stating the reasons for its actions and, as soon as practicable, give written confirmation of the suspension, and the reason for it, to the FCA.
- 8.9.2. Notice of suspension will be provided to Unitholders as soon as practicable after commencement of the suspension, drawing Unitholders' attention to the exceptional circumstances resulting in the suspension. Notification to Unitholders must be clear, fair and not misleading. Unitholders will be kept informed in writing about updates on the suspension.
- 8.9.3. The Manager and the Trustee must formally review any such suspension at least every 28 days and inform the FCA of the results of their review. Any such suspension may only continue so long as it is justified having regard to the interest of the Unitholders.
- 8.9.4. The Manager must inform the FCA of the proposed re-start of dealing and, immediately after the re-start, must confirm in writing to the FCA.
- 8.9.5. The Manager may agree, during the suspension, to deal in Units, in which case all deals accepted during, and outstanding prior to, the suspension will be undertaken at a price calculated at the first valuation point after restart of dealings in Units.
- 8.9.6. The suspension of dealing must cease as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances have ceased.
- 8.9.7. Re-calculation of prices will commence on the Business Day immediately following the end of the suspension, at the relevant valuation point.

8.10. Mandatory conversion

- 8.10.1. Where the Manager considers it in the best interests of Unitholders, the Manager may convert a Unitholder's holding in one class of Units to another class of Units. The Manager shall give at least 60 days prior written notice to the Unitholders concerned of the proposed conversion, including details of the new class of Units and reminding Unitholders of their rights to redeem.

8.11. Market Timing

- 8.11.1. The Manager may refuse to accept a new subscription in the Scheme if, in the opinion of the Manager, it has reasonable grounds for refusing to accept a subscription. In particular, the Manager may exercise this discretion if it believes that the Unitholder has been, or intends to, engage in market timing.
- 8.11.2. For these purposes, market timing activities include investment techniques which involve short term trading in and out of Units generally to take advantage of variation in the price of Units between the daily calculation points in the Scheme.

Short term trading of this nature may often be detrimental to long term Unitholders in particular; the frequency of dealing may lead to additional dealing costs which can affect long term performance.

8.12. Annual Statements

8.12.1. An annual statement made up to 5 April will be issued to Unitholders. This will detail the Unitholder's current holding, transactions during the year and income paid. Interim statements are available on request.

8.13. Client Money Rules

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

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

8.13.2. Where money is received in either of the circumstances set out in 1. or 2. above the Manager must cease to operate the exemption if, by close of business on the Business Day following receipt of the money, it has not paid it over to the Trustee or the client as applicable.

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

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

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

distribution payment which remains unclaimed after a period of six years from the date of payment to the Scheme's capital property.

9. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

9.1. Management Charges

9.1.1. Preliminary Charge

The Manager's preliminary charge, which is included in the issue price of the Units, is currently 3% of the creation price of the Units.

9.1.2. Periodic Charge

- a) The Manager is also entitled under the Trust Deed to make a periodic charge which is payable monthly, calculated on the value of the property of the Scheme determined in accordance with the Trust Deed and COLL, and payable out of the property of the Scheme in accordance with COLL. For this purpose the value of the Scheme is inclusive of the creations and cancellations which take effect as at the relevant valuation point. The periodic charge shall accrue daily, commencing at the first valuation point on the first Business Day and shall end immediately before the valuation point on the following Business Day. The periodic charge is payable on, or as soon as is practicable after, the end of the month in which it accrued.
- b) The rate of the periodic (per annum) charge is up to 1% (currently 0.50%).
- c) Any increase of the preliminary or the periodic charge may be made by the Manager only after giving written notice to the Trustee and Unitholders (in the case of an increase of the periodic charge) or to the Trustee (in the case of the preliminary charge) and making available, for 60 days, the Scheme particulars amended to reflect the proposed increase.
- d) The Manager is responsible for payment of the fees of the Investment Manager and those of any sub-advisers. Research costs will be paid for by the Investment Manager out of this fee and shall not be borne by the Scheme.

9.1.3. Redemption Charge

- a) The Trust Deed of the Scheme contains a provision for the Manager to make a redemption charge but at present, there are no plans to impose such a charge. The Manager must not introduce a redemption charge, or change the rate or method of calculation of a current redemption charge, unless at least 60 days before the introduction or change, the Manager:
 - (i) gave notice in writing of that introduction or change and of the date of its commencement, to the Trustee and to all the persons

who ought reasonably to be known to the Manager to have made an arrangement for the purchase of Units at regular intervals; and

- (ii) has revised the prospectus to reflect the introduction or change and the date of its commencement and has made the revised prospectus available.

9.2. Trustee's Fees and Expenses

9.2.1. Periodic Fee

- a) The Trustee is paid a monthly periodic fee (plus VAT) in remuneration for its services from the property of the Scheme. The Trustee's fee is calculated on the value of the property of the Scheme determined in accordance with the Trust Deed and COLL, and payable out of the property of the Scheme in accordance with COLL. For this purpose the value of the Scheme is inclusive of the issues and cancellations which take effect as at the relevant valuation point.
- b) The Trustee's fee shall accrue daily, commencing at the first valuation point on the first Business Day and shall end immediately before the next valuation point on the following Business Day. The Trustee's fee is payable on, or as soon as is practicable after, the end of the month in which it accrued.

0.0275% p.a. on the first £50 million value of the property of the Scheme;

0.025% p.a. on the next £50 million value of the property of the Scheme;

0.020% p.a. on the next £100 million value of the property of the Scheme

0.015% p.a. thereafter

The annual fee is subject to a minimum fee of £7,500, applicable to the Scheme. VAT (at the standard rate) is added to these fees.

9.2.2. Transaction and Custody Charges

- a) In addition to the above periodic fees, the Trustee shall also be entitled to be paid transaction charges and derivative and custody charges in relation to transaction and derivative transaction handling and safekeeping of the Scheme Property. These amounts as may be agreed by the Manager and the Trustee are as follows:

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

- b) These charges vary from country to country depending on the markets and the type of transaction involved. Transaction charges accrue at the time the transactions are effected and are payable as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event not later than the last Business Day of the month when such charges arose or as otherwise agreed between the Trustee and the Manager. Custody charges accrue and are payable as agreed from time to time by the Manager and the Trustee.
- c) Where relevant, the Trustee may make a charge for (or otherwise benefit from) providing its services in relation to: distributions, the provision of banking services, holding money on deposit, lending money, or engaging in stock lending or derivative transactions in relation to the Scheme and may purchase or sell or deal in the purchase or sale of Scheme property provided always that the services concerned and any such dealing are in accordance with the provisions of the FCA Handbook.
- d) The Trustee will also be entitled to payment and reimbursement of all costs, liabilities and expenses properly incurred in the performance of, or arranging the performance of, functions conferred on it by the Trust Deed, the FCA Handbook or by the general law.
- e) On a winding up of the Scheme or the redemption of a class of Units (if applicable), the Trustee will be entitled to its *pro rata* fees, charges and expenses to the date of winding up, the termination, or the redemption (as appropriate) and any additional expenses necessarily realised in settling or receiving any outstanding obligations.
- f) Any value added tax on any fees, charges or expenses payable to the Trustee will be added to such fees, charges or expenses.
- g) In each such case such payments, expenses and disbursements may be payable to any person (including the Manager or any associate or nominee of the Trustee or of the Manager) who has had the relevant duty delegated to it pursuant to the FCA Handbook by the Trustee.

9.3. Administrator's Charges

9.3.1. The Administration of the Scheme will be made by Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch, which will be remunerated by the Manager for its services.

9.4. Other Expenses

9.4.1. No payments may be made out of the property of the Scheme other than payments to the Manager and the Trustee as set out above (and other sums due by virtue of COLL (such as, for example, cancellation proceeds and reasonable stock lending expenses)) and the following (to the extent of the actual amount incurred):

- a) broker's commission (excluding costs for research), fiscal charges and other disbursements which are:
 - (i) necessary to be incurred in effecting transactions for the Scheme; and
 - (ii) normally shown in contract notes, confirmation notes and difference accounts as appropriate; and
- b) taxation and duties payable in respect of the property of the Scheme, the Trust Deed or the issue of Units; and
- c) any costs incurred in modifying the Trust Deed constituting the Scheme, including costs incurred in respect of meetings of Unitholders convened for the purpose where the modification is:
 - (i) necessary to implement any change in the law (including changes in COLL); or
 - (ii) necessary as a direct consequence of any change in the law (including changes in COLL); or
 - (iii) expedient having regard to any fiscal enactment and which the Manager and the Trustee agree is in the interest of Unitholders; or
 - (iv) to remove from the Trust Deed constituting the Scheme obsolete provisions; and
- d) any costs incurred in respect of meetings of Unitholders convened on a requisition by Unitholders not including the Manager or an associate of the Manager; and
- e) liabilities on unitization, amalgamation or reconstruction arising in certain circumstances specified by COLL; and
- f) the expenses of the Trustee in convening a meeting of Unitholders convened by the Trustee alone; and
- g) the audit fee properly payable to the Auditors and value added tax thereon and any proper expenses of the Auditors; and
- h) the fees of the FCA under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 or the corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the UK in which Units in the Schemes are or may be marketed; and

- i) any fees or costs associated with any CASS related support activity incurred by the Registrar; and
- j) any reasonable general disbursements relating to postage and communication costs incurred in the proper performance of the transfer agent's duties relating to the Scheme, which are currently carried on by the Registrar.

9.5. Allocation of payments

9.5.1. The Manager and the Trustee have agreed that all, or part, of any expense payment be treated as a charge against the income of the Scheme (except those charges and expenses relating directly to the purchase and sale of investments). If there is insufficient income to meet the fees, then all or part of those fees may be treated, at the request of the Manager, as a charge against the capital of the Scheme.

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

10. ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

10.1. The Manager will accept instructions to transfer or renunciation of title to Units on the basis of an authority communicated by electronic means and sent by the Unitholder, or delivered on their behalf by a person that is authorised by the FCA or regulated in another jurisdiction by an equivalent supervisory authority, subject to:

10.1.1. prior agreement between the Manager and the person making the communications as to;

- a) the electronic media by which such communications may be delivered; and
- b) how such communications will be identified as conveying the necessary authority; and

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

11. TAXATION

The following summary is based on current UK law and HM Revenue & Customs practice. It summarises the UK tax position of Authorised Unit Trusts ("AUTs") and Unitholders who are UK tax resident. However, it should not be regarded as definitive nor as removing the desirability of taking separate professional advice. Investors are advised to consult their professional tax adviser. Levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation are subject to change in the future.

11.1. Taxation of the Scheme

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

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

(i) Income

The Scheme is liable to corporation tax on its income after relief for management expenses (which include fees payable to the Manager and to the Trustee) at the basic rate of income tax.

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

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

(ii) Chargeable gains

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

(iii) Stamp Duty Reserve Tax

SDRT is generally charged on any agreements to transfer Units in an AUT (other than transactions handled by the fund manager) to third parties at a rate of 0.5% of the consideration.

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

11.2. Taxation of Unitholders

Income

For tax purposes, an AUT is treated as distributing the whole of the income available for distribution in each of its distribution periods, whether actually distributed or accumulated by it. Distributions may be made as interest distributions or dividend distributions as set out below.

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

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

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

(a) Interest distributions

UK resident individuals

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

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

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

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

UK corporate Unitholders

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

(and, likewise, obtain relief against corporation tax for an unrealised reduction in the value of its holding of Units).

The Scheme will fail to satisfy the "qualifying investments" test at any time when more than 60% of its assets by market value comprise government and corporate debt securities or cash on deposit or certain derivative contracts or holdings in other collective investment schemes which at any time in the relevant accounting period do not themselves satisfy the "qualifying investments" test, or other interest bearing securities.

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

(b) Dividend distributions

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

UK resident individuals

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

UK corporate Unitholders

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

(ii) Chargeable gains

UK resident individuals

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

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

UK corporate Unitholders

UK corporate Unitholders (whose Units are not treated as creditor loan relationships) will be charged to corporation tax on any gains realised after the deduction of allowable losses (if any). The indexation figure that UK corporate Unitholders can deduct will cover only

the movement in the Retail Price Index from the date of acquisition of the asset up to 31 December 2017.

(iii) Stamp Duty Reserve Tax

Generally, there will be no charge to SDRT when Unitholders surrender or redeem their Units. However, where the redemption is satisfied by a non-pro rata in specie redemption, then a charge to SDRT may apply.

The Manager reserves the right to redeem the Units of any Unitholder who jeopardises the tax status of the Scheme.

(A) Income equalisation – tax implications

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

(B) UK information reporting regime

AUTs are required to report details of interest distributions paid to UK, and many non-UK investors. Dividend distributions and payments made to ISA investors are not within the scope of these rules but see the paragraphs dealing with the "International Tax Compliance" below.

(C) Tax Elected Fund ("TEF") regime

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

(D) International Tax Compliance

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

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

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

provide information about Unitholders' holdings in Units to HMRC. HMRC may in turn share this information with overseas tax authorities. Such tasks may be delegated to the Administrator.

Unitholders should note that:

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

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

12. WINDING UP THE SCHEME

12.1. The Manager or Trustee may request that the FCA revoke the authorisation order of the Scheme if any of the below events happen:

12.1.1. an extraordinary resolution is passed to wind up the Scheme and the FCA's prior consent to the resolution has been obtained by the Manager or Trustee; or

12.1.2. the Manager or the Trustee requests that the FCA revokes the authorisation order and the FCA has agreed (provided no material change in any relevant factor occurs) that on the conclusion of the winding-up of the Scheme, FCA will agree to that request;

12.1.3. the expiry of any period specified in the Trust Deed as the period at the end of which the Scheme will be wound up;

12.1.4. on the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which results in the Scheme that is the subject to the scheme of arrangement being left with no property.

If any of the events set out above occurs, the relevant sections of COLL, concerning pricing and dealing and investment and borrowing powers will cease to apply. The Trustee shall cease the creation and cancellation of Units and the Manager will cease issuing, redeeming, buying and selling Units.

12.2. Manner of winding-up the Scheme

12.2.1. Where 12.112.1.4 above applies the Trustee must cancel all Units in issue and wind up the Scheme in accordance with the approved scheme of arrangement.

12.2.2. In any other event specified above the Trustee shall realise the property of the Scheme. After paying or retaining adequate provisions for all liabilities payable, and the costs of the winding-up, the Trustee must cancel all Units in issue and distribute the proceeds to the Unitholders. The proceeds shall be proportionate to the size of their holdings.

12.2.3. Any unclaimed net proceeds, or other cash held by the Trustee after twelve months from the date the proceeds became payable, shall be paid by the Trustee into court. The Trustee will have the right to retain any expenses incurred in making that payment. On completion of the winding-up, the Trustee shall notify FCA in writing of that fact and the Trustee or the Manager shall request FCA to revoke the authorisation order.

13. GENERAL INFORMATION

13.1. Telephone calls

13.1.1. Telephone calls may be recorded for regulatory, training or monitoring purposes. Recordings will be provided on request for a period of at least five years from the date of such recording, or, where requested by a competent regulatory authority, for a period of seven years, where the Manager can identify the call.

13.1.2. If you ask the Manager to send you a recording of a particular call, the Manager may ask for further information to help identify the exact call to which your request relates.

13.2. Notices

13.2.1. Any notice or document to be served upon a Unitholder will be duly served if it is:

- a) delivered to the Unitholder's address as appearing in the Register; or
- b) delivered by using an electronic medium in accordance with following provisions set out at paragraph 10.

13.2.2. Any notice or document served by post is deemed to have been served on the second Business Day following the day on which it is posted. Any document left at a registered address or delivered other than by post is deemed to have been served on that day. Any document or notice to be served on or information to be given to a Unitholder, must be in legible form. For this purpose, any form is legible form which:

- a) is consistent with the Manager's knowledge of how the recipient of the document wishes or expects to receive the document;
- b) is capable of being provided in hard copy by the Manager;
- c) enables the recipient to know or record the time of receipt; and
- d) is reasonable in the context.

13.3. Complaints

13.3.1. Complaints concerning the operation or marketing of the Scheme should be referred (in the first instance) to the Manager at the Manager's head office address shown in the Directory at Appendix 4.

13.3.2. If a complaint cannot be resolved satisfactorily with the Manager, it may be made direct to the Financial Ombudsman Service, Exchange Tower, London E14 9SR.

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

13.4. Annual and Interim Reports

13.4.1. Annual reports will be published normally on the annual income allocation date listed in paragraph 6.2.1 above. Interim reports will be published on the half yearly income allocation date. Copies of the most recent annual and interim reports may be inspected at the registered office of the Manager, or obtained from the Manager.

13.5. Trust Deed and Prospectus

13.5.1. Copies of the below documents, and a summary of the Manager's policy regarding the exercise of any voting rights attached to assets held by the Scheme, may be inspected at the registered office of the Manager. The address for the Manager is set out in Appendix 4:

- a) the Prospectus;
- b) the Trust Deed (and any Supplemental Deeds); and
- c) the Depositary Agreement.

13.6. Future Disclosures

13.6.1. Each Unitholder may obtain on request from the Manager information supplementary to this Prospectus relating to:

- a) the quantitative limits applying in the risk management of the Scheme;
- b) the methods used in relation to (a); and
- c) any recent development of the risk and yield of the main categories of investment.

13.7. Money Laundering

13.7.1. As a result of legislation in force in the UK to prevent money laundering, firms conducting investment business are required to maintain procedures to combat money laundering. In order to implement these procedures, in certain circumstances Unitholders may be asked to provide some proof of identity when buying or selling Units.

13.7.2. Please refer to the ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS paragraph for details of certain resources we may access in verifying information on you.

13.8. Investors outside of the UK

13.8.1. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of Units in the Scheme may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. No persons receiving a copy of this Prospectus in any such jurisdiction may treat the Prospectus as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Units unless, in the relevant jurisdiction, such an invitation could lawfully be made to them.

13.8.2. Accordingly this Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Prospectus and any persons wishing to apply for Units in the Scheme to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and COLL of any relevant jurisdiction. Prospective applicants for Units in the Scheme should inform themselves as to legal requirements of so applying and any applicable exchange control COLL and taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

13.8.3. The Units in the Scheme which are described in this Prospectus have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (as may be amended or re-enacted) (the "1933 Act"), the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 (as may be amended or re-enacted) (the "1940 Act") or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States of America and may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America to or for the account or benefit of any US Person (as defined below), except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the United States Securities Act of 1933, the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 and similar requirements of such state securities laws. Any re-offer or resale of the Scheme in the United States or to US Persons may constitute a violation of US law. The Scheme and the Manager have not been and will not be registered under the 1940 Act and investors will not be entitled to the benefit of registration.

13.8.4. The Units have not been approved or disapproved by the US Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission or other regulatory authority, nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of this offering or the accuracy or adequacy of these offering materials. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful. The Units are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold in the United States except as permitted under the 1933 Act and applicable state securities laws, pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom.

13.8.5. In order to ensure compliance with the restrictions referred to above, the Scheme is, accordingly, not open for investment by any US Persons or ERISA Plans except in exceptional circumstances and then only with the prior consent of the Manager. A prospective investor may be required at the time of acquiring Units to represent that such investor is a qualified holder and not a US Person or acquiring Units for the account or benefit, directly or indirectly, of a US Person or with the

assets of an ERISA Plan. The granting of prior consent by the Manager to an investment does not confer on the investor a right to acquire Units in respect of any future or subsequent application.

13.9. Data Protection

13.9.1. The personal details of each applicant for Units and each Unitholder will be held by the Manager and/or the Administrator as its agent in accordance with Data Protection Law for the purposes of carrying out the Manager's agreement with each Unitholder. This may include the transfer of such data to other members of the Manager's group and to other businesses providing services to the Manager (including their offices outside the UK), where the transfer is necessary for the provision of services in relation to the Manager's role as operator of the Scheme. The data protection law and other laws of these countries may not be as comprehensive as those that apply within the UK. In these instances the Manager will take steps to ensure that your privacy rights are respected. Unitholders have the right to access their personal data processed by the Manager together with (in certain circumstances) the right to object to the processing of such data for legitimate reasons.

13.9.2. A copy of the Manager's Privacy Notice relating to investors is available at www.tutman.co.uk or on request from compliance@tutman.co.uk.

13.10. Electronic Verification

13.10.1. The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017, The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, SYSC and Joint Money Laundering Steering Group guidance notes (which are updated from time to time) state that the Manager must check your identity and the source of the money invested. The Manager may also request verification documents from parties associated with you. In some cases, documentation may be required for officers performing duties on behalf of bodies corporate. The checks may include an electronic search of information held about you (or your associated party) on the electoral roll and using credit reference agencies. The credit reference agency may check the details you (or your associated party) supply against any particulars on any database (public or otherwise) to which they have access and may retain a record of that information although this is only to verify identity and will not affect your (or your associated party's) credit rating. They may also use your (or your associated party's) details in the future to assist other companies for verification purposes.

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

13.11. Summary of the Manager's haircut policy

13.11.1. The Manager may have to provide, or receive, collateral in entering into certain derivative transactions for the Scheme. In doing so, the Manager may apply

a haircut to that collateral. A 'haircut' is a percentage that is subtracted from the market value of an asset that is being used as collateral.

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

13.11.3. Cash and any form of security, guarantee or indemnity provided by way of security in accordance with COLL requirements and as agreed between the relevant Investment Manager and the ACD for the discharge of any liability arising from a transaction will be deemed to be permitted for the purposes of the Scheme's collateral policy.

13.12. Remuneration

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

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

13.13. Risk Management Process

13.13.1. The Manager uses a risk management process (including a risk management policy) in accordance with COLL 6.12, as reviewed by the Trustee and filed with the FCA, enabling it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the Scheme's positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Scheme.

13.13.2. The following details of the risk management process must be regularly notified to the FCA, and at least on an annual basis:

- a) a true and fair view of the types of derivatives and forward transactions to be used within the Scheme together with their underlying risks and any relevant quantitative limits;
- b) the methods for estimating risks in derivative and forward transactions.

13.13.3. The Manager must access, monitor and periodically review:

- a) the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management policy and of the arrangements, processes and techniques referred to in COLL 6.12.5 R;

- b) the level of compliance by the Manager with the risk management policy and with those arrangements, processes and techniques referred to in COLL 6.12.5 R; and
- c) the adequacy and effectiveness of measures taken to address any deficiencies in the performance of the risk management process.

The Manager must notify the FCA of any material changes to the risk management process.

APPENDIX 1

Historical Performance

The performance table shows the total annual return over a five-year period up to 31 December in each year listed.

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

Unit class	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)
Accumulation Units	-2.08	19.53	43.84	6.42	-24.61
Income Units	-2.01	19.46	43.83	6.43	-24.69
Peer Group					
Investment Association Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares	-6.07	15.94	5.50	11.10	-10.11

Source: These performance figures have been derived from information extracted and provided through MorningStar.

These performance figures are presented as a matter of record and should be regarded as such.

Performance is determined by many factors including the general direction and volatility of markets and may not be repeatable.

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

APPENDIX 2

Eligible Markets

Eligible securities markets

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

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

For the purpose of the COLL Sourcebook, the Manager, after consultation with the Trustee, has decided that the following securities exchanges are eligible securities markets in the context of the investment policy of the Scheme:

Australia:	ASX Group
Austria:	Wiener Borse - Vienna Stock Exchange
Canada:	Toronto Stock Exchange TSX Venture Exchange Montreal Exchange
China:	Shanghai Stock Exchange Shenzen Stock Exchange
Europe:	those markets established in a member state on which transferable securities admitted to official listing in a member state are dealt in or traded.
Hong Kong:	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
India:	Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)
Indonesia:	Indonesia Stock Exchange IDX
Japan:	Nagoya Stock Exchange Osaka Securities Exchange Tokyo Stock Exchange JASDAQ Securities Exchange
Korea:	Korea Composite Stock Price Index
Malaysia:	Bursa Malaysia Securities

Mexico:	Mexican Stock Exchange
New Zealand:	New Zealand Stock Exchange (NSX)
Norway:	Oslo Bors
Philippines:	Philippines Stock Exchange
Singapore:	Singapore Exchange (SGX)
South Africa:	JSE Limited
Spain:	BME, Spanish Exchanges
Sweden:	NASDAQ OMX Stockholm AB
Switzerland:	SIX Swiss Exchange AG
Taiwan:	Taiwan Stock Exchange
Thailand:	Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)
USA:	<p>(1) NASDAQ (the electronic inter-dealer quotation system of America operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc)</p> <p>(2) any exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a national stock exchange, including the NYSE Euronext, and the Chicago Stock Exchange, NYSC Arca Equities and NASDAQ OMX PHLX</p> <p>(3) the market in transferable securities issued by or on behalf of the Government of the United States of America conducted through persons for the time being recognised and supervised by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and known as primary dealer.</p> <p>(4) the Over-the-Counter Market regulated by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc.</p>

Eligible derivatives markets

For the purpose of COLL, the Manager, after consultation with the Trustee, has decided that the following exchanges are eligible derivatives markets in the context of the investment policy of the Scheme

Italy:	Equities Derivatives Market (IDEM) and Futures Market for Government Securities (MIF)
Japan:	Tokyo Financial Exchange Inc.
New Zealand:	New Zealand Futures and Options Exchange
Spain:	BME, Spanish Exchanges
South Africa:	JSE Group
UK	<p>NYSE Euronext</p> <p>London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE)</p>

London Securities & Derivatives Exchange Ltd (OMLX)

USA:

Chicago Board Options Exchange, CME Group Inc., NASDAQ OMX Futures

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIANS

As appropriate to the listed Eligible Markets

Country	Sub-custodian	Sub-delegates
Argentina	Citibank N.A., Buenos Aires Branch	
Australia	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Australia Limited
Austria	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	
Bahrain	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank	
Belgium	The Northern Trust Company	
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Republic of Srpska	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited	
Brazil	Citibank, N.A., Brazilian Branch	Citibank Distribuidora de Titulos e Valores Mobiliarios S.A ("DTVM")
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	
CD's - USA	Deutsche Bank A.G., London Branch	
CD's - USA	The Northern Trust Company, Canada	
Canada	Royal Bank of Canada	
Chile	Citibank N.A.	Banco de Chile
China A Share	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
China A Share	Bank of Communications Co., Ltd	
China A Share	China Construction Bank Corporation	
China A Share	Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd, Shanghai Branch	
China A Share	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited	
China A Share	Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited	
China B Share	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
China B Share	Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch	

Country	Sub-custodian	Sub-delegates
Clearstream	Clearstream Banking S.A.	
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	
Croatia	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G.	Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
Cyprus	Citibank Europe PLC	
Czech Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovenia, a.s.	
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
Egypt	Citibank, N.A., Cairo Branch	
Egypt	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Egypt SAE
Estonia	Swedbank AS	
Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
France	The Northern Trust Company	
Germany	The Northern Trust Company	
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited	
Greece	Citibank Europe plc	
Hong Kong	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Hong Kong (Stock and BondConnect)	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc	
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf	
India	Citibank, N.A.	
India	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Indonesia	Standard Chartered Bank	
Ireland	The Northern Trust Company, London	
Israel	Citibank, N.A., Israel Branch	
Italy	Citibank Europe plc	
Japan	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank	
Kazakhstan	Citibank Kazakhstan JSC	
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited	

Country	Sub-custodian	Sub-delegates
Kuwait	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Latvia	Swedbank AS	
Lithuania	AB SEB Bankas	
Luxembourg	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V	
Malaysia	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mauritius	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Mexico	Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A. integrante del Grupo Financiero Banamex	
Morocco	Societe Generale Marocaine de Banques	
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Ltd	
Netherlands	The Northern Trust Company	
New Zealand	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	
Oman	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G
Pakistan	Citibank, N.A., Karachi Branch	
Panama	Citibank N.A., Panama Branch	
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A.	
Philippines	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA	
Portugal	BNP Paribas SA	
Qatar	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Romania	Citibank Europe plc	
Russia	AO Citibank	
Saudi Arabia	The Northern Trust Company of Saudi Arabia	
Saudi Arabia	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Saudi Arabia
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G.	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Slovakia	Citibank Europe plc	

Country	Sub-custodian	Sub-delegates
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.	
South Africa	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	
South Korea	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Spain	Citibank Europe plc	
Sri Lanka	Standard Chartered Bank	
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
Switzerland	Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd	
Taiwan	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Taiwan	Citibank Taiwan Limited	
Taiwan	JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.	
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Limited
Thailand	Citibank, N.A., Bangkok Branch	
Tunisia	Union Internationale De Banques	
Turkey	Citibank A.S.	
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited	
Ukraine (Market Suspended)	JSC "Citibank"	
United Arab Emirates (ADX)	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates (DFM)	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates (NASDAQ)	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates	First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC	
United Kingdom	Euroclear UK and Ireland Limited (Northern Trust self-custody)	
United States	The Northern Trust Company	
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.	
Vietnam	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd
Vietnam	Citibank N.A., Hanoi Branch	
West Africa (UEMOA)	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire SA
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia plc	

Country	Sub-custodian	Sub-delegates
Zimbabwe	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Limited

APPENDIX 4

Other Regulated Collective Investment Schemes under management

Authorised Investment Companies with Variable Capital

Authorised Unit Trusts

Abaco Fund ICVC
Arch House Fund
Ariel Fund
Bryth ICVC
CP Investment Funds
Destiny Fund ICVC
Harroway Capital ICVC
Hawarwatza Fund
Libero Portfolio Fund
Lime Grove Fund
Meadowgate Funds
Scarp Fund
Skiwi Fund
The Ambrose Fund
The Astral Fund
The Capital Link Growth Fund
The Contact Fund
The Diversification Fund ICVC
The Dunnottar Fund
The Global Multi Asset Fund
The Gulland Fund
The Hector Fund
The Juniper Fund
The Lockerley Fund
The Mazener Fund
The Motim Fund
The Northern Funds
The Oenoke Fund
The Ord Fund ICVC
The Overstone Fund
The Penare Fund
The Saint Martins Fund
The Staderas Fund
The Stratford Fund
The Sun Portfolio Fund
The TBL Fund
The TM Lancewood Fund
The TM Mitcham Fund
The Vinings Fund
The Wharton Fund
Thesis JDS Fund
TM Acer Fund
TM Balanced Growth Fund
TM Brown Advisory Funds
TM Brunsdon OEIC
TM Cerno Investment Funds
TM Cresswell Fund
TM CRUX Funds ICVC
TM CRUX OEIC
TM First Arrow Investment Funds
TM Hearthstone ICVC
TM Investment Exposures Fund

BPM Trust
Eden Investment Fund
Elfynn International Trust
Glenhuntley Portfolio Trust
Hawthorn Portfolio Trust
KES Diversified Trust
KES Equity Fund
KES Growth Fund
KES Income and Growth Fund
KES Strategic Investment Fund
Latour Growth Fund
Lavaud Fund
Mossylea Fund
Pippin Return Fund
The Castor Fund
The Darin Fund
The Delta Growth Fund
The Eldon Fund
The Hall Fund
The HoundStar Fund
The Iceberg Trust
The Maiden Fund
The Millau Fund
The Norfolk Trust
The Notts Trust
The Palfrey Fund
The TM Stockwell Fund
The White Hill Fund
Thesis Headway Fund
Thesis Lion Growth Fund
Thesis PM A Fund
Thesis PM B Fund
Thesis Thameside Managed Fund
The TUTMAN B&CE Contracted-out Pension Scheme
TM Balanced Fund
TM Chainpoint Fund
TM Growth Fund
TM Hearthstone UK Residential Feeder Fund
TM Managed Fund
TM Masonic Charitable Foundation Investment Fund
TM New Court Fund
TM New Court Equity Growth Fund
TM New Institutional World Fund
TM Preservation Fund
TM Private Portfolio Trust
TM Stonehage Fleming Global Equities Fund
TM Stonehage Fleming Global Equities Fund II
TM Stonehage Fleming Global Equities Umbrella Fund

Authorised Investment Companies with Variable Capital

TM Investment Funds
TM Lime Fund
TM Neuberger Berman Investment Funds
TM Oak Fund
TM Optimal Funds
TM P1 Investment Funds
TM Redwheel Funds
TM Ruffer Portfolio
TM Stonehage Fleming Global Multi-Asset
Umbrella Fund
TM Stonehage Fleming Investments Funds
TM Tellworth Investments Funds
TM Total Return Fund
TM UBS (UK) Fund
TM Veritas Investment ICVC
Trowbridge Investment Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

APPENDIX 5

Directory of Contact Details

Manager	Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited Exchange Building, St John's Street, Chichester PO19 1UP
Administrator, Registrar and Fund Accountant	Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK branch 50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5NT
<i>Dealing Office</i>	Thesis Unit Trust Management Limited Sunderland SR43 4AZ Tel: 0333 300 0375
Auditors	KPMG LLP 15 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5GL
Custodian <i>Principal place of business:</i>	The Northern Trust Company 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, USA
<i>Who may also act under this power through its London branch:</i>	50 Bank Street Canary Wharf, London E14 5NT
Trustee	NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited House A, Floor 0, Gogarburn, 175 Glasgow Road, Edinburgh EH12 1HQ
Investment Manager	Thesis Asset Management Limited Exchange Building, St John's Street, Chichester PO19 1UP www.thesisam.com
Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)	12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN