

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

FundRock Partners Limited, the authorised corporate director of the Company, is the person responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of its knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained herein does not contain any untrue or misleading statement or omit any matters required by the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook to be included in it. FundRock Partners Limited accepts responsibility accordingly.

PROSPECTUS

OF

FP Pictet

**(An open-ended investment company
incorporated with limited liability and
registered in England and Wales
under registered number IC001037)**

(A Non-UCITS Retail Scheme)

This document constitutes the Prospectus for **FP Pictet** which has been prepared in accordance with the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook.

This Prospectus is dated, and is valid as at, **1 January 2022**

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

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No person has been authorised by the Company to give any information or to make any representations in connection with the offering of Shares other than those contained in the Prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been made by the Company. The delivery of this Prospectus (whether or not accompanied by any reports) or the issue of Shares shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the Company have not changed since the date hereof.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Company to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Distributors and other intermediaries which offer, recommend or sell shares in the Funds must comply with all laws, regulations and regulatory requirements as may be applicable to them. Also, such Distributors and other intermediaries must consider such information about the Funds and its share classes as is made available by the Authorised Corporate Director for the purposes of the EU's Product Governance regime. Distributors and intermediaries may obtain further information by contacting the ACD.

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. They may not be offered or sold in the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any state of the United States of America and the District of Columbia or offered or sold to U.S. Persons. The Company has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The ACD has not been registered under the United States Investment Advisers Act 1940.

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

The provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation are binding on each of the Shareholders and a copy of the Instrument of Incorporation is available on request.

This Prospectus has been issued for the purpose of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 by FundRock Partners Limited.

The distribution of this Prospectus in certain jurisdictions may require that this Prospectus is translated into the official language of those countries. Should any inconsistency arise between the translated version and the English version, the English version shall prevail.

This Prospectus is based on information, law and practice at the date hereof. The Company cannot be bound by an out of date prospectus when it has issued a new prospectus and investors should check with FundRock Partners Limited that this is the most recently published prospectus.

International Tax Reporting

In order to fulfil its legal obligations in accordance with the requirements of FATCA, and other intergovernmental arrangements such as the OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (“CRS”) and including pursuant to the International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015, the Company is required to obtain confirmation of the tax residency of Shareholders and certain other information to comply with certain reporting requirements. The ACD (or its delegate) may ask for evidence of the tax identification number, and country and date of birth of individual Shareholders, or for the Global Intermediary Identification number (GIIN) of corporate and other Shareholders, and such other information and/or documentation that the Company considers necessary to enable it to comply with such requirements. If certain conditions apply, information about your shareholding may be passed to HMRC in order to be passed on to other tax authorities, where the UK has an agreement with that country. Any Shareholder that fails to provide the required information and/or documentation may be subject to a compulsory redemption of their Shares and/or monetary penalties.

Data Protection

The way in which we, FundRock Partners Limited may use personal information of individuals (“personal data”) is governed by the “**Data Protection Requirements**” which means all applicable data protection laws and regulations including, without limitation, (a) the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (“GDPR”), (b) UK GDPR (as that term is defined by the Data Protection, Privacy and Electronic Communications (Amendments etc) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019) and the Data Protection Act 2018, and (c) any legislation that supplements or replaces the foregoing in the UK. The Data Protection Requirements are designed to strengthen data protection for all individuals. Further details on our privacy policy and your rights under the Data Protection Requirements can be found on our website: www.fundrock.com. Changes to our privacy policy will be published on our website.

For the purposes of the Data Protection Requirements, the “data controller” of your personal data is FundRock Partners Limited.

Information we collect from you or from other sources and what we do with it:

We will collect and process the following data about you depending on how or why you interact or communicate with us (e.g., filling in an application form, subscribing for or redeeming Shares or when you communicate with us by email, telephone or otherwise):

- (1) Your name and title, address, date of birth, e-mail address and phone number or other contact information; your signature, your tax number or “national insurance number”; your banking details, credit or debit card information or other payment or financial information; information about transactions you make in relation to a Fund including your holding in a Fund or the reference number in relation to your holding; your personal description and your photograph.

We will use this information to open your account, maintain the Register; process subscriptions, redemptions and exchanges of Shares and payments of dividends; perform controls on excessive trading and market timing; comply with applicable anti-money laundering rules or anti-terrorist financing rules; or comply with our reporting obligations to regulatory bodies or tax authorities as well as our obligations under other applicable laws and regulations, monitor calls and electronic communications to process and verify instructions, or for investigation and fraud prevention purposes.

The legal basis for this processing of your personal data is our legitimate interests, namely the proper administration of your investment, the operation the Fund by us, our delegates and the service providers in relation to a Fund; the performance of the contractual obligations between you as a Shareholder and us; to provide you with information, products and services that you request from us; to notify you about changes to our services or to a Fund or the Company; and to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

You have the right to refuse to give us your personal data in which case we may at our discretion, and where your refusal necessarily prevents us from completing our checks, diligence or other legal, regulatory or confirmatory matters, refuse to issue Shares to you; refuse to pay the proceeds of a redemption of Shares; refuse to pay income on Shares; or compulsorily redeem your holding.

- (2) With regard to each of your visits to our website, we will automatically collect technical information about your computer, including where available your Internet protocol or “IP” address, operating system and browser type and version, time zone setting, operating system and platform; information about your visit, including the full Uniform Resources Locators (“URLs”), clickstream to, through and from our website (including date and time); time on page, page response times, download errors, lengths of visits to certain pages, page interaction information (such as scrolling, clicks and mouse-overs); location, device and demographic information. We will do so for administration purposes and to analyse the use of our website and services.

The FundRock Partners Limited website uses “cookies” to distinguish you from other users of our website (very broadly, the website identifies a user and customises web pages for that user on subsequent visits to the website). This helps us to provide you with a good experience when you browse our website and also allows us to improve our site. For detailed information on the cookies we use and the purposes for which we use them please see FundRock Partners Limited Cookie policy on our website.

The legal basis for this processing is our legitimate interests, namely monitoring and improving our website and services.

We will combine the information that you give us with information that we receive from other sources and use this for the purposes set out above (depending on the types of information we receive).

We may also use your personal data to establish, exercise or defend claims in order to protect or assert our legal rights, your legal rights or the legal rights of others, obtain or maintain insurance coverage, manage risks, or obtain professional advice in order to protect our business.

Disclosure of your information

We may disclose your personal data to any member of our group of companies; our insurers or professional advisers; service providers to the Funds; our service providers, delegates, suppliers, contractors, sub-contractors or business partners and third parties with whom we contract; our auditors, our bank, competent authorities including the FCA, tax authorities, courts and other bodies for reporting or as otherwise required by law; technical advisers or analytics and search engine providers that assist us in the improvement and optimisation of our website; credit reference agencies or other risk management agencies; third parties that provide security, email security, data governance, archiving and other information technology support services; any third party that you ask us to share your personal data with.

We may disclose your personal data to third parties in the event we sell or purchase a business or assets; if we are acquired by a third party; in the event that we propose to retire as Authorised Corporate Director on a Fund, in which case we may disclose your personal data to the intended new Authorised Corporate Director prior to, and at the time of, the transfer in order for the new Authorised Corporate Director and their delegates to make certain preparations; or where we are under a duty to disclose or share your personal data in order to comply with any legal or regulatory obligation; or in order to enforce or apply the terms of use of our website (which can be found on our website) and other agreements; or to protect our rights, property, or safety, or that of our customers, or others.

International transfers of your personal data

Your personal data may be transferred to the auditor, registrar, transfer agent, administrator, depositary, custodian or investment manager of a Fund or the Company; or to the sponsor, distributor, or third party data providers in relation to a Fund; or to a third party with whom we contract; any of whom may be located in the UK or EEA.

The Data Protection Requirements place restrictions on transferring data outside of the UK or the EEA. Transfers to a third country or to an international organisation may only take place if the data being transferred is subject to an adequate level of protection. If we or our service

providers need to share your personal data with a recipient outside the UK or the EEA, we will ensure that appropriate safeguards are in place including: model clauses that have been approved by the European Commission or Secretary of State; a code of conduct or other certified mechanisms such as binding contractual rules. Your personal data may be transferred to third parties that we or our service providers use including certain banks that we or our service providers use or certain companies that provide certain services to our service providers such as the registrar of the Fund. Such third parties include: a company located in India that provides operational support services, a company based in the USA that provides information technology security services, and a company based in the USA (but which has affiliates in multiple locations) that provides customer services software.

Retention and deletion of your personal data

We will not keep your personal data longer than is necessary for the purpose that we process it or for any purpose. We will generally retain your personal data for a minimum of 7 years, or for such period as is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which we are subject, or in order to protect your vital interests or the vital interests of another natural person.

Rights of an individual

As an individual, you have certain rights under the Data Protection Requirements. These include: (a) the right of access (b) the right to rectification (c) the right to erasure (d) the right to restrict processing (e) the right to object to processing (f) the right to data portability (g) the right to complain to a supervisory authority, and (h) the right to withdraw consent. Some of the rights are complex and only apply in specific circumstances. Further details are set out in the privacy policy published on our website.

Our details

You can contact us or our Data Protection Officer regarding the Data Protection Requirements or our privacy policy:

- (a) by post, to Bastion House, 6th floor, 140 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN;
- (b) by telephone, on 0330 123 3625 or the contact number published on our website from time to time; or
- (c) by email, to FP_DataProtection@Fundrock.com or the email address published on our website from time to time.

Further information is available on our website.

1. DEFINITIONS

“ACD” or “FP”	FundRock Partners Limited, the authorised corporate director of the Company;
“ACD Agreement”	an agreement dated 10 th June 2015 between the Company and the ACD, as amended from time to time;
“Administrator”	SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as administrator to the Company from time to time;
“AIFM”	Alternative Investment Fund Manager pursuant to the AIFMD Rules;
“AIFM Directive” or “AIFMD”	the Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2004/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010;
“AIFMD Rules”	the provisions of: (i) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 supplementing AIFMD with regard to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision, as implemented in the UK; (ii) the FCA Handbook (such as the FUND Sourcebook) and any other applicable regulations implementing AIFMD in the UK, or, where applicable, in an EEA State; and (iii) the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013; in each case as may be altered, amended, added to or cancelled from time to time;
“Approved Bank”	as defined in the FCA Glossary;
“Auditor”	Deloitte LLP, or such other entity as is appointed to act as auditor to the Company from time to time;

“Business Day”	Monday to Friday excluding public and bank holidays in the UK or any day on which the London Stock Exchange is not open for the normal duration of its trading hours, and excluding any other day on which the ACD has notified the Depositary that it is not open for normal business or as otherwise agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
“Class” or “Classes”	in relation to Shares, means (according to the context) all of the Shares related to a single Fund or a particular class or classes of Share related to a single Fund;
“COLL”	refers to the appropriate chapter or rule in the COLL Sourcebook;
“the COLL Sourcebook”	the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook issued by the FCA as amended or replaced from time to time;
“Company”	FP Pictet;
“Conversion”	the conversion of Shares in one Class in a Fund to Shares of another Class in the same Fund and “Convert” and “Converted” shall be construed accordingly;
“Custodian”	State Street Bank & Trust Company, or such other entity as is appointed to act as custodian;
“Cut Off Point”	the point prior to which orders to buy, sell, Convert or Switch Shares must be received by the Administrator in order for them to be actioned at the next Valuation Point and details of which are set out for each Fund (if relevant) in Appendix I;
“Dealing Day”	Monday to Friday except for (unless the ACD otherwise decides) a bank holiday in England and Wales) or any other days declared by the ACD to be a non-Dealing Day;

“Depository”	State Street Trustees Limited or such other entity as is appointed to act as depository of the Company;
“Director” or “Directors”	the directors of the Company from time to time (including the ACD);
“EEA”	the European Economic Area;
“EEA State”	a member state of the European Union and any other state which is within the EEA;
“Efficient Portfolio Management” or “EPM”	as defined in paragraph 9 of Appendix III;
“Eligible Institution”	as defined in the FCA Glossary;
“EUWA”	as defined in the FCA Glossary;
“FATCA”	the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act provisions contained in sections 1471 to 1474 of the United States Internal Revenue Code and US Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder (as amended from time to time);
“the FCA”	the Financial Services Authority in respect of matters prior to 1 April 2013 and, in respect of matters after that date, the Financial Conduct Authority or any other entity from time to time;
“the FCA Glossary”	the glossary giving the meanings of the defined expressions used in the FCA Handbook as amended from time to time;
“the FCA Handbook”	the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance, as amended or replaced from time to time;
“FP”	FundRock Partners Limited, the authorised corporate director (ACD) of the Company;
“Fund” or “Funds”	a sub-fund of the Company (being part of the Scheme Property of the Company which is pooled separately) to which specific assets and liabilities of the Company may be allocated and which is invested in accordance with the

	investment objective applicable to such sub-fund;
“Fundrock Holding S.A.”	the ultimate holding company of FundRock Partners Limited;
“Fund Accountant”	State Street Bank & Trust Company or such other entity as is appointed to act as fund accountant;
“the FUND Sourcebook”	the Investment Fund Sourcebook issued by the FCA as amended or replaced from time to time;
“HMRC”	the HM Revenue & Customs;
“Home State”	as defined in the FCA Glossary;
“Index”	ICE BofA Sterling 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index;
“Instrument of Incorporation”	the instrument of incorporation of the Company as amended from time to time;
“Investment Manager”	Pictet Asset Management Limited whose registered office is at Moor House, Level 11, 120 London Wall, London EC2Y 5ET, UK;
“ISA”	an individual savings account under The Individual Savings Account Regulations 1998 (as amended);
“Leverage”	any method by which the exposure of a Fund is increased, whether through borrowing of cash or transferrable securities or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means;
“Net Asset Value” or “NAV”	the value of the Scheme Property of the Company or of any Fund (as the context may require) less the liabilities of the Company (or of the Fund concerned) as calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation;

"Non-UCITS Retail Scheme" or "NURS"	a type of collective investment scheme such as the Company which is authorised by the FCA and therefore meets the standards set by the FCA to enable the Company to be marketed to the public within the UK, but which does not comply with the conditions necessary for it to benefit from European passporting rights under the UCITS Directive;
"OECD"	the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;
"OEIC Regulations"	the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 as amended or re-enacted from time to time;
"Pounds Sterling", "GBP" or "£"	the lawful currency of the UK;
"Professional Liability Risks"	shall have the meaning given to it in IPRU(INV) 11.3.12 EU of the FCA Handbook;
"Register"	the register of Shareholders of the Company;
"Registrar"	SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as Registrar to the Company from time to time;
"Regulated Activities Order"	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (SI 2001/544) as amended from time to time;
"Regulations"	the OEIC Regulations and the FCA Handbook (including the COLL Sourcebook and FUND Sourcebook, as relevant);
"Scheme Property"	the scheme property of the Company required under the COLL Sourcebook to be given for safekeeping to the Depositary;
"SDRT"	stamp duty reserve tax;
"Share" or "Shares"	a share or shares in the Company (including larger denomination shares, and smaller

	denomination shares equivalent to one ten thousandth of a larger denomination share);
"Shareholder"	a holder of registered Shares in the Company;
"Specified US Person"	a Shareholder who falls within the definition of "specified United States person" for the purposes of FATCA;
"Switch"	where permissible, the exchange of Shares of one Fund for Shares of another Fund and "Switching" shall be construed accordingly;
"Target Benchmark"	a positive return in excess of the Index over any 12 month period and a return of plus 4% above the Index (on an annualized net of fees basis) over any 3 year period;
"UCITS"	an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities. This will include a UK UCITS, or an EEA UCITS scheme as defined in the FCA Glossary;
"UCITS Directive"	the European Parliament and Council Directive of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (No 2009/65/EC) as it forms part of the laws of England, 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) (including, without limitation, 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);

“UK”	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
“UK UCITS”	as defined in the FCA Glossary;
“US-UK IGA”	as defined in paragraph 3.1.1 below;
“US Persons”	a Person who falls within the definition of “U.S. person” as defined in rule 902(k) of Regulation S promulgated under the United States Securities Act 1933;
“Valuation Point”	the point, whether on a periodic basis or for a particular valuation, at which the ACD carries out a valuation of the Scheme Property for the Company or a Fund (as the case may be) for the purpose of determining the price at which Shares of a Class may be issued, cancelled or redeemed. For details of the Valuation Point of a Fund please see Appendix I; and
“VAT”	UK value added tax.

Unless otherwise stated, all references in this document to time are to Greenwich Mean Time (winter) or British Summer Time (summer).

2. **DETAILS OF THE COMPANY**

2.1 **General**

2.1.1 FP Pictet (the Company) is an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales under registered number **IC001037** and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority with effect from **29th May 2015**. The FCA Product Reference Number for the Company is 683799. The Company has an unlimited duration.

Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

The ACD is also the authorised corporate director of certain other open-ended investment companies and authorised fund manager of certain authorised unit trusts details of which are set out in Appendix IV.

2.1.2 **Head office**

The head office of the Company is at Bastion House, 6th floor, 140 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN.

2.1.3 **Address for Service**

The Head Office is the address of the place in the UK for service on the Company of notices or other documents required or authorised to be served on it.

2.1.4 **Base Currency**

The base currency of the Company and each Fund is Pounds Sterling.

2.1.5 **Share Capital**

Maximum £100,000,000,000

Minimum £1

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

Shares in the Company may be marketed outside the UK in EEA States and in countries outside the European Union and EEA, subject to the Regulations, and any regulatory constraints in those countries, if the ACD so decides.

Each of the Funds of the Company is designed and managed to support longer-term investment and active trading is discouraged. Short-term or

excessive trading into and out of a Fund may harm performance by disrupting portfolio management strategies and by increasing expenses. The ACD may at its discretion refuse to accept applications for Conversion, or Switching of, Shares, especially where transactions are deemed disruptive, particularly from possible market timers or investors who, in its opinion, have a pattern of short-term or excessive trading or whose trading has been or may be disruptive to the Funds. For these purposes, the ACD may consider an investor's trading history in the Funds or other funds managed by ACD and accounts under common ownership or control.

2.2 The Structure of the Company

2.2.1 The Funds

The Company is structured as an umbrella company, in that different Funds may be established from time to time by the ACD with the approval of the FCA. On the introduction of any new Fund or Class, a revised prospectus will be prepared setting out the relevant details of each Fund or Class. Please note that approval by the FCA in this context does not in any way indicate or suggest endorsement or approval of the Funds as an investment.

As at the date of this Prospectus, Shares in one Fund are available: **FP Pictet Multi Asset Portfolio**.

The Company is a Non-UCITS Retail Scheme (NURS). The Company and each of the Funds are also Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs).

The assets of each Fund will be treated as separate from those of every other Fund and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and investment policy applicable to that Fund. Investment of the assets of each of the Funds must comply with the COLL Sourcebook and the investment objective and policy of the relevant Fund. Details of the Funds, including their investment objectives and policies, are set out in Appendix I.

The investment objectives and/or policy of a Fund may, from time to time, be amended in accordance with COLL. In all cases amendments will be notified to Shareholders. For all amendments that are not significant or fundamental, Shareholders will be informed at or after the date that the amendment will take place. Where amendments are deemed by the ACD to be significant to a Fund, Shareholders will be provided with at least 60 days' notice before the amendment takes effect.

Where the amendments are deemed by the ACD to be fundamental to the Fund, Shareholders will be asked to approve the change by way of an extraordinary resolution at a meeting of Shareholders.

The eligible securities markets and eligible derivatives markets on which the Funds may invest are set out in Appendix II. A detailed statement of the general investment and borrowing restrictions in respect of each Fund is set out in Appendix III.

The Funds represent segregated portfolios of assets and accordingly, the assets of a Fund belong exclusively to that Fund and shall not be used or made available to discharge (directly or indirectly) the liabilities of, or claims against, any other person or body, including the Company, or any other Fund, and shall not be available for any such purpose. Shareholders should note that whilst the provisions of the OEIC Regulations provide for segregated liability between the Funds, the concept of segregated liability is relatively new and these provisions are yet to be tested in the courts. Accordingly, where claims are brought by local creditors in foreign courts or under foreign law contracts, it is not yet known how those foreign courts will react to regulations 11A and 11B of the OEIC Regulations. It is therefore not free from doubt that the assets of a Fund will always be "ring-fenced" from the liabilities of other Funds of the Company.

Subject to the above, each Fund will be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs and charges of the Company attributable to that Fund, and within each Fund charges will be allocated between Classes in accordance with the terms of issue of Shares of those Classes. Any assets, liabilities, expenses, costs or charges not attributable to a particular Fund may be allocated by the ACD in a manner which it believes is fair to the Shareholders generally. This will normally be pro rata to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Funds.

2.2.2 **Leverage**

The AIFMD Rules prescribe two methods for calculating the overall Leverage exposure of a Fund: the “**gross method**” and the “**commitment method**”. These methodologies are set out in full detail in the AIFMD Rules, however, they can be summarised as follows:

- The gross method is a more conservative way of representing leverage as it does not take into account the netting or hedging arrangements employed by a Fund. This method also takes into account incremental exposures as well as the Fund’s own physical holdings and cash.

- The commitment method takes account of the hedging and netting arrangements employed by a Fund at any given time (i.e. purchased and sold derivative positions will be netted where both relate strictly to the same underlying asset). This calculation of exposure includes incremental exposures as well as the Fund's own physical holdings and cash.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the maximum authorised leverage for a Fund is 200% of its Net Asset Value according to the commitment method and 300% of its Net Asset Value according to the gross method.

Leverage will be created through each Fund's use of derivative instruments and by entering into the permanent borrowing arrangements referred to in paragraph 24 (Borrowing powers and Leverage) of Appendix III (Investment and Borrowing Powers of the Company).

The ACD may change the maximum level of Leverage from time to time. Any change will be disclosed to Shareholders in accordance with the Regulations.

2.2.3 Liquidity Management

The ACD maintains a liquidity management policy to monitor the liquidity risk of the Funds, which includes, among other tools and methods of measurement, the use of stress tests under both normal and exceptional circumstances.

The liquidity management systems and procedures employed by the ACD enable it to measure the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio against thresholds set by reference to each Fund's redemption policy. The ACD seeks to ensure that each Fund will remain within the liquidity limits set for it. The ACD is also able to apply various tools and arrangements necessary to respond appropriately to redemption requests. In normal circumstances, redemption requests will be processed as set out below. Other arrangements may also be used in response to redemption requests which, if activated, will restrict the redemption rights Shareholders benefit from in the ordinary course. The ACD may also temporarily suspend redemptions in certain circumstances as set out in paragraph 3.13.

2.2.4 Shares

Classes of Shares within the Funds

Shares will be issued in larger and smaller denominations. There are 10,000 smaller Shares to each larger Share. Smaller Shares represent what, in other

terms, might be called fractions of a larger Share and have proportionate rights.

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

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

The currency of denomination for each new Class of Shares will be determined at the date of creation and set out in the prospectus issued in respect of the new Class of Shares.

The net proceeds from subscriptions to a Fund will be invested in the specific pool of assets constituting that Fund. The Company will maintain for each current Fund, a separate pool of assets each invested for the exclusive benefit of the relevant Fund.

To the extent that any Scheme Property of the Company, or any assets to be received as part of the Scheme Property, or any costs, charges or expenses to be paid out of the Scheme Property, are not attributable to one Fund only, the ACD will allocate such Scheme Property, assets, costs, charges or expenses between Funds in a manner which is fair to all Shareholders of the Company.

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

Details of which of the Share Classes are presently available in each Fund and their criteria for subscription are set out in Appendix I.

A Regular Savings Plan is available for certain Funds. Details of the relevant Funds are set out in Appendix I.

Shares may be made available as either income or accumulation Shares.

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

Each Share (income and accumulation) is deemed to represent one undivided unit of entitlement in the property of a Fund. Subject to the terms of this Prospectus, Shareholders are entitled to receive net income derived from the Fund and to redeem their Shares at a price linked to the value of the Scheme Property of a Fund. Shareholders do not have any proprietary interest in the underlying assets of the Company.

Holders of accumulation Shares are not entitled to be paid the income attributed to such Shares, but that income is automatically transferred to (and retained as part of) the capital assets of the relevant Fund on the relevant interim and/or annual accounting dates. This is reflected in the price of an accumulation Share.

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

Shareholders are entitled (subject to certain restrictions) to Convert all or part of their Shares in one Class for Shares of another Class within the same Fund, or Switch all or part of their Shares in a Class for Shares within a different Fund of the Company. Details of this Conversion and Switching facility and any applicable restrictions are set out in paragraph 3.3 "Conversion and Switching".

3. **BUYING, REDEEMING, CONVERTING AND SWITCHING SHARES**

The dealing office of the Administrator is normally open from 9am to 5pm on each Dealing Day to receive requests by post or fax on **0870 700 2305** for the purchase, sale, Conversion and Switching of Shares. Additionally, investors can register online at www.fundrock.com to purchase, sell, Convert and Switch shares. The Administrator may vary these times with the consent of the ACD. Requests to deal in Shares may also be made by telephone on **0330 123 3625** each Dealing Day (at the ACD's discretion) between 9am and 5pm or through such other number as published from time to time. The initial investment must, at the discretion of the ACD, be accompanied by a completed application form.

In addition, the ACD may from time to time make arrangements to allow Shares to be bought or sold on-line or through other communication media.

Telephone calls and other electronic communications will be recorded. The ACD will keep a copy of telephone calls and electronic communications. A copy of the record is available from the ACD on request. The records will be kept for up to five years and where requested by the FCA, for up to seven years. The ACD may also, at its discretion, introduce further methods of dealing in Shares in the future. At present, transfer of title to Shares by electronic communication is not accepted.

In its dealings in Shares of the Funds the ACD is dealing as principal. The ACD may make a profit from dealing in Shares as principal. The ACD may commit its own capital to hold Shares in its own name to facilitate its dealing as principal and is under no obligation to account to the Depositary or the shareholders for any such 'at risk' profits made when it issues or redeems units at one valuation point then sells or cancels them at a later valuation point. The ACD is not accountable to Shareholders for any profit it makes in dealing in Shares as principal.

In respect of some Funds, dealing requests must be received before the relevant Cut Off Point on a Dealing Day in order to be dealt with at the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day. Deals received after the Cut Off Point will be dealt with at the Valuation Point on the next following Dealing Day. For details of the Valuation Point and, where relevant, the Cut Off Point of a Fund, please see Appendix I.

3.1 **Buying Shares**

3.1.1 **Procedure**

Shares may be bought directly from the ACD or through a professional adviser or other intermediary. For details of dealing charges see paragraph 3.7 below. Application forms may be obtained from the ACD.

Valid applications to purchase Shares in a Fund (received before the Cut Off Point, if applicable) will be processed at the Share price calculated, based on the Net Asset Value per Share, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the application, except in the case where dealing in a Fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.13.

For details of dealing charges see paragraph 3.7 below.

The ACD, at its discretion, has the right to cancel a purchase deal if settlement is not made within a reasonable period and any loss arising on such cancellation shall be the liability of the applicant. For postal applications payment in full must accompany the instruction. At the ACD's discretion, payment for large purchases of Shares may be made by telegraphic transfer.

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

Any subscription monies remaining after a whole number of Shares have been issued will not be returned to the applicant. Instead, smaller denomination Shares will be issued. A smaller denomination Share is equivalent to one ten thousandth of a larger denomination Share.

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

As part of the process of buying Shares, investors in the Company will be required to provide the ACD (or its delegate) with any information and/or documentation that the Company considers necessary to enable it to comply with its domestic (and any overseas) obligations relating to any agreements

for the automatic exchange of tax information which may be entered into and implemented by the UK.

The UK has implemented the Foreign Account Tax Compliant Act (FATCA) and the OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (CRS) pursuant to the International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015. As a result of UK legislation, the Company may be required to obtain confirmation of certain information from shareholders and (where applicable) their beneficial owners, such as where you are resident for tax purposes, your tax identification number, and your place and date of birth, and your tax status classification and place of incorporation if you are a corporate body. Under certain circumstances (including where you do not supply us with the information we request), we will be obliged to report your personal details as well as the details of your Investment to HMRC. This information may then be passed to other tax authorities. Any shareholder that fails to provide the required information may be subject to a compulsory redemption of their Shares and/or monetary penalties.

The extent to which the Company is able to report to HMRC will depend on each affected Shareholder in the Company, providing the Company or its delegate with any information, that the Company determines is necessary to satisfy such obligations.

By signing the application form to subscribe for Shares in the Company, each Shareholder is agreeing to provide such information upon request from the Company or its delegate.

Please note that the Company may treat Shareholders as a Specified US Person, or (where applicable) as a person in respect of whom disclosure is required to be made in accordance with further intergovernmental agreements, where the Administrator is unable to establish that this is not the case.

Shareholders who are concerned about their position are encouraged to consult with their own professional tax advisers regarding the possible implications of FATCA, or CRS (or UK law on information reporting) and any other similar legislation and/or regulations on their interest in the Company.

3.1.2 Documents the buyer will receive

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of Shares bought will be issued no later than the end of the Business Day following the later of receipt of the application to buy Shares and the Valuation Point by reference

to which the price is determined, together with, where appropriate, a notice of the applicant's right to cancel.

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

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

3.1.3 Regular Savings Plan

The ACD may make available certain Classes of Shares of any Fund through the Regular Savings Plan (details of current Classes of Shares and Funds which are available are shown in Appendix I). To invest in this way, Shareholders must complete and return to the Administrator the relevant plan application form and direct debit form before contributions may begin. Monthly contributions may be increased, decreased (subject to maintaining the minimum level of contribution) or stopped at any time by notifying such party as the ACD may direct. If, however, payments are not made into the Regular Savings Plan for more than ten months and the Shareholder holds less than the minimum holding for that Class, then the ACD reserves the right to redeem that Shareholder's entire holding in that Class. Confirmations will not be issued to Shareholders investing through a Regular Savings Plan, however statements detailing all Share transactions will be sent out to all monthly savers at least on a six monthly basis.

Contributions to the Regular Savings Plan will normally be collected on a monthly basis usually on the tenth of each month (or the next following Dealing Day) with Shares being allocated at the Share price ruling at the next following Valuation Point (subject to any applicable initial charge).

For Shares purchased through the Regular Savings Plan, the minimum monthly investment is stated in Appendix I.

3.1.4 Minimum subscriptions and holdings

The minimum initial subscription, subsequent subscription and holding levels for each Class of Share in a Fund are set out in Appendix I.

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

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

3.2 Redeeming Shares

3.2.1 Procedure

Subject to the minimum holding requirements, every Shareholder is entitled on any Dealing Day to redeem its Shares, which shall be purchased by the ACD dealing as principal.

Valid instructions to the ACD to redeem Shares in a Fund (received before the Cut Off Point, if applicable) will be processed at the Share price calculated, based on the Net Asset Value per Share, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the instruction, except in the case where dealing in a Fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 3.13.

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

For details of dealing charges see paragraph 3.7 below.

3.2.2 Documents a redeeming Shareholder will receive

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

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

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

3.2.3 Minimum redemption

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

3.3 Conversion and Switching

Subject to any restrictions on the eligibility of investors for a particular Share Class, a Shareholder in a Fund may at any time:

- 3.3.1 Convert all or some of his Shares in one Class in a Fund for another Class of Shares in the same Fund; or
- 3.3.2 Switch all or some of his Shares in one Class in a Fund for Shares in another Fund.

3.4 Conversions

Conversions will be effected by the ACD recording the change of Share Class on the Register of the Company.

If a Shareholder wishes to Convert Shares he should apply to the ACD in the same manner as for a sale as set out below.

A Conversion may be subject to income equalisation, as referred to in paragraph 9.3.4.

Conversions may not be effected at the next Valuation Point and may be held over and processed with Conversion instructions given by other Shareholders. If you would like

information about when your Conversion will be processed please contact the ACD on 020 7398 1521.

Conversions will generally not be treated as a disposal for UK taxation purposes provided certain conditions are satisfied.

There is currently no fee on Conversions.

The number of Shares to be issued in the new Class will be calculated relative to the price of the Shares being Converted from.

3.5 **Switches**

Subject to the qualifications below, a Shareholder may at any time Switch all or some of his Shares of one Class in a Fund ("**Original Shares**") for Shares of another Fund ("**New Shares**").

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

The ACD may at its discretion make a charge on the Switching or Conversion of Shares between Funds or Classes. Any such charge on Switching does not constitute a separate charge payable by a Shareholder, but is rather the application of any redemption charge on the Original Shares and any initial charge on the New Shares, subject to certain waivers. For details of the charges on Switching currently payable, please see paragraph 3.6.3 "Charges on Conversions and Switching".

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

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

Please note that under UK tax law a Switch of Shares in one Fund for Shares in any other Fund will be treated as a redemption and sale of the Original Shares and a purchase of New Shares and will, for persons subject to UK taxation, be a realisation of the Original Shares for the purposes of UK capital gains taxation, which may give rise to a liability to tax, depending upon the Shareholder's circumstances. A Switch of Shares in one Class in a Fund for Shares in another Class in the same Fund will not normally be deemed to be a disposal for the purposes of UK capital gains taxation.

A Shareholder who Switches Shares in one Fund for Shares in any other Fund (or who Converts between Classes of Shares) will not be given a right by law to withdraw from or cancel the transaction.

Mandatory Conversion

The ACD may also, in its sole discretion, convert all of an existing class of Shares (the "Old Class Shares") in a Fund to new class of Shares (the "New Class Shares") in the same Fund (so that there is a reorganisation of the Shares in the Fund in which all Shareholders holding Old Class Shares exchange their Shares for New Class Shares in the Fund), provided that the conversion is reasonably expected to be in the best interests of the Shareholders of the Old Class Shares. The ACD will provide all of the Shareholders of the Old Class Shares with 60 days' prior notice of any such conversion.

Please note that, under current tax law, a reorganisation of the Shares in the Fund (in which all the Shareholders holding Shares in a class of Shares in the Fund exchange all their Shares for Shares of a different class in the same Fund) will generally not be treated as a disposal for capital gains tax purposes. Shareholders who are in any doubt as to their tax treatment in respect of any conversion of Shares should seek their own professional advice.

3.6 Dealing Charges

The price per Share at which Shares are bought, redeemed, Converted or Switched is the Net Asset Value per Share. Any initial charge or redemption charge is deducted from the gross subscription or the proceeds of the redemption monies.

3.6.1 Initial Charge

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

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

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

Where permitted to do so under the rules in the FCA Handbook, the ACD may pay a commission to relevant intermediaries either out of the initial charge or out of other of its own resources.

3.6.2 Redemption Charge

The ACD may make a charge on the redemption of Shares in each Class. Please see Appendix I for details of which Funds apply a redemption charge.

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

In relation to the imposition of a redemption charge as set out above, where the Shares in question have been purchased at different times by a redeeming Shareholder, the Shares to be redeemed shall be deemed to be the Shares purchased first in time by that Shareholder.

There is currently no charge for redeeming Shares in any of the Classes.

3.6.3 Charges on Conversions and Switching

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

There is currently no charge for Switching between Funds or for Converting Shares in one Class of a Fund for Shares in another Class of the same Fund.

3.6.4 Dilution Adjustment - applies to all Funds

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

have an adverse effect on the value of the Funds, known as “dilution”. In order to mitigate the effect of dilution the Regulations allow the ACD to adjust the sale and purchase price of Shares in the Funds to take into account the possible effects of dilution. This practise is known as making a “dilution adjustment” or operating swinging single pricing. The power to make a dilution adjustment may only be exercised for the purpose of reducing dilution in the Funds.

The price of each Class of Share in each Fund will be calculated separately but any dilution adjustment will in percentage terms affect the price of Shares of each Class identically.

The ACD reserves the right to make a dilution adjustment every day. The dilution adjustment is calculated using the estimated dealing costs of a Fund’s underlying investments and taking into consideration any dealing spreads, commission and transfer taxes. The need to make a dilution adjustment will depend on the difference between the value of Shares being acquired and the value of Shares being redeemed as a proportion of the total value of that Fund. The measurement period will typically be a single day but, where a trend develops so that for a number of days in a row there is a surplus of acquisitions or redemptions on each and every day, the aggregate effect of such acquisitions or redemptions as a proportion of the total relevant Fund value will be considered.

Where a Fund is experiencing net acquisitions of its Shares the dilution adjustment would increase the price of Shares above their mid-market value. Where a Fund is experiencing net redemptions the dilution adjustment would decrease the price of Shares to below their mid-market value.

It is the ACD’s policy to reserve the right to impose a dilution adjustment on purchases, sales and Switches of Shares of whatever size and whenever made. In the event that a dilution adjustment is made it will be applied to all transactions in a Fund during the relevant measurement period and all transactions during the relevant measurement period will be dealt on the same price inclusive of the dilution adjustment.

The ACD’s decision on whether or not to make this adjustment, and at what level this adjustment might be made in a particular case or generally, will not prevent it from making a different decision on future similar transactions.

On the occasions when a dilution adjustment is not applied if a Fund is experiencing net acquisitions of Shares or net redemptions there may be an adverse impact on the assets of that Fund attributable to each underlying Share, although the ACD does not consider this to be likely to be material in

relation to the potential future growth in value of a Share. The decision to apply a dilution adjustment means that where such adjustment is charged the value of the Scheme Property of a Fund will not be adversely affected by dilution. As dilution is directly related to the inflows and outflows of monies from a Fund it is not possible to accurately predict whether dilution will occur at any future point in time. Consequently it is also not possible to accurately predict how frequently the ACD will need to make a dilution adjustment.

The dilution adjustment will be applied to the mid-price for the Shares resulting in a figure calculated up to six decimal places. The final digit in this figure will then be rounded either up or down in accordance with standard mathematical principles resulting in the final price for the Shares.

It is envisaged (based on future projections) that a dilution adjustment will be applied from time to time.

The dilution adjustment for any one Fund may vary over time because the dilution adjustment for each Fund will be calculated by reference to the costs of dealing in the underlying investments of that Fund, including any dealing spreads, and these can vary with market conditions. A typical dilution adjustment (based on future projections) may range from 0.05% to 1.25% when buying or selling Shares.

3.7 Market timing

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

3.8 Anti - Money Laundering

As a result of legislation in force in the UK to prevent money laundering, the ACD is responsible for compliance with anti-money laundering regulations. In order to implement these regulations, in certain circumstances investors may be asked to provide proof of identity when buying or redeeming Shares. Until satisfactory proof of identity is provided, the ACD reserves the right to refuse to issue Shares, pay the proceeds of a redemption of Shares, or pay income on Shares to the investor. In the

case of a purchase of Shares where the applicant is not willing to provide the information requested within a reasonable period, the ACD also reserves the right to sell the Shares purchased and return the proceeds to the account from which the subscription was made. These proceeds may be less than the original investment.

The ACD is responsible for all matters relating to compliance with anti-money laundering regulations pertaining to the Company and investments in the Company or Funds.

3.9 **Transfers**

Subject to the appropriate anti-money laundering checks having been successfully carried out (as described in paragraph 3.8 above), Shareholders are entitled to transfer their Shares to another person or body. All transfers must be in writing in the form of an instrument of transfer approved by the ACD for this purpose. Completed instruments of transfer must be returned to the ACD in order for the transfer to be registered by the ACD. At present, transfer of title by electronic communication is not accepted.

3.10 **Restrictions and Compulsory Transfer and Redemption**

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

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

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

- (d) are owned by a Shareholder who is registered in a jurisdiction (where the Fund is not registered or recognised by the relevant competent authority) whereby communication with that Shareholder by the ACD, on behalf of the Fund, might constitute a breach of the regulations in that jurisdiction (unless specific action is taken by the ACD to prevent such a communication constituting a breach); or
- (e) are held in a manner which constitutes a breach of the Instrument of Incorporation or this Prospectus as to the eligibility or entitlement to hold any Shares; or
- (f) if the ACD is not satisfied that any Shares may not give rise to a situation discussed in (a) to (e) above,

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

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

Where a request in writing is given or deemed to be given for the redemption of affected Shares, such redemption will (if effected) be effected in the same manner as provided for in the COLL Sourcebook.

Subject to COLL and the Company's Instrument, the ACD may defer redemptions on a particular Dealing Day to the next Dealing Day where the total value of requested redemptions exceeds 10 per cent of the Fund's value. The ACD will ensure the consistent treatment of all Shareholders who have sought to redeem shares on any Dealing Day on which redemptions have been deferred. The ACD will pro rate all such redemption requests to the stated level (i.e. 10 per cent of the Fund's value) and will defer the remainder to the next Dealing Day (subject to sufficient liquidity being raised).

The ACD will ensure that all redemption requests relating to an earlier Dealing Day are completed before those relating to a later Dealing Day are considered.

3.11 Issue of Shares in exchange for in specie assets

The ACD may, at its discretion, arrange for the Company to issue Shares in exchange for assets other than cash, but will only do so where the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that the Company's acquisition of those assets in exchange for the Shares concerned is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders. Where the ACD considers the deal to be substantial in relation to the total size of the Fund it may require the investor to contribute in specie. The ACD may consider a deal in this context to be substantial if the relevant Shares constitute 5% (or a lesser or higher percentage if considered appropriate) of those in issue in the relevant Fund.

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

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

3.12 In specie redemptions

If a Shareholder requests the redemption of Shares the ACD may, at its discretion and where it considers the deal to be substantial in relation to the total size of the Fund concerned or in some way detrimental to the Fund, arrange, having given prior notice in writing to the Shareholder, that, in place of payment for the Shares in cash, the Company transfers property or, if required by the Shareholder and agreed to by the ACD, the net proceeds of sale of the relevant property, to the Shareholder. Before the redemption proceeds of the Shares become payable, the ACD must give written notice to the Shareholder that the relevant property or the proceeds of sale of the relevant property will be transferred to that Shareholder so that the Shareholder can require the net proceeds of redemption rather than the relevant property if he so desires.

For this purpose, the ACD may consider a deal to be substantial if the relevant Shares constitute 5% (or a lesser or higher percentage if considered appropriate) of those in issue in the relevant Fund.

The Depositary must take reasonable care to ensure that the property concerned would not be likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders.

The ACD will select the property to be transferred or sold in consultation with the Depositary.

3.13 Suspension of dealings in the Company or a Fund

The ACD may, with the prior agreement of the Depositary, and must without delay if the Depositary so requires temporarily suspend the issue, cancellation, sale and

redemption of Shares in any or all of the Funds where due to exceptional circumstances it is in the interests of all the Shareholders in the relevant Fund or Funds.

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

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

The ACD will notify Shareholders as soon as is practicable after the commencement of the suspension, including details of the exceptional circumstances which have led to the suspension, in a clear, fair and not misleading way and giving Shareholders details of how to find further information about the suspension. Where such suspension takes place, the ACD will publish details on its website or other general means, sufficient details to keep Shareholders appropriately informed about the suspension, including, if known, its possible duration. During the suspension none of the obligations in COLL 6.2 (Dealing) will apply but the ACD will comply with as much of COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) during the period of suspension as is practicable in light of the suspension.

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

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

3.14 Governing law

The Company, the Instrument of Incorporation, this Prospectus and any matters arising out of or in connection with a Shareholder's investment in the Company and the establishment, management and administration of the Company shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England and Wales. The rights of the Shareholders and the construction and effect of the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation and this Prospectus shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England and Wales.

All deals in Shares are governed by English Law.

3.15 Client money

In certain circumstances (including in relation to the purchase and redemption of Shares), money in respect of Shares will be transferred to a client money bank account with an Approved Bank that the ACD may from time to time select until such transactions can be completed. Money transferred to a client money account will be held in accordance with the FCA Client Money Rules relating to the holding of client money.

The purpose of utilising client money accounts is to protect Shareholders should the ACD become insolvent during such a period. All client money bank accounts are non-interest bearing and therefore no interest is due or payable.

Client money may be held with an Approved Bank outside the UK. In such case, the relevant accounts will be subject to the laws of that state and the client money may be treated in a different manner from that which would apply if the client money were held by a party located in the UK.

Where client money is deposited into an account with an Approved Bank, the Approved Bank may have a security interest or lien over, or right of set-off in relation to such money, to the extent the ACD is permitted to grant such rights by the Client Money Rules.

The ACD may hold client money in an omnibus account which means that Shareholder's money may be held in the same account as that of other Shareholders. In an insolvency event Shareholders would not have a claim against a specific amount in a specific account. Shareholders would claim against the client money pool in general. Pooled property in omnibus accounts held by the ACD may be used for the account of any of the relevant Shareholders.

The ACD will not be responsible for any loss or damages suffered by Shareholders because of any error or action taken or not taken by any third parties holding client money in accordance with the Client Money Rules, unless the loss arises because the ACD has been negligent or acted fraudulently or in bad faith. However, if the Approved Bank or Banks cannot repay all the persons to whom it owes money, any shortfall may have to be shared proportionally between all its creditors including Shareholders.

Transfer of business

Except in respect of de minimis sums transferred in accordance with the Client Money Rules (where Shareholder consent is not required), Shareholders agree that the ACD may transfer to another person, as part of a transfer of business to that person, client money balances, provided that:

- (a) the sums transferred will be held for the relevant Shareholder by the person to

whom they are transferred in accordance with the Client Money Rules; or

(b) if not held in accordance with (a), the ACD will exercise all due skill, care and diligence in assessing whether the person to whom the client money is transferred will apply adequate measure to protect these sums.

For the purpose of this paragraph, de minimis shall mean £25 for retail investors and £100 for all other investors.

Unclaimed balances

In certain circumstances, if the ACD has lost touch with a Shareholder and there has been no movement on the account (notwithstanding any payments or receipts of charges, interest or similar items), the ACD will be permitted to pay the Shareholder's client money balance to charity after six years. At this point, the ACD shall cease to treat such money as client money. The ACD will not do so until reasonable efforts have been made to contact the Shareholder in accordance with the Client Money Rules. The Shareholder 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.

Delivery versus payment exemption

The ACD is required to comply with the FCA's client money rules, as set out in Chapter 7 of the FCA's Client Assets sourcebook (CASS) (the 'Client Money Rules'). Making use of the DVP exemption available under the Client Money Rules when handling money for you in connection with the buying or selling of Shares in our funds. Under the DVP exemption your money need not be treated by us as client money for the purposes of the Client Money Rules in the following two scenarios:

(1) where money is received from you that relates to your subscription to Shares in one of our funds; and

(2) where money is held by the ACD that relates to the redemption of your Shares in one of our funds. While operating under the DVP exemption, your money will not be subject to the protections conferred by the Client Money Rules and, if the ACD was to fail, the FCA's client money distribution rules as set out in Chapter 7A of CASS (the 'Client Money Distribution Rules') will not apply to these sums and you will not be entitled to share in any distribution under the Client Money Distribution Rules in respect of these sums.

Where the ACD have not paid any money belonging to you to the Depositary or to you, as the case may be, by close of business on the business day following receipt, the ACD will stop operating under the DVP exemption for that transaction and will treat the relevant sum of money as client money for the purposes of the Client Money Rules.

Any redemption proceeds paid to you by cheque will be held as client money under the Client Money Rules until such time as the cheque is presented.

You will be required to provide your written agreement to the use of the DVP exemption as set out above as part of your application to buy Shares in one of our funds through the ACD. Should the ACD cease at any time to make use of the DVP exemption, you will be notified in advance in writing.

4. VALUATION OF THE COMPANY

4.1 General

There is only a single price for each Class of Shares. The price of a Share is calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Fund to which it relates. The Net Asset Value per Share of a Fund is currently calculated on each Dealing Day at the Valuation Point of the Fund. For details of the Valuation Point of a Fund please see Appendix I.

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

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

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

4.2 Calculation of the Net Asset Value

The value of the property of the Company or of a Fund (as the case may be) shall be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities determined in accordance with the following provisions:

4.2.1 All the Scheme Property (including receivables) is to be included, subject to the following provisions.

4.2.2 Scheme Property which is not cash (or other assets dealt with in paragraphs 4.2.2.6 or 4.2.3 below) shall be valued as follows and the prices used shall (subject as follows) be the most recent prices which it is practicable to obtain:

4.2.2.1 units or shares in a collective investment scheme:

- (a) if a single price for buying and redeeming units or shares is quoted, at that price; or
- (b) if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices provided the buying price has been reduced by any initial charge included therein and the selling price has been increased by any exit or selling charge attributable thereto; or
- (c) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the units or shares, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;

4.2.2.2 exchange-traded derivative contracts:

- (a) if a single price for buying and selling the exchange-traded derivative contract is quoted, at that price; or
- (b) if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices;

4.2.2.3 over-the-counter derivative contracts shall be valued in accordance with the method of valuation as shall have been agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;

4.2.2.4 any other investment:

- (a) if a single price for buying and redeeming the security is quoted, at that price; or
- (b) if separate buying and redemption prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices; or
- (c) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the security, at a value which in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;

4.2.2.5 Scheme Property other than that described in paragraphs 4.2.2.1, 4.2.2.2, 4.2.2.3 and 4.2.2.4 above, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable; and

- 4.2.2.6 Cash and amounts held in current and deposit accounts and in other time related deposits shall be valued at their nominal values.
- 4.2.3 In determining the value of the Scheme Property, all instructions given to issue or cancel Shares shall be assumed (unless the contrary is shown) to have been carried out and any cash payment made or received and all consequential action required by the Regulations or the Instrument of Incorporation shall be assumed (unless the contrary has been shown) to have been taken.
- 4.2.4 Subject to paragraphs 4.2.5 and 4.2.6 below, agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of Scheme Property which are in existence but uncompleted shall be assumed to have been completed and all consequential action required to have been taken. Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and if, in the opinion of the ACD, their omission will not materially affect the final net asset amount.
- 4.2.5 Futures or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed and unexpired and unexercised written or purchased options shall not be included under paragraph 4.2.4.
- 4.2.6 All agreements are to be included under paragraph 4.2.4 which are, or ought reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the property assuming that all other persons in the ACD's employment take all reasonable steps to inform it immediately of the making of any agreement;.
- 4.2.7 An estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities at that point in time including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, VAT, stamp duty, SDRT and any foreign taxes or duties will be deducted.
- 4.2.8 An estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities (on unrealised capital gains where the liabilities have accrued and are payable out of the Scheme Property; on realised capital gains in respect of previously completed and current accounting periods; and on income where liabilities have accrued) including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, value added tax, stamp duty, SDRT and any foreign taxes or duties will be deducted.
- 4.2.9 The principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever repayable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings will be deducted.

- 4.2.10 An estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable will be added.
- 4.2.11 Any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the Scheme Property will be added.
- 4.2.12 Currencies or values in currencies other than Sterling shall be Converted at the relevant Valuation Point at a rate of exchange that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders or potential Shareholders.
- 4.2.13 A sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received will be added.

4.3 Price per Class of Share in each Fund

The price per Share at which Shares are bought or are redeemed is the Net Asset Value per Share. There will be a single price per Share. Any initial charge, or redemption charge is payable in addition to the price or deducted from the proceeds and is taken from the gross subscription or redemption monies. In the event that a dilution adjustment is made the price will be inclusive of the dilution adjustment.

The price of a Share is calculated at or about the Valuation Point on each Dealing Day (to at least four significant figures) by taking the value of the Scheme Property attributable to the relevant Fund and therefore all Shares (of the relevant Class) in issue (on the basis of the units of entitlement in the property of the Fund attributable to that Class at the most recent valuation of the Fund), and dividing the number of Shares of the relevant Class in issue immediately before the valuation concerned.

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

4.4 Fair Value Pricing

- 4.4.1 Where the ACD has reasonable grounds to believe that:
 - 4.4.1.1 no reliable price exists for a security (including a unit/share in a collective investment scheme) at a Valuation Point; or
 - 4.4.1.2 the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the security (including a unit/share in a collective investment scheme) at the Valuation Point,

it can value an investment at a price which, in its opinion, reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment (the fair value price).

4.4.2 The circumstances which may give rise to a fair value price being used include:

4.4.2.1 no recent trade in the security concerned; or

4.4.2.2 suspension of dealings in an underlying collective investment scheme; or

4.4.2.3 the occurrence of a significant event since the most recent closure of the market where the price of the security is taken.

4.4.3 In determining whether to use such a fair value price, the ACD will include in their consideration but need not be limited to:

4.4.3.1 the type of authorised fund concerned;

4.4.3.2 the securities involved;

4.4.3.3 whether the underlying collective investment schemes may already have applied fair value pricing;

4.4.3.4 the basis and reliability of the alternative price used; and

4.4.3.5 the ACD's policy on the valuation of Scheme Property as disclosed in this Prospectus.

4.5 **Pricing basis**

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

4.6 **Publication of Prices**

The prices of all Share Classes are available daily at www.fundlistings.com. The prices of Shares may also be obtained by calling 20 7398 1521 during the ACD's normal business hours.

As the ACD deals on a forward pricing basis, the price that appears in these sources will not necessarily be the same as the one at which investors can currently deal. The ACD may also, at its sole discretion, decide to publish certain Share prices on third party websites or publications but the ACD does not accept responsibility for the

accuracy of the prices published in, or for the non-publication of prices by, these sources for reasons beyond the control of the ACD.

5. **RISK FACTORS**

Potential investors should consider the below risk factors before investing in the Company (or, in the case of specific risks applying to specific Funds, in those Funds). This list must not be taken to be comprehensive as there may be new risks that arise in the future which could not have been anticipated in advance. Also, the risk factors listed will apply to different Funds to different degrees, and for a given Fund this degree could increase or reduce through time.

5.1 **General Risks**

The investments of the Company are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of investments will occur. The value of investments and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invest in the Company. There is no certainty that the investment objective of any Fund will actually be achieved and no warranty or representation is given to this effect. Past performance is no guide to the future performance of a Fund. An investment in a Fund should not in itself be considered a balanced investment programme.

5.2 **Credit Risk**

Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited suffer insolvency or other financial difficulties (default). Credit risk also arises from the uncertainty about the ultimate repayment of principal and interest bonds or other debt instrument investments. In both cases the entire deposit or purchase price of the debt instrument is at risk of loss if there is no recovery after default. The risk of default is usually greatest with bonds and debt instruments that are classed as 'sub-investment' grade.

5.3 **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the market value of the bonds owned by a Fund will fluctuate as interest rates go up and down. For example, when interest rates go up, the market value of bonds owned by a Fund generally will go down.

5.4 **Effect of initial charge or redemption charge**

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

In particular, where a redemption charge is payable, investors should note that the percentage rate at which the redemption charge is calculated is based on the market

value rather than the initial value of the Shares. If the market value of the Shares has increased the redemption charge will show a corresponding increase.

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

5.5 Dilution adjustment

Investors should note that in certain circumstances a dilution adjustment may be applied to the price payable on the purchase or redemption of their Shares (see “Dilution Adjustment” at paragraph 3.6.4). Where dilution adjustment is not applied the Fund in question may incur dilution which may constrain capital growth.

5.6 Charges to capital

Where the investment objective of a Fund is to treat the generation of income as a higher priority than capital growth, or the generation of income and capital growth have equal priority, all or part of the ACD's fee and other expenses may be charged against capital instead of against income. This treatment of the ACD's fee and other expenses will increase the amount of income (which may be taxable) available for distribution to Shareholders in the Fund concerned but may constrain capital growth. Currently none of the Funds charge the ACD fee and other expenses against capital but deduct from income instead.

5.7 Possible Adverse Effects of Substantial Redemptions

In the event that there are substantial redemptions of Shares within a limited period of time, it difficult to adjust asset allocation and trading strategies to the suddenly reduced amount of assets under management. Under such circumstances, in order to provide funds to pay redemptions, the relevant Fund's assets may have to be liquidated at an inopportune time or on unfavourable terms, resulting in lower net assets for the remaining Shareholders and a lower redemption price for the redeeming Shareholders.

5.8 Suspension of dealings in Shares

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares (including a redemption by way of Switching) may be suspended (see “Suspension of dealings in the Company” at paragraph 3.13).

5.9 Pricing and liquidity

Where a Fund has exposure to alternative asset classes (including property) there is a risk that the price at which an asset is valued may not be realisable in the event of sale. This could be due to a mis-estimation of the asset's value or due to a lack of liquidity in the relevant market. As a result, at times, the ACD may have to delay acting on

instructions to sell investments, and the proceeds on redemption may be materially less than the value implied by the Fund's price.

5.10 **Currency exchange rates**

Currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of a Fund's investments and, depending on an investor's currency of reference, currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of his investment in Shares.

5.11 **Emerging markets**

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

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

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

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

Lack of liquidity – The accumulation and disposal of holdings may be more expensive, time consuming and generally more difficult than in more developed markets. Also, due to the lack of liquidity, volatility may be higher. Many emerging markets are small, have low trading volumes, low liquidity and significant price volatility.

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

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

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

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

5.12 **Frontier Markets**

Investments in Emerging Market countries involve risks as set out in the paragraph “Emerging Markets risks” above. Investments in Frontier Markets involve risks similar to investments in Emerging Markets but to a greater extent since Frontier Markets are even smaller, less developed, and less accessible than other Emerging Markets. Frontier Markets may also experience greater political and economic instability and may have less transparency, less ethical practices, and weaker corporate governance compared to other Emerging Markets and the relevant Fund/investors may be adversely impacted. Such markets are also more likely to have investment and repatriation restrictions, exchange controls and less developed custodial and settlement systems than other Emerging Markets. The countries that comprise Frontier Markets include the lesser developed countries located in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Latin America. As a result, the relevant Fund/investors may be adversely impacted.

5.13 **Market Disruption Risk**

A Fund may be exposed to the effect of disrupted markets. Disruptions which can include a limit on trading of a financial exchange or suspension can have adverse effects on market sectors exposing a Fund to the risk of large losses. During times of suspension or limited trading, positions held within these markets may become illiquid and therefore difficult to sell without incurring losses. A decrease in liquidity within the market can also make it more difficult for a Fund to trade.

5.14 **Smaller companies**

Funds investing in smaller companies invest in transferable securities which may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies, as a result of inadequate trading

volume or restrictions on trading. Securities in smaller companies may possess greater potential for capital appreciation, but also involve risks, such as limited product lines, markets and financial or managerial resources and trading in such securities may be subject to more abrupt price movements than trading in the securities of larger companies.

5.15 Fixed Income Securities

Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. If interest rates increase, capital values may fall and vice versa. Inflation will erode the real value of capital. Certain other potential risks are summarised below:

Credit Risk. The credit risk is a Fund's risk of loss of a fixed income security arising from a borrower who does not make payments as promised. There is a risk that: (i) the issuer will default on its payments; (ii) there is a large spread between bid and ask prices in the secondary market as the market perceives that the issuer is in weak financial health and may have trouble maintaining payments in the future; and (iii) the current credit rating will be downgraded by one or more of the credit rating agencies.

Liquidity Risk. If there is not much interest in the security, then the price of the sold security may be significantly less than another similar recent transaction even when there is no change in any other significant factor.

Reinvestment Risk. Cash flows from a fixed income security may be invested so that interest can be earned on interest, thus there is a risk that the reinvested money will not earn the same rate of return as the original investment.

Legal Risk. There is a risk that changes in the law may adversely affect the price of the bond, for example changes to tax rates.

5.16 Sub investment grade bonds

The Fund may invest in sub-investment grade securities (i.e. with a credit rating of less than BBB on the Standard & Poor's scale). These securities may be subject to wider fluctuations in yield, wider bid-offer spreads, greater liquidity premium and accentuated market expectations and consequently greater fluctuations in market values than higher rated securities. Changes in such ratings, or expectation of changes, will likely cause changes in yield and market values, at times significantly so.

5.17 Overseas bonds and currencies

From time to time, a Fund may invest in overseas bonds and currencies. These markets may respond to different influences to those that affect the underlying funds and accordingly carry a higher degree of risk.

5.18 **Performance risk**

There will be a variation in performance between Funds with similar objectives due to the different assets selected. The degree of investment risk depends on the risk profile of the Fund chosen.

5.19 **Inflation Risk**

Inflation will, over time, reduce the value of your investments in real terms.

5.20 **Counterparty Risk**

If a Fund enters into a derivative contract it will be exposed to the credit of the other party (usually referred to as 'counterparty') and their ability to wholly or partly satisfy the terms of the contract.

In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, a Fund could experience delays in liquidating the position and may incur significant losses. The ACD may use one or more counterparties to undertake derivative transactions on behalf of a Fund and may be required to pledge a Fund's assets as collateral against these transactions. There may be a risk that a counterparty will be unable to meet its obligations with regards to the return of the collateral and may not meet other payments due to a Fund.

5.21 **Leverage Risk**

Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, which may expose a Fund to greater risk and increased costs. Increases and decreases in the value of a Fund's portfolio will be magnified when a Fund uses leverage. Additional information regarding leverage and its use can be found in paragraph 2.2.2 of this Prospectus and paragraph 24 of Appendix III.

5.22 **Stock Lending**

Stock Lending involves risk in that; (a) any delay in the return of the stock may restrict the ability of a Fund to meet its obligations in respect of stock sales; and (b) the borrower of the stocks fails to return them or that the collateral received may realise less than the value of the stocks lent out. This can be due to a deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, inaccurate pricing or the illiquidity of the market the collateral is traded on.

5.23 Tax risk

The rates of, and any relief from, taxation may change over time. Tax information is set out later in the document. If you have any doubts about your tax position, you should seek professional advice.

5.24 FATCA and similar measures

Under the United States FATCA provisions, certain payments made to the Company on or after 1 July 2014 may be subject to a 30 per cent withholding tax (a “**FATCA Deduction**”) unless the Company complies with certain requirements including pursuant to legislation enacted in the UK to implement FATCA. Further information may be found at paragraph 3.1.1 above.

While the Company will seek to satisfy its obligations under FATCA, and the associated implementing legislation in the UK to avoid the imposition of any FATCA Deductions, the ability of the Company to satisfy such obligations will depend on receiving relevant information and/or documentation about each Shareholder and the direct and indirect beneficial owners of the Shares (if any). The Company intends to satisfy such obligations, although there can be no assurances that it will be able to do so. There is therefore a risk that the Company may be subject to one or more FATCA Deductions, any of which may have a material adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of a Fund. Any Shareholder that fails to provide relevant information and/or documentation as referred to above may be subject to a compulsory redemption of their Shares and/or monetary penalties.

The UK has also implemented other international agreements for the automatic exchange of information, including the OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (CRS). The Company may be required to report information to the relevant tax authorities to avoid the imposition of financial penalties or other sanctions.

All prospective investors and Shareholders should consult with their respective tax advisers regarding the possible implications of FATCA, CRS (or UK law on information reporting) and any other similar legislation and/or regulations on their investments in the Company.

5.25 Derivatives for efficient portfolio management

Derivative instruments may be used in the Funds for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM). **The use of derivatives for EPM should not lead to an increase in risk to the Funds.**

Efficient portfolio management may be used by all Funds to reduce risk and/or costs in the Funds and to produce additional capital or income in the Funds. The Funds may

use derivatives, borrowing, cash holding and stock lending for efficient portfolio management.

It is not intended that using derivatives for efficient portfolio management will increase the volatility of the Funds. In adverse situations, however, a Fund's use of derivatives may become ineffective in hedging or EPM and a Fund may suffer significant loss as a result.

A Fund's ability to use EPM strategies may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations. Any income or capital generated by efficient portfolio management techniques will be paid to the Funds.

The ACD may use one or more separate counterparties to undertake transactions on behalf of the Funds. The Fund may be required to pledge or transfer collateral paid from within the assets of the relevant Fund to secure such contracts entered into for efficient portfolio management including in relation to derivatives and stocklending. There may be a risk that a counterparty will wholly or partially fail to honour their contractual arrangements under the arrangement with regards the return of collateral and any other payments due to the relevant Fund. The ACD measures the creditworthiness of counterparties as part of the risk management process.

5.26 **Derivatives – for investment purposes**

Derivatives can carry a high degree of risk as they can involve a high degree of gearing or leverage, meaning that a relatively small movement in the price of the underlying security may result in a disproportionately large movement, unfavourable or favourable, in the price of the derivative.

The COLL Sourcebook permits the ACD to use certain techniques when investing in derivatives in order to manage a Fund's exposure to particular counterparties and in relation to the use of collateral to reduce overall exposure to over-the-counter (“**OTC**”) derivatives; for example a Fund may take collateral from counterparties with whom they have an OTC derivative position and use that collateral to net off against the exposure they have to the counterparty under that OTC derivative position, for the purposes of complying with counterparty spread limits. The COLL Sourcebook also permits a Fund to use derivatives to effectively short sell (agree to deliver the relevant asset without holding it in the scheme) under certain conditions. **Derivatives may be used in the Funds for the purposes of investment. Where the ACD invests in derivatives and forward transactions in the pursuit of a Fund's objectives, the Net Asset Value of that Fund may at times be volatile (in the absence of compensating investment techniques). However, it is the ACD's intention that the Funds will not have volatility over and above the general market volatility of the markets of a Fund's underlying investments owing to the use of the derivatives and/or forward transactions in the pursuit of its objectives. It is not the ACD's intention that the**

use of derivatives and forward transactions in the pursuit of a Fund's objective will cause its risk profile to change.

5.27 Exchange-Traded Futures Contracts

A Fund may make use of futures contracts. A particular risk associated with this type of contract is the means by which the futures contract is required to be terminated. A futures contract can only be terminated by entering into an offsetting transaction. This needs a liquid secondary market on the exchange on which the original position was established. The ACD will use its judgement to establish that there appears to be a liquid secondary market for such instruments but there can be no assurance that such a market will exist for any particular contract at any point in time. In that event, it might not be possible to establish or liquidate a position. In addition, because the instrument underlying a futures contract traded by a Fund will often be different from the instrument or market being hedged, or to which exposure is sought, the correlation risk could be significant and could result in losses to a Fund. The use of futures involves the risk that changes in the value of the underlying instrument will not be fully reflected in the value of the futures contract or option. The liquidity of a secondary market in futures contracts is also subject to the risk of trading halts, suspensions, exchange or clearing house equipment failures, government intervention, insolvency of a brokerage firm, clearing house or exchange or other disruptions of normal trading activity.

5.28 Options

A Fund may incur risks associated with the sale and purchase of call options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (i.e., the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of an uncovered call option, if applicable, may be unavailable for purchase, except at much higher prices, thereby reducing or eliminating the value of the premium. Purchasing securities to cover the exercise of an uncovered call option can cause the price of the securities to increase, thereby exacerbating the loss. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire premium investment in the call option.

A Fund may incur risks associated with the sale and purchase of put options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (i.e., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security if the market price falls below the exercise price of the option.

The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option.

5.29 Forward Trading

Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardised; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and “cash” trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade, and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or commodities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in forward markets due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors.

5.30 Over-the-Counter Counterparty (OTC) and Market Risk

- 5.31 A Fund may hold derivatives in OTC markets. The fair value of these derivatives will take into account their tendency to have limited liquidity and possibly higher price volatility. In addition, a Fund holding OTC derivatives will be exposed to credit risk on counterparties with whom the transactions are made and will bear the risk of settlement default with those counterparties.

5.32 Commodity-Related Instruments

The production and marketing of commodities may be affected by actions and changes in governments. In addition, commodity-related instruments may be cyclical in nature. During periods of economic or financial instability, commodity-related instruments may be subject to broad price fluctuations, reflecting volatility of energy and basic material prices and possible instability of supply of various commodities. Commodity-related instruments may also experience greater price fluctuations than the relevant commodity. In periods of rising commodity prices, such instruments may rise at a faster rate; and conversely, in times of falling commodity prices, such instruments may suffer a greater price decline.

A Fund may seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets by investing in commodity-linked structured products, and may also invest in other commodity index-linked derivatives. The value of a commodity index-linked derivative investment generally is based upon the price movements of a physical commodity (such as energy,

mineral or agricultural products), a commodity futures contract or commodity index, or other economic variable based upon changes in the value of commodities or the commodity markets.

5.33 **Swap Agreements and Synthetic Assets**

A Fund may acquire exposure to the risk of structured finance securities, debt securities and loans synthetically through products such as credit default swaps, total return swaps, credit linked notes, structured notes, trust certificates and other derivative instruments (each, a “Synthetic Asset”).

A Synthetic Asset could take many forms, including a credit derivative transaction that references a structured finance security, debt security and loan or a credit derivative transaction that references a portfolio or index of corporate reference entities or a portfolio or index of reference obligations consisting of structured finance securities, debt securities, bonds or other financial instruments (each, a “Reference Obligation”). Exposure to such Reference Obligations through Synthetic Assets presents risks in addition to those resulting from direct purchases of the assets referenced. A Fund will have a contractual relationship only with the synthetic asset counterparty, and not with the issuer(s) (the “Reference Entity”) of the Reference Obligations unless a credit event occurs with respect to any such Reference Obligation, physical settlement applies and the synthetic asset counterparty delivers the Reference Obligation to the Fund. Other than in the event of such delivery, the Fund generally will have no right directly to enforce compliance by the Reference Entity with the terms of any such Reference Obligation and the Fund will not have any rights of set-off against the Reference Entity. In addition, the Fund generally will not have any voting or other consensual rights of ownership with respect to the Reference Obligation. The Fund also will not directly benefit from any collateral supporting the Reference Obligation and will not have the benefit of the remedies that would normally be available to a holder of such Reference Obligation. The Fund will be subject to the credit risk of the synthetic asset counterparty, as well as that of the Reference Entity, as well as the documentation risk associated with these instruments.

In the event of the insolvency of the synthetic asset counterparty, a Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim of title with respect to the Reference Obligation. Consequently, the Fund will be subject to the credit risk of the synthetic asset counterparty, as well as that of the Reference Entity. As a result, concentrations of Synthetic Assets entered into with any one synthetic asset counterparty will subject such Synthetic Assets to an additional degree of risk with respect to defaults by such synthetic asset counterparty as well as by the respective Reference Entities.

While it is expected that returns on a Synthetic Asset may reflect those of each related Reference Obligation, as a result of the terms of the Synthetic Asset and the

assumption of the credit risk of the synthetic asset counterparty, a Synthetic Asset may have a different expected return, a different (and potentially greater) probability of default and different expected loss and recovery characteristics following a default.

5.34 Hedging Risk

When a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that a Fund holds, any loss generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that a Fund's hedging transactions will be effective.

5.35 FX Transactions

Performance may be strongly influenced by movements in FX rates because currency positions held by a Fund may not correspond with the securities positions held.

5.36 Non-UCITS Retail Schemes (NURS)

The Company and the Funds are classed as NURS for the purposes of the rules in the FCA Handbook. NURS can have wider investment and borrowing powers than UCITS schemes with higher investment limits in various areas. They can also invest to a greater extent in areas such as property and unregulated schemes and have the option to borrow on a permanent basis. Such additional powers can increase potential reward, but may also increase risk.

5.37 Investing in other collective investment schemes

Each Fund may invest in other regulated collective investment schemes, including schemes managed by the Investment Manager, or an associate of the Investment Manager. As an investor of another collective investment scheme, a Fund will bear, along with the other investors, its portion of the expenses of the other collective investment scheme, including management, performance and/or other fees. These fees will be in addition to the management fees and other expenses which a Fund bears directly with its own operations.

5.38 Unregulated Collective Investment Schemes

A Fund may invest, in total no more than 20% of the Scheme Property, in unregulated collective investment schemes. Unregulated collective investment schemes are generally considered to be a higher risk than investment in regulated schemes. An unregulated collective investment scheme is unlikely to be subject to regulations which govern how they are managed. For example, they can utilise higher risk investment techniques, they may borrow to invest, they can suspend calculation of net asset value

preventing redemption or otherwise limit redemption, they may not adhere to internationally recognised accounting standards and functions such as pricing and custody may not be subject to any rules.

A Fund may also invest in unregulated collective investment schemes which are valued less frequently than the Fund. As a result, there is a risk that any market movements will not be reflected in the daily price of the Fund and that investors may miss out on unrealised profits from underlying investments.

5.39 Other asset classes

A Fund may have exposure to investment in agricultural, soft commodity, other commodity and natural resources based assets. Exposure to these assets, involve additional risk than those resulting from traditional investments and may be subject to greater volatility than investment in traditional securities. The value of commodities and natural resources may be affected by natural events (e.g. drought, floods, weather, livestock disease), embargos, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

5.40 Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”)

A Fund may invest in certain Exchange Traded Funds. Exchange Traded Funds represent a basket of securities that are traded on an exchange and may not necessarily trade at the net asset value of their underlying holdings. As a result, they may trade at a price that is above or below the value of the underlying portfolio.

5.41 Brexit

On 31 January 2020, the UK formally withdrew from the EU and entered into a transition period which ended at 11 pm on 31 December 2020. An EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (the “TCA”) was concluded on 30 December 2020. Although the TCA was ratified by the European Parliament on 28 April 2021, the process to implement the new political, economic and regulatory framework between the UK and EU remains uncertain and therefore such implementation may still have a detrimental impact on the Funds’ ability to fulfil their investment objective or on the value of a Fund’s assets, and may increase the Company’s costs.

5.42 Global pandemics

Global pandemics have the potential to cause major disruption to economies and markets around the world. In the event of a global pandemic, financial markets may experience extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in certain instruments may be disrupted. Such circumstances may continue for an extended period of time and have an adverse impact on the value and liquidity of equities and securities in which the Fund invests. The ultimate economic fallout and long-term impact of a global

pandemic may not be known for some time after the pandemic has arisen. Similarly, government and central bank measures may be taken to support economies and financial markets, however, the impact and effectiveness of these may not be known for some time after they are implemented.

5.43 Investment Management Risk

The investment performance of a Fund will be substantially dependent on the services of certain key employees of the Investment Manager. In the event of the death, incapacity or departure of any of these individuals, the performance of the relevant Fund may be adversely affected.

5.44 Regular Savings Plan

If a Shareholder is making regular monthly investments in a Fund with a view to saving for a specific objective, they should regularly review whether these savings will be sufficient to achieve their objective. Shareholders may not achieve their objective if they do not continue to invest regularly with a sufficient amount or if the investment does not appreciate sufficiently.

5.45 Cancellation Rights

Where cancellation rights are applicable, if Shareholders choose to exercise their cancellation rights and the value of the investment falls before notice of cancellation is received by the ACD in writing, a full refund of the original investment may not be provided but rather the original amount less the fall in value.

5.46 Natural or environmental disasters

Natural or environmental disasters, (such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena) may be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings and investor sentiment, which can have an adverse effect on the value of a Fund's investments and the ability to pay out dividends. Conditions that are prevalent in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect the markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in another country. Natural or environmental disasters could prevent a Fund from executing investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. This could have a significant adverse impact on the value and the risk profile of a Fund.

6. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

6.1 Regulatory Status

The ACD, the Depositary, the Custodian, the Investment Manager and the Administrator are authorised and regulated by the FCA of 12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN.

6.2 Authorised Corporate Director

6.2.1 General

The ACD is FundRock Partners Limited which is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 19 February 2001.

The executive directors of the ACD are:

Paul Spendiff
Thibault Grégoire
Xavier Parain
Simon Gunson
Michael Vareika (non-executive director)
Eric Personne (non-executive director)

No director) is engaged in any significant business activity not connected with the business of the ACD or other associates of the ACD.

**Registered Office
and Head Office:**

Bastion House, 6th floor, 140
London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN.

Share Capital:

An issued share capital of
£8,322,135 represented by
8,322,135 ordinary shares of 100
pence fully paid.

**Ultimate Holding
Company:**

Apex Group Ltd is the ultimate
holding company of the ACD.

The ACD is the alternative investment fund manager (AIFM) of the Company for the purposes of the AIFMD Rules. The ACD is responsible for managing and administering the Company's affairs in compliance with the COLL Sourcebook and is responsible for the portfolio and risk management of the

Funds in accordance with the AIFMD Rules. The ACD may delegate its management and administration functions, but not responsibility, to third parties, including associates subject to the rules in the COLL Sourcebook and the FUND Sourcebook.

It has therefore delegated to the Investment Manager the function of managing and acting as the investment manager for the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Funds (as further explained in paragraph 6.4 below). It has also delegated to the Administrator and the Registrar certain functions relating to administration and the Company's register (as further explained in paragraph 6.5 and 6.6 below). The ACD has delegated various operational and fund accounting functions to State Street Bank & Trust Company.

6.2.2 Terms of Appointment

The appointment of the ACD has been made under the ACD Agreement.

Pursuant to the ACD Agreement, the ACD manages and administers the affairs of the Company in accordance with the Regulations, the Instrument of Incorporation and this Prospectus. The ACD Agreement incorporates detailed provisions relating to the ACD's responsibilities. It also excludes the ACD from liability to the Company or any Shareholder for any error of judgment or loss suffered in connection with the subject matter of the ACD Agreement, unless arising as a direct consequence of recklessness, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or negligence in the performance or non-performance of its obligations and functions under the ACD Agreement. Any liability for defaults of a person to whom it has delegated certain functions is also limited to the extent permitted by the Regulations.

The Company has agreed to indemnify the ACD, to the extent permitted by the COLL Sourcebook, (for itself and its delegates) against claims and expenses that arise in respect of their duties, except where there is fault on its or their part of the kind referred to above.

In accordance with the Regulations, the ACD has in place a number of policies which set out how it operates and manages the Funds in a number of key areas. The ACD's (and the Investment Manager's) voting policy (which sets out how and when voting rights attached to the Funds' investments are to be exercised) and Level One Disclosure policy (which outlines our policies and procedures relating to our broker relationships and commission arrangements) are available on the following website: www.fundrock.com. Further information on how the ACD's policies are reviewed are also available on request.

The Investment Manager's Best Execution policy (which sets out how the Investment Manager complies with these rules) can be obtained by contacting the Investment Manager.

Note that investors in the Funds may request from the ACD information about entities where trade orders are transmitted or placed for execution.

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

The ACD Agreement will continue unless and until terminated by resolution of the Company in general meeting on not less than 12 months' prior notice to the ACD, or earlier on certain types of breaches or the insolvency of a party.

The Company has no directors other than the ACD. The ACD is the authorised corporate director of certain other open-ended investment companies and authorised fund manager of certain authorised unit trusts details of which are set out in Appendix IV.

6.3 The Depositary

6.3.1 General

State Street Trustees Limited (registered no. 2982384), a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 24 October 1994. Its ultimate holding company is State Street Corporation, a company incorporated in the state of Massachusetts, USA. Its registered office is at 20 Churchill Place, London E14 5HJ.

The principal business activity of the Depositary is acting as a trustee and depositary of collective investment schemes. It is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all the Scheme Property (other than tangible moveable property) of the Company and has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the provisions of the COLL Sourcebook and the FUND Sourcebook relating to the pricing of, and dealing in, Shares and relating to the income and the investment and borrowing powers of the Funds.

6.3.2 Terms of Appointment:

The appointment of the Depositary has been made under an agreement with a commencement date of **10th June 2015** as amended from time to time,

between the Company, the ACD and the Depositary (the “**Depositary Agreement**”).

Subject to the COLL Sourcebook, the Depositary has full power under the Depositary Agreement to delegate (and authorise its delegate to sub-delegate) all or any part of its duties as depositary. The Depositary therefore has delegated the custody of assets of the Company to the Custodian, State Street Bank and Trust Company.

The Depositary's Agreement may be terminated by not less than **6 months'** written notice provided that no such notice shall take effect until the appointment of a successor to the Depositary.

To the extent permitted by the FCA Handbook, the Company will indemnify the Depositary (or its associates) against costs, charges, losses and liabilities incurred by it (or its associates) in the proper execution, or in the purported proper execution, or exercise (reasonably and in good faith) of the Depositary's duties, powers, authorities and discretions, except in the case of any liability for a failure to exercise due care and diligence in the discharge of its functions.

The Depositary is entitled to receive remuneration out of the property of the Funds for its services, as explained in paragraphs 7.5 and 7.8 below. The Depositary (or its associates or any affected person) is under no obligation to account to the ACD, the Company or the Shareholders for any profits or benefits it makes or receives that are made or derived from or in connection with the dealings in Shares of the Company, any transaction in Scheme Property or the supply of services to the Company.

6.3.3 **Depositary's functions**

The Depositary has been entrusted with following main functions:

- (i) ensuring that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with applicable law and the management regulations/articles of incorporation;
- (ii) ensuring that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with applicable law and the management regulations/articles of incorporation
- (iii) carrying out the instructions of the ACD/the Fund unless they conflict with applicable law and the management regulations/articles of incorporation;

- (iv) ensuring that in transactions involving the assets of the Fund any consideration is remitted within the usual time limits;
- (v) ensuring that the income of the NURS is applied in accordance with applicable law and the management regulations/articles of incorporation;
- (vi) monitoring of the Fund's cash and cash flows;
- (vii) safe-keeping of the Fund's assets, including the safekeeping of financial instruments to be held in custody and ownership verification and record keeping in relation to other assets.

6.3.4 **Depository's Liability**

In the event of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, determined in accordance with the AIFM Directive, and in particular Article 100 of the AIFM Regulation ("the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013") The Depository shall return financial instruments of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Fund without undue delay.

The Depository shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss of a financial instrument held in custody has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary pursuant to the AIFM Directive.

In case of a loss of financial instruments held in custody, the Shareholders may invoke the liability of the Depository directly or indirectly through the Fund provided that this does not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of the Shareholders.

The Depository is indemnified by the Fund/Client against all liabilities suffered or incurred by the Depository by reason of the proper performance of the Depository's duties under the terms of the Depository Agreement save where any such liabilities arise as a result of the Depository's negligence, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or recklessness of the Depository or the loss of financial instruments held in custody.

The Depository will be liable to the Fund for all other losses suffered by the Fund as a result of the Depository's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the AIFM Directive.

The Depository shall not be liable for consequential or indirect or special damages

or losses, arising out of or in connection with the performance or non-performance by the Depositary of its duties and obligations.

6.3.5 Delegation

The Depositary has full power to delegate the whole or any part of its safe-keeping functions but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any delegation of its safe-keeping functions under the Depositary Agreement.

6.3.6 Conflicts of Interest

The Depositary is part of an international group of companies and businesses that, in the ordinary course of their business, act simultaneously for a large number of clients, as well as for their own account, which may result in actual or potential conflicts. Conflicts of interest arise where the Depositary or its affiliates engage in activities under the Depositary Agreement or under separate contractual or other arrangements. Such activities may include:

- (i) providing nominee, administration, registrar and transfer agency, research, agent securities lending, investment management, financial advice and/or other advisory services to the Company;

- (ii) engaging in banking, sales and trading transactions including foreign exchange, derivative, principal lending, broking, market making or other financial transactions with the Company either as principal and in the interests of itself, or for other clients.

In connection with the above activities the Depositary or its affiliates:

- (i) will seek to profit from such activities and are entitled to receive and retain any profits or compensation in any form and except as required by law, the Depositary is not bound to disclose to, the Fund, the nature or amount of any such profits or compensation including any form earned by affiliates of the Depositary or the Depositary when acting in any other capacity;

- (ii) may buy, sell, issue, deal with or hold, securities or other financial products or instruments as principal acting in its own interests, the interests of its affiliates or for its other clients;

(iii) may trade in the same or opposite direction to the transactions undertaken, including based upon information in its possession that is not available to the Company;

(iv) may provide the same or similar services to other clients including competitors of the Fund;

(v) may be granted creditors' and other rights by the Fund, e.g. indemnification which it may exercise in its own interest. In exercising such rights the Depositary or its affiliates may have the advantage of an increased knowledge about the affairs of the Fund relative to third party creditors thus improving its ability to enforce and may exercise such rights in a way that may conflict with the Fund's strategy..

The Company may use an affiliate of the Depositary to execute foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions for the account of the Company. In such instances the affiliate shall be acting in a principal capacity and not as a broker, agent or fiduciary of the Company. The affiliate will seek to profit from these transactions and is entitled to retain and not disclose any profit to the Company. The affiliate shall enter into such transactions on the terms and conditions agreed with the Company.

The Depositary will not, except as required by law, disclose any profit made by such affiliates.

Where cash belonging to the Company is deposited with an affiliate being a bank, cash is not segregated from its own assets and a conflict arises in relation to the interest (if any) which the affiliate may pay or charge to such account and the fees or other benefits which it may derive from holding such cash as banker.

The ACD may also be a client or counterparty of the Depositary or its affiliates and a conflict may arise where the Depositary refuses to act if the ACD directs or otherwise instructs the Depositary to take certain actions that in the Depositary's opinion might be in direct conflict with the interests of the investors in a Fund.

Potential conflicts that may arise in the Depositary's use of sub-custodians include the following broad categories:

- (1) Our global custodian and sub-custodians seek to make a profit as part of or in addition to their custody services. Examples include profit through

the fees and other charges for the services, profit from deposit taking activities, revenue from sweeps and repo arrangements, foreign exchange transactions, contractual settlement, error correction (where consistent with applicable law) and commissions for sale of fractional shares;

(2) The Depositary will typically only provide depositary services where global custody is delegated to an affiliate of the Depositary. Our global custodian in turn appoints a network of affiliated and non-affiliated sub-custodians. Multiple factors influence the determination of our global custodian to engage a particular sub-custodian or allocate assets to them, including their expertise and capabilities, financial condition, service platforms and commitment to the custody business as well as the negotiated fee structure (which may include terms that result in fee reductions or rebates to the global custodian), significant business relationships and competitive considerations;

(3) sub-custodians, both affiliated and non-affiliated, act for other clients and in their own proprietary interest, which might conflict with clients' interests and the fee arrangements they have in place will vary;

(4) sub-custodians, both affiliated and non-affiliated, have only indirect relationships with clients and look to the Depositary as its counterparty, which might create incentive for the Depositary to act in its self-interest, or other clients' interests to the detriment of clients; and

(5) sub-custodians may have creditors' rights against client assets and other rights that they have an interest in enforcing. In carrying out its duties the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Company and its Shareholders. The Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks. The system of internal controls, the different reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and the management reporting allow potential conflicts of interest to be properly identified, managed and monitored. Additionally, in the context of the Depositary's use of sub-custodians, the Depositary imposes contractual restrictions to address some of the potential conflicts and maintains due diligence and oversight of sub-custodians. The Depositary makes available frequent reporting on clients' activity and holdings, with the underlying sub-custodians subject to

internal and external control audits. Finally, the Depositary segregates the Fund's assets from the Depositary's proprietary assets and follows a Standard of Conduct that requires employees to act ethically, fairly and transparently with clients.

In carrying out its duties the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Company and its Shareholders.

The Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks. The system of internal controls, the different reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and the management reporting allow potential conflicts of interest and the Depositary issues to be properly identified, managed and monitored. Additionally, in the context of the Depositary's use of sub-custodians, the Depositary imposes contractual restrictions to address some of the potential conflicts and maintains due diligence and oversight of sub-custodians to ensure a high level of client service by those agents. The Depositary further provides frequent reporting on clients' activity and holdings, with the underlying functions subject to internal and external control audits. Finally, the Depositary internally separates the performance of its custodial tasks from its proprietary activity and follows a Standard of Conduct that requires employees to act ethically, fairly and transparently with clients.

Global Conflicts of Interest policy

State Street has implemented a global policy laying down the standards required for identifying, assessing, recording and managing all conflicts of interest which may arise in the course of business. Each State Street business unit, including the Depositary, is responsible for establishing and maintaining a Conflicts of Interest Program for the purpose of identifying and managing organizational conflicts of interest that may arise within the business unit in connection with providing services to its Clients or in delivering its functional responsibilities.

Up-to-date information on the Depositary, its duties, any conflicts that may arise, the safe-keeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation will be made available to Shareholders on request.

6.3.7 Re-use of assets

The Depositary, its affiliates or third parties to whom safekeeping duties are delegated may, subject to any reasonable conditions that may be agreed with the ACD, reuse the assets of a Fund.

6.4 The Investment Manager

6.4.1 General

The ACD has appointed Pictet Asset Management Limited, (the "**Investment Manager**") as the investment manager in relation to the Funds. The Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the FCA. The Investment Manager is also registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser under the United States Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Advisers Act**"). However, the Investment Manager's management of the assets of each Fund are not subject to the substantive protections of the Advisers Act

The Investment Manager's principal activity is the provision of investment management services.

6.4.2 Terms of Appointment

Under the terms of an agreement dated **9th June 2015** between the Investment Manager and the ACD (the "**Investment Management Agreement**"), the Investment Manager has the authority of the ACD to make decisions on behalf of the ACD in respect of the investments of the Fund, subject always to the provisions of the Instrument, the Prospectus, the Regulations, and the investment objectives and policies of the Fund. The Investment Manager is also authorised to deal on behalf of the Fund. Subject to instances where the Investment Management Agreement may be terminated with immediate effect in the interests of the shareholders, either party may terminate this Agreement by giving not less than 6 months' written notice to the other, such notice not to be given prior to the expiry of 2 years 6 months after the launch date of the most recently added Fund.

Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager may delegate to any person the performance of its duties and services required to be performed by it under the Investment Management Agreement, subject to the prior written agreement of the ACD.

6.5 The Administrator

On behalf of the Company the ACD has appointed the Administrator, SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited, to provide certain administration services. The

Administrator's registered office is SS&C House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS.

6.6 The Registrar

6.6.1 General

On behalf of the Company the ACD has also appointed SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited to act as registrar to the Company.

The registered office of the Registrar is SS&C House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS.

6.6.2 Register of Shareholders

The Register of Shareholders will be maintained by the Registrar at the address of its registered office as noted above, and may be inspected at that address during normal business hours by any Shareholder or any Shareholder's duly authorised agent.

The Register of Shareholders shall be conclusive evidence as to the persons entitled to the Shares entered in the Register. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register of Shareholders in respect of any Share and the ACD and the Depositary shall not be bound by any such notice.

The plan register (being a record of persons who subscribe for Shares through ISA plans) can be inspected at the office of the Administrator.

6.7 The Auditor

The Auditor of the Company is Deloitte LLP, whose address is 110 Queen St, Glasgow G1 3BX, UK.

6.8 Conflicts of Interest

The ACD and the Investment Manager may, from time to time, act as managers to other funds or sub-funds which follow similar investment objectives to those of one or more of the Funds. It is therefore possible that the ACD and/or the Investment Manager may in the course of their business have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or a particular Fund. The ACD and/or the Investment Manager will, however, have regard in such event to the ACD's obligations under the ACD Agreement and, in particular, to its obligation to act in the best interests of the Company so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients, when undertaking any investment business where potential conflicts of interest may arise.

Other service providers to the Company may also provide services to other vehicles with similar investment programs and, accordingly, may have potential conflicts of interest.

Furthermore, the ACD, as the sole director of the Company, may be party to, or interested in, any contract or arrangement or transaction to which the Company is a party, or in which the Company is in any way interested, and may hold and be remunerated in respect of any office or place of profit (other than the office of the Auditor or Depositary of the Company) under the Company or any other company in which the Company is in any way interested and may retain for its own absolute use and benefit all profits and advantages accruing to it thereunder or in consequence thereof. Any such interest will be properly recorded and minuted by the ACD as soon as practicable after it becomes so interested. The board of directors of the ACD comprises persons employed by the ACD or its associates. The ACD is however subject to fiduciary obligations as a director to ensure that at all times it acts in the best interests of the Company as a whole.

Pursuant to the AIFMD Rules, the ACD is responsible for the valuation of the Scheme Property. There is a conflict of interest between any involvement of the ACD in this valuation process and the ACD's entitlement to receive its annual management charge from a Fund which is based on the value of the property of the Fund.

The FCA Handbook contains provisions on conflicts of interest governing any transaction concerning the Company which is carried out by or with any "affected person", which means the Company, an associate of the Company, the ACD, an associate of the ACD, the Depositary and an associate of the Depositary. These provisions, among other things, enable an affected person: (a) to sell or deal in the sale of property to the Company or the Depositary for the account of the Company; (b) vest property in the Company or the Depositary against the issue of Shares in the Company; (c) purchase property from the Company (or the Depositary) acting for the account of the Company; (d) enter into a stock lending transaction in relation to the Company; or (e) provide services for the Company. Any such transactions with or for the Company are subject to best execution on exchange, or independent valuation or arm's length requirements as set out in the FCA Handbook. An affected person carrying out such transaction is not liable to account to the Depositary, the ACD, any other affected person, or to the holders of Shares or any of them for any benefits or profits thereby made or derived.

Investment of the property of the Company may be made on arm's length terms through a member of an investment exchange (acting as principal) who is an affected person in relation to the ACD. Neither the ACD nor any such affected person will be liable to account to the Company or to the holders of Shares for any profit made or derived out of such dealings.

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

The Investment Manager may manage other accounts/portfolios with similar investment objectives to one or more of the Funds. Potential conflicts may accordingly arise and may include, without limitation, the favourable or preferential treatment of a client or a group of clients, conflicts related to the allocation of investment opportunities, particularly with respect to securities that have limited availability and transactions in one account that closely follow related transactions in a different account (e.g. purchase of securities for an account after a purchase of the same securities has increased the value of the securities). Therefore, the results of the investment activities for one client may differ significantly from the results achieved by the Investment Manager for other clients. The Investment Manager may exercise investment responsibility or take other actions for a Fund that may differ from the management given, or the timing and nature of actions taken, for other clients. However, the Investment Manager seeks to ensure that over the long term, all clients are treated as fairly and equitably as possible relative to each other. Investment results for different clients, including clients that are generally managed in a similar style, also may differ as a result of these considerations and other factors. Some clients may not participate at all in some investments in which other clients participate, or may participate to a different degree or at a different time than other clients do. The Investment Manager's portfolio strategies for some clients could conflict with the Investment Manager's strategies for other clients and may affect the prices and availability of the securities and other financial instruments in which clients invest. To address these conflicts, the Investment Manager's policies and procedures provide that investment decisions are made without consideration of the pecuniary interests of the Investment Manager, and instead are made in accordance with the Investment Manager's fiduciary duties to all clients. This generally means that all clients managed with the same investment strategy will participate in a fair and equitable manner in investment opportunities that the Investment Manager allocates to the strategy, although different allocations may occur due to the different objectives and situations of different clients, for example, due to the availability of cash.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates may from time to time recommend to or purchase or sell on behalf of clients, securities or other investment products in which the Investment Manager, its affiliates, or other related persons have a financial interest as investment manager, general partner, trustee, or as a co-investor in such investment products.

In addition, due to the nature of its clientele, the Investment Manager may from time to time trade in securities issued by its clients. In all such cases, the Investment Manager shall only do so in the best interest of its clients.

Where it is permitted by, and in the best interests of both clients, the Investment Manager may decide to cross securities from one client to another. These trades are effected via external brokers at an independently determined market price and usually at lower than normal broker commissions. The Investment Manager will receive no fees for such transactions.

When buying and selling securities and other investment products for clients, the Investment Manager generally aggregates multiple transactions into one order so that as many eligible clients may participate equally over time on a fair and equitable basis, in terms of best available cost, efficiency and terms. Each client that participates in an aggregated order participates at the average price. In case of partial execution following an aggregation, the executed trades and related external brokers' commissions are generally allocated on a pro rata basis. Clients orders are only aggregated with other clients orders. Trade allocations are monitored by the Investment Manager's compliance department on a periodic basis.

Other present and future activities of the Investment Manager may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

The foregoing does not purport to be a complete list of all potential conflicts of interest involved in an investment in a Fund.

7. FEES AND EXPENSES

7.1 General

Each Fund formed after the date of this Prospectus may bear its own direct establishment costs.

The Company may pay out of the property of the Company any liabilities arising on the unitisation, amalgamation or reconstruction of the Company or of any Fund.

All fees, costs, charges or expenses payable by a Shareholder or out of the property of the Company or each Fund (as the case may be) are set out in this paragraph 7. The Company or each Fund (as the case may be) may, so far as the COLL Sourcebook allows, also pay out of the property of the Company or each Fund (as the case may be) all relevant fees, costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company or each Fund (as the case may be), which will include the following:

- 7.1.1 the charges and expenses payable to the ACD;
- 7.1.2 fees and expenses payable to the Depositary and, indirectly, the fees and expenses of the Custodian (which are reimbursed by the Company or each Fund to the Depositary);
- 7.1.3 fees and expenses payable to the Investment Manager;
- 7.1.4 fees and expenses payable to the Administrator;
- 7.1.5 fees and expenses payable to the Fund Accountant and the Auditor;
- 7.1.6 fees and expenses payable to any other service provider to the Company or any particular Fund;
- 7.1.7 transaction costs (including, without limitation, fees and/or expenses incurred in acquiring, registering and disposing of investments);
- 7.1.8 fees and expenses in respect of establishing and maintaining the Register of Shareholders (and any plan sub-register) and related functions;
- 7.1.9 expenses incurred in producing, distributing and dispatching income and other payments to Shareholders;
- 7.1.10 fees in respect of the publication and circulation of details of the Net Asset Value and prices;
- 7.1.11 the fees and expenses of tax, legal and other professional advisers of the Company;

- 7.1.12 the costs of convening and holding Shareholder meetings (including meetings of Shareholders in any particular Fund, or any particular Class within a Fund);
- 7.1.13 costs incurred in taking out and maintaining any insurance policy in relation to the Company and/or its Directors;
- 7.1.14 expenses incurred in company secretarial duties, including the cost of minute books and other documentation required to be maintained by the Company;
- 7.1.15 payments, costs or any other administrative expenses in relation to the preparation of and dissemination of literature required or necessary for the purpose of complying with the Regulations or any other applicable law or regulation (excluding the cost of disseminating the key investor information document or equivalent successor documentation);
- 7.1.16 tax and duties payable by the Company;
- 7.1.17 interest on and charges incurred in borrowings;
- 7.1.18 any amount payable by the Company under any indemnity provisions contained in the Instrument of Incorporation or any agreement with any functionary of the Company;
- 7.1.19 fees of the FCA under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and the corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the UK in which Shares are or may lawfully be marketed;
- 7.1.20 any payments otherwise due by virtue of changes to the Regulations;
- 7.1.21 costs in respect of communications with investors;
- 7.1.22 fees of any paying, representative or other agents of the Company or the ACD;
- 7.1.23 any costs in modifying the ACD Agreement and any other relevant document required under the Regulations;
- 7.1.24 the fees of any stock lending agent and the fees of the ACD for arranging any stock lending, subject to giving Shareholders 60 days' prior written notice of the details of these fees;
- 7.1.25 royalties, licensing fees and other like payments in relation to the use of intellectual property;

- 7.1.26 any costs and expenses related to reporting of data in relation to any requirement under the Regulations or where the ACD or the Company has an obligation to submit data under International law and agreement (e.g. in relation to the AIFMD Rules, FATCA etc.); and
- 7.1.27 all fees and expenses incurred in relation to the addition and initial organisation of any new Funds, the listing of Shares on any stock exchange, any offer of Shares (including the preparation, translation, printing and distribution of any relevant scheme documents) and the creation, Conversion and cancellation of Shares in a new or existing Fund and any costs and expenses incurred in registering, having recognised or going through any other process in relation to the company or any Fund in any territory outside the UK for the purpose of marketing the Shares in such territory, including any translation costs.

VAT may be payable on these charges.

Neither the Company nor a Fund has a pre-determined limit on the expenses that it may bear.

It is not currently proposed to seek a listing for the Shares on any stock exchange, but if a listing is sought in the future the fees connected with the listing will be payable by the Company.

Expenses are allocated between capital and income in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook.

7.2 Costs relating to EPM

Certain direct and indirect operational costs and/or fees may arise from time to time as a result of Efficient Portfolio Management techniques being used for the benefit of the Company and/or the Funds. These costs and/or fees are regarded as transaction costs and, therefore, would fall within 7.1.7 above.

7.3 Charges payable to the ACD

In payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities the ACD is entitled to take an annual management charge out of each Fund. The annual management charge is calculated and accrued on a daily basis by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Fund on the previous Dealing Day and the amount due for each month is payable on the last Business Day of the month. The current management charge for each Fund (expressed as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value of each Fund and subject to a minimum charge) is set out in Appendix I.

The ACD is also entitled to all reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in the performance of its duties, which shall be paid as soon as practicable after such expenses have arisen.

VAT may be payable on these charges.

Where the investment objective of a Fund is to treat the generation of income as a higher priority than capital growth, or the generation of income and capital growth have equal priority, all or part of the ACD's fees may be charged against capital instead of against income as set out in Appendix I. This will only be done with the approval of the Depositary. This treatment of the ACD's fee will increase the amount of income (which may be taxable) available for distribution to Shareholders in the Fund concerned, but may constrain capital growth.

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

7.4 Increase in the charges payable to the ACD

Any increase of the annual management charge by the ACD will be carried out in accordance with the Regulations.

7.5 Rebate of fees; commission

7.6 In certain limited circumstances and subject at all times to the provisions of the Conduct of Business Sourcebook of the FCA's Handbook of Rules and Guidance, the ACD may at its sole discretion rebate its initial or annual management charges in respect of any application for, or holding of, shares. Similarly the Company may rebate or waive its charges in relation to any exchange of shares. The investor should check with the intermediary the amount of commission he or she has received, and further details of such arrangements are available on request from the ACD.

7.7 Depositary's fees and expenses

The Depositary is entitled to receive out of the property of each Fund by way of remuneration, a periodic charge which will accrue and be calculated daily and will be payable monthly in respect of each calendar month as soon as practicable after the month end. The rate or rates and/or amounts of the Depositary's periodic charge in respect of each Fund shall be agreed between the ACD and the Depositary from time to time.

The current Depositary's periodic charge (expressed as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value of each Fund and subject to a minimum charge) is set out below. It is calculated daily on the Net Asset Value of each Fund on the previous Business Day. The valuation used for each day which is not a Business Day will be the value

calculated on the previous Business Day. In addition Value Added Tax on the amount of the periodic charge will be paid out of each Fund.

Net Asset Value (NAV)	Rates
Greater than £0 and up to and including £200 million	0.02%
Greater than £200 million and up to and including £500 million	0.0175%
Greater than £500 million	0.015%

Subject to a minimum charge of £12,000 per annum per Fund(excluding VAT).

In the event of the termination of a Fund, the Depositary shall continue to be entitled to a periodic charge in respect of that Fund for the period up to and including the day on which the final distribution in the termination of the Fund shall be made or, in the case of a termination following the passing of an extraordinary resolution approving the scheme of arrangement, up to and including the final day on which the Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of the Scheme Property of the Fund. Such periodic charge will be calculated, be subject to the terms and accrue and be paid as described above, except that for the purpose of calculating the periodic charge in respect of any day falling after the day on which the termination day of the Fund commences, the value of the Scheme Property of the Fund shall be the Net Asset Value determined at the beginning of each such day.

The Depositary Agreement between the Company and the Depositary provides that the Depositary may also be paid by way of remuneration, out of the property of the Company, custody fees and other transaction and bank charges. At present the Depositary delegates the function of custody of the Scheme Property to the Custodian.

The remuneration for custodial services by the Custodian is calculated at such rate, rates and/or amounts as may be agreed from time to time. The current remuneration ranges from between 0.005% per annum to 0.45% per annum (subject to a minimum charge of £10,000 per annum per fund) and is calculated as a percentage, per annum of the value of the property of each Fund, plus VAT (if any) represented by the Net Asset Value of the Fund calculated on the last Business Day of each month. The valuation used for each day which is not a Business Day will be the value calculated on the previous Business Day. The current range of transaction charges are between £5 and £90 and are based per transaction plus VAT (if any). Cash payment charges will be £10 and are based per transaction plus VAT (if any). Standard Wire fees are £3.50 per payment. Custody and transaction charges will be payable to the Depositary

monthly out of the property of each Fund in arrears to cover the payment of such charges to the Custodian.

In addition to the remuneration referred to above, the Depositary is entitled to receive reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by it in discharge of its duties or exercising any powers conferred upon it in relation to the Company and each Fund. Such expenses include, but are not restricted to:

- 7.7.1 charges and expenses payable to the Custodian or to any person (whether or not an associate of the Depositary) to whom any function of custody or control in relation to Scheme Property is delegated or whose services are retained to assist in the performance of any such function;
- 7.7.2 all charges imposed by, and any expenses of, any agents appointed by the Depositary to assist in the discharge of its duties;
- 7.7.3 all charges and expenses incurred in connection with the collection and distribution of income;
- 7.7.4 all charges and expenses incurred in relation to the preparation of the Depositary's annual report to Shareholders;
- 7.7.5 all charges and expenses incurred in relation to stock lending or other transactions; and
- 7.7.6 fees and expenses payable to any professional advisors advising or assisting the Depositary.

Such expenses shall be paid as soon as practicable after such expenses have arisen.

VAT (if any) in connection with any of the above is payable in addition.

On a winding up of the Company, termination of a Fund or the redemption of all outstanding Shares of a Class the Depositary is entitled to its pro rata fees and expenses to the date of such winding up, termination or redemption and any additional expenses necessarily realised in settling or receiving any outstanding obligations.

7.8 Investment Manager's Fees

The Investment Manager is entitled to receive out of the property of the relevant Fund, by way of remuneration for its services, a periodic charge (plus any VAT thereon) which will accrue and be calculated daily and will be payable monthly. The rate currently charged by the Investment Manager for each share class other than the Z share class (expressed as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value of each share class) is set out in Appendix I. In the case of the Z share class, the Investment Manager has

agreed to invoice its investment management fee directly to each shareholder in accordance with a separate management fee agreement between the Investment Manager and the shareholder. No investment management fee is therefore payable in respect of Z class shares out of the property of the relevant Fund.

7.9 **Fund Accountant's Fees**

The Fund Accountant is entitled to receive out of the property of the relevant Fund, by way of remuneration for its services, an annual fee (plus any VAT thereon) which will accrue and be calculated daily and will be payable monthly based on month end values. The fees currently charged by the Fund Accountant for each Fund (expressed as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value of each share class and subject to a minimum charge) are set out below.

Net Asset Value (NAV)	Rates
Greater than £0 and up to and including £200 million	0.03%
Greater than £200 million and up to and including £500 million	0.02%
Greater than £500 million and up to and including £1000 million	0.015%
Greater than £1000 million	0.01%

Subject to a minimum charge of £25,000 per annum per Fund.

The above rates relate to the provision of two Base Currency share classes.

Further Base Currency share classes are charged at £1,000 per annum per share class.

Non-Base Currency share classes are charged at £2,500 per annum per share class.

7.10 **Administrator's Fees**

The Administrator is entitled to receive out of the property of the relevant Fund, by way of remuneration for its services, the fees are set out below (plus any VAT thereon).

Fixed annual fee per Fund:	£3,287.92 per Fund
Standard Deal Fee – Per manual investor trade:	£14.36 per deal
Electronic Deal Fee – Per electronic investor trade:	£8.99 per deal
Annual Shareholder fee – per Shareholder on the Register:	£13.17

The Administrator Fees are subject to an annual RPI increase. The RPI rate that will apply will be the November rate for the preceding year which is published in mid-December.

The fees are payable to the Administrator out of the property of each Fund and are allocated to each Class based on the Net Asset Value of each Class as a proportion of the Fund value.

7.11 **Allocation of fees and expenses between Funds**

All the above fees, duties and charges (other than those borne by the ACD) will be charged to the Fund in respect of which they were incurred. Where an expense is not considered to be attributable to any one Fund, the expense will normally be allocated to all Funds pro rata to the value of the Net Asset Value of the Funds, although the ACD has discretion to allocate these fees and expenses in a manner which it considers fair to Shareholders generally.

8. SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS AND VOTING RIGHTS

8.1 Class and Fund Meetings

The Company does not hold Annual General Meetings. A copy of the ACD Agreement will be provided to a Shareholder on request.

The provisions below, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to Class meetings and meetings of Funds as they apply to general meetings of the Company, but by reference to Shares of the Class or Fund concerned and the Shareholders and value and prices of such Shares.

8.2 Requisitions of Meetings

The ACD may requisition a general meeting at any time.

Shareholders may also requisition a general meeting of the Company. A requisition by Shareholders must state the objects of the meeting, be dated, be signed by Shareholders who, at the date of the requisition, are registered as holding not less than one tenth in value of all Shares then in issue and the requisition must be deposited at the head office of the Company. The ACD must convene a general meeting no later than eight weeks after receipt of such requisition.

8.3 Notice and Quorum

Shareholders will receive at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting and are entitled to be counted in the quorum and vote at such meeting either in person or by proxy. The quorum for a meeting is two Shareholders, present in person or by proxy. The quorum for an adjourned meeting is one person entitled to be counted in a quorum. Notices of meetings and adjourned meetings will be sent to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

8.4 Voting Rights

At a general meeting, on a show of hands every Shareholder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by its representative properly authorised in that regard, has one vote.

On a poll vote, a Shareholder may vote either in person or by proxy. The voting rights attaching to each Share are such proportion of the voting rights attached to all the Shares in issue that the price of the Share bears to the aggregate price of all the Shares in issue at the date seven days before the notice of meeting is sent out.

A Shareholder 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.

In the case of joint Shareholders, the vote of the senior who votes, whether in person or by proxy, must be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint Shareholders. For this purpose, seniority must be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register.

Except where the COLL Sourcebook or the Instrument of Incorporation require an extraordinary resolution (which needs at least 75% of the votes cast at the meeting to be in favour if the resolution is to be passed) any resolution required by the COLL Sourcebook will be passed by a simple majority of the votes validly cast for and against the resolution.

The ACD may not be counted in the quorum for a meeting and neither the ACD nor any associate (as defined in the Glossary to the FCA Handbook) of the ACD is entitled to vote at any meeting of the Company except in respect of Shares which the ACD or associate holds on behalf of or jointly with a person who, if the registered Shareholder, would be entitled to vote and from whom the ACD or associate has received voting instructions.

Where all the Shares in a Fund are registered to, or held by, the ACD or its associates and they are therefore prohibited from voting and a resolution (including an extraordinary resolution) is required to conduct business at a meeting, it shall not be necessary to convene such a meeting and a resolution may, with the prior written agreement of the Depositary, instead be passed with the written consent of Shareholders representing 50% or more, or for an extraordinary resolution 75% or more, of the Shares in issue.

“Shareholders” in this context means Shareholders entered on the register at a time to be determined by the ACD and stated in the notice of the meeting which must not be more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

8.5 Virtual Shareholder Meetings

Where in the reasonable opinion of the ACD, it is either not possible or it is otherwise highly impractical to hold a physical meeting of Shareholders for legal or health and safety reasons, the ACD may opt to hold a meeting of Shareholders on a fully or semi-virtual basis in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation of the Company. Where the ACD opts to hold a fully or semi-virtual meeting then physical attendance at such meeting may not be permitted.

Subject to COLL and the OEIC Regulations, where a meeting is held on a fully virtual basis, a Shareholder does not have a right to attend the meeting in person and may only vote in accordance with the means determined by the ACD for that meeting. The ACD will notify Shareholders of the means for voting in advance of the meeting.

9. TAXATION

9.1 General

The information below is a general guide based on current UK law and HMRC published practice, all of which are subject to change. It summarises the tax position of the Funds and of individual and corporate investors who are resident (and in the case of individuals, domiciled) for tax purposes solely in the UK and who hold Shares as investments and as absolute beneficial owners. The relevant tax treatment will depend upon the particular circumstances of each Shareholder. In particular, the summary may not apply to certain classes of Shareholder to whom special rules may apply. The summary is not exhaustive or definitive and should not be treated as legal or tax advice and no action should be taken or omitted to be taken in reliance upon it. This summary also does not address the taxation consequences for investors who may be subject to taxation or exchange control in any jurisdiction outside the UK. Levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation are subject to change.

Any Shareholder or prospective Shareholder who is in any doubt as to the taxation implications of making an investment in the Company (including as regards the acquisition, holding or disposal of any Shares), or who may be subject to taxation or exchange control provisions in any jurisdiction other than the UK should consult their own professional advisers immediately.

9.2 The Funds

Each Fund is treated as a separate entity for certain UK tax purposes.

The Funds are generally exempt from UK tax on capital gains realised on the disposal of investments held within them. Should the Funds be treated as trading, gains arising from certain trading transactions may be subject to corporation tax as income. Offshore income gains arising from the disposal of interests in non-reporting offshore funds may also be subject to corporation tax.

The Funds will each be subject to corporation tax at the basic rate of income tax, currently 20%, on most types of income but after deducting allowable expenses. Dividends from UK and non-UK companies are generally exempt from corporation tax.

9.2.1 Capital gains

Part 2B of the Authorised Investment Funds (Tax) Regulations 2006 provides certainty that specified transactions carried out by an authorised fund, such as the Company, will not be treated as trading transactions for funds that meet a genuine diversity of ownership condition. For these purposes, the ACD confirms that all Classes of the Company are primarily

intended for and marketed to the category of retail and institutional investors. The ACD intends that Shares in the Company should be widely available and will be marketed and made available sufficiently widely to reach the intended categories of investors and in a manner appropriate to attract those kinds of investors.

9.2.2 **Foreign Taxes**

The Company may be subject to foreign tax on its investments, subject to any relief (if available) including under any applicable double taxation agreement or otherwise under UK law.

9.2.3 **Stamp Taxes**

The Company may be required to pay UK stamp duty or SDRT, or other similar taxes in other jurisdictions, in connection with the acquisition or transfer of underlying investments.

9.3 **Shareholders**

9.3.1 **Income – Distributions and Accumulation**

Distributions may be either dividend distributions or interest distributions, depending on the nature of the investments of the Fund concerned. Interest distributions can be made only where (very broadly) the market value of the Fund's qualifying investments in debt and debt-like securities exceeds 60% of the market value of all its assets throughout the accounting period to which it relates (these Funds are referred to as “**Bond Funds**”). Where a Fund does not have that level of debt and debt-like assets throughout its accounting period then it must pay dividend distributions (these Funds are referred to as “**Equity Funds**”).

In the case of accumulation Shares, accumulated income (that is automatically retained in the Fund) is deemed to have been distributed to the Shareholder for tax purposes.

9.3.2 **Income - Equity Funds**

Funds which are so called “**Equity**” Funds for the purposes of tax will pay any distributable income as dividend distributions. In the case of accumulation Shares, such income will automatically be retained in the Fund. For tax purposes, accumulation of income is treated as a distribution. Details of whether a particular Fund is an “Equity” Fund or a “Bond” Fund for tax purposes are set out in Appendix I.

UK resident individual Shareholders

When the Company makes a dividend distribution a UK resident individual Shareholder may be liable to tax on such distribution.

For UK resident individuals, no income tax is payable in respect of dividend income received from all sources in the tax year to the extent it falls within the annual dividend allowance (although such income will still count towards the basic, higher and additional rate thresholds). For dividends received above the annual dividend allowance in the tax year, the dividend income would be taxable at 7.5%, 32.5% and 38.1% for income falling within the basic rate, higher rate and additional rate bands respectively. The annual dividend allowance is £2,000 in the 2021/22 tax year.

Individuals should note that if the receipt of dividend income takes them from one band/tier of UK personal taxation to another, the tax due on the excess dividend income over the annual allowance will be at the rates applicable to the new band/tier.

A UK resident individual Shareholder who holds their Shares in an ISA will be exempt from income tax on dividend distributions in respect of such Shares.

Corporate Shareholders within the scope of corporation tax

A dividend distribution made by the Company in respect of Income Shares (or deemed to be made in respect of Accumulation Shares) to a corporate Shareholder within the charge to corporation tax in respect of its investment in the Company will be split into franked and unfranked parts according to the underlying gross income of the Company. Very broadly, the unfranked part corresponds to such part of the Company's gross income as does not derive from franked investment income. The franked part will be treated in the same way as exempt dividend income received by a UK resident corporate Shareholder. The unfranked part will be treated as an annual payment received after deduction of income tax at the basic rate (currently 20%) from a corresponding gross amount and the corporate Shareholder will be liable to corporation tax on it accordingly, but (subject to any applicable restrictions) with the benefit of credit for, the income tax deducted at source.

9.3.3 Income - Bond Funds

Funds which are so called "Bond" Funds for the purposes of tax currently pay interest distributions (which will automatically be retained in the case

of accumulation Shares, although for tax purposes the accumulation of income will be treated as a distribution). Details of whether a particular Fund is an “Equity” Fund or a “Bond” Fund for tax purposes are set out in Appendix I.

UK resident individual Shareholders will (subject to any available allowance) be subject to income tax at the relevant rate on any interest distributions (or deemed distribution from accumulation shares) from any Fund of the Company.

A UK resident individual Shareholder may be entitled to a personal savings allowance in each tax year (the amount of the allowance, if any, depends on whether the taxpayer is a basic, higher or additional rate taxpayer).

A UK resident individual Shareholder who holds their Shares in an ISA will be exempt from income tax on interest distributions in respect of such Shares.

A corporate Shareholder within the charge to UK corporation tax in respect of a shareholding will be subject to corporation tax on any interest distributions (or deemed distribution from accumulation shares) from any Fund of the Company.

9.3.4 Income equalisation

The first income allocation received by an investor after buying Shares may include an amount of income equalisation. This is effectively a repayment of an amount reflecting accrued income included in the purchase price paid by the investor. It is treated as a return of capital for tax purposes and is not subject to tax as income. Rather it should be deducted from the acquisition cost of the Shares in computing any capital gains realised on a subsequent disposal of the Shares. Equalisation will be applied on all of the Funds.

9.3.5 Capital Gains

UK resident individual Shareholders

An individual Shareholder will be liable to capital gains tax on any chargeable gain accruing on the disposal or deemed disposal (including redemption, switches and certain conversions) of Shares in the Company. Capital gains tax is generally charged at rates of 10% and 20%, dependent on an individual's total amount of taxable income and gains within the tax year. An individual Shareholder may also be entitled to set all or part of any gains against their annual capital gains tax exemption.

A UK resident individual Shareholder who holds their Shares in an ISA will be exempt from capital gains tax on any gain accruing on the disposal or deemed disposal of Shares.

Individual Shareholders will find further information in HMRC Help Sheets for the capital gains tax pages of their tax returns.

Corporate Shareholders within the scope of corporation tax

Subject to the possible application of the rules treating a shareholding in the Company as a loan relationship, a corporate Shareholder within the charge to corporation tax in respect of its investment in the Company will be liable to corporation tax on any chargeable gain accruing to it on the disposal or deemed disposal (including redemption, switches and certain conversions) of its Shares in the Company. An indexation allowance may be available to reduce or eliminate such a gain but not to create or increase an allowable loss (although it should be noted that indexation allowance was frozen with effect from 31 December 2017).

9.4 Withholding Tax

Unless required by law at the time of the payment, dividend distributions and interest distributions (if any) paid to Shareholders, and any payments made on redemption of the Shares, will be paid with no income tax deducted from the payment.

9.5 Inheritance Tax

A gift by an individual Shareholder who is domiciled (or deemed domiciled) in the UK for inheritance tax purposes of their Shares in the Company or the death of such a Shareholder may give rise to a liability to inheritance tax. For these purposes, a transfer of Shares at less than the full market value may be treated as a gift.

9.6 Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax (SDRT)

There is generally no charge to UK stamp duty or SDRT on the surrender (i.e. the redemption or switch) of Shares.

Investors will, however, be liable to SDRT at 0.5% on acquiring Shares from a third party (that is other than on an issue of Shares by the Company). SDRT may also apply in cases where an investor redeems Shares in consideration of a transfer of assets of the Company other than cash (i.e. an in specie redemption) where that consideration is non-pro rata (i.e. not in proportion to the total assets of the Company).

9.7 Information Reporting

Shareholders should be aware that pursuant to various laws and regulations, including to implement agreements for the automatic exchange of information between tax authorities, information about certain Shareholders and their investments (including any interest distributions) may be required to be reported to HMRC.

If applicable, such information may be exchanged with tax authorities in another jurisdiction. In order to comply with such laws and regulations, Shareholders may be required to provide or certify certain information, including as regards their status and the jurisdiction in which they are resident for tax purposes.

In particular, the UK has implemented FATCA and the OECD Common Reporting Standard (CRS):

9.7.1 OECD Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

To facilitate the automatic exchange of financial information between tax authorities in applicable jurisdictions, CRS countries must obtain information from relevant clients and exchange that information with the tax authorities of other CRS countries. In the UK the CRS system has been implemented pursuant to The International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015 (as amended).

9.7.2 FATCA

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) is a piece of legislation introduced by the United States Government to help counter US tax evasion by encouraging more effective reporting of information.

In the UK, the principles of FATCA have been brought into local law. This means the ACD will need to provide information on US accounts to HMRC.

For further information on CRS and FATCA, as implemented in UK law, please refer to the International Tax Reporting paragraph of this Prospectus which precedes the contents pages, and to paragraph 3.1.1 above.

9.7.3 DAC6

Council Directive (EU) 2018/822 (“**DAC6**”) as it applies in the EU Member States, imposes mandatory disclosure requirements on intermediaries and, in certain circumstances, taxpayers effective from 1 July 2020 in respect of reportable cross-border arrangements implemented on or after

25 June 2018. The ACD, the Investment Manager, investors in the Fund, or any person that has advised or assisted could be legally obliged to file information in relation to the Fund and its activities with the competent authorities with a view to an automatic exchange of such information with EU Member States. Following the UK's exit from the EU on 31 January 2020 and cessation of the subsequent "transition period" on 31 December 2020 the International Tax Enforcement (Disclosable Arrangements) (Amendment) (No. 2) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 were introduced, pursuant to which the UK disapplied the majority of the DAC6 hallmarks, although in certain circumstances DAC6 disclosures may still need to be made to HMRC.

10. **WINDING UP OF THE COMPANY OR TERMINATION OF A FUND**

The Company will not be wound up except as an unregistered company under Part V of the Insolvency Act 1986 or under the COLL Sourcebook. A Fund may only be terminated under the COLL Sourcebook.

Where the Company is to be wound up or a Fund is to be terminated under the COLL Sourcebook, such winding up or termination may only be commenced following approval by the FCA. The FCA may only give such approval if the ACD provides a statement (following an investigation into the affairs of the Company or the Fund, as the case may be) either that the Company or the Fund will be able to meet its liabilities within 12 months of the date of the statement or that the Company or the Fund will be unable to do so. The Company may not be wound up or a Fund terminated under the COLL Sourcebook if there is a vacancy in the position of ACD at the relevant time.

The Company may be wound up or a Fund must be terminated under the COLL Sourcebook:

- 10.1 if an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed by Shareholders; or
- 10.2 when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company or a particular Fund by the Instrument of Incorporation expires, or any event occurs on the occurrence of which the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Company is to be wound up or a particular Fund terminated (for example, if the share capital of the Company or (in relation to any Fund) the Net Asset Value of the Fund is below £10 million, or if a change in the laws or regulations of any country means that, in the ACD's opinion, it is desirable to terminate the Fund); or
- 10.3 on the date stated in any agreement by the FCA to a request by the ACD for the revocation of the authorisation order in respect of the Company or for the termination of the relevant Fund; or
- 10.4 on the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which is to result in the Company ceasing to hold any Scheme Property; or
- 10.5 in the case of a Fund, on the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which is to result in the Fund ceasing to hold any Scheme Property; or
- 10.6 on the date on which all of the Funds fall within 10.5 above or have otherwise ceased to hold any Scheme Property, notwithstanding that the Company may have assets and liabilities that are not attributable to any particular Fund.

On the occurrence of any of the above:

- 10.7 COLL 6.2 (Dealing), COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing), COLL 6.6.20R to COLL 6.6.24G (Assessment of Value) and COLL 5 (Investment and borrowing powers) will cease to apply to the Company or the relevant Fund;
- 10.8 the Company will cease to issue and cancel Shares in the Company or the relevant Fund and the ACD shall cease to sell or redeem Shares or arrange for the Company to issue or cancel them for the Company or the relevant Fund;
- 10.9 no transfer of a Share shall be registered and no other change to the Register of Shareholders shall be made without the sanction of the ACD;
- 10.10 where the Company is being wound up or a Fund terminated, the Company or Fund shall cease to carry on its business except in so far as it is beneficial for the winding up of the Company or termination of the Fund; and
- 10.11 the corporate status and powers of the Company and subject to 10.1 to 10.5 above, the powers of the Depositary shall continue until the Company is dissolved.

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

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

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

Following the completion of a winding up of the Company or termination of a Fund, the ACD must prepare a final account showing how the winding up or termination took place and how the property was distributed. The Auditor of the Company shall make a report in respect of the final account stating their opinion as to whether the final account has been properly prepared. This final account and the Auditor's report must be sent to the FCA and to each Shareholder (or the first named of joint Shareholders) on it within two months of the completion of the winding up or termination.

11. GENERAL INFORMATION

11.1 Accounting Periods

The annual accounting period of the Company ends each year on 30th September (the accounting reference date) with an interim accounting period ending on 31st March.

11.2 Income Allocations

Some Funds may have interim and final income allocations and other Funds may have quarterly income allocations and some Funds may only have final income allocation dates (see Appendix I). For each of the Funds income is allocated in respect of the income available at each accounting date. Income will normally be accumulated/distributed (as appropriate to the Share Class) within two months of the accounting date(s) but the ACD reserves the right to accumulate/pay at a later date but not later than four months after the accounting date(s) as permitted by the Regulations.

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

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

If a distribution made in relation to any income Shares remains unclaimed for a period of six years after it has become due, it will be forfeited and will revert to the relevant Fund (or, if that no longer exists, to the Company).

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

With the agreement of the Depositary individual amounts of income of £10 or less may not be paid.

11.3 Annual Reports

The annual report of the Company will normally be published within two months of each annual accounting period although the ACD reserves the right to publish the annual report at a later date but not later than four months from the end of each annual accounting period and the half yearly report will be published within two months of each interim accounting period. A report containing the full accounts is available to any person free of charge on request. Additionally, the ACD will send short annual and interim reports to Shareholders within two months of the annual and interim accounting dates of each Fund.

11.4 Information made available to Shareholders

Under the AIFMD Rules, the ACD must periodically disclose to Shareholders certain information in relation to the Funds. This includes providing disclosure on each Fund's risk profile, which, as prescribed in the AIFMD Rules, shall outline: (i) the measures used to assess the sensitivity of a Fund's portfolio to the most relevant risks to which that Fund is or could be exposed; and (ii) if risk limits set by the ACD have been or are likely to be exceeded and, where these risk limits have been exceeded, a description of the circumstances and the remedial measures taken.

The following information will be made available to Shareholders, as a minimum, as part of a Fund's annual report:

- 11.4.1 the percentage of each Fund's assets which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature;
- 11.4.2 the current risk profile of each Fund and the risk management systems employed by the ACD to manage those risks; and
- 11.4.3 the total amount of leverage employed by each Fund.

Shareholders will also be provided with information regarding changes to: (i) the maximum level of leverage which a Fund, or the ACD on that Fund's behalf, may employ; or (ii) the rights for re-use of collateral under a Fund's leveraging arrangements; or (iii) any guarantee granted under a Fund's leveraging arrangements. This information will be made available to Shareholders, without undue delay following the occurrence of that change, usually by way of update to this Prospectus. Where required, such change will be preceded by notification to Shareholders.

It is intended that Shareholders will be notified immediately if a Fund activates liquidity management arrangements in relation to the Fund, or if the ACD decides to suspend redemptions. Shareholders will be notified whenever the ACD makes material

changes to the liquidity management arrangements and procedures employed in respect of a Fund.

The liquidity management arrangements that may be implemented in respect of a Fund are those permitted under COLL. No Fund currently has the power to use such liquidity management arrangements; however Shareholders will be notified in accordance with FUND and COLL (where applicable) if any such arrangements are introduced in the future.

11.5 Documents of the Company

The following documents may be inspected free of charge during normal business hours on any Business Day at the offices of the ACD at Bastion House, 6th floor, 140 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN:

- 11.5.1 the most recent annual and half yearly reports of the Company;
- 11.5.2 the Prospectus;
- 11.5.3 the Instrument of Incorporation (and any amending documents); and
- 11.5.4 the material contracts referred to below.

Shareholders may obtain copies of the above documents from the ACD. The ACD may make a charge at its discretion for copies of documents (apart from the most recent annual and half yearly reports of the Company, the Prospectus and the Instrument of Incorporation which are available free of charge).

11.6 Material Contracts

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

- 11.6.1 the ACD Agreement dated **10th June 2015** between the Company and the ACD; and
- 11.6.2 the Depositary Agreement dated **10th June 2015** between the Company the Depositary and the ACD.

Details of the above contracts are given under the paragraph “Management and Administration”.

11.7 Provision of Investment Advice

All information concerning the Company and about investing in Shares of the Company is available from the ACD. The ACD is not authorised to give investment

advice and persons requiring such advice should consult a professional financial adviser. All applications for Shares are made solely on the basis of the current prospectus of the Company, and investors should ensure that they have the most up to date version.

11.8 Telephone Recordings

Please note that the ACD and the Administrator may record telephone calls for training and monitoring purposes and to confirm investors' instructions. Telephone recordings will be stored for at least 7 years.

11.9 Complaints

Complaints concerning the operation or marketing of the Company may be referred to the Complaints Manager of the ACD at **FundRock Partners Limited – Pictet, PO Box 12265, Chelmsford, CM99 2EH** or, if you subsequently wish to take your complaint further, direct to the Financial Ombudsman Service at Exchange Tower, Harbour Exchange Square, London E14 9SR.

11.10 Indemnity

The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions indemnifying the Directors, other officers, the Auditor and the Depositary (each an "Indemnified Person") against any liability incurred by any one of them in defending proceedings (whether civil or criminal) for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust, in each case in relation to the Company in which judgment is given in favour of the Indemnified Person or if such Indemnified Person is acquitted or in connection with any application under Regulation 63 of the OEIC Regulations in which relief is granted to such Indemnified Person by the court; and the indemnity shall not apply to any liability to the extent that it is recovered from another person.

11.11 Financial Services Compensation Scheme

Shareholders who are "Eligible Complainants" for the purposes of the FCA "Dispute Resolutions Complaints" rules (natural persons, micro-enterprises and certain charities or trustees of a trust) are able to refer any complaints against the ACD or the Depositary to the Financial Ombudsman Service ("FOS") (further details of which are available at www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk). Additionally, Shareholders may be eligible for compensation under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme ("FSCS") if they have claims against the ACD, Depositary or another FCA authorised service provider (including the Investment Manager) which is in default. There are limits on the amount of compensation available. Further information about the FSCS is at www.fscs.org.uk. To determine eligibility in relation to either the FOS or the

FSCS, unit holders should consult the respective websites above and speak to their legal advisers.

11.12 Use of Dealing Commissions

No commissions are payable and no discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted by the Company in connection with the issue of the Shares. The ACD does not currently receive any fees or commissions, and is not provided with non-monetary benefit. To the extent the ACD will receive any such fee, commission or any non-monetary benefits in future, it will notify the Shareholders.

11.13 Fair Treatment of Investors

Under the AIFMD Rules, the ACD must treat all Shareholders fairly. The ACD has a number of policies and procedures in place to ensure that it will act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interest of the Company and its investors. For example, the ACD ensures the fair treatment of Shareholders through an organisational structure which employs robust review and oversight procedures.

Furthermore, the ACD adheres to its “**Conflicts of Interest Policy**”, which establishes requirements to identify and manage conflicts of interest in line with regulatory requirements, including potential conflicts of interest that could arise between investors. The ACD will endeavour to avoid situations whereby its own interests, or its duty to any persons on behalf of whom it acts, conflicts with its duty to clients.

In addition, the ACD adheres to its “**Treating Customers Fairly Policy**”, the purpose of which is to ensure that Shareholders understand the risks inherent in the markets and securities in which they invest and clearly understand the nature of the services the ACD provides, including terms, conditions and charges.

As at the date of this Prospectus the ACD has not granted preferential treatment or the right to obtain preferential treatment to any investor or potential investor in the Funds. As such, all investors in the Company will invest in the same manner and on the same terms.

11.14 Professional Liability Risks

As the Company is an 'Alternative Investment Fund' for the purposes of the AIFMD Rules, the ACD is required to ensure that certain Professional Liability Risks are covered at all times, either through additional own funds and/or through appropriate coverage of professional indemnity insurance. The ACD satisfies its obligations to cover Professional Liability Risks in relation to the Company by: (a) holding professional indemnity insurance (in accordance with the Regulations) and maintaining an amount of own funds to meet the capital requirements under the

AIFMD Rules; and (b) complying with the qualitative requirements in the AIFMD Rules that address professional liability risks.

11.15 Notices

All notices or documents required to be served on Shareholders shall be served by post to the address of the Shareholder as evidenced on the register. All documents and remittances are sent at the risk of the Shareholder.

11.16 Shareholder's rights

Shareholders are entitled to participate in the Company on the basis set out in this prospectus (as amended from time to time). Paragraphs 11.9 ("Complaints"), 8 ("Shareholder Meetings and Voting Rights"), 11.3 ("Annual Reports") and 11.5 ("Documents of the Company") of this prospectus set out important rights about Shareholders' participation in the Company.

Shareholders may have no direct rights against the service providers to the Company set out in paragraph 6 ("Management and Administration").

Shareholders may be able to take action if the contents of this document are inaccurate or incomplete.

Shareholders have statutory and other legal rights which include the right to complain and may include the right to cancel an order or seek compensation.

Shareholders who are concerned about their rights in respect of the Company (or any Fund) should seek legal advice.

12. **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY**

12.1 **General**

In order to subscribe for Shares, applicants must complete an appropriate application form (“**Form**”). By doing so, Shareholders agree to subscribe for Shares and to be bound by the terms of this Prospectus and the Instrument of Incorporation (each Form, the Prospectus and the Instrument of Incorporation together the “**Subscription Documents**”).

All Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of, the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation, copies of which are available from the ACD. The rights of Shareholders under the Instrument of Incorporation are in addition to their rights under applicable law. The provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation are also binding on the ACD and the Depositary.

A Shareholder's liability to a Fund in relation to its investment will, subject to the terms of the Form, generally be limited to the value of its investment.

12.2 **Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in England**

A number of legal instruments provide for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in England. The following list (which is not, and does not purport to be, an exhaustive list of all the relevant legal instruments) sets out some of the principal legal instruments:

- 12.2.1 the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Acts 1982 – this act provides for the recognition and enforcement in England, in accordance with the terms of the act, of judgments from Scotland or Northern Ireland; this act (as amended by the Private International Law (Implementation of Agreements) Act 2020) also provides for the Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements to have the force of law in England and as a result provides for the recognition and enforcement in England, in accordance with the terms of the act, of judgments given in a foreign state that is a contracting party to that Convention; and
- 12.2.2 the Administration of Justice Act 1920 and the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act 1933 – these acts provide for the recognition and enforcement in England, in accordance with the terms of the acts, of judgments given in certain foreign states specified in statutory instruments made under the acts, including Australia, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Canada, Jersey, Kenya, India, New Zealand, Nigeria and Pakistan.

If a foreign judgment does not fall within the scope of one of these instruments (or any other instrument not listed above), it may nevertheless be enforceable under the common law of England.

12.3 **Service providers**

The Company is reliant on the performance of service providers, including the ACD, the Depositary and the Investment Manager. None of the agreements appointing the ACD, the Depositary, the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the auditors, legal counsel or any other of the Company's service providers provides for any third party rights for investors. Absent a direct contractual relationship between the Shareholder and the relevant service provider, Shareholders generally have no direct rights against the relevant service provider and there are only limited circumstances in which a Shareholder may potentially bring a claim against the relevant service provider. Instead, the proper claimant in an action in respect of which a wrongdoing is alleged to have been committed against the Company by the relevant service provider is, prima facie, the Company itself.

APPENDIX I

FUND DETAILS

Name:	FP Pictet Multi Asset Portfolio
Type of Fund:	Non-UCITS Retail Scheme (NURS)
FCA PRN:	703443
Launch date:	10th June 2015
First Dealing Day:	24th June 2015
Investment objective:	<p>The Fund aims to achieve a positive return (the profit or money made on an investment) in any market conditions in excess of the ICE BofA Sterling 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index (the “Index”) (on a net of fees basis) over any 12-month periods. The Fund also aims to achieve a return of plus 4% above the Index (annualized on a net of fees basis) over any 3 year period. Capital invested in the Fund is at risk as the value of investments can go down as well as up and there is no guarantee that the investment objective will be met over any 12 month period, any 3 year period or at all. Investors may get back less than the amount originally invested.</p>
Investment policy:	<p>The Fund adopts a dynamic investment approach to tactically allocate assets between asset classes. This will include investing directly and indirectly (via collective investment schemes) across asset classes: shares, bonds (which are loans usually to a company or government that pays interest), money market instruments (which are investments that take the form of short-term loans made by the Fund to banks or governments), deposits (deposit account held at a financial institution where money is locked up for a set period of time in return for a fixed interest rate) and cash.</p> <p>The Fund will also invest indirectly in commodities, including precious metals, and real estate (such as through</p>

derivatives, collective investment schemes, structured products (pre-packaged investments that normally include assets linked to interest plus one or more derivatives) and warrants (derivatives that give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a security, most commonly an equity, at a certain price before expiration)).

The Fund may invest in collective investment schemes managed either by third parties or by the Investment Manager and its affiliates. The Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in collective investment schemes managed by the Investment Manager and its affiliates.

During normal market conditions the investments of the Fund will be diversified across asset classes. However, the investments of the Fund will not be restricted by asset class, geographic or economic sector, meaning that, from time-to-time, investment may be focussed on one, or on a limited number of asset classes, countries, or on one, or on a limited number of economic sectors. The portfolio will be hedged to ensure that Non-Sterling exposure will be a maximum of 40%.

Where the Investment Manager considers stock markets to be overpriced or there to be instability in financial markets which presents unusual risks to the Fund, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash.

The Fund may also invest in derivatives (which are investments whose value is linked to another investment, or the performance of a stock exchange or to some other variable factor, such as interest rates) for investment purposes and for the purposes of hedging and/or efficient portfolio management. Efficient portfolio management is where the Fund is managed in a way to reduce risk or cost and/or generate extra income.

Benchmark

The Fund aims to achieve a positive return in excess of the Index over any 12 month period, and a return of plus 4%

above the Index (on an annualised net of fees basis) over any 3 year period ("Target Benchmark"). Performance of the Fund has been set against the Target Benchmark.

The Target Benchmark was chosen by the ACD as (i) the Index over any 12-month period is used as a proxy to cash and represents the Fund's objective of seeking to provide positive returns in all market conditions, and (ii) 4% over the Index, in the investment manager's view, replicates a projected 3 year return on capital.

Investors may compare the Fund's performance against the Target Benchmark. This allows investors to assess the Fund's performance relative to a rate of return above cash over any 12 month period and plus 4% above the Index over any three year period.

Investment Manager:	Pictet Asset Management Limited			
Final accounting date:	30 September - First Final accounting date being 30 September 2016			
Interim accounting date:	31 March			
Income accumulation/ distribution date*:	30 November			
Valuation Point:	12 noon			
Cut-Off Point:	10 am			
Dealing frequency:	Daily			
Classes of Shares:	A Class (Retail)	E Class (Institutional)**	T Class (Institutional)†	Z Class (Institutional)†
Type of Shares:	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Currency of denomination:	Pounds Sterling	Pounds Sterling	Pounds Sterling	Pounds Sterling
Initial charge:	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Annual
Management
Charge:**

Net Asset Value (NAV)	Rates (applicable to all share classes)
Greater than £0 and up to and including £50 million	0.10%
Greater than £50 million and up to and including £200 million	0.075%
Greater than £200 million and up to and including £1000 million	0.05%
Greater than £1000 million	0.04%
Subject to a minimum charge of £20,000 per annum per Fund.	

**Redemption
charge:**

None None None None

Investment Management fee:	0.55% per annum	0.275% per annum	£0 to £200 million – 0.35% per annum Greater than £200 million – 0.25% per annum	N/A††
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Minimum initial investment: £0 £500,000 £100,000,000 £10,000,000

Minimum subsequent investment: £0 £0 £0 £0

Minimum holding: £0 £0 £50,000,000 £5,000,000

Minimum redemption: £0 £0 £0 £0

Regular Savings Plan: Yes, minimum payment of £100 per month (minimum £50 per Fund) No No No

ISA status:	Qualifying Investment for stocks and shares component	No	No	No
Charges taken from income:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Past performance:	Past performance information is set out in Appendix V	Past performance information is set out in Appendix V	Past performance information is set out in Appendix V	N/A
Status of Fund for tax purposes:	The Fund will be either an Equity Fund or a Bond Fund for the purposes of tax depending on the balance of its investments in the relevant accounting period	The Fund will be either an Equity Fund or a Bond Fund for the purposes of tax depending on the balance of its investments in the relevant accounting period	The Fund will be either an Equity Fund or a Bond Fund for the purposes of tax depending on the balance of its investments in the relevant accounting period	The Fund will be either an Equity Fund or a Bond Fund for the purposes of tax depending on the balance of its investments in the relevant accounting period
Initial price:	100p	100p	100p	100p
Whether Shares will be issued in any other currency:	No	No	No	No

* Income will normally be accumulated/distributed (as appropriate to the Share Class) within two months of the final accounting date but the ACD reserves the right to accumulate/pay at a later date but not later than four months after the accounting date as permitted by the Regulations.

** Class E shares are no longer available to new investment.

†T Class and Z Class shares are only available at the discretion of the ACD.

†† The Investment Manager has agreed to invoice its investment management fee outside of the Company and directly with Class Z shareholders

The fees, charges and expenses listed above may be subject to VAT.

APPENDIX II

ELIGIBLE SECURITIES MARKETS AND ELIGIBLE DERIVATIVES MARKETS

Each Fund may deal through securities and derivative markets which are regulated markets (as defined in the FCA Handbook) and meet the requirements for Eligible Markets as set out in COLL 5.2.10 which includes any market which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public located in the UK or an EEA State.

Detailed below are the additional eligible markets on which the Funds are currently permitted to deal.

For approved securities

Code

Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)	XASX
BM&F Bovespa SA	BVMF
Channel Islands Stock Exchange (CISX)	XCIE
Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT)	XCBT
Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE)	XCBO
Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME)	XCME
Chicago Stock Exchange (CHX)	XCHI
FORTS (RTS)	RTSX
Hong Kong Futures Exchange (a HKEx Exchange)	XHKF
Hong Kong Stock Exchange	XHKG
ICE Futures U.S.	IFUS
Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)	XIDX
Istanbul Stock Exchange (Borsa Istanbul)	XIST
JASDAQ	XJAS
JSE (Johannesburg Stock Exchange)	XJSE
Korea Stock Exchange (KRX)	XKRX
KOSDAQ	XKOS
Mexican Stock Exchange (Bolsa Mexicana de Valores)	XMEX
Moscow Exchange	MISX
Nagoya Stock Exchange	XNGO
NASDAQ Capital Market	XNCM
NASDAQ Global Market	XNMS
NASDAQ Global Select Market	XNGS
NASDAQ (OMX) BX	XBOS
NASDAQ OMX Futures Exchange	XPBT
NASDAQ OMX Options	XNDQ
NASDAQ OMX PHLX (Philadelphia)	XPHL
National Stock Exchange (USA)	XCIS
New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX)	XNYM
NYSE (New York Stock Exchange)	XNYS

NYSE American (previously known as NYSE MKT)	XASE
NYSE Arca	ARCX
NYSE Arca Options	ARCO
NYSE Alternext	ALXB
Osaka Securities Exchange	XOSE
Santiago Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago)	XSGO
Singapore Exchange	XSES
SIX Swiss Exchange	XVTX
Taiwan Futures Exchange	XTAF
Taiwan GreTai Securities Market	ROCO
Taiwan Stock Exchange	XTAI
The London Alternative Investment Market (AIM)	XLON
Tokyo Financial Exchange	XTFF
Tokyo Stock Exchange	XTKS
Toronto Stock Exchange (TMX)	XTSE

For approved derivatives**Code**

Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)	XASX
BM&F Bovespa SA	BVMF
Channel Islands Stock Exchange (CISX)	XCIE
Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT)	XCBT
Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE)	XCBO
Chicago Stock Exchange (CHX)	XCHI
CME Group (Chicago Mercantile Exchange)	XCME
FORTS (RTS)	RTSX
Hong Kong Futures Exchange (a HKEx Exchange)	XHKF
Hong Kong Stock Exchange	XHKG
ICE Futures U.S.	IFUS
Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)	XIDX
Istanbul Stock Exchange (Borsa Istanbul)	XIST
JASDAQ	XJAS
JSE (Johannesburg Stock Exchange)	XJSE
Korea Stock Exchange (KRX)	XKRX
KOSDAQ	XKOS
Mexican Stock Exchange (Bolsa Mexicana de Valores)	XMEX
Moscow Exchange	MISX
Nagoya Stock Exchange	XNGO
NASDAQ Capital Market	XNCM
NASDAQ Global Market	XNMS
NASDAQ Global Select Market	XNGS
NASDAQ OMX BX	XBOS
NASDAQ OMX Futures Exchange	XPBT
NASDAQ OMX Options	XNDQ
NASDAQ OMX PHLX (Philadelphia)	XPHL
National Stock Exchange (USA)	XCIS
New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX)	XNYM
NYSE (New York Stock Exchange)	XNYS
NYSE American (previously known as NYSE MKT)	XASE
NYSE Arca	ARCX
NYSE Arca Options	ARCO
NYSE Alternext	ALXB
Osaka Securities Exchange	XOSE
Santiago Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago)	XSGO
Singapore Exchange	XSES
SIX Swiss Exchange	XVTX
Taiwan Futures Exchange	XTAF
Taiwan GreTai Securities Market	ROCO
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The London Alternative Investment Market (AIM)	XLON
Tokyo Financial Exchange	XTFF
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Toronto Stock Exchange (TMX)	XTSE

APPENDIX III

INVESTMENT AND BORROWING POWERS OF THE COMPANY

1. General

The Scheme Property of each Fund will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of that Fund but subject to the limits set out in the investment policy, this Prospectus and the limits set out in Chapter 5 of the COLL Sourcebook ("COLL 5") that are applicable to Non-UCITS Retail Schemes.

Normally, a Fund will be fully invested save for an amount to enable the pursuit of a Fund's investment objective, redemption of Shares, efficient management of the Fund in relation to its strategic objectives and other purposes which may be reasonably regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of the Fund. This amount will vary depending upon prevailing circumstances and although it would normally not exceed 10% of the total value of each Fund, there may be times when the Investment Manager considers stock markets to be overpriced or that a period of instability exists which presents unusual risks. In such cases or during such periods, a higher level of liquidity may be maintained and, if considered prudent, the amount of fixed interest, cash or near cash instruments held would be increased. Unless market conditions were deemed unusually risky, the increased amount and period would not be expected to exceed 30% and six months respectively.

1.1 Prudent spread of risk

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

1.2 Cover

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

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

- 1.2.2.1 it must be assumed that in applying any of those rules, the Fund must also simultaneously satisfy any other obligation relating to cover; and
- 1.2.2.2 no element of cover must be used more than once.

1.3 **Transferable Securities**

- 1.3.1 A transferable security is an investment falling within article 76 (Shares etc), article 77 (instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness), article 77A (alternative finance investment bonds) article 78 (government and public securities), article 79 (instruments giving entitlement to investments) and article 80 (certificates representing certain securities) of the Regulated Activities Order.
- 1.3.2 An investment is not a transferable security if the title to it cannot be transferred, or can be transferred only with the consent of a third party.
- 1.3.3 In applying paragraph 1.3.2 of this Appendix to an investment which is issued by a body corporate, and which is an investment falling within articles 76 (shares, etc) or 77 (instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness) of the Regulated Activities Order, the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.
- 1.3.4 An investment is not a transferable security unless the liability of the holder of it to contribute to the debts of the issuer is limited to any amount for the time being unpaid by the holder of it in respect of the investment.
- 1.3.5 A Fund may invest in a transferable security only to the extent that the transferable security fulfils the following criteria:
 - 1.3.5.1 the potential loss which the Fund may incur with respect to holding the transferable security is limited to the amount paid for it;
 - 1.3.5.2 its liquidity does not compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder under the COLL Sourcebook;
 - 1.3.5.3 reliable valuation is available for it as follows:
 - (i) in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there are accurate, reliable and regular prices which are either market prices or prices made available by valuation systems independent from issuers;

- (ii) in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is a valuation on a periodic basis which is derived from information from the issuer of the transferable security or from competent investment research;

1.3.5.4 appropriate information is available for it as follows:

- (i) in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular, accurate and comprehensive information available to the market on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
- (ii) in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular and accurate information available to the ACD on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;

1.3.5.5 it is negotiable; and

1.3.5.6 its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the ACD.

1.3.6 Unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination, a transferable security which is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed:

1.3.6.1 not to compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem units at the request of any qualifying Shareholder; and

1.3.6.2 to be negotiable.

1.3.7 No more than 5% of the Scheme Property of a Fund may be invested in warrants.

2. **Non-UCITS Retail Schemes - general**

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

2.1.1 transferable securities;

2.1.2 money market instruments;

2.1.3 units or shares in permitted collective investment schemes;

- 2.1.4 permitted derivatives and forward transactions; and
- 2.1.5 permitted deposits.
- 2.2 Transferable securities and money market instruments held within a Fund must (subject to paragraph 2.3 of this Appendix) be:
 - 2.2.1 admitted to or dealt on an eligible market as described below;
 - 2.2.2 recently issued transferable securities provided that:
 - 2.2.2.1 the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted on an eligible market; and
 - 2.2.2.2 such admission is secured within a year of issue;
 - 2.2.3 approved money market instruments not admitted to or dealt on an eligible market which satisfy the requirements for investment set out in COLL 5.2.10AR(1) to COLL 5.2.10CR.
- 2.3 Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property is to consist of transferable securities, which are not approved securities (aggregated with the value of the Scheme Property which can be invested in unregulated collective investment schemes as set out in COLL 5.6.2G (2)(b)) or money market instruments which are liquid and have a value which can be determined accurately at any time).
- 2.4 The requirements on spread of investments do not apply until 12 months after the later of:
 - 2.4.1 the date on which the authorisation order in respect of the Fund takes effect; and
 - 2.4.2 the date the initial offer period commenced,provided always that paragraph 1.1 above is complied with during any such period.

3. **Eligible markets regime: purpose**

- 3.1 To protect investors the markets on which investments of a Fund are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality ("eligible") at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold.
- 3.2 Where a market ceases to be eligible, investments on that market cease to be approved securities. The 20% restriction on investing in non approved securities applies and exceeding this limit because a market ceases to be eligible will generally be regarded as an inadvertent breach.

- 3.3 A market is eligible for the purposes of the rules if it is:
- 3.3.1 a regulated market as defined in the FCA Handbook; or
 - 3.3.2 a market in the UK or an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public.
- 3.4 A market not falling within paragraph 3.3 of this Appendix is eligible for the purposes of COLL 5 if:
- 3.4.1 the ACD, after consultation with and notification to the Depositary, decides that market is appropriate for investment of, or dealing in, the Scheme Property of a Fund;
 - 3.4.2 the market is included in a list in the Prospectus; and
 - 3.4.3 the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that:
 - 3.4.3.1 adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market; and
 - 3.4.3.2 all reasonable steps have been taken by the ACD in deciding whether that market is eligible.
- 3.5 In paragraph 3.4, a market must not be considered appropriate unless it is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised, as a market exchange or as a self regulating organisation by an overseas regulator, is open to the public, is adequately liquid and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or for the order of investors.
4. **Spread: general**
- 4.1 This rule on spread does not apply to government and public securities (see below).
 - 4.2 Not more than 20% in the value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of deposits with a single body.
 - 4.3 Not more than 10% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of transferable securities or money market instruments issued by any single body subject to COLL 5.6.23R (Schemes replicating an index).
 - 4.4 The limit of 10% in 4.3 above is raised to 25% in value of the Scheme Property in respect of covered bonds.
 - 4.5 In applying 4.3, certificates representing certain securities are to be treated as equivalent to the underlying security.

- 4.6 The COLL Sourcebook provides that not more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property is to consist of the units or shares of any one collective investment scheme.
- 4.7 The exposure to any one counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed 10% in value of the scheme property of a Fund.
- 4.8 For the purpose of calculating the limit in 4.7, the exposure in respect of an OTC derivative may be reduced to the extent that collateral is held in respect of it if the collateral meets each of the following conditions:
- 4.8.1 it is marked-to-market on a daily basis and exceeds the value of the amount at risk;
 - 4.8.2 it is exposed only to negligible risks (e.g. government bonds of first credit rating or cash) and is liquid;
 - 4.8.3 it is held by a third party custodian not related to the provider or is legally secured from the consequences of a failure of a related party; and
 - 4.8.4 can be fully enforced by the Fund at any time.
- 4.9 For the purposes of calculating the limits in 4.7, OTC derivative positions with the same counterparty may be netted provided that the netting procedures:
- 4.9.1 comply with the conditions set out in Part Three of Title II, Chapter 6, paragraph 7 (Contractual netting (Contracts for novation and other netting agreements)) of Annex III to the Banking Consolidation Directive; and
 - 4.9.2 are based on legally binding agreements.
- 4.10 In applying this paragraph (Spread: general), all derivatives transactions are deemed to be free of counterparty risk if they are performed on an exchange where the clearing house meets each of the following conditions:
- 4.10.1 it is backed by an appropriate performance guarantee; and
 - 4.10.2 it is characterised by a daily mark-to-market valuation of the derivative positions and at least daily margining.

5. **Spread: government and public securities**

- 5.1 The following paragraph applies in respect of a transferable security or an approved money-market instrument ("such securities") that is issued or guaranteed by:
- 5.1.1 the UK or an EEA State;
 - 5.1.2 a local authority of the UK or an EEA State;

- 5.1.3 a non-EEA State; or
- 5.1.4 a public international body to which the UK or one or more EEA States belong.
- 5.2 Where no more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is invested in such securities issued by any one body in 5.1.1 to 5.1.4, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.
- 5.3 A Fund may invest more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund in such securities issued by any one body provided that:
 - 5.3.1 the ACD has before any such investment is made consulted with the Depositary and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the Fund;
 - 5.3.2 no more than 30% in value of the Scheme Property consists of such securities of any one issue;
 - 5.3.3 the Scheme Property of a Fund includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues; and
 - 5.3.4 the disclosures in the Prospectus required by the FCA have been made.
- 5.4 No Fund may invest more than 35% in the value of its Scheme Property in such securities issued by any one body.

6. **Investment in collective investment schemes**

- 6.1 A Fund may invest up to 20% of the value of its property in transferable securities and money-market instruments (provided these are liquid and have a value which can be determined at any time) other than those referred to above (when aggregated with investments in unregulated collective investment schemes as set out above).
- 6.2 Each Fund must not invest in units in a collective investment scheme (a “**Second Scheme**”) unless the second scheme meets each of the following requirements:
 - 6.2.1 The Second Scheme must:
 - 6.2.1.1 be a UK UCITS or satisfy the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive as implemented in the EEA; or
 - 6.2.1.2 be authorised as a Non-UCITS Retail Scheme; or
 - 6.2.1.3 be recognised under the provisions of s.264, s.270 or s.272 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000; or

- 6.2.1.4 be constituted outside the UK and have investment and borrowing powers which are the same or more restrictive than those of a Non-UCITS Retail Scheme; or
 - 6.2.1.5 be a scheme not falling within paragraphs 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.1.4 and in respect of which no more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property (including any transferable securities which are not approved securities) is invested.
- 6.2.2 Investment may be made in collective investments schemes established in any jurisdiction, subject to compliance with the requirements of paragraph 6.2.1 above.
- 6.2.3 The Second Scheme is a scheme which operates on the principle of the prudent spread of risk.
- 6.2.4 The Second Scheme is prohibited from having more than 15% in value of the scheme property consisting of units or shares in collective investment schemes.
- 6.2.5 The participants in the Second Scheme must be entitled to have their units or shares redeemed in accordance with the scheme at a price related to the net value of the property to which the units or shares relate and determined in accordance with the scheme.
- 6.2.6 Where the Second Scheme is an umbrella, the provisions in paragraphs 6.2.2 to 6.2.4 apply to each sub-fund as if it were a separate scheme.

Subject to the restrictions above, such collective investment schemes may include schemes which are managed or operated by (or in the case of an open-ended investment company, have as its authorised corporate director) the ACD or an associate (as defined in the Sourcebook) of the ACD; however, the Company may not invest in itself.

- 6.3 The Scheme Property attributable to a Fund may include shares in another Fund (a “**Second Fund**”) subject to the requirements of paragraph 6.4 below.
- 6.4 Funds may invest in a Second Fund provided that:
 - 6.4.1 the Second Fund does not hold Shares in any other Fund of the Company;
 - 6.4.2 the requirements set out in paragraphs 6.6 and 6.7 below are complied with;
 - 6.4.3 not more than 35% in value of the investing Fund is to consist of Shares in the Second Fund; and
 - 6.4.4 the investing Fund must not be a feeder NURS to the Second Fund.

- 6.5 The Funds may, subject to the limit set out above, invest in collective investment schemes managed or operated by, or whose authorised corporate director is, the ACD of the Funds or one of its associates.
- 6.6 Investment may only be made in a Second Fund or other collective investment schemes managed by the ACD or an Associate of the ACD if the rules on double charging contained in the COLL Sourcebook are complied with.
- 6.7 Where a Fund of the Company invests in or disposes of Shares in a Second Fund or units or shares in another collective investment scheme which is managed or operated by the ACD or an associate of the ACD, the ACD must pay to that Fund before the close of business on the fourth Business Day, after the agreement to invest in or dispose of units:
- 6.7.1 on investment, either:
- 6.7.1.1 if the ACD pays more for the units issued to it than the then prevailing issue price, the full amount of the difference; or
- 6.7.1.2 if this is not known, the maximum permitted amount of any charge which may be made by the issuer on the issue of the units; and
- 6.7.2 on disposal:
- 6.7.3 any amounts charged by the issuer on redemption of units.

This duty does not apply to other charges and were a Fund to invest in a collective investment scheme managed or operated by the ACD or an associate of the ACD, the ACD or an associate of the ACD would benefit therefrom.

Any addition to or deduction from the consideration paid on the acquisition or disposal of units or shares in the second scheme which is, or is like, a dilution adjustment made in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook is to be treated as part of the price of the units or shares and not part of any charge.

7. Investment in Nil and Partly Paid Securities

A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument on which any sum is unpaid falls within a power of investment only if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by the Fund, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the rules in COLL 5.

8. Investment in money market instruments

- 8.1 A Fund may invest up to 100% in money market instruments provided the money market instrument is listed on or normally dealt on an eligible market (in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Appendix).

- 8.2 Notwithstanding the above, up to 20% of the Scheme Property may be invested in money market instruments which do not meet these criteria but which are liquid and have a value which can be determined accurately at any time.

9. **Efficient Portfolio Management**

- 9.1 The Funds may utilise property to enter into transactions for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management. There is no limit on the amount or value of the Scheme Property which may be used for EPM but the ACD must ensure that the transaction is economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost effective way, they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims: reduction of the relevant risks (whether in the price of investments, interest rates or exchange rates) or to the reduction of the relevant costs and/or to the generation of additional capital or income with a risk level which is consistent with the risk profile of the scheme and the risk diversification rules in COLL. The exposure must be fully “covered” by cash and/or other property sufficient to meet any obligation to pay or deliver that could arise. **The use of derivatives for EPM should not lead to an increase in risk to the Funds.**

- 9.2 Permitted transactions are those that the Funds reasonably regard as economically appropriate to EPM, that is:

9.2.1 Transactions undertaken to reduce risk or cost in terms of fluctuations in prices, interest rates or exchange rates where the ACD reasonably believes that the transaction will diminish a risk or cost of a kind or level which it is sensible to reduce; or

9.2.2 Transactions for the generation of additional capital growth or income for the Fund by taking advantage of gains which the ACD reasonably believes are certain to be made (or certain, barring events which are not reasonably foreseeable) as a result of:

9.2.2.1 pricing imperfections in the market as regards the property which the Fund holds or may hold; or

9.2.2.2 receiving a premium for the writing of a covered call option or a covered put option on property of a Fund which a Fund is willing to buy or sell at the exercise price, or

9.2.2.3 stock lending arrangements.

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

- 9.3 Transactions may take the form of “derivatives transactions” (that is, transactions in options, futures or contracts for differences) or forward currency transactions. A derivatives transaction must either be in a derivative which is traded or dealt in on an eligible derivatives market (and effected in accordance with the rules of that market), or

be an off-exchange derivative which complies with the relevant conditions set out in the FCA Handbook, or be a “synthetic future” (i.e. a composite derivative created out of two separate options). Forward currency transactions must be entered into with counterparties who satisfy the FCA Handbook. A permitted transaction may at any time be closed out.

Any Fund may use derivatives for investment. Where the ACD invests in derivatives and forward transactions in the pursuit of a Fund's objectives, the Net Asset Value of that Fund may at times be volatile (in the absence of compensating investment techniques). However, it is the ACD's intention that the Funds will not have volatility over and above the general market volatility of the markets of a Fund's underlying investments owing to the use of the derivatives and/or forward transactions in the pursuit of its objectives. It is not the ACD's intention that the use of derivatives and forward transactions in the pursuit of a Fund's objective will cause its risk profile to change.

10. **Derivatives: General**

- 10.1 A transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction must not be effected for a Fund unless the transaction is of a kind specified in paragraph 11 (Permitted transactions (derivatives and forwards)) below, and the transaction is covered, as required by paragraph 20 (Cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions).
- 10.2 Where a Fund invests in derivatives, the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits set out in the COLL Sourcebook in relation to spread (COLL 5.2.11R Spread: general, COLL 5.2.12R Spread: government and public securities) except for index based derivatives where the rules below apply.
- 10.3 Where a transferable security or approved money-market instrument embeds a derivative, this must be taken into account for the purposes of complying with this paragraph.
- 10.4 A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument will embed a derivative if it contains a component which fulfils the following criteria:
 - 10.4.1 by virtue of that component some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the transferable security or approved money-market instrument which functions as host contract can be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, and therefore vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative;
 - 10.4.2 its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; and

- 10.4.3 it has a significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or approved money-market instrument.
- 10.5 A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument does not embed a derivative where it contains a component which is contractually transferable independently of the transferable security or the approved money-market instrument. That component shall be deemed to be a separate instrument.
- 10.6 Where a Fund invests in an index based derivative, provided the relevant index falls within COLL 5.6.2R (Relevant Indices) the underlying constituents of the index do not have to be taken into account for the purposes of COLL 5.6.7R and COLL 5.6.8R.
- 11. Permitted transactions (derivatives and forwards)**
- 11.1 A transaction in a derivative must be:
- 11.1.1 in an approved derivative; or
- 11.1.2 be one which complies with paragraph 15 (OTC transactions in derivatives).
- 11.2 A transaction in a derivative must have the underlying consisting of any one or more of the following to which the scheme is dedicated: transferable securities, money-market instruments, deposits, permitted derivatives under this paragraph, collective investment scheme units permitted under paragraph 6 (Investment in collective investment schemes), permitted immovables, gold, financial indices which satisfy the criteria set out in COLL 5.2.20R, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and currencies.
- 11.3 The exposure to the underlyings in 11.2 above must not exceed the limits in paragraph 4 and 5 above.
- 11.4 A transaction in an approved derivative must be effected on or under the rules of an eligible derivatives market.
- 11.5 A transaction in a derivative must not cause a Fund to diverge from its investment objectives as stated in the Instrument of Incorporation and the most recently published version of this Prospectus.
- 11.6 A transaction in a derivative must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of transferable securities, money-market instruments, units in collective investment schemes, or derivatives, provided that a sale is not to be considered as uncovered if the conditions in paragraph 14.2 are satisfied.
- 11.7 Any forward transaction must be with an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank.
- 12. Financial indices underlying derivatives**
- 12.1 The financial indices referred to in 11.2 are those which satisfy the following criteria:

- 12.1.1 the index is sufficiently diversified;
 - 12.1.2 the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
and
 - 12.1.3 the index is published in an appropriate manner.
- 12.2 A financial index is sufficiently diversified if its components adhere to the spread requirements in this paragraph.
- 12.3 A financial index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers if its provider uses a recognised methodology which generally does not result in the exclusion of a major issuer of the market to which it refers.
- 12.4 A financial index is published in an appropriate manner if:
 - 12.4.1 it is accessible to the public; and
 - 12.4.2 the index provider is independent from the index replicating scheme.

13. Transactions for the purchase of property

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

14. Requirement to cover sales

- 14.1 No agreement by or on behalf of the Company to dispose of property or rights may be made unless the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligation could immediately be honoured by the Company by delivery of property or the assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) of rights, and the property and rights above are owned by the Company at the time of the agreement. This requirement does not apply to a deposit.
- 14.2 The above does not apply where:
 - 14.2.1 the risks of the underlying financial instrument of a derivative can be appropriately represented by another financial instrument and the underlying financial instrument is highly liquid; or
 - 14.2.2 the ACD or the Depositary has the right to settle the derivative in cash and cover exists within the Scheme Property of a Fund which falls within one of the following asset classes:
 - 14.2.2.1 cash;

- 14.2.2.2 liquid debt instruments (e.g. government bonds of first credit rating) with appropriate safeguards (in particular, haircuts); or
- 14.2.2.3 other highly liquid assets having regard to their correlation with the underlying of the financial derivative instruments, subject to appropriate safeguards (e.g. haircuts where relevant).

14.3 In the asset classes referred to in paragraphs 14.2.1 and 14.2.2, an asset may be considered as liquid where the instrument can be Converted into cash in no more than seven Business Days at a price closely corresponding to the current valuation of the financial instrument on its own market.

15. **OTC Transactions in Derivatives**

15.1 Any transaction in an OTC derivative under paragraph 11.1.2 must be:

- 15.1.1 in a future or an option or a contract for differences;
- 15.1.2 with an approved counterparty; A counterparty to a transaction in derivatives is approved only if the counterparty is an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; or a person whose permission (including any requirements or limitations), as published in the FCA Register or whose home state authorisation, permits it to enter into the transaction as principal off-exchange;
- 15.1.3 on approved terms; the terms of the transaction in derivatives are approved only if the ACD: carries out at least daily a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction corresponding to its fair value and which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty; and can enter into one or more further transactions to sell, liquidate or close out that transaction at any time, at its fair value; and
- 15.1.4 capable of reliable valuation; a transaction in derivatives is capable of reliable valuation only if the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into), it will be able to value the investment concerned with reasonable accuracy:
 - 15.1.4.1 on the basis of an up-to-date market value which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed is reliable; or
 - 15.1.4.2 if the value referred to in 15.1.4.1 is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and
- 15.1.5 subject to verifiable valuation: a transaction in derivatives is subject to verifiable valuation only if, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into) verification of the valuation is carried out by:

15.1.5.1 an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the derivative at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the ACD is able to check it; or

15.1.5.2 a department within the ACD which is independent from the department in charge of managing the Fund and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose.

15.2 For the purposes of 15.1.3 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.

16. **Risk management**

16.1 The ACD uses a risk management process, enabling it to monitor and measure as frequently as appropriate the risk of a Fund’s positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Fund.

17. **Investments in deposits**

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

18. **Stock lending**

18.1 The entry into stock lending transactions and repo contracts for the account of the Fund is permitted for the generation of additional income for the benefit of the Fund, and hence for its investors.

18.2 The specific method of stock lending permitted in this paragraph is in fact not a transaction which is a loan in the normal sense. Rather it is an arrangement of the kind described in section 263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, under which the lender transfers securities to the borrower otherwise than by way of sale and the borrower is to transfer those securities, or securities of the same type and amount, back to the lender at a later date. In accordance with good market practice, a separate transaction by way of transfer of assets is also involved for the purpose of providing collateral to the “lender” to cover him against the risk that the future transfer back of the securities may not be satisfactorily completed.

18.3 The stock lending permitted by this paragraph may be exercised by the Fund when it reasonably appears to the Fund to be appropriate to do so with a view to generating additional income for the Fund with an acceptable degree of risk.

18.4 The Company or the Depositary at the request of Company may enter into a stock lending arrangement of the kind described in section 263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (without extension by section 263C), but only if all the terms of the agreement

under which securities are to be reacquired by the Depositary for the account of the Fund, are in a form which is acceptable to the Depositary and are in accordance with good market practice, the counterparty is an authorised person or a person authorised by a home state regulator, and collateral is obtained to secure the obligation of the counterparty. Collateral must be acceptable to the Depositary, adequate and sufficiently immediate.

18.5 The Depositary must ensure that the value of the collateral at all times is at least equal to the value of the securities transferred by the Depositary. This duty may be regarded as satisfied in respect of collateral the validity of which is about to expire or has expired where the Depositary takes reasonable care to determine that sufficient collateral will again be transferred at the latest by the close of business on the day of expiry.

18.6 Any agreement for transfer at a future date of securities or of collateral (or of the equivalent of either) may be regarded, for the purposes of valuation under the COLL Sourcebook, as an unconditional agreement for the sale or transfer of property, whether or not the property is part of the property of the Fund.

18.7 There is no limit on the value of the Scheme Property which maybe the subject of stock lending transactions.

19. **Schemes replicating an index**

19.1 A Fund may invest up to 20% in value of the Scheme Property in shares and debentures which are issued by the same body where the stated investment policy is to replicate the performance or composition of a relevant index as defined below.

19.2 The 20% limit can be raised for a particular Fund up to 35% in value of the Scheme Property, but only in respect of one body and where justified by exceptional market conditions.

19.3 In the case of a Fund replicating an index the Scheme Property of a Fund need not consist of the exact composition and weighting of the underlying in the relevant index where deviation from this is expedient for reasons of poor liquidity or excessive cost to the scheme in trading in an underlying investment.

19.4 The indices referred to above are those which satisfy the following criteria:

19.4.1 the composition is sufficiently diversified;

19.4.2 the index is a representative benchmark for the market to which it refers; and

19.4.3 the index is published in an appropriate manner.

20. Cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions

- 20.1 A Fund may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as long as the exposure to which the Fund is committed by that transaction itself is suitably covered from within its Scheme Property of a Fund. Exposure will include any initial outlay in respect of that transaction.
- 20.2 Cover ensures that a Fund is not exposed to the risk of loss of property, including money, to an extent greater than the Net value of the Scheme Property. Therefore, a Fund must hold Scheme Property sufficient in value or amount to match the exposure arising from a derivative obligation to which the Fund is committed. Detailed requirements for cover of a Fund are set out below.
- 20.3 A future is to be regarded as an obligation to which the Fund is committed (in that, unless closed out, the future will require something to be delivered, or accepted and paid for; a written option as an obligation to which the scheme is committed (in that it gives the right of potential exercise to another thereby creating exposure); and a bought option as a right (in that the purchaser can, but need not, exercise the right to require the writer to deliver and accept and pay for something).
- 20.4 Cover used in respect of one transaction in derivatives or forward transaction must not be used for cover in respect of another transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction.
- 20.5 A transaction in derivatives or forward transaction is to be entered into only if the maximum exposure, in terms of the principal or notional principal created by the transaction to which the scheme is or may be committed by another person is covered globally.
- 20.6 Exposure is covered globally if adequate cover from within the Scheme Property is available to meet the scheme's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying assets, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.
- 20.7 Cash not yet received into the Scheme Property but due to be received within one month is available as cover.
- 20.8 Property the subject of a stock lending transaction is only available for cover if the ACD has taken reasonable care to determine that it is obtainable (by return or re-acquisition) in time to meet the obligation for which cover is required.
- 20.9 The global exposure relating to derivatives may not exceed the Net value of the Scheme Property.

21. Cash and near cash

21.1 Cash and near cash must not be retained in the Scheme Property of a Fund except to the extent that, where this may reasonably be regarded as necessary in order to enable:

21.1.1 the pursuit of the Fund's investment objectives; or

21.1.2 the redemption of shares; or

21.1.3 efficient management of the Fund in accordance with its investment objective; or

21.1.4 other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objective of the Fund.

21.2 During the period of the initial offer the Scheme Property may consist of cash and near cash without limitation.

22. General

22.1 A potential breach of any of these limits does not prevent the exercise of rights conferred by investments held by the Fund but, in the event of a consequent breach, the ACD must then take such steps as are necessary to restore compliance with the investment limits as soon as practicable having regard to the interests of Shareholders.

22.2 It is not intended that the Funds will have an interest in any immoveable property or tangible moveable property.

23. Underwriting

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

24. Borrowing powers and Leverage

24.1 The ACD may, on the instructions of the Fund and subject to the COLL Sourcebook, borrow money from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank for the use of the Fund on terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the Scheme Property.

24.2 The ACD must ensure that borrowing does not, on any business day, exceed 10% of the value of the Fund.

24.3 These borrowing restrictions do not apply to "back to back" borrowing for currency hedging purposes (i.e. borrowing permitted in order to reduce or eliminate risk arising by reason of fluctuations in exchange rates).

24.4 The ACD will not employ Leverage in respect of its management of the Company save where it undertakes certain derivatives and forward transactions for the limited purposes described in this Appendix III and subject at all times to the requirements and restrictions set out in the Regulations insofar as they relate to Non-UCITS Retail Schemes. Therefore the Company and each Fund will not be regarded as a type of fund using Leverage on a substantial basis (as described in the AIFM Directive).

25. Restrictions on lending of property other than money

25.1 Scheme Property other than money must not be lent by way of deposit or otherwise.

25.2 Transactions permitted by paragraph 12 (Stock lending) are not to be regarded as lending for the purposes of paragraph 19.1.

25.3 The Scheme Property must not be mortgaged.

25.4 Where transactions in derivatives or forward transactions are used for the account of a Fund, nothing in this paragraph prevents the Company or the Depositary at the request of the Company from:

25.4.1 lending, depositing, pledging or charging Scheme Property for margin requirements; or

25.4.2 transferring Scheme Property under the terms of an agreement in relation to margin requirements provided that the ACD reasonably considers that both the agreement and the margin arrangements made under it (including in relation to the level of margin) provide appropriate protection to Shareholders.

26. Restrictions on lending of money

26.1 None of the money in the Scheme Property may be lent and, for the purposes of this paragraph, money is lent by the Fund if it is paid to a person ("the payee") on the basis that it should be repaid, whether or not by the payee.

26.2 Acquiring a debenture is not lending for the purposes of paragraph 20.1, nor is the placing of money on deposit or in a current account.

27. Guarantees and indemnities

27.1 The Depositary, for the account of a Fund, must not provide any guarantees or indemnity in respect of the obligation of any person.

27.2 Scheme Property may not be used to discharge any obligation arising under a guarantee or indemnity with respect to the obligation of any person.

27.3 Paragraphs 27.1 and 27.2 do not apply to:

- 27.3.1 any indemnity given for margin requirements where derivatives or forward transactions are being used in accordance with the rules in COLL 5 in respect of a Fund;
- 27.3.2 any indemnity falling within the provisions of regulation 62(3) of the OEIC Regulations;
- 27.3.3 any indemnity (other than any provision in it which is void under regulation 62 of the OEIC Regulations) given to the Depositary against any liability incurred by it as a consequence of the safe keeping of any of the Scheme Property by it or by anyone returned by it to assist it to perform its function of the safekeeping of the Scheme Property; and
- 27.3.4 any indemnity given to a person winding up a scheme if the indemnity is given for the purposes of arrangements by which the whole or part of the property of that scheme becomes the first property of the Fund and the holders of units in that scheme become the First Shareholders in the relevant Fund.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF OTHER AUTHORISED COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES OPERATED BY THE ACD

The ACD is also the authorised corporate director or authorised fund manager of the following open-ended investment companies:

FP Carmignac ICVC
FP Foresight OEIC
FP Frontier ICVC
FP Mattioli Woods Funds ICVC
FP Octopus Investment Funds
FP Octopus Investments UCITS Funds
FP Pictet
FP Rayliant
FP Russell Investments ICVC
FP WHEB Asset Management Funds
Volare UCITS Portfolios

The ACD is also the authorised fund manager of the following authorised contractual scheme:

FP Brunel Pension Partnership ACS

APPENDIX V

PAST PERFORMANCE TABLES FOR EACH FUND AND INVESTOR PROFILE

Historic performance tables

Where possible, we have shown the performance over the last 5 years, for each complete year, to the last quarter end. However, where the Fund has been in existence for less than any of the above periods, we show the performance since the launch of the Fund, plus for each complete year, to last quarter end.

In respect of Income shares (where they are available), the performance shown will assume that any income has been reinvested.

FP Pictet Multi Asset Portfolio A Class Accumulation Shares (Retail)

	% Growth year to 31 December 2016	% Growth year to 31 December 2017	% Growth year to 31 December 2018	% Growth year to 31 December 2019	% Growth year to 31 December 2020
Share Class	10.6%	4.8%	-6.6%	7.9%	5.6%
ICE LIBOR 3 Month GBP	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
ICE LIBOR 3 Month GBP plus 4%	4.6%	4.3%	4.6%	4.7%	4.2%

Launch Date: 10 June 2015

FP Pictet Multi Asset Portfolio E Class Accumulation Shares (Institutional)

	% Growth year to 31 December 2016	% Growth year to 31 December 2017	% Growth year to 31 December 2018	% Growth year to 31 December 2019	% Growth year to 31 December 2020
Share Class	10.8%	5.0%	-6.3%	8.1%	5.8%
ICE LIBOR 3 Month GBP	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%

ICE LIBOR 3 Month GBP plus 4%	4.6%	4.3%	4.6%	4.7%	4.2%
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Launch Date: 10 June 2015

FP Pictet Multi Asset Portfolio T Class Accumulation Shares (Institutional)

	% Growth year to 31 December 2016	% Growth year to 31 December 2017	% Growth year to 31 December 2018	% Growth year to 31 December 2019	% Growth year to 31 December 2020
Share Class	N/A	N/A	-6.6%	8.0%	5.7%
ICE LIBOR 3 Month GBP	N/A	N/A	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
ICE LIBOR 3 Month GBP plus 4%	N/A	N/A	4.6%	4.7%	4.2%

Launch Date: 20 March 2017

FP Pictet Multi Asset Portfolio Z Class Accumulation Shares (Institutional)

	% Growth year to 31 December 2016	% Growth year to 31 December 2017	% Growth year to 31 December 2018	% Growth year to 31 December 2019	% Growth year to 31 December 2020
Share Class	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.3%	6.0%
ICE LIBOR 3 Month GBP	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8%	0.3%
ICE LIBOR 3 Month GBP plus 4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7%	4.2%

Launch Date: 16 July 2018

Source of performance data: Morningstar Direct

Investor Profile

This Prospectus sets out below a description of the profile of the typical investor for whom each Fund has been designed. Please note however that this description is not the ACD's assessment of the target market for the Funds for the purposes of the EU's Product Governance regime which may be obtained separately by distributors and other intermediaries from the ACD.

The Funds will be offered to retail and institutional investors (mainly DB pension funds).

The Funds may be suitable for you if you consider collective investment schemes to be a convenient way of participating in investment markets and wish to seek to achieve defined investment objectives. The Funds may be suitable for you if you can set aside your capital for at least 3 years.

All investors in the Company should understand and appreciate the risks associated with investing in shares in the Company, and must be able to accept losses. The ACD recommends that investors seek suitable advice from an authorised independent intermediary before investing in Shares. Investors should also note the "Risk Factors" paragraph in this prospectus.

Investors and potential investors should note that neither the description of the typical investor profile as set out above nor any other information contained in this Prospectus constitutes investment advice and investors and potential investors should consult their own professional advisers concerning the acquisition, holding or disposal of any shares in any of the Funds. Neither the Company, the ACD nor the Investment Manager makes any statement or representation in relation to the suitability, appropriateness or otherwise of any transaction in shares in any of the Funds.

APPENDIX VI

DIRECTORY

The Company and Head Office:

FP Pictet

Bastion House, 6th floor, 140 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN.

Authorised Corporate Director:

FundRock Partners Limited

Bastion House, 6th floor, 140 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN.

Depository:

State Street Trustees Limited

20 Churchill Place, London E14 5HJ

Investment Manager:

Pictet Asset Management Limited

Moor House, Level 11, 120 London Wall, London, United Kingdom, EC2Y 5ET

Fund Accountant:

State Street Bank and Trust Company

Quartermile 3, 10 Nightingale Way, Edinburgh, EH3 9EG

Custodian:

State Street Bank and Trust Company

Quartermile 3, 10 Nightingale Way, Edinburgh, EH3 9EG

Administrator:

SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited

SS&C House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS

Registrar:

SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited

SS&C House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS

Auditor:

Deloitte LLP

110 Queen St, Glasgow G1 3BX, UK

Legal Advisers:

Burges Salmon LLP

One Glass Wharf, BS2 OZX