Report & Accounts

Ninety One

Previously Investec Asset Management

Ninety One Funds Series iii Annual Report and Accounts

For the year ended 29 February 2020

Contents

*The above information collectively forms the Authorised Corporate Director’s Report

Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund

Summary of the Fund's investment objective and policy

The Fund aims to provide income and long-term capital growth.

The Fund invests primarily in bonds (contracts to repay borrowed money which typically pay interest at fixed times) and in related derivatives (financial contracts whose value is linked to the price of an underlying asset). These bonds are issued by governments, institutions or companies in emerging markets (countries that are in economic terms less developed than the major Western countries) predominantly in the currency of the issuing country.

The Fund may invest in other assets such as cash, money market instruments (tradable securities where money can be invested for short periods), other funds (which may be managed by the Investment Manager, other companies in the same group as the Investment Manager or a third party) and derivatives.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes (i.e. in order to achieve the Fund's investment objectives) or for efficient portfolio management purposes e.g. with the aim of either managing the Fund risks or reducing the costs of managing the Fund.

The Fund is actively managed. This means the Investment Manager is free to select investments with the aim of achieving the Fund's objectives.

The Fund uses the JPMorgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index for performance comparison and risk management.

The Fund does not seek to replicate the index. It will generally hold assets that are components of the index, but not in the same proportions, and it is allowed to hold assets which are not components of the index. The Fund will therefore generally look different from the index, and the Investment Manager will monitor performance differences.

The Investment Association Global Emerging Markets Bond - Local Currency Sector average (as calculated by Morningstar using a peer group of broadly similar funds) is an additional measure by which you can compare the Fund's performance.

Performance record

	12 months (%)
Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund 'I' accumulation shares	8.41*
Performance comparison index	8.02**
Peer group sector average	6.49**

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results, losses may be made.

Total deemed income distributions per 'I' accumulation shares

12 Months to 29 February 2020	5.83 pence
12 Months to 28 February 2019	5.52 pence

Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund (continued)

Performance review

The Fund produced a positive return over the period and outperformed the performance comparison index and peer group sector average.

Factors helping performance

The Fund's investments in Egypt were a key contributor to performance. Egypt's bonds and currency strengthened as an increasing number of investors across the globe invested in them, recognising the country's ongoing economic improvements and the progress it is making on its reform programme.

Holdings in Ukrainian local bonds also boosted Fund performance. The election of a market-friendly prime minister is among the factors explaining healthy foreign investor demand for Ukraine's bonds during the period, with the country's decent inflation outlook and anti-corruption moves by the new president all painting a positive picture. Ukraine's bond market also benefited from upgrades to the country's credit rating. Furthermore, reasonable rates of inflation allowed Ukraine's central bank to cut interest rates and this boosted the country's local currency bond prices (bond prices rise as rates fall).

The Fund's positioning in Russia also boosted performance – bond prices gained from lower-than-expected inflation and a dovish central bank, and in the latter part of 2019 an increased risk appetite among investors plus the rally in oil prices.

Factors hindering performance

The Fund's underweight positioning in Thailand's bond market held back performance. Thai bonds gained on the favourable market backdrop and the increased risk appetite that followed progress towards a US-China trade deal towards the end of 2019. They gained a further boost more recently when the country's central bank cut interest rates and released a relatively dovish statement. A further negative for performance was the Fund's overweight positioning in the Thai currency – the baht was one of the currencies most affected by news of the coronavirus outbreak, given the importance of tourism to the Thai economy. We maintain both positions respectively, as we deem it the best way to gain exposure to Thailand over the longer term.

Another factor holding back performance was the Fund's underweight positioning in Poland. The Polish zloty rallied in 2019 on the back of the appreciation of the euro and, later, after the UK election result reduced uncertainty around Brexit, and US/China trade-deal progress improved sentiment. More recently, Polish bonds rallied at the start of 2020 as investors' appetite for risk increased (before the coronavirus outbreak really started to impact market sentiment). We still believe that more attractive investment opportunities can be found in other markets outside Poland.

Portfolio activity

Significant purchases

Mexican Bonos 7.5% 03/06/2027; China Development Bank 3.48% 08/01/2029; Republic of South Africa Government Bond 10.5% 21/12/2026; Russian Federal Bond 7.95% 07/10/2026; Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional 10% 01/01/2029; JPMorgan Chase Bank 8.375% 19/04/2039; Bonos Tesoreria Pesos 4.7% 01/09/2030; Bonos Tesoreria Pesos 5% 01/03/2035; Malaysia Government Bond 3.882% 10/03/2022; JPMorgan Chase Bank 7.5% 15/06/2035.

Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund (continued)

Significant sales

Mexican Bonos 7.5% 03/06/2027; Bonos Tesoreria Pesos 5% 01/03/2035; Republic of Poland Government Bond 2.5% 25/01/2023; Republic of South Africa Government Bond 10.5% 21/12/2026; Brazil Letras do Tesouro Nacional 01/07/2020; Republic of Poland Government Bond 2.5% 25/07/2027; Colombian TES 7.25% 18/10/2034; Russian Federal Bond 6.4% 27/05/2020; Brazil Letras do Tesouro Nacional 01/01/2022; Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional 10% 01/01/2023.

Outlook

At the time of writing against a very fluid backdrop, our views are as follows.

With coronavirus already increasing the level of uncertainty in markets, the oil price shock on 9 March has further muddied the waters, and market volatility has spiked in response.

The timing of the oil price drop – resulting from a breakdown in relations between Russia and OPEC – could not have been worse, given the coronavirus-induced collapse in oil demand. We expect markets to remain in a state of heightened volatility until more positive news emerges on both fronts.

The longer the oil price remains at such a depressed level, the greater the risk of defaults among some high-yield parts of the global bond market. However, we believe it is in the interests of both Russia and OPEC (led by Saudi Arabia) to come to some agreement and curb the supply of oil.

Outside of the oil market, the risks to the global economy from coronavirus remain significant. While it is still difficult to gain conviction on the exact future path of the outbreak, it is likely to get worse before it gets better, and the impact on the global economy will likely be more protracted than that associated with a sharp recovery in economic activity. Investors will need continued patience and steady nerves in the months ahead, in our view.

That said, further decisive action from central banks – and fiscal stimulus measures from governments – will likely play an important role in how economies and markets fare over the coming months. Policymakers around the world are already attempting to counter the virus outbreak through both fiscal and monetary policy tools. We think the eventual global economic recovery could be relatively strong, given the pent-up demand that will accumulate. However, the timing around this is also very uncertain at this stage.

We have trimmed to neutral our overall risk exposure targets across strategies. Across our investment universe, we believe that ongoing market stress may present some attractive entry points for investors and we will be watching closely for these.

Within local bond markets we remain selective, with a preference for countries with steep yield curves and space to ease policy rates further. We continue to see broader market support for local bonds given the global liquidity backdrop and soft inflation in emerging market economies. For emerging market currencies in particular, we believe recent weakness has created attractive valuations, but we recognise that timing entry points will be important, given current uncertainty. We have reduced some of our risk exposure in hard currency debt, although we still see value in select markets, particularly in some positive reform stories among high-yield markets.

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*Source: Morningstar, total return, income reinvested, no initial charge, accumulation (acc) share class, net of fees in GBP.
**Benchmark (JPMorgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index) and peer group sector average (Investment Association Global Emerging Market Bond - Local Currency) shown for performance comparison purposes only.
The opinions expressed herein are as at end of February 2020.

Risk and Reward profile*

Lower risk Potentially lower rewards						Higher risk Potentially higher rewards
1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

This indicator is based on historical data and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The risk and reward category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. The lowest category does not mean 'risk free'.

The value of your investment and any income from it can fall as well as rise and you are not certain of making profits; losses may be made.

The Fund appears towards the middle of the risk and reward indicator scale. This is because the mix of assets it invests in tends to produce returns which fluctuate more than those of cash funds but less than those of funds which solely invest in the shares of companies.

The following risks may not be fully captured by the Risk and Reward Indicator:

Currency exchange: Changes in the relative values of different currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.

Default: There is a risk that the issuers of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) may not be able to meet interest payments nor repay the money they have borrowed. The worse the credit quality of the issuer, the greater the risk of default and therefore investment loss.

Derivatives: The use of derivatives may increase overall risk by magnifying the effect of both gains and losses leading to large changes in value and potentially large financial loss. A counterparty to a derivative transaction may fail to meet its obligations which may also lead to a financial loss.

Emerging market: These markets carry a higher risk of financial loss than more developed markets as they have less developed legal, political, economic or other systems.

Government securities exposure: The Fund may invest more than 35% of its assets in securities issued or guaranteed by a permitted sovereign entity, as defined in the definitions section of the Fund's prospectus.

Interest rate: The value of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) tends to decrease when interest rates rise.

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*The Risk and Reward profile is taken from the Key Investor Information Document. Please note that, the Risk and Reward profile section is based on Sterling 'I' Class Accumulation shares.
The full list of the Fund's risks are contained in Appendix VII of the Ninety One Funds Series Omnibus prospectus.

Global Dynamic Fund

Summary of the Fund's investment objective and policy

The Fund aims to provide long-term capital growth.

The Fund invests primarily in the shares of companies from around the world.

The Fund may invest in other assets such as cash, money market instruments (tradable securities where money can be invested for short periods), other funds (which may be managed by the Investment Manager, other companies in the same group as the Investment Manager or a third party) and derivatives (financial contracts whose value is linked to the price of an underlying asset).

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes (i.e. in order to achieve the Fund's investment objectives) or for efficient portfolio management purposes e.g. with the aim of either managing the Fund risks or reducing the costs of managing the Fund.

The Fund is actively managed. This means the Investment Manager is free to select investments with the aim of achieving the Fund's objectives.

The Fund uses the MSCI AC World Net Return Index for performance comparison and risk management.

The Fund does not seek to replicate the index. It will generally hold assets that are components of the index, but not in the same proportions, and it is allowed to hold assets which are not components of the index. The Fund will therefore generally look different from the index, and the Investment Manager will monitor performance differences.

Performance record

	12 months (%)
Global Dynamic Fund 'I' accumulation shares	2.01*
Performance comparison index	8.18**
Peer group sector average	6.86**

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results, losses may be made.

Performance review

The Fund delivered a positive return during the period under review, but underperformed its performance comparison index and peer group sector average.

Factors hindering performance

The financials sector detracted from performance overall. The most significant detractor was Burford Capital, which fell significantly in value following a short seller report by Muddy Waters, which argued the case that the company could underperform in the future. After engaging with the company, we continue to hold the position as we believe the claims were unfounded. Energy company Range Resources also detracted, as falling gas prices in the US continued to limit activity and its ability to reduce debt levels on its balance sheet. We have therefore exited the position.

The health care sector also detracted, as stock picking offset the benefits of being overweight in this outperforming sector. The stock picking headwinds came in particular from Alexion Pharmaceuticals, whose main product – Soliris – came under threat from competing products, which hurt sentiment. However, the company continues to deliver solid results, so we remain invested. In the broader technology sector not owning strong larger weighted performers such as Apple hurt relative performance. We do not hold Apple as it does not meet our investment criteria.

Factors helping performance

The portfolio benefited from strong stock picking in the industrials sector. US insulation firm TopBuild rallied on the back of a solid earnings update during the second quarter. The company beat profit expectations after using its increasing market share to expand its gross margins. We have exited this position after the stock exceeded our price target.

The consumer staples sector also added to performance, again aided by stock picking. Chinese Baijiu producer Wuliangye Yibin was a significant contributor as it benefits from ongoing premiumisation with consumers upgrading their purchases. It has delivered strong revenue growth alongside solid cost control.

Outside of these sectors, US consumer credit company TransUnion released positive second-quarter figures showing a recovery in growth in the US following a soft first quarter and was rewarded by the market. US financial technology stock Fidelity National Information Services had a strong 2019, as it delivered better organic growth and margins following its merger with WorldPay.

Portfolio activity

Significant purchases

Alibaba ADR; Ingersoll-Rand; eBay; Burford Capital; IQVIA, Novartis, Intercontinental Exchange, Samsung Electronics, Abbott Laboratories; Nintendo; AbbVie; Roche Holding; SAP; NXP Semiconductors; S&P Global; Reliance Steel & Aluminum; Infosys ADR.

Significant sales

Wuliangye Yibin; CSL; AutoZone; Comcast; TopBuild; PayPal; Accenture; Anthem; Infosys ADR; UnitedHealth; Discover Financial Services; Booking; DaVita; Novartis.

Global Dynamic Fund (continued)

Outlook

It is hard to remember a time since the global financial crisis when market anxiety levels were as high as they are today. Rapid swings in sentiment around coronavirus (COVID-19) data and the difficulty in evaluating the duration of the epidemic and potential damage to the global economy make the decision on where to invest a very difficult proposition.

For us at this time, the critical task must remain to focus on the quality of any business we look at. Can it sustain return levels in this environment? Is the balance sheet strong enough to resist operating pressures and can the business emerge stronger from the experience? Value also remains important, in that we need to be confident that we can identify positive return potential for our investments; at the same time, we want to find companies that are beating consensus expectations for earnings and are attracting investor attention.

As difficult as these times appear, they are also rich in possible opportunities as overreaction to headline events can uncover outstanding long-term investment potential. Navigating market turmoil is never easy. Although each crisis is always different from the last, our experienced team and our process have navigated these periods successfully in the past and we look to do so again.

The outlook statement reflects the views of our 4Factor investment team's process and is, therefore, similar to that of Global Equity.

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*Source: Morningstar, total return, income reinvested, no initial charge, accumulation (acc) share class, net of fees in GBP.
Benchmark (MSCI* All Countries World NDR Index) and peer group sector average (Investment Association Global sector) shown for performance comparison purposes only.
***Source: MSCI. The MSCI data is comprised of a custom index calculated by MSCI for, and as requested by, Ninety One UK Limited. The MSCI data is for internal use only and may not be redistributed or used in connection with creating or offering any securities, financial products or indices. Neither MSCI nor any other third party involved in or related to compiling, computing or creating the MSCI data (the "MSCI Parties") makes any express or implied warranties or representations with respect to such data (or the results to be obtained by the use thereof), and the MSCI Parties hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of originality, accuracy, completeness, merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to such data. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall any of the MSCI Parties have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.
The opinions expressed herein are as at end of February 2020.

Risk and Reward profile*

Lower risk Potentially lower rewards						Higher risk Potentially higher rewards
1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

This indicator is based on historical data and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The risk and reward category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. The lowest category does not mean 'risk free'.

The value of your investment and any income from it can fall as well as rise and you are not certain of making profits; losses may be made.

The Fund appears towards the middle of the Risk and Reward Indicator scale. This is because it invests in the shares of companies, whose values tend to fluctuate more widely.

The following risks may not be fully captured by the Risk and Reward Indicator:

Currency exchange: Changes in the relative values of different currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.

Derivatives: The use of derivatives is not intended to increase the overall level of risk. However, the use of derivatives may still lead to large changes in value and includes the potential for large financial loss. A counterparty to a derivative transaction may fail to meet its obligations which may also lead to a financial loss.

Emerging market: These markets carry a higher risk of financial loss than more developed markets as they may have less developed legal, political, economic or other systems.

Equity investment: The value of equities (e.g. shares) and equity-related investments may vary according to company profits and future prospects as well as more general market factors. In the event of a company default (e.g. insolvency), the owners of their equity rank last in terms of any financial payment from that company.

Portfolio Currency Hedging: Portfolio currency hedging aims to protect investors from a decline in the value of the primary currencies of the underlying investments, and investors may not benefit from an increase in the value of those currencies against the value of the share class currency. Where the underlying investments are denominated in currencies where the hedging costs are higher, for instance in emerging market currencies, the hedged returns can be significantly lower than the local currency returns. There can be no assurance that hedging strategies will be successful and such hedging can positively or negatively impact investors by inaccuracies in the operation of the hedge.

*The Risk and Reward profile is taken from the Key Investor Information Document. Please note that, the Risk and Reward profile section is based on Sterling 'I' Class Accumulation shares.
The full list of the Fund's risks are contained in Appendix VII of the Ninety One Funds Series Omnibus prospectus.

Global Environment Fund

Summary of the Fund's investment objective and policy

The Fund aims to grow the value of your investment and provide income over at least 5 year periods, after allowing for fees.

The Fund invests globally, primarily (at least two-thirds and typically substantially more) in the shares of companies which the Investment Manager believes contribute to positive environmental change through sustainable decarbonisation (the process of reducing carbon dioxide emissions). This means the Investment Manager focuses on identifying companies whose products, technologies and/or services avoid carbon. These companies are typically committed to renewable energy, resource efficiency and/or electrification (the process of powering by electricity by switching from other power sources). This inclusive approach means that not all companies in the portfolio will have low absolute levels of carbon emissions as the company's shares may be selected because the company contributes to sustainable decarbonisation in another way.

The Fund may, at times, invest in a relatively small number of companies.

The Fund may invest in other assets such as cash, derivatives (financial contracts whose value is linked to the price of an underlying asset), money market instruments (tradable securities where money can be invested for short periods) and other funds (which may be managed by the Investment Manager, other companies in the same group as the Investment Manager or a third party).

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes (i.e. in order to achieve the Fund's investment objectives) or for efficient portfolio management purposes e.g. with the aim of either managing the Fund risks or reducing the costs of managing the Fund.

The Fund is actively managed. This means the Investment Manager is freeto select investments with the aim of achieving the Fund's objectives.

The Fund uses the MSCI All Countries World Index for performance comparison.

The Fund does not seek to replicate the index. It will generally hold assets that are components of the index, but not in the same proportions, and it is allowed to hold assets which are not components of the index. The assets of the Fund therefore may be very different from the index.

Performance record

	Since launch (%)
Global Environment Fund 'I' accumulation shares	-0.88*
Performance comparison index	-4.22**
Peer group sector average	-4.79**

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results, losses may be made.

Global Environment Fund (continued)

Performance review

The Fund delivered a slightly negative return from 2 December 2019 to 29 February 2020 but outperformed the performance comparison index and peer group sector average.

Factors hindering performance

The leading detractors from performance were primarily our more cyclical holdings: i.e., companies that the market perceived – in the initial phases of the coronavirus pandemic – as likely to be especially hampered by the constraints on economic activity. We would note that the sell-off broadened in March, after the period under review. Such companies included technology company Aptiv, which supplies autoparts and is directly exposed to the move towards an autonomous and electrified transport system. After a strong performance in 2019, its shares were impacted by concern that the coronavirus would shut down auto production. Other detractors for similar reasons included electric-motor maker Nidec (Japan) and sensor and electrical-component maker Nippon Ceramic (Japan). The main detractors in the period also included two US companies: efficient lighting business Acuity Brands and First Solar, which makes solar panels. Again, their share-price declines primarily reflected the expected impact of the pandemic on their end-markets.

Factors helping performance

At the industry level, our holdings in the utilities sector were the primary drivers of the Fund's outperformance during the period under review. These typically defensive equities fared relatively well during a time of considerable market volatility caused by the coronavirus pandemic. The leading stock-level contributors included three companies from that sector, all of which are helping to drive the transition towards cleaner energy: namely, Iberdrola (Spain), NextEra Energy (US) and Orsted (Denmark). Other contributors included Wuxi Lead Intelligent Equipment (China), whose shares surged during the period following strong results for the maker of automation and other equipment in Q4 2019. Xinyi Solar, one of the largest producers of solar glass in the world and which also builds and owns solar power projects, also contributed, its shares rising on solid results and as the market welcomed its expansion plans.

Portfolio activity

Significant purchases

Aptiv, NextEra Energy, Waste Management, Vestas Wind Systems, Orsted, Iberdrola, First Solar, Schneider Electric, Infineon Technologies, Itron

Significant sales

NextEra Energy, Orsted, Iberdrola, Kingspan, Spirax-Sarco Engineering, Xinyi Solar, Infineon Technologies, Aptiv, Waste Management, Voltronic Power Technology

Global Environment Fund (continued)

Outlook

The near-term outlook for the strategy depends largely on the development of the pandemic, the ultimate extent and impact of which is as yet unclear. But the fact is that the world still has a massive task ahead to transition from today's unsustainable economy towards one based on cleaner energy and transport, more efficient industrial production and more energy-efficient buildings. The companies we invest in will play a key role in that transition, and we remain excited about both their long-term growth potential and the positive environmental impact they will have in the months and years ahead.

A common misperception is that cheap oil will derail the transition to clean energy. It won't – first and foremost because oil is not typically used to generate electricity. As for other fossil fuels, renewables are already so much cheaper than coal and gas in many parts of the world that changes in the prices of the latter hardly matter.

The coronavirus may delay near-term growth for some decarbonisation businesses, but we think recent events are ultimately more likely to accelerate the shift to a lower-carbon world. We would not be surprised if the post-pandemic stimulus strongly emphasises green technologies. That would be a powerful boost for our investment universe.

While our performance has benefited from our more defensive holdings – particularly the utilities in the portfolio, which are all playing important roles in the move towards renewable energy – the shares of more cyclical companies have suffered, particularly in sectors like automotives. The fact that auto factories are in lockdown is clearly a major short-term challenge. But while the pandemic may slow the electrification of the world's vehicle fleets by a quarter or two, the long-term trajectory of the transport sector has not changed one bit. We have been selectively adding to cyclical companies that we regard as high potential and that have significantly underperformed. Although we can expect some horrible results in the upcoming quarters, we anticipate a potentially big rebound thereafter. In our view, the current market dislocation is presenting exceptionally attractive opportunities to buy into decarbonisation businesses on a 6-12 month view.

Which is not to underplay the immediate difficulties facing companies worldwide in just about every industry. We have been conducting detailed credit and liquidity analysis on all of the companies in the portfolio to assess their ability to weather current conditions. We have also spoken to all of them in the past month, including to encourage them to reach out to their banks and renegotiate any covenants they may have now to shore up their borrowing positions. Most have already done so.

Although we have made minor adjustments to the portfolio following this analysis, we take considerable comfort from the fact that one of the primary criteria for inclusion is (and has always been) that a company has strong competitive advantages. This should not only make them more resilient than their peers during adverse conditions, but in our view should also allow them to steal a march on their competitors when something like normality resumes, with a head start on growth that could help them gain even more market share going forward.

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*Source: Morningstar, total return, income reinvested, no initial charge, accumulation (acc) share class, net of fees in GBP.
Benchmark (MSCI* All Countries World NDR Index) and peer group sector average (Investment Association Global sector) shown for performance comparison purposes only.
***Source: MSCI. The MSCI data is comprised of a custom index calculated by MSCI for, and as requested by, Ninety One UK Limited. The MSCI data is for internal use only and may not be redistributed or used in connection with creating or offering any securities, financial products or indices. Neither MSCI nor any other third party involved in or related to compiling, computing or creating the MSCI data (the "MSCI Parties") makes any express or implied warranties or representations with respect to such data (or the results to be obtained by the use thereof), and the MSCI Parties hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of originality, accuracy, completeness, merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to such data. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall any of the MSCI Parties have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.
The opinions expressed herein are as at end of February 2020.

Risk and Reward profile*

Lower risk | Higher risk
Potentially lower rewards | Potentially higher rewards

1 2 3 4 5 **6** 7

This indicator is based on historical data and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The risk and reward category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. The lowest category does not mean 'risk free'.

The value of your investment and any income from it can fall as well as rise and you are not certain of making profits; losses may be made.

The Fund appears towards the higher end of the Risk and Reward Indicator scale. This is because it invests in the shares of companies, whose values tend to fluctuate more widely.

The following risks may not be fully captured by the Risk and Reward Indicator:

Commodity-related investment: Commodity prices can be extremely volatile and significant losses may be made.

Concentrated portfolio: The portfolio invests in a relatively small number of individual holdings. This may mean wider fluctuations in value than more broadly invested portfolios.

Currency exchange: Changes in the relative values of different currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.

Derivatives: The use of derivatives is not intended to increase the overall level of risk. However, the use of derivatives may still lead to large changes in value and includes the potential for large financial loss. A counterparty to a derivative transaction may fail to meet its obligations which may also lead to a financial loss.

Emerging market (inc. China): These markets carry a higher risk of financial loss than more developed markets as they may have less developed legal, political, economic or other systems.

Equity investment: The value of equities (e.g. shares) and equity-related investments may vary according to company profits and future prospects as well as more general market factors. In the event of a company default (e.g. insolvency), the owners of their equity rank last in terms of any financial payment from that company.

Geographic / Sector: Investments may be primarily concentrated in specific countries, geographical regions and/or industry sectors. This may mean that the resulting value may decrease whilst portfolios more broadly invested might grow.

*The Risk and Reward profile is taken from the Key Investor Information Document. Please note that, the Risk and Reward profile section is based on Sterling 'I' Class Accumulation shares.
The full list of the Fund's risks are contained in Appendix VII of the Ninety One Funds Series Omnibus prospectus.

Global Equity Fund

Summary of the Fund's investment objective and policy

The Fund aims to provide long term capital growth.

The Fund invests around the world primarily in the shares of companies.

The Fund may invest in other assets such as cash, money market instruments (tradable securities where money can be invested for short periods), other funds (which may be managed by the Investment Manager, other companies in the same group as the Investment Manager or a third party) and derivatives (financial contracts whose value is linked to the price of an underlying asset).

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes (i.e. in order to achieve the Fund's investment objectives) or for efficient portfolio management purposes e.g. with the aim of either managing the Fund risks or reducing the costs of managing the Fund.

The Fund is actively managed. This means the Investment Manager is free to select investments with the aim of achieving the Fund's objectives.

The Fund uses the MSCI AC World Net Return Index for performance comparison and risk management.

The Fund does not seek to replicate the index. It will generally hold assets that are components of the index, but not in the same proportions, and it is allowed to hold assets which are not components of the index. The Fund will therefore generally look different from the index, and the Investment Manager will monitor performance differences.

The Investment Association Global Sector average (as calculated by Morningstar using a peer group of broadly similar funds) is an additional measure by which you can compare the Fund's performance.

Performance record

	12 months (%)
Global Equity Fund 'I' accumulation shares	4.18*
Performance comparison index	8.18**
Peer group sector average	6.86**

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results, losses may be made.

Global Equity Fund (continued)

Performance review

The Fund delivered a positive total return during the period but underperformed its performance comparison index and peer group sector average.

Factors hindering performance

The health care sector and consumer discretionary sectors detracted from performance.

At a stock level, media company AMC Networks was the biggest detractor, as the market worried that it remains poorly placed for a world where viewers are increasingly switching to online streaming services. Softer gas and liquified natural gas prices weighed on oil & gas producer Range Resources, which was also hurt by a lack of announcements on asset sales to reduce leverage. We have now exited both of these positions.

Real estate developer CK Asset Holdings was impacted by a reduction in demand in the Hong Kong market, caused first by unrest in the region and then by the coronavirus, however we see considerable upside potential in this high-quality asset and remain invested. US software company VMWare has also lagged the market, with its licence revenue figures disappointing, and the company's move into cyber-security with the Carbon Black acquisition, a more difficult integration than expected. We have since exited this position.

Factors helping performance

The portfolio benefited from stock picking in industrials. Generac, the US producer of portable generators, rounded off a very strong 2019 with results that exceeded expectations. Software company Microsoft was the biggest contributor at a stock level, producing consistently strong quarterly results that highlighted growth in its cloud platform.

Utilities also added to performance. Spain's Iberdrola contributed after stronger momentum in offshore wind production, while it also benefited from the market preference for defensive stocks in the wake of the coronavirus. Outside of these sectors, Chinese drinks company Kweichow Moutai was also a significant contributor, as results remained strong and previous governance concerns were alleviated as they set a much lower-than-expected volume limit on sales to connected parties.

Portfolio activity

Significant purchases

Amazon.com; Facebook; Alibaba ADR; Roche Holding; Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing; Broadcom; AXA; State Street; Intercontinental Exchange; IQVIA.

Significant sales

Comcast; Unilever; Chevron; Norfolk Southern; NetApp; PayPal; Royal Dutch Shell; Nice ADR; AutoZone; Bank of America.

Global Equity Fund (continued)

Outlook

It is hard to remember a time since the global financial crisis when market anxiety levels were as high as they are today. Rapid swings in sentiment around corona virus data and the difficulty in evaluating the duration of the epidemic and potential damage to the global economy make the decision on where to invest a very difficult proposition.

For us at this time, the critical task must remain to focus on the quality of any business we look at. Can it sustain return levels in this environment? Is the balance sheet strong enough to resist operating pressures and can the business emerge stronger from the experience? Value also remains important, in that we need to be confident that we can identify positive return potential for our investments; at the same time, we want to find companies that are beating consensus expectations for earnings and are attracting investor attention.

As difficult as these times appear, they are also rich in opportunities as overreaction to headline events can uncover outstanding long-term investment potential. Navigating market turmoil is never easy. Although each crisis is always different from the last, our experienced team and our process have navigated these periods successfully in the past and we look to do so again.

The outlook statement reflects the views of our 4Factor investment team's process and is, therefore, similar to that of Global Dynamic.

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*Source: Morningstar, total return, income reinvested, no initial charge, accumulation (acc) share class, net of fees in GBP.
Benchmark (MSCI* All Countries World NDR Index) and peer group sector average (Investment Association Global sector) shown for performance comparison purposes only.
***Source: MSCI. The MSCI data is comprised of a custom index calculated by MSCI for, and as requested by, Ninety One UK Limited. The MSCI data is for internal use only and may not be redistributed or used in connection with creating or offering any securities, financial products or indices. Neither MSCI nor any other third party involved in or related to compiling, computing or creating the MSCI data (the "MSCI Parties") makes any express or implied warranties or representations with respect to such data (or the results to be obtained by the use thereof), and the MSCI Parties hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of originality, accuracy, completeness, merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to such data. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall any of the MSCI Parties have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.
The opinions expressed herein are as at end of February 2020.

Risk and Reward profile*

Lower risk Potentially lower rewards						Higher risk Potentially higher rewards
1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

This indicator is based on historical data and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The risk and reward category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. The lowest category does not mean 'risk free'.

The value of your investment and any income from it can fall as well as rise and you are not certain of making profits; losses may be made.

The Fund appears towards the middle of the Risk and Reward Indicator scale. This is because it invests in the shares of companies, whose values tend to fluctuate more widely.

The following risks may not be fully captured by the Risk and Reward Indicator:

Currency exchange: Changes in the relative values of different currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.

Derivatives: The use of derivatives is not intended to increase the overall level of risk. However, the use of derivatives may still lead to large changes in value and includes the potential for large financial loss. A counterparty to a derivative transaction may fail to meet its obligations which may also lead to a financial loss.

Equity investment: The value of equities (e.g. shares) and equity-related investments may vary according to company profits and future prospects as well as more general market factors. In the event of a company default (e.g. insolvency), the owners of their equity rank last in terms of any financial payment from that company.

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*The Risk and Reward profile is taken from the Key Investor Information Document. Please note that, the Risk and Reward profile section is based on Sterling 'I' Class Accumulation shares.
The full list of the Fund's risks are contained in Appendix VII of the Ninety One Funds Series Omnibus prospectus.

Global Gold Fund

Summary of the Fund's investment objective and policy

The Fund aims to provide long-term capital growth.

The Fund invests around the world primarily in the shares of companies involved in gold mining.

The Fund may also invest up to one-third of its value in the shares of companies involved in the mining of other precious metals, minerals and non-precious metals.

The Fund may invest in other assets such as cash, money market instruments (tradable securities where money can be invested for short periods), other funds (which may be managed by the Investment Manager, other companies in the same group as the Investment Manager or a third party) and derivatives (financial contracts whose value is linked to the price of an underlying asset).

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes (i.e. in order to achieve the Fund's investment objectives) or for efficient portfolio management purposes e.g. with the aim of either managing the Fund risks or reducing the costs of managing the Fund.

The Fund is actively managed. This means the Investment Manager is free to select investments with the aim of achieving the Fund's objectives.

The Fund uses the NYSE Arca Gold Miners Total Return Index for performance comparison.

The Fund does not seek to replicate the index. It will generally hold assets that are components of the index, but not in the same proportions, and it is allowed to hold assets which are not components of the index. The assets of the Fund therefore may be very different from the index.

Performance record

	12 months (%)
Global Gold Fund 'I' accumulation shares	28.56*
Performance comparison index	25.36**
Peer group sector average	n/a**

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results, losses may be made.

Global Gold Fund (continued)

Performance review

The Fund delivered a positive total return during the period and was ahead of its benchmark.

Factors helping performance

Gold producers benefited from a rising gold price, and consequently strong cash flows, in the 12 months to the end of February 2020. Gold gained more than 20% over the period, finishing at approximately US$1,586 per troy ounce (oz). The trade dispute between the US and China, concern over the health of the world economy and political tensions in the Middle East supported gold buying at various times, with investors frequently seeking perceived havens, as did a weaker US dollar.

The NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index gained approximately 26% in the year to end-February 2020, reflecting broad gains across the universe of gold mining companies. Amid strong performances partly thanks to the gains for gold, investors also welcomed the fact that most gold companies were using higher cash flows to reduce debt and increase dividends. Towards the end of the period, the shares of some gold companies were further boosted as consolidation in the sector accelerated.

At the stock level, we benefited from avoiding several companies that failed to participate in the benevolent environment for the sector overall, for company-specific reasons. In particular, relative performance was aided by our decision not to hold Compania de Minas Buenaventura (which underperformed due to falling production and operational/licensing problems at a mine in Peru), and to underweight St. Barbara (which lagged after acquiring Canadian miner Atlantic Gold). Contributors to relative returns also included our overweight positions in Newcrest Mining, Pan American Silver and Polymetal International, all of which performed strongly during the year.

Factors hindering performance

Detractors from relative performance included an overweight position in Aurelia Metals, which performed poorly after an unexpected change in management and a disappointing update in Q2 that sparked concern about its growth prospects. We sold the position. The main detractors in the period included two other positions we sold during the year: Yamana Gold (sold after it divested a key asset and because we saw limited upside in its other assets); and Kinross Gold (sold due to concerns over its long-term growth prospects and returns to shareholders). Not owning Gold Fields also detracted as the shares of this highly leveraged company rose late last year along with those of other South African gold producers, partly on a weakening rand. We hold an overweight position in compatriot AngloGold to partly offset this strategy.

Global Gold Fund (continued)

Portfolio activity

Significant purchases

Franco Nevada; Newmont Mining; Wheaton Precious Metals; Agnico Eagle Mines; AngloGold Ashanti; Evolution Mining; Saracen Mineral; Newcrest Mining; Detour Gold; Northern Star Resources; Gold Fields; Polymetal International; Kirkland Lake Gold; Endeavour Mining; B2Gold; SSR Mining; Pan American Silver; Pretium Resources; Barrick Gold; Westgold Resources; Alamos Gold; MMC Norilsk Nickel ADR (United Kingdom Listed).

Significant sales

Newcrest Mining; Barrick Gold; Newmont Mining; Wheaton Precious Metals; Yamana Gold; Agnico Eagle Mines; Alamos Gold; Northern Star Resources; Kirkland Lake Gold; AngloGold Ashanti; Kinross Gold; Pan American Silver; B2Gold; Pretium Resources; Saracen Mineral; Centerra Gold; Evolution Mining; Regis Resources.

Outlook

The outlook for gold will largely be a function of risk, volatility and interest rate expectations. If concerns over the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic begin to ease, gold prices could suffer in the very short-term. In the medium-term, the fact that central banks are recommitting to supporting the world economy makes gold look increasingly attractive and an important diversifier. While physical gold has outperformed gold equities over the last month, we still believe that gold stocks can continue to outperform over the longer term. Gold companies have much stronger balance sheets than historically and are less hedged. We remain focused on companies that may capture the higher margins driven by the gold price and increase returns to shareholders.

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*Source: Morningstar, total return, income reinvested, no initial charge, accumulation (acc) share class, net of fees in GBP.
**Index (Euromoney Global Gold TR) shown for performance comparison purposes only. For this Fund there is no relevant peer group sector average against which to measure performance.
The opinions expressed herein are as at end of February 2020.

Risk and Reward profile*

Lower risk Potentially lower rewards						Higher risk Potentially higher rewards
1	2	3	4	5	6	**7**

This indicator is based on historical data and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The risk and reward category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. The lowest category does not mean 'risk free'.

The value of your investment and any income from it can fall as well as rise and you are not certain of making profits; losses may be made.

The Fund appears towards the higher end of the Risk and Reward Indicator scale. This is because it invests in the shares of companies whose values tend to fluctuate more widely.

The following risks may not be fully captured by the Risk and Reward Indicator:

Commodity-related investment: Commodity prices can be extremely volatile and significant losses may be made.

Currency exchange: Changes in the relative values of different currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.

Derivatives: The use of derivatives is not intended to increase the overall level of risk. However, the use of derivatives may still lead to large changes in value and includes the potential for large financial loss. A counterparty to a derivative transaction may fail to meet its obligations which may also lead to a financial loss.

Equity investment: The value of equities (e.g. shares) and equity-related investments may vary according to company profits and future prospects as well as more general market factors. In the event of a company default (e.g. insolvency), the owners of their equity rank last in terms of any financial payment from that company.

Geographic / Sector: Investments may be primarily concentrated in specific countries, geographical regions and/or industry sectors. This may mean that the resulting value may decrease whilst portfolios more broadly invested might grow.

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*The Risk and Reward profile is taken from the Key Investor Information Document. Please note that, the Risk and Reward profile section is based on Sterling 'I' Class Accumulation shares.
The full list of the Fund's risks are contained in Appendix VII of the Ninety One Funds Series Omnibus prospectus.

UK Sustainable Equity Fund

Summary of the Fund's investment objective and policy

The Fund aims to provide long-term capital growth and income.

The Fund invests primarily in the shares issued by UK companies (i.e. companies which are domiciled in the UK, incorporated in the UK, or carry out a significant portion of their business in the UK).

The Fund focusses investment on companies deemed by the Investment Manager to be making a positive contribution to society and/or the environment through sustainable and socially responsible practices, products and/or services. Examples may include companies which provide products or services in environmental markets such as alternative energy, energy efficiency and water treatment as well as companies that contribute to improving the basic needs and quality of life of society, such as those providing or improving access to finance, health care and education.

The Fund may invest in other assets such as cash, money market instruments (tradable securities where money can be invested for short periods) and other funds (which may be managed by the Investment Manager, other companies in the same group as the Investment Manager or a third party).

Derivatives (financial contracts whose value is linked to the price of an underlying asset) may be used for investment purposes (i.e. in order to achieve the Fund's investment objectives) or for efficient portfolio management purposes e.g. with the aim of either managing the Fund risks or reducing the costs of managing the Fund.

The Fund is actively managed. This means the Investment Manager is free to select investments with the aim of achieving the Fund's objectives.

The Fund uses the FTSE All-Share Total Return Index for performance comparison.

The Fund does not seek to replicate the index. It will generally hold assets that are components of the index, but not in the same proportions, and it is allowed to hold assets which are not components of the index. The assets of the Fund therefore may be very different from the index.

The Investment Association UK All Companies Sector average (as calculated by Morningstar using a peer group of broadly similar funds) is an additional measure by which you can compare the Fund's performance.

Performance record

	12 months (%)
UK Sustainable Equity Fund 'I' accumulation shares	16.69*
Performance comparison index	-1.43**
Peer group sector average	1.03**

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results, losses may be made.

UK Sustainable Equity Fund (continued)

Performance review

The Fund delivered a positive total return during the period and was ahead of its benchmark and peer group sector average

Factors helping performance

The positive contributors to relative performance in the period spanned a variety of sectors and sustainability themes, reflecting the portfolio's focus on providing diverse exposure to good quality companies that are making a positive impact on society and/or the environment.

At the stock level, the leading contributors included London Stock Exchange Group, whose shares performed strongly, partly as investors welcomed its move to accelerate the growth of its information services business via the acquisition of Refinitv. Other contributors included two companies in our climate change and clean energy theme that are helping the transition towards cleaner fuels. The shares of Ceres Power, which makes fuel cells that generate electricity from hydrogen and oxygen, and ITM Power, which manufactures products that generate hydrogen via a low-carbon methodology, gained partly on rising expectations that hydrogen could play a major role in reducing emissions from transport and other sources. On a related topic, relative performance benefited from the fact we do not hold oil major Royal Dutch Shell, as we do not invest in the heavy extractive industries. Other contributors included Experian (accessible finance), which provides credit scores and finance-related services in the health care sector. Its shares gained following a strong operating performance in the period, thanks especially to organic growth in the US.

At the sector level, we benefited from our positioning in oil & gas and financial services, both of which we are notably underweight relative to the benchmark; and in technology and health care, both of which we are overweight. As a reminder, UK Sustainable Equity does not invest in alcohol, gambling, tobacco, controversial weapons, adult entertainment and the heavy extractive industries.

Factors hindering performance

The primary detractors from relative performance included infrastructure construction group Costain, whose shares suffered after it lowered revenue estimates in mid-2019 following delays to a number of projects. Other detractors included Nanoco – a maker of quantum dots and other materials used to generate sharp images on television screens and other displays – whose shares declined after attempts to arrange a sale of the business failed and also after losing a key US customer. BT was another detractor, following a tough year for the telco, which faced regulatory headwinds and pricing pressures in key markets. Not holding British American Tobacco also detracted (see earlier note on exclusions).

At the sector level, the main detractor from relative performance was our underweight to utilities. Given their defensive characteristics, utilities performed well as risk aversion intensified, especially in the first two months of 2020.

Portfolio activity

Significant purchases

Unilever; Smith & Nephew; GlaxoSmithKline; RELX; London Stock Exchange; Experian; Prudential; Smart Metering Systems; Reckitt Benckiser; BT; Informa; Compass; Clinigen Healthcare; PayPoint.

Significant sales

ITM Power; AVEVA; Ceres Power; Compass; London Stock Exchange; M&G; Kainos; Blue Prism; Trainline.

UK Sustainable Equity Fund (continued)

Outlook

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is creating challenges for all businesses, including companies within the portfolio. While we are responding to recent events and positioning appropriately, we continue to take a longer-term view and look to support businesses we feel have a compelling and long-term proposition.

We have been retaining cash levels at around 7%, while adding to some of the more defensive positions such as Unilever, GlaxoSmithKline and Reckitt Benckiser. We have also been reducing position sizes in several smaller companies after strong performance, and also to ensure we continue to manage the liquidity and balance of the portfolio.

Events are moving fast in the short term. However, from a slightly longer perspective, we expect no change in the consumer trend towards products and services that have a positive/less harmful environmental impact, nor in the policy drivers that are transitioning the global economy towards a more sustainable model. We believe these structural trends will remain tailwinds for the companies we seek to invest in.

The UK Sustainable Equity strategy's approach is therefore unchanged, aiming to incorporate a sustainable approach to achieving long-term growth. We believe that, by understanding the three pillars of sustainability – internal, financial and external – we can create a portfolio that could deliver sustainable investment returns and positively contribute to a better future. Through our assessment of internal sustainability, we look to ensure businesses are run in a sustainable way by assessing both ESG risks and operational sustainability. Financial sustainability centres on ensuring sustainable investment returns can be delivered in line with client expectations, using Ninety One's tried and tested Quality investment approach. Finally, we look at a company's external sustainability to understand how a company's products and services address a more positive future for society and the environment.

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*Source: Morningstar, total return, income reinvested, no initial charge, accumulation (acc) share class, net of fees in GBP.
**Index (FTSE All-Share TR Index) and peer group sector average (Investment Association UK All Companies sector) shown for performance comparison purposes only.
The opinions expressed herein are as at end of February 2020.

Risk and Reward profile*

Lower risk
Potentially lower rewards

Higher risk
Potentially higher rewards

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

This indicator is based on historical data and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The risk and reward category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. The lowest category does not mean 'risk free'.

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Geographic / Sector: Investments may be primarily concentrated in specific countries, geographical regions and/or industry sectors. This may mean that the resulting value may decrease whilst portfolios more broadly invested might grow.

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*The Risk and Reward profile is taken from the Key Investor Information Document. Please note that, the Risk and Reward profile section is based on Sterling 'I' Class Accumulation shares.
The full list of the Fund's risks are contained in Appendix VII of the Ninety One Funds Series Omnibus prospectus.

Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund

Portfolio statement

As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES 3.11% (28.02.19: 2.45%)			
GSF All China Bond Fund†	156,828	3,683	1.95
GSF Emerging Markets Investment Grade Corporate Debt Fund†	124,692	2,191	1.16
		5,874	**3.11**
CORPORATE BONDS 11.23% (28.02.19: 6.23%)			
China Development Bank 3.48% 08/01/2029	CNH 34,300,000	3,866	2.04
JPMorgan Chase Bank 8.375% 19/04/2039	IDR 52,533,000,000	3,041	1.61
Petroleos Mexicanos 7.19% 12/09/2024	MXN 80,108,200	2,903	1.54
JPMorgan Chase Bank 7.5% 15/06/2035	IDR 46,638,000,000	2,523	1.33
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development 6.45% 13/12/2022	IDR 42,134,700,000	2,276	1.20
Standard Chartered Bank 7.5% 19/05/2038	IDR 40,771,000,000	2,188	1.16
Development Bank of Kazakhstan 9.5% 14/12/2020	KZT 509,750,000	1,031	0.55
JPMorgan Chase Bank 8.375% 17/03/2034	IDR 17,051,000,000	1,002	0.53
Eskom 7.5% 15/09/2033	ZAR 24,400,000	940	0.50
America Movil 7.125% 09/12/2024	MXN 22,140,000	857	0.45
Standard Chartered Bank 8.25% 17/05/2029	IDR 5,408,000,000	315	0.17
Standard Chartered Bank 6.125% 17/05/2028	IDR 3,242,000,000	164	0.09
Export-Import Bank of Korea 7.25% 07/12/2024	IDR 2,100,000,000	113	0.06
		21,219	**11.23**
GOVERNMENT BONDS 72.40% (28.02.19: 72.90%)			
Malaysia Government Bond 3.8% 17/08/2023	MYR 22,260,000	4,251	2.25
Hungary Government Bond 3% 27/10/2027	HUF 1,489,210,000	4,017	2.12
Russian Federal Bond 7.95% 07/10/2026	RUB 302,206,000	3,826	2.02
Peruvian Government International Bond 6.95% 12/08/2031	PEN 12,779,000	3,599	1.90
Colombian TES 7.75% 18/09/2030	COP 13,590,900,000	3,464	1.83
Peru Government Bond 6.15% 12/08/2032	PEN 13,108,000	3,459	1.83
Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional 10% 01/01/2023	BRL 17,199,000	3,329	1.76
Thailand Government Bond 1.25% 12/03/2028	THB 118,500,000	3,074	1.63
Russian Federal Bond 7.75% 16/09/2026	RUB 243,436,000	3,049	1.61
Turkey Government Bond 10.7% 17/08/2022	TRY 24,975,324	2,999	1.59
Russian Federal Bond 8.15% 03/02/2027	RUB 226,348,000	2,902	1.53
Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional 10% 01/01/2027	BRL 14,000,000	2,873	1.52
Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional 10% 01/01/2029	BRL 13,514,000	2,809	1.49
Russian Federal Bond 7.7% 23/03/2033	RUB 198,516,000	2,535	1.34
Ukraine Government Bond 16% 11/08/2021	UAH 69,190,000	2,334	1.23
Malaysia Government Bond 3.882% 10/03/2022	MYR 12,155,000	2,293	1.21
Republic of Poland Government Bond 2.75% 25/04/2028	PLN 10,512,000	2,228	1.18
Russian Federal Bond 7.1% 16/10/2024	RUB 180,693,000	2,181	1.15
Hungary Government Bond 2.75% 22/12/2026	HUF 747,850,000	1,998	1.06
Thailand Government Bond 2.4% 17/12/2023	THB 72,752,000	1,892	1.00
Thailand Government Bond 2.875% 17/06/2046	THB 60,882,000	1,878	0.99
Serbia Treasury Bonds 3.75% 17/01/2022	RSD 247,410,000	1,849	0.98
Malaysia Government Bond 3.885% 15/08/2029	MYR 9,106,000	1,822	0.96
Thailand Government Bond 3.775% 25/06/2032	THB 55,709,000	1,765	0.93
Republic of Poland Government Bond 2.5% 25/04/2024	PLN 7,769,000	1,592	0.84
Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional 6% 15/05/2045	BRL 1,993,000	1,588	0.84
Czech Republic Government Bond 2% 13/10/2033	CZK 43,080,000	1,580	0.84
Thailand Government Bond 4.875% 22/06/2029	THB 48,060,000	1,575	0.83
Egypt Government Bond 18% 06/11/2028	EGP 25,488,000	1,536	0.81
Malaysia Government Bond 3.906% 15/07/2026	MYR 7,795,000	1,530	0.81
Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional 10% 01/01/2025	BRL 7,554,000	1,509	0.80
Russian Federal Bond 7.4% 07/12/2022	RUB 122,968,000	1,483	0.78

Portfolio statement (continued)
As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
GOVERNMENT BONDS 72.40% (28.02.19: 72.90%) (continued)			
Serbia Treasury Bonds 5.875% 08/02/2028	RSD 167,390,000	1,471	0.78
Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional 6% 15/08/2050	BRL 1,778,000	1,460	0.77
Mexican Bonos 7.75% 13/11/2042	MXN 34,020,000	1,450	0.77
Bonos Tesoreria Pesos 4.7% 01/09/2030	CLP 1,365,000,000	1,427	0.75
Mexican Bonos 8% 07/12/2023	MXN 33,457,800	1,380	0.73
Republic of Poland Government Bond 2.5% 25/07/2026	PLN 6,612,000	1,370	0.72
Hungary Government Bond 2.5% 24/10/2024	HUF 493,800,000	1,312	0.69
Malaysia Government Bond 3.733% 15/06/2028	MYR 6,654,000	1,307	0.69
Mexican Udibonos 4% 03/11/2050	MXN 4,443,300	1,291	0.68
Colombian TES 6% 28/04/2028	COP 5,646,800,000	1,275	0.67
Ukraine Government Bond 17% 11/05/2022	UAH 35,252,000	1,247	0.66
Bonos Tesoreria Pesos 6% 01/01/2043	CLP 1,015,000,000	1,246	0.66
Ukraine Government Bond 15.84% 26/02/2025	UAH 32,653,000	1,228	0.65
Egypt Government Bond 17.7% 07/08/2025	EGP 21,300,000	1,215	0.64
Malaysia Government Bond 3.62% 30/11/2021	MYR 6,462,000	1,210	0.64
Romania Government Bond 5% 12/02/2029	RON 6,370,000	1,203	0.64
Czech Republic Government Bond 0.95% 15/05/2030	CZK 36,650,000	1,198	0.63
Mexican Udibonos 4% 15/11/2040	MXN 4,220,000	1,193	0.63
Colombian TES 4.75% 04/04/2035	COP 15,571,000	1,192	0.63
Romania Government Bond 4.5% 17/06/2024	RON 6,470,000	1,190	0.63
Indonesia Treasury Bond 8.375% 15/04/2039	IDR 20,493,000,000	1,186	0.63
Thailand Government Bond 3.65% 20/06/2031	THB 38,172,000	1,181	0.62
Romania Government Bond 4% 27/10/2021	RON 6,490,000	1,164	0.62
Peruvian Government International Bond 6.9% 12/08/2037	PEN 3,832,000	1,091	0.58
Russian Federal Bond 7.25% 10/05/2034	RUB 88,380,000	1,089	0.58
Mexican Bonos 8.5% 31/05/2029	MXN 23,440,000	1,037	0.55
Republic of Ghana Government Bond 19% 02/11/2026	GHS 7,733,000	1,037	0.55
Hungary Government Bond 5.5% 24/06/2025	HUF 340,230,000	1,032	0.55
China Government Bond 2.94% 17/10/2024	CNH 8,830,000	999	0.53
Republic of Ghana Government Bond 19.75% 25/03/2024	GHS 7,067,000	990	0.52
Thailand Government Bond 3.4% 17/06/2036	THB 30,788,000	975	0.52
Colombian TES 7.5% 26/08/2026	COP 3,751,900,000	929	0.49
Czech Republic Government Bond 0.25% 10/02/2027	CZK 28,830,000	902	0.48
Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional 10% 01/01/2031	BRL 4,000,000	849	0.45
Bonos Tesoreria Pesos 4.5% 01/03/2026	CLP 815,000,000	828	0.44
Colombian TES 6.25% 26/11/2025	COP 3,366,800,000	782	0.41
Peruvian Government International Bond 6.35% 12/08/2028	PEN 2,849,000	765	0.40
Russian Federal Bond 7.05% 19/01/2028	RUB 62,871,000	762	0.40
Peru Government Bond 5.94% 12/02/2029	PEN 2,869,000	749	0.40
Thailand Government Bond 3.3% 17/06/2038	THB 23,005,000	733	0.39
Malaysia Government Bond 3.892% 15/03/2027	MYR 3,637,000	715	0.38
Czech Republic Government Bond 4.2% 04/12/2036	CZK 14,370,000	694	0.37
Mexican Bonos 10% 05/12/2024	MXN 15,391,500	690	0.36
Republic of Poland Government Bond 2.75% 25/10/2029	PLN 3,153,000	676	0.36
Mexican Bonos 5.75% 05/03/2026	MXN 16,855,300	635	0.34
Russian Federal Bond 8.5% 17/09/2031	RUB 47,001,000	631	0.33
Mexican Bonos 7.5% 03/06/2027	MXN 14,288,200	590	0.31
Egypt Government Bond 16.3% 09/04/2024	EGP 11,077,000	587	0.31
Czech Republic Government Bond 2.75% 23/07/2029	CZK 15,220,000	579	0.31
Bonos Tesoreria Pesos 5% 01/03/2035	CLP 485,000,000	521	0.28
Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial Findeter 7.875% 12/08/2024	COP 2,151,000,000	504	0.27
Romania Government Bond 4.85% 22/04/2026	RON 2,680,000	501	0.26
Hungary Government Bond 3% 21/08/2030	HUF 175,800,000	474	0.25
Serbia Treasury Bonds 4.5% 11/01/2026	RSD 57,860,000	459	0.24
Peru Government Bond 6.9% 12/08/2037	PEN 1,623,000	458	0.24
Mexican Bonos 7.75% 29/05/2031	MXN 10,689,900	454	0.24
Malaysia Government Bond 3.9% 30/11/2026	MYR 2,157,000	424	0.22
Peruvian Government International Bond 8.2% 12/08/2026	PEN 1,405,000	406	0.21
Malaysia Government Bond 3.478% 14/06/2024	MYR 2,012,000	382	0.20
Mexican Bonos 10% 20/11/2036	MXN 6,846,300	353	0.19
Malaysia Government Bond 4.181% 15/07/2024	MYR 1,772,000	346	0.18
Peru Government Bond 8.2% 12/08/2026	PEN 1,163,000	336	0.18
Colombia Government International Bond 9.85% 28/06/2027	COP 1,110,000,000	311	0.16
Thailand Government Bond 5.5% 13/03/2023	THB 10,658,000	298	0.16
Hungary Government Bond 3% 26/06/2024	HUF 109,140,000	295	0.16
Turkey Government Bond 9.5% 12/01/2022	TRY 2,291,032	274	0.14
Malaysia Government Bond 4.921% 06/07/2048	MYR 796,000	181	0.10

Portfolio statement (continued)
As at 29 February 2020

Asset			Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
GOVERNMENT BONDS 72.40% (28.02.19: 72.90%) (continued)					
Peruvian Government International Bond 5.35% 12/08/2040			PEN 578,000	137	0.07
Czech Republic Government Bond 2.5% 25/08/2028			CZK 3,570,000	132	0.07
Colombian TES 7% 30/06/2032			COP 543,400,000	129	0.07
China Government Bond 2.69% 07/03/2022			CNH 100,000	11	0.01
				136,947	**72.40**
GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS 2.33% (28.02.19: 5.16%)					
Egypt Treasury Bills 19/01/2021			EGP 45,425,000	2,003	1.06
Egypt Treasury Bills 28/07/2020			EGP 42,725,000	2,002	1.06
Egypt Treasury Bills 16/06/2020			EGP 8,425,000	401	0.21
				4,406	**2.33**
DERIVATIVES - FUTURES 0.12% (28.02.19: 0.11%)					
South African R2035 Bond Futures 07/05/2020			1,738	102	0.05
South African R2030 Bond Futures 07/05/2020			1,069	78	0.04
South African R186 Bond Futures 07/05/2020			781	56	0.03
South African R208 Bond Futures 07/05/2020			494	15	0.01
South African R2032 Bond Futures 07/05/2020			119	9	–
South African R2037 Bond Futures 07/05/2020			52	3	–
United States Treasury Note 10 Year Futures 19/06/2020			(3)	(2)	–
United States Treasury Note 5 Year Futures 30/06/2020			(11)	(6)	–
United States Long Bond Futures 19/06/2020			(6)	(10)	(0.01)
				245	**0.12**
DERIVATIVES - CURRENCY SWAPS 0.00% (28.02.19: (0.11%))					
DERIVATIVES - INTEREST RATE SWAPS (0.38%) (28.02.19: (0.27%))					
Citibank Interest Rate Swap pay 5.0975% 26/02/2025			178,786,033	(8)	–
Citibank Interest Rate Swap pay 5.08125% 25/02/2025			357,572,066	(12)	(0.01)
Goldman Sachs Interest Rate Swap pay 2.753% 19/12/2028			531,805,139	(126)	(0.07)
Goldman Sachs Interest Rate Swap pay 9.368% 19/01/2046			14,090,000	(127)	(0.07)
Goldman Sachs Interest Rate Swap pay 9.32% 14/01/2046			16,600,000	(145)	(0.08)
Goldman Sachs Interest Rate Swap pay 1.915% 11/04/2024			260,654,586	(290)	(0.15)
				(708)	**(0.38)**
DERIVATIVES - TOTAL RETURN SWAPS 2.76% (28.02.19: 4.63%)					
Citibank - Indonesia Government Total Return Swap 10.5% 15/08/2030			31,651,000,000	2,135	1.13
Standard Chartered - Indonesia Government Total Return Swap 9.5% 15/07/2031			23,024,000,000	1,468	0.78
Standard Chartered - Indonesia Government Total Return Swap 10.5% 15/08/2030			12,464,000,000	841	0.44
Citibank - Indonesia Government Total Return Swap 10.25% 15/07/2027			7,000,000,000	450	0.24
Citibank - Indonesia Government Total Return Swap 10% 15/02/2028			5,000,000,000	325	0.17
				5,219	**2.76**
FORWARD FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTRACTS (0.93%) (28.02.19: 0.13%)					
FORWARD CURRENCY CONTRACTS					
US Dollar					
Buy USD	935,578	for GBP	(714,674)	11	0.01
Sell USD	(1,635,183)	for GBP	1,254,556	(14)	(0.01)
				(3)	**–**
FORWARD CROSS CURRENCY CONTRACTS					
Buy BRL	55,149,239	for USD	(12,821,501)	(438)	(0.23)
Buy CLP	863,856,694	for USD	(1,126,389)	(56)	(0.03)
Buy CNH	49,376,744	for USD	(7,035,228)	19	0.01
Buy COP	14,364,727,009	for USD	(4,225,601)	(99)	(0.05)
Buy CZK	108,064,440	for USD	(4,762,965)	(69)	(0.04)
Buy EUR	3,824,432	for USD	(4,280,362)	(57)	(0.03)
Buy HUF	182,560,000	for USD	(608,546)	(13)	(0.01)
Buy IDR	76,067,992,898	for USD	(5,510,016)	(207)	(0.11)
Buy INR	13,408,130	for USD	(187,398)	(2)	–
Buy KRW	10,322,883,131	for USD	(8,652,270)	(90)	(0.05)
Buy MXN	240,706,739	for USD	(12,489,698)	(253)	(0.13)

Portfolio statement (continued)
As at 29 February 2020

Asset			Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
FORWARD CROSS CURRENCY CONTRACTS (continued)					
Buy MYR	17,439,723	for USD	(4,223,075)	(68)	(0.04)
Buy PEN	6,272,703	for USD	(1,859,909)	(27)	(0.01)
Buy PHP	42,373,800	for USD	(835,034)	(5)	–
Buy PLN	60,796,930	for USD	(15,858,807)	(327)	(0.17)
Buy RON	5,788,991	for USD	(1,349,280)	(22)	(0.01)
Buy RUB	279,035,752	for USD	(4,472,252)	(249)	(0.13)
Buy SGD	313,035	for USD	(231,822)	(6)	–
Buy THB	593,370,035	for USD	(19,652,512)	(654)	(0.35)
Buy TRY	29,938,242	for USD	(4,999,916)	(169)	(0.09)
Buy TWD	7,863,643	for USD	(263,007)	(2)	–
Buy USD	7,648,775	for BRL	(33,314,617)	179	0.09
Buy USD	6,217,162	for CLP	(4,786,949,024)	292	0.15
Buy USD	2,019,350	for CNH	(14,094,164)	3	–
Buy USD	3,778,257	for COP	(13,207,631,348)	8	–
Buy USD	883,996	for CZK	(20,104,723)	11	0.01
Buy USD	6,139,843	for EGP	(100,251,032)	(33)	(0.02)
Buy USD	9,603,521	for EUR	(8,630,000)	85	0.04
Buy USD	3,561,305	for HUF	(1,047,214,261)	128	0.07
Buy USD	1,180,746	for IDR	(16,638,854,628)	26	0.01
Buy USD	5,995,503	for INR	(428,078,896)	67	0.04
Buy USD	5,941,772	for KRW	(6,949,080,308)	152	0.08
Buy USD	5,069,553	for MXN	(94,746,487)	219	0.11
Buy USD	209,032	for MYR	(867,000)	3	–
Buy USD	2,770,728	for NGN	(1,058,649,159)	(19)	(0.01)
Buy USD	1,410,230	for PEN	(4,713,052)	30	0.02
Buy USD	3,784,070	for PHP	(193,572,322)	(1)	–
Buy USD	790,579	for PLN	(3,038,353)	15	0.01
Buy USD	3,202,454	for RUB	(201,499,528)	159	0.08
Buy USD	8,904,804	for SGD	(12,030,836)	221	0.12
Buy USD	6,587,050	for THB	(204,752,338)	75	0.04
Buy USD	4,953,223	for TRY	(29,938,242)	133	0.07
Buy USD	7,296,840	for TWD	(219,217,519)	30	0.02
Buy USD	205,087	for ZAR	(3,018,380)	9	–
Buy ZAR	282,050,295	for USD	(19,024,115)	(743)	(0.39)
				(1,745)	**(0.93)**
Portfolio of investments^				171,454	90.64
Net other assets*				17,701	9.36
Net assets				**189,155**	**100.00**

*The net other assets figure includes bank and short term cash deposits.
^Including derivative liabilities.
†A related party to the Fund.
The collective investment schemes investments, interest rate swaps, total return swaps and the forward foreign exchange contracts are not listed.
Derivatives can be exchange traded or Over the Counter (OTC) contracts.
The value of collateral held in relation to swap contracts is £2,227,915 (28.02.19: £1,195,219).
Unless otherwise stated the above securities are ordinary shares or common stock and admitted to official stock exchange listings.

Portfolio analysis

As at 29 February 2020

Portfolio Analysis

Asset	29.02.20 Market Value (£'000)	29.02.20 Percentage of Net Assets (%)	28.02.19 Market Value (£'000)	28.02.19 Percentage of Net Assets (%)
Bonds	158,166	83.63	151,432	79.13
Collective Investment Schemes	5,874	3.11	4,685	2.45
Derivatives	4,756	2.50	8,310	4.36
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	(1,748)	(0.93)	261	0.13
Government Treasury Bills	4,406	2.33	9,879	5.16
Net other assets	17,701	9.36	16,782	8.77
Net assets	**189,155**	**100.00**	**191,349**	**100.00**

Credit Breakdown*

Asset	29.02.20 Market Value (£'000)	29.02.20 Percentage of Net Assets (%)	28.02.19 Market Value (£'000)	28.02.19 Percentage of Net Assets (%)
AAA	2,276	1.20	4,072	2.13
AA	6,625	3.51	3,636	1.90
A	48,728	25.76	50,467	26.34
BBB	67,954	35.93	60,170	31.46
BB	22,135	11.72	27,409	14.33
B	10,448	5.51	5,678	2.97
Total Bonds	**158,166**	**83.63**	**151,432**	**79.13**

*Bond ratings are Ninety One approximations.

Global Dynamic Fund

Portfolio statement

As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
AUSTRALIA 1.78% (28.02.19: 3.87%)			
Santos	1,147,808	**3,955**	**1.78**
BRAZIL 1.57% (28.02.19: 0.00%)			
Petroleo Brasileiro ADR	377,442	**3,500**	**1.57**
CAYMAN ISLANDS 4.43% (28.02.19: 1.89%)			
Alibaba ADR	37,620	6,076	2.73
CK Asset	780,923	3,788	1.70
		9,864	**4.43**
CHINA 0.00% (28.02.19: 2.72%)			
FRANCE 3.79% (28.02.19: 4.43%)			
Teleperformance	24,170	4,558	2.05
Vinci	49,204	3,861	1.74
		8,419	**3.79**
GERMANY 3.91% (28.02.19: 0.00%)			
SAP	48,959	4,635	2.08
Volkswagen Preference Shares	32,065	4,060	1.83
		8,695	**3.91**
GUERNSEY 0.74% (28.02.19: 0.00%)			
Burford Capital	314,835	**1,650**	**0.74**
HONG KONG 2.06% (28.02.19: 2.48%)			
AIA 598,574		**4,579**	**2.06**
IRELAND 2.50% (28.02.19: 1.87%)			
Ingersoll-Rand	55,576	**5,567**	**2.50**
ITALY 2.01% (28.02.19: 2.09%)			
UniCredit	452,140	**4,460**	**2.01**
JAPAN 7.22% (28.02.19: 6.72%)			
Takeda Pharmaceutical	181,651	4,879	2.19
Suzuki Motor	154,135	4,763	2.14
Nintendo	16,800	4,339	1.95
Nihon M&A Center	89,500	2,090	0.94
		16,071	**7.22**
MEXICO 1.94% (28.02.19: 1.87%)			
Grupo Mexico	2,368,931	**4,324**	**1.94**
NETHERLANDS 4.51% (28.02.19: 1.13%)			
NXP Semiconductors	63,507	5,606	2.52
NN	165,751	4,436	1.99
		10,042	**4.51**
PUERTO RICO 1.87% (28.02.19: 2.51%)			
Popular	**110,310**	**4,150**	**1.87**
SOUTH KOREA 2.38% (28.02.19: 0.00%)			
Samsung Electronics	152,489	**5,283**	**2.38**

Portfolio statement (continued)
As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
SPAIN 1.76% (28.02.19: 1.88%)			
Amadeus IT	72,145	**3,909**	**1.76**
SWITZERLAND 4.32% (28.02.19: 0.99%)			
Roche Holding	22,057	5,523	2.48
Nestle	51,113	4,103	1.84
		9,626	**4.32**
TAIWAN 2.11% (28.02.19: 0.00%)			
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	580,000	**4,699**	**2.11**
UNITED KINGDOM 3.68% (28.02.19: 3.73%)			
Avast	1,046,638	4,122	1.86
Rio Tinto	112,049	4,041	1.82
		8,163	**3.68**
UNITED STATES 46.29% (28.02.19: 56.29%)			
Microsoft	54,341	6,838	3.07
Thermo Fisher Scientific	22,551	5,056	2.27
AbbVie	74,807	4,969	2.24
Fidelity National Information Services	45,730	4,959	2.23
TransUnion	69,882	4,831	2.17
Facebook	31,811	4,757	2.14
IQVIA	42,723	4,673	2.10
Honeywell International	36,814	4,610	2.07
eBay	168,960	4,571	2.06
Marsh & McLennan	54,965	4,512	2.03
Reliance Steel & Aluminum	56,979	4,486	2.02
S&P Global	21,733	4,483	2.02
Citigroup	90,393	4,454	2.00
Intercontinental Exchange	63,018	4,413	1.98
Mastercard	19,569	4,409	1.98
Raytheon	29,804	4,389	1.97
Abbott Laboratories	73,024	4,368	1.96
State Street	80,927	4,309	1.94
Alexion Pharmaceuticals	57,754	4,216	1.90
Morgan Stanley	119,870	4,130	1.86
Wyndham Destinations	132,474	4,037	1.82
VMware	37,115	3,472	1.56
Amedisys	14,747	1,992	0.90
		102,934	**46.29**
Portfolio of investments		219,890	98.87
Net other assets*		2,509	1.13
Net assets		**222,399**	**100.00**

* The net other assets figure includes bank and short term cash deposits.
Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.
Unless otherwise stated the above securities are ordinary shares or common stock and admitted to official stock exchange listings.

Global Environment Fund

Portfolio statement

As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
AUSTRALIA 4.00% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Brambles	182,352	**1,098**	**4.00**
CAYMAN ISLANDS 4.54% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Xinyi Solar	2,054,000	**1,248**	**4.54**
CHINA 8.42% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Wuxi Lead Intelligent	248,177	1,547	5.63
Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology	992,000	765	2.79
		2,312	**8.42**
DENMARK 14.67% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Vestas Wind Systems	21,179	1,547	5.63
Orsted	16,474	1,295	4.71
Novozymes	30,411	1,190	4.33
		4,032	**14.67**
FRANCE 4.78% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Schneider Electric	17,031	**1,312**	**4.78**
GERMANY 4.22% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Infineon Technologies	73,862	**1,159**	**4.22**
HONG KONG 3.60% (28.02.19: n/a)			
China Everbright International	1,911,000	**988**	**3.60**
IRELAND 3.10% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Kingspan	17,650	**852**	**3.10**
ITALY 3.26% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Terna Rete Elettrica Nazionale	172,205	**896**	**3.26**
JAPAN 4.69% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Nidec	9,700	883	3.22
Nippon Ceramic	25,900	404	1.47
		1,287	**4.69**
JERSEY 5.92% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Aptiv	27,390	**1,626**	**5.92**
SPAIN 5.14% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Iberdrola	159,334	**1,411**	**5.14**
SWITZERLAND 3.87% (28.02.19: n/a)			
TE Connectivity	16,906	**1,063**	**3.87**
TAIWAN 3.41% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Voltronic Power Technology	52,000	**937**	**3.41**
UNITED KINGDOM 1.43% (28.02.19: n/a)			
Spirax-Sarco Engineering	4,675	**392**	**1.43**

Portfolio statement (continued)
As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
UNITED STATES 21.82% (28.02.19: n/a)			
NextEra Energy	8,514	1,666	6.07
Waste Management	18,827	1,622	5.91
Itron	19,727	1,130	4.11
First Solar	32,380	1,080	3.93
Acuity Brands	6,642	495	1.80
		5,993	**21.82**
Portfolio of investments		26,606	96.87
Net other assets*		861	3.13
Net assets		**27,467**	**100.00**

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*The net other assets figure includes bank and short term cash deposits.
The Fund launched on 2 December 2019, therefore no comparatives are available.
Unless otherwise stated the above securities are ordinary shares or common stock and admitted to official stock exchange listings.

Global Equity Fund

Portfolio statement

As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
AUSTRALIA 1.76% (28.02.19: 1.14%)			
Santos	461,306	1,589	1.19
Newcrest Mining	57,920	768	0.57
		2,357	**1.76**
AUSTRIA 1.11% (28.02.19: 0.00%)			
Erste Group Bank	31,304	795	0.59
OMV	21,754	692	0.52
		1,487	**1.11**
BRAZIL 0.00% (28.02.19: 0.19%)			
CANADA 0.53% (28.02.19: 0.39%)			
Kinross Gold	183,316	**709**	**0.53**
CAYMAN ISLANDS 5.18% (28.02.19: 1.51%)			
Alibaba ADR	15,160	2,401	1.79
CK Asset	312,086	1,514	1.13
NetEase ADR	5,793	1,411	1.05
China Mengniu Dairy	296,000	824	0.61
Alibaba	39,200	781	0.58
		6,931	**5.16**
CHINA 1.67% (28.02.19: 1.58%)			
Kweichow Moutai	13,837	1,624	1.21
China Vanke	206,100	614	0.46
		2,238	**1.67**
DENMARK 0.81% (28.02.19: 1.16%)			
Novo Nordisk	23,615	**1,080**	**0.81**
FRANCE 1.76% (28.02.19: 1.01%)			
AXA	75,094	1,353	1.01
Eiffage	11,848	999	0.75
		2,352	**1.76**
GERMANY 0.83% (28.02.19: 0.00%)			
Volkswagen Preference Shares	9,036	**1,108**	**0.83**
HONG KONG 2.96% (28.02.19: 3.82%)			
AIA	256,400	1,961	1.46
CNOOC	1,098,436	1,166	0.87
BOC Hong Kong	316,737	842	0.63
		3,969	**2.96**
INDIA 0.00% (28.02.19: 1.92%)			
IRELAND 2.81% (28.02.19: 2.48%)#			
Medtronic	27,931	2,118	1.58
Ingersoll-Rand	16,084	1,655	1.23
		3,773	**2.81**

Portfolio statement (continued)
As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
ISRAEL 0.00% (28.02.19: 0.93%)			
JAPAN 6.59% (28.02.19: 4.39%)			
Asahi	77,200	2,285	1.71
Tokio Marine	38,600	1,596	1.20
Takeda Pharmaceutical	57,626	1,548	1.16
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial	44,300	1,098	0.82
Nintendo	3,400	879	0.66
Komatsu	49,200	764	0.57
West Japan Railway	11,500	625	0.47
		8,795	**6.59**
JERSEY 0.93% (28.02.19: 0.00%)			
Ferguson	18,452	**1,248**	**0.93**
NETHERLANDS 1.38% (28.02.19: 0.66%)			
ASR Nederland	36,544	946	0.71
NXP Semiconductors	10,384	899	0.67
		1,845	**1.38**
SINGAPORE 0.56% (28.02.19: 0.93%)			
DBS	55,600	**745**	**0.56**
SOUTH KOREA 2.35% (28.02.19: 1.77%)			
Samsung Electronics	90,934	**3,150**	**2.35**
SPAIN 2.58% (28.02.19: 3.53%)			
Iberdrola	291,014	2,576	1.92
Amadeus IT	17,324	889	0.66
		3,465	**2.58**
SWITZERLAND 1.93% (28.02.19: 1.44%)			
Roche Holding	10,330	**2,587**	**1.93**
TAIWAN 1.61% (28.02.19: 0.00%)			
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	266,000	**2,155**	**1.61**
UNITED KINGDOM 4.64% (28.02.19: 6.74%)			
Coca-Cola	42,384	1,708	1.27
British American Tobacco	46,569	1,422	1.06
Rio Tinto	36,461	1,288	0.96
Nomad Foods	72,653	1,031	0.77
Lloyds Banking	1,588,307	780	0.58
		6,229	**4.64**
UNITED STATES 56.67% (28.02.19: 62.16%)#			
Microsoft	51,919	6,533	4.88
Alphabet	4,656	4,651	3.47
Amazon.com	2,563	3,678	2.74
Apple	17,460	3,593	2.68
Mastercard	12,634	2,718	2.03
Fidelity National Information Services	23,046	2,425	1.81
Facebook	15,528	2,240	1.67
Thermo Fisher Scientific	9,943	2,229	1.66
Citigroup	44,361	2,186	1.63
Honeywell International	17,321	2,097	1.57
Raytheon	13,066	1,924	1.44
Johnson & Johnson	17,332	1,838	1.37
Merck	30,282	1,826	1.56
Mondelez International	41,037	1,716	1.28
Nike	24,853	1,703	1.27
TransUnion	24,181	1,672	1.25
State Street	29,947	1,594	1.19
S&P Global	7,671	1,554	1.16
Broadcom	7,442	1,554	1.16
Intercontinental Exchange	21,994	1,540	1.15
UnitedHealth	7,701	1,493	1..11
IQVIA	12,494	1,367	1.02

Portfolio statement (continued)
As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
UNITED STATES 56.67% (28.02.19: 62.16%)# (continued)			
Abbott Laboratories	22,834	1,366	1.02
VMware	13,849	1,343	1.00
eBay	46,625	1,261	0.94
Gaming and Leisure Properties**	35,818	1,228	0.92
Goldman Sachs	7,589	1,203	0.90
Marsh & McLennan	14,553	1,195	0.89
Booking	923	1,171	0.87
Generac	15,061	1,162	0.87
Discover Financial Services	23,203	1,153	0.86
Jacobs Engineering	15,729	1,122	0.84
Keysight Technologies	15,977	1,117	0.83
Chipotle Mexican Grill	1,854	1,084	0.81
Bank of America	46,012	1,014	0.76
Valero Energy	20,192	1,005	0.75
Aflac	24,951	844	0.63
Snap-On	7,468	843	0.63
FNF	27,125	837	0.62
Delta Air Lines	22,334	821	0.61
Anthem	4,162	821	0.61
Radian	47,876	796	0.59
Alexion Pharmaceuticals	10,803	763	0.57
Hess	14,133	600	0.45
Wyndham Destinations	13,379	408	0.30
Resideo Technologies	51,418	399	0.30
Amedisys	1,973	282	0.21
		75,969	**56.67**
Portfolio of investments		**132,192**	**98.64**
Net other assets*		1,819	1.36
Net assets		**134,011**	**100.00**

*The net other assets figure includes bank and short term cash deposits.
**Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT).
#Prior year comparatives restated.
Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.
Unless otherwise stated the above securities are ordinary shares or common stock and admitted to official stock exchange listings.

Global Gold Fund

Portfolio statement

As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
AUSTRALIA 16.89% (28.02.19: 20.69%)			
Northern Star Resources	2,317,513	15,724	4.75
Evolution Mining	7,300,211	14,841	4.49
Saracen Mineral	6,901,016	13,125	3.97
Westgold Resources	5,168,259	5,241	1.58
St Barbara	3,207,550	3,786	1.14
Resolute Mining	6,261,003	3,190	0.96
		55,907	**16.89**
CANADA 51.41% (28.02.19: 57.63%)			
Franco-Nevada	343,925	28,594	8.64
Agnico Eagle Mines	668,699	24,449	7.39
Kirkland Lake Gold	899,486	22,466	6.79
Wheaton Precious Metals	713,846	15,649	4.73
Barrick Gold	1,082,184	15,558	4.70
B2Gold	5,024,576	15,539	4.70
Pan American Silver	925,542	14,212	4.29
SSR Mining	1,095,508	13,283	4.01
Alacer Gold	1,200,451	4,135	1.25
IAMGOLD	1,636,077	3,583	1.08
OceanaGold	2,697,665	3,051	0.92
Teranga Gold (Voting Rights)	672,823	2,686	0.81
Osisko Mining	1,607,762	2,597	0.78
Pretium Resources	432,065	2,371	0.73
Teranga Gold	491,461	1,959	0.59
		170,132	**51.41**
CAYMAN ISLANDS 4.36% (28.02.19: 3.09%)			
Endeavour Mining	1,055,896	**14,438**	**4.36**
JERSEY 7.19% (28.02.19: 2.86%)			
Polymetal International	794,764	9,478	2.87
Centamin	5,936,707	7,652	2.31
ETFS Physical Platinum	103,765	6,656	2.01
		23,786	**7.19**
RUSSIA 1.93% (28.02.19: 0.00%)			
MMC Norilsk Nickel ADR (United States Listed)	172,824	4,033	1.22
MMC Norilsk Nickel ADR (United Kingdom Listed)	97,991	2,338	0.71
		6,371	**1.93**
SOUTH AFRICA 8.40% (28.02.19: 4.55%)			
AngloGold Ashanti	1,385,750	19,184	5.80
Gold Fields	1,874,194	8,614	2.60
		27,798	**8.40**

Portfolio statement (continued)
As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
UNITED KINGDOM 0.45% (28.02.19: 0.56%)			
SolGold	8,588,305	**1,501**	**0.45**
UNITED STATES 9.68% (28.02.19: 9.16%)			
Newmont Mining	944,279	**32,026**	**9.68**
Portfolio of investments		331,959	100.31
Net other liabilities*		(1,023)	(0.31)
Net assets		**330,936**	**100.00**

* The net other liabilities figure includes amounts payable for cancellation of shares and purchases awaiting settlement.
Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.
Unless otherwise stated the above securities are ordinary shares or common stock and admitted to official stock exchange listings.

UK Sustainable Equity Fund

Portfolio statement

As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
JERSEY 3.53% (28.02.19: 4.40%)#			
Experian	36,319	**936**	**3.53**
UNITED KINGDOM 86.74% (28.02.19: 87.85%)#			
Smith & Nephew	67,481	1,175	4.43
London Stock Exchange	14,397	1,112	4.19
Unilever	26,155	1,097	4.14
RELX	47,967	903	3.41
GlaxoSmithKline	51,320	803	3.03
Countryside Properties	155,375	720	2.72
Smart Metering Systems	144,158	674	2.54
Reckitt Benckiser	10,383	593	2.24
PureTech Health	208,146	583	2.20
Prudential	42,571	540	2.04
Avast	138,321	529	2.00
Kainos	70,163	522	1.97
Informa	76,288	508	1.92
AstraZeneca	7,266	501	1.89
PayPoint	54,769	466	1.76
Halma	23,905	461	1.74
Compass	27,261	460	1.73
ConvaTec	220,630	452	1.71
Ceres Power	116,695	445	1.68
Close Brothers	34,744	440	1.66
Sage	61,013	424	1.60
BT	298,555	415	1.57
Clinigen Healthcare	59,724	413	1.56
Mind Gym	252,979	405	1.53
Ricardo	62,236	397	1.50
John Laing	121,202	396	1.49
Croda International	8,615	391	1.47
Hotel Chocolat	95,313	381	1.44
Oxford Instruments	27,050	369	1.39
GBG	58,695	369	1.39
FDM	42,458	369	1.39
Blue Prism	26,136	368	1.39
Polypipe	64,268	344	1.30
IntegraFin	70,064	336	1.27
AJ Bell	93,575	328	1.24
Spirax-Sarco Engineering	3,914	328	1.24
Mercia Asset Management	1,411,877	325	1.23
Gym	128,107	320	1.21
Tracsis	40,699	319	1.20
Genus	10,380	317	1.20
Gamma Communications	27,936	314	1.18
Accsys Technologies	347,457	313	1.18
Costain	184,733	311	1.17
AVEVA	6,780	292	1.10
Calisen	133,350	287	1.08
Victrex	12,544	260	0.98
Abcam	22,471	253	0.95
CareTech	53,994	243	0.92
ITM Power	188,959	185	0.70
Nanoco	696,166	133	0.50
Blancco Technology	43,828	97	0.37
		22,986	**86.74**

Portfolio statement (continued)
As at 29 February 2020

Asset	Holding	Market Value (£'000)	Percentage of net assets (%)
UNITED STATES 0.96% (28.02.19: 1.15%)			
Boku	445,024	**254**	**0.96**
Portfolio of investments		24,176	91.23
Net other assets*		2,324	8.77
Net assets		**26,500**	**100.00**

—

*The net other assets figure includes bank and short term cash deposits.
#Prior year comparatives restated.
Unless otherwise stated the above securities are ordinary shares or common stock and admitted to official stock exchange listings.

Authorised Corporate Director's Report

Authorised Corporate Director's report

The Authorised Corporate Director (the "ACD") of Ninety One Funds Series iii (the "Company") is Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited. The ACD is the sole director of the Company.

Authorised status

The Company is an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC125 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") with effect from 7 September 2001.

The Company is structured as an umbrella company in that different sub-funds (the "Funds") may be established from time to time by the ACD with the approval of the FCA. The Company currently comprises six Funds.

The Company (and therefore the Funds) has been certified by the FCA as complying with the conditions necessary for it to enjoy rights conferred by the EC Directive on Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITS"). The Company has an unlimited duration.

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 policy applicable to that Fund. Investment of the assets of each of the Funds must comply with the FCA's Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook ("COLL") and the investment objective and policy of the relevant Fund.

Each Fund has a specific portfolio to which that Fund's assets and liabilities are attributable.

So far as shareholders are concerned, each Fund is treated as a separate entity.

Under English law, the Funds are segregated portfolios of assets and the assets of a Fund belong exclusively to that Fund. The assets of a Fund 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 and any other Fund and shall not be available for any such purpose.

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 share classes in accordance with their terms of issue. 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.

Accounting period covered by these accounts

The accounting period covered in these accounts is from 1 March 2019 to 29 February 2020.

Changes during the accounting period

Changes made following required notice:

After consultation with the Depositary and in accordance with the requirements of Section 4.3 of COLL, shareholders were given notice of the following:

On 26 July 2019:

(a) as part of the FCA's Asset Management Market Study's remedies and, in particular, Policy Statement 19/4 dated April 2019, we provided shareholders with benchmark(s) information in respect of each of the Funds and an explanation of why such benchmark(s) was chosen. The Prospectus was updated accordingly;

(b) the lowering of the 'R' share class minimum initial subscription and minimum holding from £100,000 to £1,000 and the lowering of the minimum subsequent subscription and minimum redemption from £25,000 to £500;

(c) changes to the Regular Savings Plan ("RSP") wording to reflect the fact that Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited will be offering RSPs on "R" shares on certain Funds; and

(d) the compulsory conversion of some shareholders into another share class where it is in their interests and the rights attaching to said share class are the same.

There were no fundamental changes to the Funds that required shareholder approval or any other significant changes to the operation of the Funds requiring pre-notification.

Other changes made

On 28 May 2020 the Authorised Corporate Director changed its name from Investec Fund Managers Limited to Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited.

On 4 March 2019 the Prospectus was updated to reflect:

(a) the addition of the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) as an eligible securities market.

On 30 April 2019 the Prospectus was updated to reflect:

(a) a decrease in the Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund's global expected level of leverage created through derivative usage from 469% to 325%.

On 7 August 2019 the Prospectus was updated to reflect:

(a) the addition of CIBM - Bond Connect to the list of eligible securities markets;

(b) inclusion of Michael Ryder Richardson as a director of the ACD.

On 2 December 2019 the Prospectus was updated to reflect:

(a) the launch of the Global Environment Fund; and

(b) the resignation of Michael Ryder Richardson as a director of the ACD.

On 31 January 2020 the Prospectus was updated to reflect:

(a) the change in benchmark for Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund to Investment Association Global Emerging Markets Bond – Local Currency sector average, due to a change in the Investment Association sector definition.

Share class launches and closures:

The following share class was launched on 7 August 2019:

UK Sustainable Equity Fund, I, Income, GBP.

The following share classes were launched on 2 December 2019:

Global Environment Fund, I, Accumulation, GBP;
Global Environment Fund, K, Accumulation, GBP;
Global Environment Fund, R, Accumulation, GBP;
Global Environment Fund, S, Accumulation, GBP.

Coronavirus impact

The outbreak of the coronavirus since the start of January 2020 has had a material impact on global financial markets and economic stability. The ACD remains focused on looking after clients and their assets. To keep the team safe and ensure that Ninety One can operate business as usual, the ACD is following the guidance of the authorities in each region. In line with that guidance, colleagues in the UK, Europe and some other locations are now working remotely and Ninety One is operating business as usual.

In line with Ninety One's flexible working policy, team members are equipped with the technology and support to work remotely. All core processes can be undertaken remotely, and the IT infrastructure can support large-scale remote working in the event of disruption. The dealers have the technology to support remote working, as do the investment teams.

The remote-working technologies have been designed and deployed in a way that replicates the same key system controls that are operational in the office environment. The ongoing oversight of outsourced arrangements includes a periodic review of the outsourcer's business-continuity processes, as well as testing to ensure that the risk of disruption is minimised. Specifically related to COVID-19, Ninety One is in regular contact with key providers, which are supplying updates on their own plans and circumstances. Ninety One is currently satisfied with the plans of all of key providers, and continue to monitor developments closely.

Name change

As at the year end of these Reports and Accounts, the Authorised Corporate Director ("ACD") was Investec Fund Managers Limited. The ACD name change was subsequently approved prior to signing off these Reports and Accounts on 28 May 2020, and is now Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited. In addition, the name of Investec Funds Series iii was changed to Ninety One Funds Series iii. These changes were both approved on 27 April 2020.

A. Fletcher
Director of the ACD

D. Aird
Director of the ACD

18 June 2020

Statement of Authorised Corporate Director's Responsibilities

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

In preparing the financial statements the ACD is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- following UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The *Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland;*
- complying with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association in May 2014;
- keeping proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- assessing the Company and its sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or its sub-funds or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities.

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

Statement of Depositary's Responsibilities and Report to Shareholders

Statement of the Depositary's Responsibilities in Respect of the Scheme and Report of the Depositary to the Shareholders of the Ninety One Funds Series iii ICVC ('the Company') for the year ended 29 February 2020.

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

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

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

The Depositary must ensure that:

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

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

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

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

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

State Street Trustees Limited
18 June 2020

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Ninety One Funds Series iii ('the Company')

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 29 February 2020 which comprise the *Statements of Total Return, the Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders, the Balance Sheets, the Related Notes and Distribution Tables* for each of the Company's sub-funds listed on page 1 and the accounting policies set out on page 66.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, of the financial position of each of the sub-funds as at 29 February 2020 and of the net revenue/deficit of revenue and the net capital gains/net capital losses on the property of each of the sub-funds for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Authorised Funds, and the COLL Rules.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard.

We have received all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit and we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The Authorised Corporate Director has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or its sub-funds or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Company and its sub-funds' financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the Authorised Corporate Director's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's and its sub-funds' business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's and its sub-funds' financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company or its sub-funds will continue in operation.

Other information

The Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the other information; and
- in our opinion the information given in the Authorised Corporate Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where under the COLL Rules we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records for the Company have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 46 the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for: the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company and its sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or its sub-funds or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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

Paul McKechnie
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
United Kingdom

18 June 2020

Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Financial year	'A' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'A' Class (Accumulation shares)(1) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	179.75	189.21	182.14	–	–	203.89
Return before operating charges*	16.76	(6.46)	10.11	–	–	4.29
Operating charges	(3.18)	(3.00)	(3.04)	–	–	(0.36)
Return after operating charges*	13.58	(9.46)	7.07	–	–	3.93
Return to shareholder as a result of class closure	–	–	–	–	–	(207.82)
Distributions	(8.50)	(8.14)	(10.26)	–	–	–
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	8.50	8.14	10.26	–	–	–
Closing net asset value per share	193.33	179.75	189.21	–	–	–
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.00	0.00	0.06	–	–	0.01
Performance						
Return after charges	7.55%	(5.00%)	3.88%	–	–	1.93%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	21,637	21,439	27,651	–	–	–
Closing number of shares	11,191,878	11,926,934	14,613,942	–	–	–
Operating charges	1.65%	1.63%	1.64%	–	–	1.64%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	–	–	0.03%
Prices						
Highest share price	206.15	190.16	193.36	–	–	209.84
Lowest share price	178.44	167.86	179.55	–	–	205.24

Financial year	'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (c)	28.02.19 (c)	28.02.18 (c)	'A' Class (Income-2 shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	267.82	293.34	253.80	88.28	98.93	102.29
Return before operating charges*	15.68	(21.09)	44.03	8.23	(3.44)	5.58
Operating charges	(4.57)	(4.43)	(4.49)	(1.54)	(1.53)	(1.68)
Return after operating charges*	11.11	(25.52)	39.54	6.69	(4.97)	3.90
Distributions	(12.01)	(11.95)	(15.22)	(5.53)	(5.68)	(7.26)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	12.01	11.95	15.22	–	–	–
Closing net asset value per share	278.93	267.82	293.34	89.44	88.28	98.93
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.03
Performance						
Return after charges	4.15%	(8.70%)	15.58%	7.58%	(5.02%)	3.81%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (USD'000)/(£'000)	542	520	1,010	1,113	3,442	4,179
Closing number of shares	194,213	194,213	344,344	1,243,956	3,898,727	4,224,220
Operating charges	1.65%	1.63%	1.64%	1.65%	1.63%	1.64%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
Prices						
Highest share price	291.81	295.58	297.26	99.61	99.44	106.57
Lowest share price	260.46	243.17	251.06	87.64	84.78	96.85

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Financial year	'A' Class (Income-2 shares)(1) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'I' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	–	–	102.90	104.96	109.66	104.76
Return before operating charges*	–	–	2.18	9.80	(3.75)	5.85
Operating charges	–	–	(0.18)	(1.02)	(0.95)	(0.95)
Return after operating charges*	–	–	2.00	8.78	(4.70)	4.90
Return to shareholder as a result of class closure	–	–	(104.90)	–	–	–
Distributions	–	–	–	(5.83)	(5.52)	(6.72)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	–	–	–	5.83	5.52	6.72
Closing net asset value per share	–	–	–	113.74	104.96	109.66
* after direct transaction costs of :	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Performance						
Return after charges	–	–	1.94%	8.37%	(4.29%)	4.68%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	–	–	–	71,529	51,399	63,463
Closing number of shares	–	–	–	62,888,123	48,969,102	57,872,754
Operating charges	–	–	1.64%	0.90%	0.88%	0.89%
Direct transaction costs‡	–	–	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
Prices						
Highest share price	–	–	105.93	120.76	110.21	111.66
Lowest share price	–	–	103.60	104.25	97.68	103.45

Financial year	'I' Class (Accumulation shares)(1) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'I' Class (USD Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (c)	28.02.19 (c)	28.02.18 (c)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	–	–	216.15	288.49	313.62	269.31
Return before operating charges*	–	–	4.55	16.92	(22.52)	46.92
Operating charges	–	–	(0.21)	(2.69)	(2.61)	(2.61)
Return after operating charges*	–	–	4.34	14.23	(25.13)	44.31
Return to shareholder as a result of class closure	–	–	(220.49)	–	–	–
Distributions	–	–	–	(15.21)	(14.97)	(18.42)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	–	–	–	15.21	14.97	18.42
Closing net asset value per share	–	–	–	302.72	288.49	313.62
* after direct transaction costs of :	–	–	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.09
Performance						
Return after charges	–	–	2.01%	4.93%	(8.01%)	16.45%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)/(USD'000)	–	–	–	102,257	102,915	145,231
Closing number of shares	–	–	–	33,779,067	35,673,336	46,307,549
Operating charges	–	–	0.89%	0.90%	0.88%	0.89%
Direct transaction costs‡	–	–	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
Prices						
Highest share price	–	–	222.60	316.40	316.21	317.61
Lowest share price	–	–	217.60	281.04	261.00	266.43

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Financial year	'I' Class (Income-2 shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'I' Class (Income-2 shares)[1] 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	74.59	82.96	85.14	–	–	97.20
Return before operating charges*	6.96	(2.90)	4.65	–	–	2.06
Operating charges	(0.71)	(0.70)	(0.76)	–	–	(0.09)
Return after operating charges*	6.25	(3.60)	3.89	–	–	1.97
Return to shareholder as a result of class closure	–	–	–	–	–	(99.17)
Distributions	(4.71)	(4.77)	(6.07)	–	–	–
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing net asset value per share	76.13	74.59	82.96	–	–	–
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.00	0.00	0.03	–	–	0.00
Performance						
Return after charges	8.38%	(4.34%)	4.57%	–	–	2.03%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	14,940	37,164	32,106	–	–	–
Closing number of shares	19,625,159	49,823,511	38,701,143	–	–	–
Operating charges	0.90%	0.88%	0.89%	–	–	0.89%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	–	–	0.03%
Prices						
Highest share price	84.44	83.38	89.04	–	–	100.12
Lowest share price	74.09	71.38	81.06	–	–	97.87

Financial year	'R' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'R' Class (Income-2 shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	97.31	101.92	97.63	67.80	75.58	77.73
Return before operating charges*	9.07	(3.47)	5.43	6.31	(2.61)	4.30
Operating charges	(1.21)	(1.14)	(1.14)	(0.82)	(0.80)	(0.87)
Return after operating charges*	7.86	(4.61)	4.29	5.49	(3.41)	3.43
Distributions	(5.24)	(4.88)	(6.00)	(4.34)	(4.37)	(5.58)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	5.24	4.88	6.00	–	–	–
Closing net asset value per share	105.17	97.31	101.92	68.95	67.80	75.58
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02
Performance						
Return after charges	8.08%	(4.52%)	4.39%	8.10%	(4.51%)	4.41%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	87	146	69	49	6	6
Closing number of shares	82,967	149,848	68,031	70,343	8,507	7,628
Operating charges	1.15%	1.13%	1.14%	1.14%	1.13%	1.14%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
Prices						
Highest share price	111.84	102.43	103.91	76.67	75.96	81.20
Lowest share price	96.64	90.66	96.34	67.34	64.95	73.88

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

	'S' Class (Accumulation shares)(2)		
Financial year	**29.02.20 (p)**	**28.02.19 (p)**	**28.02.18 (p)**
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	–	–	206.60
Return before operating charges*	–	–	14.26
Operating charges	–	–	(0.30)
Return after operating charges*	–	–	13.96
Return to shareholder as a result of class closure	–	–	(220.56)
Distributions	–	–	(3.45)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	–	–	3.45
Closing net asset value per share	–	–	–
* after direct transaction costs of :	–	–	0.07
Performance			
Return after charges	–	–	6.76%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	–	–	–
Closing number of shares	–	–	–
Operating charges	–	–	0.14%
Direct transaction costs‡	–	–	0.03%
Prices			
Highest share price	–	–	220.56
Lowest share price	–	–	204.32

Portfolio transaction costs

Portfolio transaction costs are incurred by funds when buying and selling investments. These costs vary depending on the types of investment, their market capitalisation, country of exchange, method of execution and the quality of research provided. They are made up of direct and indirect portfolio transaction costs:

‡ Direct portfolio transaction costs: Broker execution commission, taxes, and costs of research from brokers and other research providers. From 1 January 2018 the costs of research from brokers and other research providers is paid by Ninety One and is no longer incurred by the funds.

Indirect portfolio transaction costs: 'Dealing spread' – the difference between the buying and selling prices of the fund's investments; some types of investment, such as fixed interest securities, have no direct transaction costs and only the dealing spread is paid. Details of the dealing spread is shown in note 5 of the 'Notes to the financial statements' for each of the individual funds.

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(1). Closed 7 April 2017.
(2). Closed 31 August 2017.
High and low prices are quoted at Mid valuation.

Global Dynamic Fund

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Financial year	'A' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (c)	28.02.19 (c)	28.02.18 (c)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	153.93	153.37	141.56	205.24	212.78	176.52
Return before operating charges*	5.94	3.01	14.18	1.19	(4.30)	39.39
Operating charges	(2.62)	(2.45)	(2.37)	(3.41)	(3.24)	(3.13)
Return after operating charges*	3.32	0.56	11.81	(2.22)	(7.54)	36.26
Distributions	(0.19)	(0.48)	(0.55)	(0.23)	(0.64)	(0.74)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.19	0.48	0.55	0.23	0.64	0.74
Closing net asset value per share	157.25	153.93	153.37	203.02	205.24	212.78
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.25
Performance						
Return after charges	2.16%	0.37%	8.34%	(1.08%)	(3.54%)	20.54%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)/(USD'000)	791	1,211	1,077	1,337	1,365	1,449
Closing number of shares	503,068	786,490	702,209	658,771	664,886	681,173
Operating charges	1.58%	1.60%	1.59%	1.59%	1.60%	1.59%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.07%	0.08%	0.13%	0.07%	0.08%	0.13%
Prices						
Highest share price	180.09	167.07	160.03	234.58	218.27	225.56
Lowest share price	152.28	135.77	137.64	199.54	172.13	176.68

Financial year	'I' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'I' Class (EUR Accumulation shares)(1) 29.02.20 (c)	28.02.19 (c)	28.02.18 (c)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	261.99	259.08	237.36	–	109.14	103.56
Return before operating charges*	10.04	5.11	23.84	–	0.59	6.47
Operating charges	(2.40)	(2.20)	(2.12)	–	(0.59)	(0.89)
Return after operating charges*	7.64	2.91	21.72	–	–	5.58
Return to shareholder as a result of class closure	–	–	–	–	(109.14)	–
Distributions	(2.45)	(2.76)	(2.78)	–	–	(1.18)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.45	2.76	2.78	–	–	1.18
Closing net asset value per share	269.63	261.99	259.08	–	–	109.14
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.21	0.20	0.32	–	0.05	0.13
Performance						
Return after charges	2.92%	1.12%	9.15%	–	–	5.39%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)/(EUR'000)	113,096	120,559	135,379	–	–	2,993
Closing number of shares	41,944,860	46,017,378	52,253,946	–	–	2,741,961
Operating charges	0.84%	0.85%	0.84%	–	–	0.84%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.07%	0.08%	0.13%	–	0.08%	0.13%
Prices						
Highest share price	308.54	283.27	270.16	–	–	113.97
Lowest share price	259.23	230.77	231.02	–	–	99.66

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Financial year	'I' Class (GBP Hedged Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'S' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	115.68	119.15	102.64	286.20	280.97	255.48
Return before operating charges*	(0.07)	(2.46)	17.50	10.84	5.49	25.76
Operating charges	(1.05)	(1.01)	(0.99)	(0.27)	(0.26)	(0.27)
Return after operating charges*	(1.12)	(3.47)	16.51	10.57	5.23	25.49
Distributions	(1.01)	(1.20)	(1.20)	(5.04)	(5.14)	(5.05)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.01	1.20	1.20	5.04	5.14	5.05
Closing net asset value per share	114.56	115.68	119.15	296.77	286.20	280.97
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.23	0.22	0.34
Performance						
Return after charges	(0.97%)	(2.91%)	16.09%	3.69%	1.86%	9.98%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	105,009	123,574	111,368	2,465	2,872	234,921
Closing number of shares	91,661,102	106,827,542	93,467,759	830,540	1,003,436	83,610,651
Operating charges	0.86%	0.89%	0.89%	0.09%	0.10%	0.09%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.07%	0.08%	0.13%	0.07%	0.08%	0.13%
Prices						
Highest share price	132.23	123.11	126.14	339.32	308.35	292.80
Lowest share price	112.96	97.61	102.47	283.23	251.81	248.91

Portfolio transaction costs

Portfolio transaction costs are incurred by funds when buying and selling investments. These costs vary depending on the types of investment, their market capitalisation, country of exchange, method of execution and the quality of research provided. They are made up of direct and indirect portfolio transaction costs:

‡ Direct portfolio transaction costs: Broker execution commission, taxes, and costs of research from brokers and other research providers. From 1 January 2018 the costs of research from brokers and other research providers is paid by Ninety One and is no longer incurred by the funds.

Indirect portfolio transaction costs: 'Dealing spread' – the difference between the buying and selling prices of the fund's investments; some types of investment, such as fixed interest securities, have no direct transaction costs and only the dealing spread is paid. Details of the dealing spread is shown in note 5 of the 'Notes to the financial statements' for each of the individual funds.

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(1) Closed 5 October 2018.
High and low prices are quoted at Mid valuation.

Global Environment Fund

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Financial year	'I' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'K' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	100.00	–	–	100.00	–	–
Return before operating charges*	(0.73)	–	–	(0.70)	–	–
Operating charges	(0.19)	–	–	(0.15)	–	–
Return after operating charges*	(0.92)	–	–	(0.85)	–	–
Distributions	(0.16)	–	–	(0.18)	–	–
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.16	–	–	0.18	–	–
Closing net asset value per share	99.08	–	–	99.15	–	–
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.16	–	–	0.16	–	–
Performance						
Return after charges	(0.92%)	–	–	(0.85%)	–	–
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1,657	–	–	25,777	–	–
Closing number of shares	1,672,069	–	–	25,998,006	–	–
Operating charges	0.83%	–	–	0.62%	–	–
Direct transaction costs‡	0.16%	–	–	0.16%	–	–
Prices						
Highest share price	109.55	–	–	109.63	–	–
Lowest share price	98.32	–	–	98.37	–	–

Financial year	'R' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'S' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	100.00	–	–	100.00	–	–
Return before operating charges*	(0.67)	–	–	(0.67)	–	–
Operating charges	(0.26)	–	–	(0.02)	–	–
Return after operating charges*	(0.93)	–	–	(0.69)	–	–
Distributions	(0.07)	–	–	(0.31)	–	–
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.07	–	–	0.31	–	–
Closing net asset value per share	99.07	–	–	99.31	–	–
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.16	–	–	0.17	–	–
Performance						
Return after charges	(0.93%)	–	–	(0.69%)	–	–
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	23	–	–	10	–	–
Closing number of shares	23,636	–	–	10,000	–	–
Operating charges	1.07%	–	–	0.07%	–	–
Direct transaction costs‡	0.16%	–	–	0.16%	–	–
Prices						
Highest share price	109.55	–	–	109.79	–	–
Lowest share price	98.37	–	–	98.39	–	–

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Fund launched 2 December 2019, therefore no comparatives are available.
High and low prices are quoted at Mid valuation.

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Portfolio transaction costs

Portfolio transaction costs are incurred by funds when buying and selling investments. These costs vary depending on the types of investment, their market capitalisation, country of exchange, method of execution and the quality of research provided. They are made up of direct and indirect portfolio transaction costs:

‡ Direct portfolio transaction costs: Broker execution commission, taxes, and costs of research from brokers and other research providers. From 1 January 2018 the costs of research from brokers and other research providers is paid by Ninety One and is no longer incurred by the funds.

Indirect portfolio transaction costs: 'Dealing spread' – the difference between the buying and selling prices of the fund's investments; some types of investment, such as fixed interest securities, have no direct transaction costs and only the dealing spread is paid. Details of the dealing spread is shown in note 5 of the 'Notes to the financial statements' for each of the individual funds.

Global Equity Fund

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Financial year	'A' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (c)	28.02.19 (c)	28.02.18 (c)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	155.79	155.86	144.80	207.23	215.73	180.12
Return before operating charges*	8.36	2.47	13.51	4.19	(5.16)	38.82
Operating charges	(2.75)	(2.54)	(2.45)	(3.52)	(3.34)	(3.21)
Return after operating charges*	5.61	(0.07)	11.06	0.67	(8.50)	35.61
Distributions	(0.67)	(1.03)	(0.64)	(0.85)	(1.37)	(0.89)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.67	1.03	0.64	0.85	1.37	0.89
Closing net asset value per share	161.40	155.79	155.86	207.90	207.23	215.73
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.11	0.10	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.23
Performance						
Return after charges	3.60%	(0.04%)	7.64%	0.32%	(3.94%)	19.77%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)/(USD'000)	1,585	3,078	4,666	2,712	4,806	6,462
Closing number of shares	981,734	1,975,552	2,993,856	1,304,367	2,318,862	2,995,449
Operating charges	1.61%	1.61%	1.62%	1.62%	1.61%	1.62%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.06%	0.07%	0.12%	0.06%	0.07%	0.12%
Prices						
Highest share price	183.61	167.70	163.07	238.21	218.27	227.36
Lowest share price	155.31	141.33	141.00	203.02	178.75	180.25

Financial year	'I' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'I' Class (USD Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (c)	28.02.19 (c)	28.02.18 (c)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	2,236.39	2,220.72	2,047.71	141.32	146.03	121.01
Return before operating charges*	119.32	35.08	191.62	2.82	(3.47)	26.18
Operating charges	(21.36)	(19.41)	(18.61)	(1.30)	(1.24)	(1.16)
Return after operating charges*	97.96	15.67	173.01	1.52	(4.71)	25.02
Distributions	(28.05)	(31.49)	(25.24)	(1.72)	(1.97)	(1.66)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	28.05	31.49	25.24	1.72	1.97	1.66
Closing net asset value per share	2,334.35	2,236.39	2,220.72	148.84	141.32	146.03
* after direct transaction costs of :	1.54	1.46	2.48	0.09	0.09	0.15
Performance						
Return after charges	4.38%	0.71%	8.45%	1.08%	(3.23%)	20.68%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)/(USD'000)	121,522	151,504	183,141	165	163	510
Closing number of shares	5,205,811	6,774,495	8,246,940	115,570	115,570	349,425
Operating charges	0.87%	0.86%	0.87%	0.87%	0.86%	0.87%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.06%	0.07%	0.12%	0.06%	0.07%	0.12%
Prices						
Highest share price	2,655.14	2,398.22	2,321.23	163.53	148.16	153.81
Lowest share price	2,229.81	2,026.05	1,996.12	138.46	121.73	121.12

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

	'R' Class (Accumulation shares)			'S' Class (Accumulation shares)		
Financial year	**29.02.20 (p)**	**28.02.19 (p)**	**28.02.18 (p)**	**29.02.20 (p)**	**28.02.19 (p)**	**28.02.18 (p)**
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	190.44	189.57	175.24	178.48	175.91	160.98
Return before operating charges*	10.25	3.00	16.38	9.45	2.78	15.13
Operating charges	(2.40)	(2.13)	(2.05)	(0.23)	(0.21)	(0.20)
Return after operating charges*	7.85	0.87	14.33	9.22	2.57	14.93
Distributions	(1.87)	(2.21)	(1.70)	(3.73)	(3.84)	(3.26)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.87	2.21	1.70	3.73	3.84	3.26
Closing net asset value per share	198.29	190.44	189.57	187.70	178.48	175.91
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.13	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.12	0.20
Performance						
Return after charges	4.12%	0.46%	8.18%	5.17%	1.46%	9.27%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1,258	111	110	7,415	8,275	14,007
Closing number of shares	634,182	58,314	58,150	3,950,167	4,636,391	7,962,761
Operating charges	1.12%	1.11%	1.12%	0.12%	0.11%	0.12%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.06%	0.07%	0.12%	0.06%	0.07%	0.12%
Prices						
Highest share price	225.55	204.48	198.22	213.46	190.67	183.67
Lowest share price	189.87	172.61	170.77	177.99	161.48	157.08

	'S' Class (Income shares)(1)		
Financial year	**29.02.20 (p)**	**28.02.19 (p)**	**28.02.18 (p)**
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	–	–	139.84
Return before operating charges*	–	–	8.62
Operating charges	–	–	(0.17)
Return after operating charges*	–	–	8.45
Return to shareholder as a result of class closure	–	–	(148.29)
Distributions	–	–	–
Closing net asset value per share	–	–	–
* after direct transaction costs of :	–	–	0.33
Performance			
Return after charges	–	–	6.04%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	–	–	–
Closing number of shares	–	–	–
Operating charges	–	–	0.12%
Direct transaction costs‡	–	–	0.12%
Prices			
Highest share price	–	–	148.31
Lowest share price	–	–	136.48

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(1). Closed 7 April 2017.
High and low prices are quoted at Mid valuation.

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Portfolio transaction costs

Portfolio transaction costs are incurred by funds when buying and selling investments. These costs vary depending on the types of investment, their market capitalisation, country of exchange, method of execution and the quality of research provided. They are made up of direct and indirect portfolio transaction costs:

‡ Direct portfolio transaction costs: Broker execution commission, taxes, and costs of research from brokers and other research providers. From 1 January 2018 the costs of research from brokers and other research providers is paid by Ninety One and is no longer incurred by the funds.

Indirect portfolio transaction costs: 'Dealing spread' – the difference between the buying and selling prices of the fund's investments; some types of investment, such as fixed interest securities, have no direct transaction costs and only the dealing spread is paid. Details of the dealing spread is shown in note 5 of the 'Notes to the financial statements' for each of the individual funds.

Global Gold Fund

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Financial year	'A' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (c)	28.02.19 (c)	28.02.18 (c)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	129.81	116.90	134.72	172.54	161.69	167.47
Return before operating charges*	31.72	14.84	(15.75)	35.46	13.41	(3.05)
Operating charges	(2.52)	(1.93)	(2.07)	(3.29)	(2.56)	(2.73)
Return after operating charges*	29.20	12.91	(17.82)	32.17	10.85	(5.78)
Distributions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing net asset value per share	159.01	129.81	116.90	204.71	172.54	161.69
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.22	0.23	0.38	0.29	0.31	0.50
Performance						
Return after charges	22.49%	11.04%	(13.23%)	18.64%	6.71%	(3.45%)
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)/(USD'000)	42,580	23,618	19,251	2,468	746	118
Closing number of shares	26,778,984	18,194,450	16,467,577	1,205,446	432,125	72,888
Operating charges	1.60%	1.59%	1.64%	1.60%	1.59%	1.64%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.14%	0.19%	0.30%	0.14%	0.19%	0.30%
Prices						
Highest share price	190.46	138.28	144.56	243.21	179.95	190.25
Lowest share price	118.91	103.15	115.14	154.46	133.81	151.77

Financial year	'I' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)	'R' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	127.31	113.81	130.18	78.82	70.62	80.98
Return before operating charges*	31.11	14.50	(15.30)	19.32	9.00	(9.48)
Operating charges	(1.31)	(1.00)	(1.07)	(1.10)	(0.80)	(0.88)
Return after operating charges*	29.80	13.50	(16.37)	18.22	8.20	(10.36)
Distributions	(0.21)	(0.09)	–	–	–	–
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.21	0.09	–	–	–	–
Closing net asset value per share	157.11	127.31	113.81	97.04	78.82	70.62
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.22	0.23	0.37	0.14	0.14	0.23
Performance						
Return after charges	23.41%	11.86%	(12.57%)	23.12%	11.61%	(12.79%)
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	285,931	250,074	69,511	509	38	11
Closing number of shares	181,990,303	196,430,493	61,076,330	524,961	47,939	15,349
Operating charges	0.85%	0.84%	0.89%	1.09%	1.10%	1.14%
Direct transaction costs‡	0.14%	0.19%	0.30%	0.14%	0.19%	0.30%
Prices						
Highest share price	187.49	135.60	140.23	115.94	83.96	87.12
Lowest share price	116.77	100.81	112.05	72.27	62.49	69.54

High and low prices are quoted at Mid valuation.

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Portfolio transaction costs

Portfolio transaction costs are incurred by funds when buying and selling investments. These costs vary depending on the types of investment, their market capitalisation, country of exchange, method of execution and the quality of research provided. They are made up of direct and indirect portfolio transaction costs:

‡ Direct portfolio transaction costs: Broker execution commission, taxes, and costs of research from brokers and other research providers. From 1 January 2018 the costs of research from brokers and other research providers is paid by Ninety One and is no longer incurred by the funds.

Indirect portfolio transaction costs: 'Dealing spread' – the difference between the buying and selling prices of the fund's investments; some types of investment, such as fixed interest securities, have no direct transaction costs and only the dealing spread is paid. Details of the dealing spread is shown in note 5 of the 'Notes to the financial statements' for each of the individual funds.

UK Sustainable Equity Fund

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

	'I' Class (Accumulation shares)			'I' Class (Income shares)[1]		
Financial year	**29.02.20 (p)**	**28.02.19 (p)**	**28.02.18 (p)**	**29.02.20 (p)**	**28.02.19 (p)**	**28.02.18 (p)**
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	105.19	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
Return before operating charges*	18.41	5.37	–	4.49	–	–
Operating charges	(0.94)	(0.18)	–	(0.47)	–	–
Return after operating charges*	17.47	5.19	–	4.02	–	–
Distributions	(1.66)	(0.25)	–	(1.39)	–	–
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.66	0.25	–	–	–	
Closing net asset value per share	122.66	105.19	–	102.63	–	–
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.65	0.41	–	0.57	–	–
Performance						
Return after charges	16.61%	5.19%	–	4.02%	–	–
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	4,427	1	–	1	–	–
Closing number of shares	3,609,431	1,000	–	1,000	–	–
Operating charges	0.77%	0.79%	–	0.78%	–	–
Direct transaction costs‡	0.53%	0.41%	–	0.53%	–	–
Prices						
Highest share price	138.69	106.49	–	117.61	–	–
Lowest share price	106.57	97.14	–	97.97	–	–

	'K' Class (Accumulation shares)			'R' Class (Accumulation shares)		
Financial year	**29.02.20 (p)**	**28.02.19 (p)**	**28.02.18 (p)**	**29.02.20 (p)**	**28.02.19 (p)**	**28.02.18 (p)**
Change in net assets per share						
Opening net asset value per share	105.27	100.00	–	105.11	100.00	–
Return before operating charges*	18.43	5.37	–	18.39	5.37	–
Operating charges	(0.63)	(0.10)	–	(1.28)	(0.26)	–
Return after operating charges*	17.80	5.27	–	17.11	5.11	–
Distributions	(1.96)	(0.32)	–	(1.28)	(0.17)	–
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.96	0.32	–	1.28	0.17	–
Closing net asset value per share	123.07	105.27	–	122.22	105.11	–
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.66	0.41	–	0.64	0.41	–
Performance						
Return after charges	16.91%	5.27%	–	16.28%	5.11%	–
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	12,771	1	–	1	1	–
Closing number of shares	10,376,879	1,000	–	1,000	1,000	–
Operating charges	0.50%	0.54%	–	1.06%	1.14%	–
Direct transaction costs‡	0.53%	0.41%	–	0.53%	0.41%	–
Prices						
Highest share price	139.14	106.57	–	138.20	106.42	–
Lowest share price	106.65	97.15	–	106.48	97.12	–

Comparative tables

As at 29 February 2020

Financial year	'S' Class (Accumulation shares) 29.02.20 (p)	28.02.19 (p)	28.02.18 (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	105.33	100.00	–
Return before operating charges*	18.44	5.36	–
Operating charges	(0.16)	(0.03)	–
Return after operating charges*	18.28	5.33	–
Distributions	(2.43)	(0.39)	–
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.43	0.39	–
Closing net asset value per share	123.61	105.33	–
* after direct transaction costs of :	0.65	0.41	–
Performance			
Return after charges	17.35%	5.33%	–
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	9,300	1,042	–
Closing number of shares	7,523,380	988,774	–
Operating charges	0.13%	0.14%	–
Direct transaction costs‡	0.53%	0.41%	–
Prices			
Highest share price	139.74	106.63	–
Lowest share price	106.72	97.16	–

Portfolio transaction costs

Portfolio transaction costs are incurred by funds when buying and selling investments. These costs vary depending on the types of investment, their market capitalisation, country of exchange, method of execution and the quality of research provided. They are made up of direct and indirect portfolio transaction costs:

‡ Direct portfolio transaction costs: Broker execution commission, taxes, and costs of research from brokers and other research providers. From 1 January 2018 the costs of research from brokers and other research providers is paid by Ninety One and is no longer incurred by the funds.

Indirect portfolio transaction costs: 'Dealing spread' – the difference between the buying and selling prices of the fund's investments; some types of investment, such as fixed interest securities, have no direct transaction costs and only the dealing spread is paid. Details of the dealing spread is shown in note 5 of the 'Notes to the financial statements' for each of the individual funds.

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Fund launched 14 December 2018.
(1). Launched 7 August 2019.
High and low prices are quoted at Mid valuation.

Notes to the Financial Statements of the Company

For the year ended 29 February 2020

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements on pages 66 to 127 have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of investments, in compliance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investments Schemes Sourcebook. They have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland "FRS 102"), and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Financial Statements of Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association in May 2014 ('the 2014 SORP'). The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. In making this assessment, and in response to COVID-19, the Manager has considered, amongst other things, factors such as Fund size, cash flows through the Fund and Fund liquidity.

Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes to the accounting policies as detailed in the audited financial statements for the year ended 29 February 2020.

b) Valuation of investments

The investments of the Funds have been valued at market value at noon (UK time) on 28 February 2020 net of any accrued interest. Suspended securities are valued at the last traded price or at the Fund Manager's best estimate of fair value based on market information and particular circumstances that led to the suspension subject to agreement from the ACD's valuation committee.

Market value is defined by the SORP as fair value which is generally the bid value.

Open Forward Currency Contracts are shown in the Portfolio Statement and are valued using contracted forward rates. The net gains/(losses) are reflected in "Forward currency contracts" in Net capital gains/(losses).

Open Futures Contracts are shown in the Portfolio Statement and are valued using broker prices. The net gains/(losses) are reflected in "Derivative contracts" in Net capital gains/(losses).

Open Swap Contracts are shown in the Portfolio Statement and at fair value. The net gains/(losses) are reflected in "Derivative contracts" in Net capital gains/(losses).

c) Exchange rates

Assets and liabilities held in overseas currencies have been translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at noon on 28 February 2020. Transactions during the year are translated at the rate ruling on the transaction date.

d) Recognition of revenue

Income encompasses both revenue and capital gains/(losses). Revenue generally includes items such as dividends, interest and other similar items that were previously referred to as 'income'. Capital is the return from holding investments other than part of the return that is revenue.

All dividends and scrip (stock) dividends on equities are recognised when the securities are quoted ex-dividend net of any attributable tax credits. Bank interest, interest on investments and other receivables are accrued up to the accounting date.

Accumulation of revenue relating to accumulation units or shares held in collective investment schemes is recognised as revenue and included in the amount available for distribution. Equalisation received from distributions or accumulations on units or shares in collective investment schemes is treated as capital and deducted from the cost of the investment.

Revenue from debt securities is accounted for on an effective interest basis.

Underwriting commission is taken to revenue and recognised when the issue takes place, unless the Funds are required to take up all or some of the underwritten shares. In this case the commission is used to reduce the cost of those shares.

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

Stocklending revenue is accounted for on an accruals basis. Fees earned from stock lending are included in revenue on a gross basis.

Where derivatives are used to protect or enhance revenue, any gains or losses are treated as revenue of the Fund. Where derivatives are used to protect or enhance capital, depending on the motives and circumstances, any gains or losses are treated as capital property of the Funds.

e) Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

f) Taxation

Provision is made for corporation tax at current rates on the excess of taxable revenue over allowable expenses.

g) Deferred taxation

Where applicable, a provision is made on all material timing differences between the recognition of revenue in the financial statements and its recognition in the Funds' annual tax returns. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised to the extent that it is possible that an actual liability will crystallise and deferred tax assets are recognised where it is more than likely that an asset is recoverable.

No deferred tax assets have been recognised as there is uncertainty over future net revenues to utilise such assets.

2. Distribution policies

a) Basis of distribution

If at the end of the distribution period, revenue exceeds expense borne by revenue for distribution purposes, the net revenue after taxation of that Fund is available to be distributed to its shareholders. In order to conduct a controlled dividend flow to shareholders, interim distributions will be at the ACD's discretion, up to a maximum of the distributable revenue available for the period. At the end of the year, all remaining net revenue is distributed.

Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund will distribute revenue on a quarterly basis.

Global Dynamic Fund, Global Environment Fund, Global Equity Fund, Global Gold Fund and UK Sustainable Fund will distribute annually by reference to net revenue arising during the year ended 29 February 2020.

Any deficit of revenue after taxation will reduce the capital of the Fund.

Distributions on accumulation shares are retained by the Fund and increase the value of the accumulation shares.

b) Apportionment to multiple share classes

The allocation of revenue and non class specific expenses is based upon the proportion of the Funds' assets attributable to each share class, on the day the revenue is earned or expense is suffered.

c) Stock dividends

Ordinary scrip dividends are treated as revenue and will form part of any distribution. A transfer is made from capital to revenue to compensate for the amount of revenue foregone. In the case of enhanced scrip dividends, any enhancement is taken to capital.

d) Interest from debt securities

As noted in note 1d above, revenue from fixed interest securities is accounted for on an effective interest basis, where applicable, UK interest distributions are also based on an effective interest basis.

e) Expenses

Management expenses including the General Administration Charge (GAC) and custody are charged against revenue unless otherwise stated in the Ninety One Funds Series Omnibus prospectus 'The Prospectus'. The only exception are the Income-2 ('Inc-2' share classes), where expenses are borne by capital for distribution. Details of expenses borne by capital can be found in the 'Distributions' note.

f) Equalisation

Equalisation takes account of the distributable revenue in the share price that is received on the creation of shares and paid on cancellation of shares and is allocated to the distribution account to equalise the distribution payable to Shareholders.

g) Aggregate distribution

The aggregate distribution for the company is based on the individual funds' net revenue after taxation. Where there is a significant difference between net revenue after taxation and the amounts available for distribution, a reconciliation has been provided.

3. Risk management policies

Any investment in stock market funds involves risk. Some of these risks are general, which means that they apply to all funds. Others are specific, which means that they apply to individual funds only.

We monitor our Funds' portfolios against certain parameters, seeking to ensure that they meet an acceptable risk: reward profile.

Risk management process

The stock selection and asset allocation of the portfolios are reviewed at periodic fund review meetings. Consideration is given to whether the risk associated with the exposure to particular investment categories or stocks is prudent in the context of the investment objective. The Investment Manager has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolios in accordance with an overall investment category deviation parameter and seeks to ensure that the portfolios as a whole meet an acceptable risk: reward profile. Monthly market risk reviews are conducted on core funds, investigating levels and trends in risk exposures and the overall diversity of risk contributors. For certain forms of derivative intensive funds, daily predicted Value at Risk levels are also monitored.

General risks

Risks associated with investments

Accounting

Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements vary between countries and can change and this can be a source of uncertainty in the true value of investments and can lead to a loss of capital or income.

Active management

As the Funds are actively managed, the portfolio's constituents may vary from the benchmark and, therefore, the performance of the Funds may differ from that benchmark and so could underperform it.

Climate change

Climate change is an evolving risk which could affect the value of the underlying investments of a Fund. Climate change risk includes i) transition risks, being risks associated with markets transitioning to a lower-carbon economy (including extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes to address mitigation and adaption requirements related to climate change) and ii) physical risks which may be acute (e.g. extreme weather events) or chronic (e.g. longer term shifts in climate patterns such as sustained higher temperatures).

3. Risk management policies (continued)

Efficient portfolio management

Efficient Portfolio Management may be used by the Funds to reduce risk, reduce costs or for the generation of additional capital or income in the Funds at an acceptably low level of risk.

The Funds may use derivatives repo contracts, 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 Efficient Portfolio Management and a Fund may suffer significant loss as a result.

A Fund's ability to use Efficient Portfolio Management techniques maybe 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 Investment Manager may use one or more separate counterparties to undertake transactions on behalf of these Funds. A Fund may be required to pledge or transfer collateral from its assets to secure the exposure of such contracts entered into for Efficient Portfolio Management. There may be a risk that a counterparty will wholly or partially fail to honour their contractual arrangements with regards the provision and/or 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.

A counterparty may be an associate of the ACD or the Investment Manager which may give rise to a conflict of interest. For further details on the ACD's conflicts of interest policy please contact the ACD.

Exchange rate fluctuation

Currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of a Fund's investments and the income thereon. Currency fluctuations may also adversely affect the profitability of an underlying company in which a Fund invests.

Income yield

The level of any yield arising from interest and/or dividend payments, and other such sources of income, for a Fund may be subject to fluctuations and is not guaranteed. Therefore the related distribution amount paid, or deemed to be paid, from any Fund's Share Classes may also fluctuate over time and is not guaranteed.

Inflation & deflation

Inflation erodes the real value of all investments and changes in the anticipated rate of inflation could lead to capital losses in a Fund's investments.

Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout an economy may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on company profitability, impacting their value or creditworthiness, which may result in a decline in the value of a Fund's portfolio.

Initial public offerings (IPO) & placement

When a Fund subscribes for an IPO or a placing there is a (potentially lengthy) period between the Fund submitting its application and finding out whether the application has been successful. If the Fund is not allocated the full amount subscribed for due to oversubscription or the security is listed at lower than the issue price (in respect of an IPO only), this may result in a sudden change in the Fund's price. There is also the opportunity cost of having cash committed to the subscription (and therefore out of the market), and not receiving the full allocation.

Political, legal & regulatory

Expropriation by the state, social or political instability, or other restrictions on the freedom of a Fund to deal in its investments, may all lead to investment losses. It should also be noted that there may be occasions when a government imposes restrictions on a company's operations and/or the free movement of cash.

The regulatory environment is evolving and changes therein may adversely affect the ability of a Fund to pursue its investment strategies.

The regulatory environment within which the Funds operate may be different to the regulatory requirements of the investors' home countries.

Brexit risk

To ensure Ninety One is adequately prepared for different post-Brexit scenarios, a dedicated Brexit programme has been formed to analyse any potential Brexit impacts and assumptions for what the post-Brexit landscape might look like, with the aim of readying IAM accordingly. We have engaged with our key third party service providers that may be affected by a hard-Brexit. Our engagement has provided comfort that they are well placed to continue to offer the same service and products that have been provided prior to Brexit. We are in close contact with all in-scope execution counterparties around their plans to ensure uninterrupted market access for IAM on behalf of all of our clients in any Brexit scenario. At this stage no material risks have been identified so we are happy that we will be able to continue with our best execution process for all of our clients. Our priority is managing any potential impacts on our clients' investments. Brexit involves a significant amount of uncertainty and financial markets are likely to continue greeting this uncertainty with volatility. Our portfolio managers are continuing to evaluate the developments and any potential impact on the prospects of the investments in their portfolios.

The Company may lose its EU UCITS status as a result of Brexit but this will not impede the IAM's ability to continue servicing the Company or affect the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Risks associated with derivatives

EMIR clearing: client segregation model

EMIR requires clearing members of central counterparties established in the European Union to offer their clients (e.g. a Fund) the choice between omnibus accounts and individual accounts in relation to their centrally cleared over-the-counter (OTC) derivative transactions.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

The omnibus account option is the minimum standard of client protection permitted under EMIR. Omnibus accounts are accounts at the level of the central counterparty which contain the OTC derivative positions and the related collateral of several of the clearing member's clients. The pooling of client positions and collateral in this way means that assets related to a client could be used to cover the losses of other clients following a clearing member default. Individual accounts only contain the positions and collateral of the respective account holder and therefore offer a higher level of client protection compared to an omnibus account structure.

For omnibus accounts, a further distinction is made between net omnibus accounts and gross omnibus accounts. In a gross omnibus account, which is the type of account the ACD has selected, positions are recorded on a gross basis by the clearing member for each of its clients and collateral is calculated on a gross basis. In contrast, in a net omnibus account there is netting between the different clients' positions and collateral is calculated on a net basis. Accordingly a gross omnibus account results in less risk for the respective client as following a clearing member default, there is likely to be a larger pool of collateral available to be returned to clients than would be the case in respect of a net omnibus account.

Risks associated with share classes

Base currency hedged share classes

For the base currency Hedged Share Classes, the ACD will implement a currency hedging strategy to limit exposure to the currency position of the relevant Fund's Base Currency relative to the currency denomination of the relevant base currency hedged Share Class ("BCHSC Currency"). However, there can be no assurance that the strategy implemented by the ACD will be successful.

The currency hedging transactions will be entered into regardless of whether the Base Currency is declining or increasing in value relative to the BCHSC Currency. Consequently, while such hedging will largely protect investors against a decline in the value of the relevant Base Currency relative to the BCHSC Currency, it will also mean that investors will not benefit from an increase in the value of that Base Currency relative to the BCHSC Currency.

Due to the impossibility of forecasting future market values the currency hedging will not be perfect and the returns of the base currency hedged Share Class, measured in the BCHSC Currency, will not be exactly the same as the returns of an equivalent Share Class denominated in and measured in the relevant Base Currency.

Shareholders should also note that liabilities arising from a Hedged Share Class in a Fund may affect the Net Asset Value of the other Share Classes in that Fund.

Charges to capital

Where the income generated by a Fund's investments is not sufficient to offset the charges and expenses of the Fund they may instead be deducted from the capital of the Fund. This will constrain the rate of capital growth.

For the Inc-2 Share Classes, all expenses attributable to that Share Class will be charged against the capital account of that Share Class. This has the effect of increasing the Share Class' distributions (which may be taxable) whilst reducing its capital to an equivalent extent. This could constrain future capital and income growth.

Currency denomination

The Currency Denomination of a Share Class in a Fund may not necessarily be an indicator of the currency risk to which its Shareholders are exposed. Currency risk derives from the currency exposures of the underlying assets of a Fund, while the currency denomination of a Share Class only indicates the currency in which the Net Asset Value of that Share Class is valued in.

It is also particularly important to be aware of the difference between a Share Class that is denominated in a given currency and a Share Class that is hedged into that currency. For a full overview of the different Share Classes available please refer to Section "3" of the Prospectus.

Distribution from capital

Inc-2 Shares may make distributions from capital as well as from net realised and unrealised capital gains before deduction of fees and expenses. Whilst this might allow more income to be distributed, it may also have the effect of reducing capital and the potential for long-term capital and income growth. In addition, this distribution policy may have tax implications for your investment in such Income Shares. If in doubt, please consult your tax adviser.

Initial charges

Where an Initial Charge is made, investors who sell their Shares may not, even in the absence of a fall in the value of the Shares, recover the total amount originally subscribed.

Transactional risks arising from the hedged share classes

There is a risk that where a Fund has Share Classes that operate a hedge as well as Share Classes that do not, the returns of the latter may be affected, positively or negatively, by inaccuracies and imperfections in the operation of the hedge. This risk arises because Share Classes are not separate legal entities. Hedged Share Classes and un-hedged Share Classes of the same Fund participate in the same pool of assets and/or liabilities of the same Fund.

Shareholders should also note that assets and/or liabilities arising from one Share Class in a Fund may affect the Net Asset Value of the other Share Classes in that Fund.

Portfolio currency hedged share class ("PCHSC")

Due to the impossibility of forecasting future market values and the primary currency exposures in the relevant Fund's portfolio, portfolio currency hedging will never be perfect and the returns of PCHSC may be impacted by exchange rate movements.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

Currency hedging transactions will be entered into regardless of whether the primary currency exposures are declining or increasing in value relative to the currency denomination of the PCHSC. Consequently, while such hedging will largely protect investors against a decline in the value of the relevant the primary currency exposures relative to the currency denomination of the PCHSC, it will also mean that investors will not benefit from an increase in the value of those primary currency exposures relative to the currency denomination of the PCHSC.

Shareholders should also note that liabilities arising from a hedged Share Class in a Fund may affect the Net Asset Value of the other Share Classes in that Fund.

By virtue of the hedging techniques used, the performance of any PCHSC will diverge from the performance of the equivalent Share Class that does not make use of these hedging strategies.

Please see Section 2.2.2 of the Prospectus for further details on the types of hedging transactions implemented by the ACD and the risks associated with the PCHSCs.

Risks associated with shareholder dealing and portfolio transactions
Cancellation
If you exercise any cancellation rights you may have, you may not get back the full amount of your investment.

Conflicts of interest
In relation to an investment in a Fund, it should be noted that the ACD, the Investment Manager and other companies within Ninety One UK Limited may, from time to time, act as ACD, management company, investment manager or adviser to other funds, Funds or other client mandates which are competitors to the Fund in question because they follow similar investment objectives to that Fund. It is therefore possible that the ACD and the Investment Manager may in the course of their business dealings have potential conflicts of interest with the Fund. Each of the ACD and the Investment Manager will, however, have regard in such event to their regulatory and contractual obligations and to their overall duty to act in a commercially reasonable manner to act in the best interests of all customers and to treat all customers fairly when undertaking any investment business where potential conflicts of interest may arise.

Counterparty – trading
A Fund may enter into transactions with counterparties, thereby exposing it to the counterparties' credit worthiness and their ability to perform and fulfil their financial obligations (including the timely settlement of trades). This risk may arise at any time a Fund's assets are deposited, extended, committed, invested or otherwise exposed through actual or implied contractual agreements.

In some markets there may be no secure method of delivery against payment which would minimise the exposure to counterparty risk. It may be necessary to make payment on a purchase or delivery on a sale before receipt of securities or, as the case may be, sale proceeds. In this situation, the receipt of securities or sale proceeds by a Fund is dependent on the counterparty fulfilling its own delivery obligation.

When entering derivatives transactions and making use of Efficient Portfolio Management techniques, a Fund may be adversely impacted by conflicts of interest arising from the relationship of the counterparties to the relevant investment manager or another member of the relevant Investment Manager's group of companies.

Dilution
In certain circumstances a dilution adjustment may be made on the purchase or sale of Shares. In the case of purchases this will reduce the number of Shares acquired, in the case of sales this will reduce the proceeds. Where a dilution adjustment is not made, existing investors in the Fund in question may suffer dilution which will constrain capital growth. The dilution is triggered based on estimated net flows on the Dealing Day, which may differ from the actual net flows for that day.

Liquidity risk – fund investments
A Fund may invest in less liquid securities or securities that subsequently become less liquid and therefore may be difficult to sell under certain circumstances, which would have an adverse impact on the market price or the ability to realise the asset. Lower liquidity for such securities may be because of lower liquidity in the asset class in general, such as smaller companies or certain categories of credit, or as a result of specific economic or market events, such as the deterioration in the performance of an issuer.

Risk of deferred redemptions
In the case of individual or collective redemptions and/or switches which are in aggregate 10% or more of the net asset value of a Fund on a Dealing Day, the ACD may decide without Shareholder approval to defer redemptions to the Valuation Point on the next Dealing Day (see section 3.11 of the Prospectus). Subject to sufficient liquidity being raised at the next Valuation Point all deals relating to the earlier Valuation Point will be completed before those relating to the later Valuation Point are considered.

Risk of market closure
Certain markets in which a Fund invests may not open every Dealing Day. Consequently, the prices at which the Shares may be bought or sold will be based on prices for the underlying investments that are out of date to a greater or lesser extent. This will cause the returns of the Fund to be affected if purchases or sales of Shares are followed immediately by increases or decreases in the prices of the underlying investments. Causes of market closures can be either from differences in normal market trading days, national or localised public holidays or from non-standard market closures imposed as emergency measures.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

Risk of remittance restrictions

In some countries, the proceeds from the sale of a security, or dividends or other income, which is due to foreign investors, may not be payable, in full or in part, due to governmental or other restrictions. Any such restrictions will reduce the profit potential of a Fund and may lead to losses. Other such risks may include the introduction of unexpected taxation rules. In some circumstances, governmental or regulatory controls may be imposed affecting the efficient movement of capital (e.g. exchange limitations or currency movements/repatriation).

Risk of suspension

In certain circumstances, Shareholders' right to redeem, switch or convert Shares (including a sale by way of conversion) may be suspended (see section 3.10 of the Prospectus). This will mean that on a temporary basis Shareholders will not have access to their money.

Risks associated with fund operations

Central securities depositaries

For the purposes of the UCITS Directive, entrusting the custody of the Company's assets to the operator of a securities settlement system ("SSS") is currently not considered as a delegation by the Depositary and the Depositary would therefore be exempted from its obligation to return an asset lost by an SSS.

Custody

Each Fund's assets are safe kept by the Depositary or its sub-custodians (which may not be part of the same group of companies as the Depositary) and Shareholders in a Fund are exposed to the risk of the Depositary or its sub-custodian not being able to fully meet its obligation to return in a short time frame all of the assets held at the Depositary or a sub-custodian in the case of its insolvency. Securities of a Fund will normally be identified in the Depositary's or sub-custodian's books as belonging to the Fund and will be segregated from the Depositary or the sub-custodian's assets. This provides protection for the Fund's assets in the event of the insolvency of either the Depositary or its sub-custodian, but does not exclude the risk that the assets will not be returned promptly in the event of insolvency.

A Fund's assets may also be pooled with the securities of other clients of the Depositary or sub-custodian. In this circumstance, if there were problems with the settlement or custody of any security in the pool then, subject to the requirements of COLL, the loss would be spread across all clients in the pool and would not be restricted to the client whose securities were subject to loss.

In addition, a Fund may be required to place assets outside of the Depositary and the sub-custodian's safekeeping network in order for the Fund to trade in certain markets. In such circumstances the Depositary remains responsible for the proper selection and supervision of the persons safekeeping such assets in the relevant markets. In such markets, Shareholders should note that there may be delays in settlement and/or uncertainty in relation to the ownership of a Fund's investments which could affect the Fund's liquidity and which could lead to investment losses.

The Depositary is liable to a Fund for the loss of an asset held in custody by the Depositary and its sub custodians. However, the Depositary may have no liability for the loss of an asset where the Depositary can prove that the loss is due to an event beyond it reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary by the Depositary.

A Fund's cash held on deposit with a Depositary or its sub-custodian is not segregated from the assets of the Depositary or its sub-custodian and is held at the risk of the Fund.

Subscale

If a Fund does not reach a sustainable size, this will constrain the Investment Manager from implementing all of the investment decisions that it would like to for the Fund and/or the effect of charges and expenses may be higher than anticipated and the value of the investment consequently reduced. Also, in accordance with the relevant Instrument of Incorporation, a Fund may be liquidated if it does not reach assumed sustainable size and is no longer viable to operate.

Fair value pricing

Fair value pricing adjustments may be made to the price of an underlying asset of a Fund, at the absolute discretion of the Board of Directors, to reflect predicted changes in the last available price between the market close and the Valuation Point. There is, however, a risk that this predicted price is not consistent with the subsequent opening price of that security.

Fraud

A Fund's assets may be subject to fraud. This includes but is not limited to fraudulent acts at the sub-custodian level such that the sub-custodian does not maintain books and records that reflect the beneficial ownership of the Fund to its assets. Fraud may also arise with regards to counterparty default and/or fraudulent acts of other third parties.

Fund legal action

There is no certainty that any legal action taken by a Fund against its service providers, agents, counterparties or other third parties will be successful and Shareholders may not receive compensation in full or at all for any losses incurred. Recourse through the legal system can be lengthy, costly and protracted. Depending on the circumstances, a Fund may decide not to take legal action and/or the Fund may decide to enter into settlement negotiations which may or may not be successful.

Higher ongoing charges when investing in funds

Where a Fund invests in other UCITS and/or other funds which are eligible for investment, there may be additional costs of investing in these UCITS/UCIs which may increase the Total Expense Ratio (TER) and/or Ongoing Charges.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

Liabilities of each company and the funds

As explained in paragraph 2.2.1 of the Prospectus where, under the OEIC Regulations, each Fund within a Company is a segregated portfolio of assets and those assets can only be used to meet the liabilities of, or claims against, that Fund. Whilst the provisions of the OEIC Regulations provide for segregated liability between Funds in the same Company, the concept of segregated liability is relatively new. Accordingly, where claims are brought by local creditors in foreign courts or under foreign law contracts, it is not yet known whether a foreign court would give effect to the segregated liability and cross-investment provisions contained in the OEIC Regulations. Therefore, it is not possible to be certain that the assets of a Fund will always be completely insulated from the liabilities of another Fund in the same Company in every circumstance. However, for the avoidance of doubt there is no liability between Funds in different Companies.

Liquidity risk – shareholder activity

Subscriptions, conversions or redemptions of Shares in a Fund may have an impact on the other Shareholders of that Fund, which is commonly known as dilution or concentration.

To match subscriptions, conversions and redemptions of Shares from a Fund, assets may be bought or sold and such transactions may incur costs that the Fund must meet. Where a Fund is forced to buy or sell a significant volume of assets relative to the liquidity normally available in the market, it may affect the price at which those assets are bought or sold (and this may be different from the price at which they are valued), therefore having a dilutive or concentrative impact for the other Shareholders. In addition, the weighting of different holdings within the Fund may change, therefore altering the construction and composition of the Fund. The impact will vary to a lesser or greater extent depending on the volume of transactions, the purchase and sale price of the assets and valuation method used to calculate net asset value of the Fund.

The ACD may at its discretion, but always acting in the best interests of Shareholders, in times of illiquidity, utilise liquidity management tools including, without limitation, the power to defer redemptions and suspend dealing in the Shares of a Fund.

Securities lending

Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a Fund engaged in securities lending transactions may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the lent securities. A Fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of assets purchased with re-invested cash collateral.

A Fund's portfolio exposure to market risk will not change by engaging in securities lending. However, securities lending carries the specific market risk of the counterparty defaulting. To mitigate this risk, the Fund will receive collateral relating to its securities lending transactions in accordance with the ESMA Guidelines 2012/832. This collateral shall take any of the forms described under the ESMA Guidelines 2012/832.

In the event of default by the counterparty to a securities lending transaction, the collateral provided will need to be sold and the lent securities repurchased at the prevailing price, which may lead to a loss in value for the relevant Fund. There can therefore be no assurance that the relevant Fund's investment objectives will be achieved.

Securities lending also carries operational risks such as the nonsettlement of instructions associated with securities lending. Such operational risks are managed by means of procedures, controls and systems implemented by the securities lending agent and the Fund.

When engaging in securities lending, a Fund may be adversely impacted by conflicts of interest arising from the relationship of the counterparties to such transactions with the relevant investment manager or another member of the relevant investment manager's group of companies.

Tax

Tax laws may change without notice and may impose taxes on a retrospective basis. Taxes may be deducted at source without notice to a Fund and/or the Investment Manager. Tax charged may vary between Shareholders. Local tax procedures may have the effect of limiting or denying the reclaim of such taxes deducted, that might otherwise be available.

Third-Party operational (including counterparty service providers)

Each Fund's operations depend on third parties, either for the purpose of segregating duties, or due to delegation/outsourcing of functions by the Investment Manager. Investors in a Fund may suffer disruption or financial loss in the event of third-party operational failure.

Specific risks

Risks associated with debt investments

Contingent convertibles or CoCos

A Fund may invest in contingent convertibles (CoCos), which are a type of debt security issued by financial institutions. The terms of these securities mean that investors in CoCos may suffer losses prior to investors in the same financial institution which hold securities ranking senior to the CoCo bond holders, as the instruments become loss absorbing upon certain triggering (contingent) events related to the solvency of the issuer. This creates uncertainty about how CoCos may perform under stressed conditions and presents risks over the certainty of future interest payments as well as the potential conversion to equity in such a stress scenario.

Credit

Where the value of an investment depends on a party (which could be a company, government or other institution) fulfilling an obligation to pay, there exists a risk that that obligation will not be satisfied. This risk is greater the weaker the financial strength of the party. The Net Asset Value of a Fund could be affected by any actual or feared breach of the party's obligations, while the income of the Fund would be affected only by an actual failure to pay, which is known as a default.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

High yield debt securities

High yield debt securities, that is those that are rated BB+ by Standard & Poor's or Ba1 by Moody's or lower, or are unrated, are subject to greater risk of loss of income and principal due to default by the issuer than are higher-rated debt securities. It may also be more difficult to dispose of, or to determine the value of, high yield debt securities.

Interest rate

The earnings or market value of a Fund may be affected by changes in interest rates. This risk can be particularly relevant for Funds holding fixed-rate debt securities (such as bonds), since their values may fall if interest rates rise. Furthermore, Funds holding fixed-rate debt securities with a long time until maturity may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than shorter-dated debt securities, for example a small rise in long-term interest rates may result in a more than proportionate fall in the price of a long-dated debt security.

Investment grade

Investment grade debt securities, like other types of debt securities, involve credit risk. As such, they are subject to loss of income and/or principal due to default by the issuer, or if their financial circumstances deteriorate. Investment grade debt securities also face the risk that their ratings can be downgraded by the ratings agencies when these securities are held by a particular Fund.

Mortgage backed and other asset backed securities

Mortgage backed

A mortgage-backed security is a generic term for a debt security backed or collateralised by the income stream from an underlying pool of commercial and/or residential mortgages. As such they are vulnerable to similar risks to traditional fixed income securities as well as specific risks related to the exercise of any optional redemption and mandatory prepayment, the prevailing level of interest dates, the creditworthiness of the underlying mortgage assets and the originator of the security. The market for these investments may be volatile and illiquid, which may make it difficult to buy or sell them, and the secondary market may be smaller than that for more traditional debt securities.

Asset backed

Traditional debt securities typically pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity, when the entire principal amount is due. By contrast, payments on asset-backed securities (ABS) typically include both interest and partial payment of principal. ABS may affected by changes to prevailing levels of interest rates. Principal may be prepaid voluntarily, or as a result of refinancing or forced repayment. Principal and interest payments may also not be made on time. The nature and timing of these payments may make the return profile less predictable when compared to other fixed income securities and they can increase the volatility of the Fund. The Fund will be vulnerable to specific risks related to the creditworthiness of the underlying assets and the originator of the security. The market for these investments may be volatile and illiquid, which may make it difficult to buy or sell them, and the secondary market may be smaller than that for more traditional debt securities.

CDOs/CLOs

Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDOs) and Collateralised Loan Obligations (CLOs). represent a participation in, or are secured by, a pool of fixed or floating rate debt obligations. These securities are issued in separate classes with different stated maturities that may have different credit and investment profiles. As the debt pool experiences prepayments, the pool pays off investors in classes with shorter maturities first. Prepayments may cause the actual maturity of the securities to be substantially shorter than its stated maturity. Conversely, slower than anticipated prepayments can extend the effective maturities of the securities, subjecting them to a greater risk of decline in market value in response to rising interest rates than traditional debt securities, and, therefore, potentially increasing their volatility. The securities and other instruments with complex or highly variable prepayment terms generally entail greater market, prepayment and liquidity risks than other asset backed securities (ABS). The securities are generally subject to each of the risks discussed under asset-backed (ABS) securities.

CLNs

Credit Linked Notes (CLNs) are executed directly with a counterparty rather than through a recognised exchange and are, therefore, not afforded the same protections as instruments trading on recognised exchanges. CLNs carry the default risk of the counterparty as well as the default risk associated with the underlying credit securities and may not have a claim over the underlying assets in the event of a default by the counterparty. Additionally, when compared to the underlying reference securities, a CLN may provide varying returns because of, for example, the terms of the CLN contract, imperfect matching of price points or coupon payments. In times of stress CLNs may become less liquid and more difficult to price.

Risks associated with derivative instruments

Cash flow

A Fund may have insufficient cash to meet the margin calls necessary to sustain its position in a derivatives contract. This may result in the Fund having to close a position (or sell other securities to raise the cash) at a time and/or on terms that it may otherwise not have done. This could lead to capital losses for the Fund.

Credit default swaps and other synthetic securities

A portion of a Fund's investments may consist of credit default swaps and other synthetic securities the reference obligations of which may be leveraged loans, high-yield debt securities or similar securities. Investments in such types of assets through the purchase of credit default swaps and other synthetic securities present risks in addition to those resulting from direct purchases of such investments. With respect to each synthetic security, a Fund will usually have a contractual relationship only with the counterparty of such synthetic security, and not have a direct claim over the underlying securities or direct rights and remedies against the issuer(s) of such securities. In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty, a Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying securities. Consequently, a Fund will be subject to the credit risk of the counterparty as well as that of the underlying securities.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

Additionally, while the Investment Manager expects that the returns on a synthetic security will generally reflect those of the underlying securities, as a result of the terms of the synthetic security and the assumption of the credit risk of the synthetic security counterparty, a synthetic security may have a different expected return, a different (and potentially greater) probability of default and expected loss characteristics following a default, and a different expected recovery following default. Additionally, when compared to the underlying security, the terms of a synthetic security may provide for different maturities, distribution dates, interest rates, interest rate references, credit exposures, or other credit or noncredit related characteristics. Upon maturity, default, acceleration or any other termination (including a put or call) other than pursuant to a credit event (as defined therein) of the synthetic security, the terms of the synthetic security may permit or require the issuer of such synthetic security to satisfy its obligations by delivering to the relevant Fund securities other than the underlying securities or an amount different than the then current market value of the underlying securities.

Derivatives

The use of derivatives may lead to large changes in the value of a Fund and includes the potential for large financial loss if improperly managed. The value of a derivative typically depends on the value of an underlying asset. The value of the derivative may not be 100% correlated with the value of the underlying asset and therefore a change in the value of the asset may not be matched by a proportionate corresponding change in the value of the derivative.

Exchange derivatives

Futures contracts may have restricted liquidity due to certain exchanges limiting fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” or “daily limits”. These prevent trades from being executed at prices beyond the daily limits during a single trading day. Also, once the price of a contract for a futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit.

Leverage

Where a Fund uses derivatives to create aggregate exposure that is greater than its net assets, this may lead to potentially large financial loss. This also creates the effect that the Fund will have greater exposure to certain risks that are associated with the use of derivatives (e.g. Counterparty Risk – Trading, OTC Derivatives Risk and market risk).

OTC derivative instruments

In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in OTC markets than of transactions entered into on organised exchanges. OTC derivatives are executed directly with the counterparty rather than through a recognised exchange and clearing house. Counterparties to OTC derivatives are not afforded the same protections as may apply to those trading on recognised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of a clearing house.

Investments in OTC derivatives may be subject to the risk of differing valuations arising out of different permitted valuation methods. Although the Fund has implemented appropriate valuation procedures to determine and verify the value of OTC derivatives, certain transactions are complex and valuation may only be provided by a limited number of market participants who may also be acting as the counterparty to the transactions.

OTC derivatives expose a Fund to the risk that the counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms, or will delay the settlement of the transaction, because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not that dispute is valid) or because of the insolvency, bankruptcy or other credit or liquidity problems of the counterparty. Investors should also refer to the risk factor Counterparty Risk – Trading.

Counterparty risk is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the relevant Fund. The value of the collateral may fluctuate, however, and it may be difficult to sell (in the case of non-cash collateral), so there are no assurances that the value of collateral held will be sufficient to cover the amount owed to the relevant Fund.

The Funds may enter into OTC derivatives cleared through a clearing house that serves as a central counterparty. Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to bilaterally cleared OTC derivatives, but it does not eliminate the risk completely. The central counterparty will require margin from the clearing broker which will in turn require margin from the relevant Fund. There is a risk of loss by a Fund of its initial and variation margin deposits in the event of default of the clearing broker with which the Fund has an open position or if margin is not identified and correctly reported to the relevant Fund, in particular where margin is held in an omnibus account maintained by the clearing broker with the central counterparty. In the event that the clearing broker becomes insolvent, the Fund may not be able to transfer or “port” its positions to another clearing broker.

EMIR requires certain eligible OTC derivatives to be submitted for clearing to regulated central clearing counterparties and the reporting of certain details to trade repositories. In addition, EMIR imposes requirements for appropriate procedures and arrangements to measure, monitor and mitigate operational and counterparty risk in respect of OTC derivatives which are not subject to mandatory clearing. Ultimately, these requirements are likely to include the exchange and segregation of collateral by the parties, including by the Fund. While some of the obligations under EMIR have come into force, a number of the requirements are subject to phase-in periods and certain key issues have not been finalised by the date of the Prospectus.

It is as yet unclear how the over-the-counter financial derivative instruments market will adapt to the new regulatory regime. The collateral, reporting and clearing requirements under EMIR, compliance with rules, regulations promulgated and other legislation in other jurisdictions may increase costs to the Funds and may impact performance. The full impact that such legislation will ultimately have on the Funds and the markets in which they trade and invest is not fully known. Such uncertainty may itself be detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets and the success of certain investment strategies. Any changes to current regulations or any new regulations applicable to the Funds could have a materially adverse effect on the Funds.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

Short exposure

Where a Fund uses derivatives to create short exposure there is potential for gains to be made when the underlying securities are falling in value, but a loss could be incurred when the underlying security is rising in value. This means the Fund's performance will be less closely related to the performance of the type of assets in which it will ordinarily invest.

Risks associated with emerging market investments

China Interbank Bond Market

The China Interbank Bond Market ("CIBM") is an OTC market (i.e. trades are conducted directly between the buyer and the seller and not on an exchange) that operates outside of the two main stock exchanges in China. On the CIBM, institutional investors trade sovereign, government and corporate bonds.

The main debt instruments traded on the CIBM include government bonds, bond repo, bond lending, People's Bank of China ("PBOC") bills, and other financial debt instruments.

The CIBM is regulated and supervised by the PBOC. The PBOC is responsible for, among other things, establishing listing, trading and functioning rules applying to the CIBM and supervising the market operators of the CIBM.

Counterparty and liquidity risk are particularly relevant to trading on the CIBM.

Settlement risk

There are various transaction settlement methods in the CIBM, which involve varying degrees of risk. Although the Investment Manager may be able to negotiate terms which are favourable to the Funds (e.g. requiring simultaneous delivery of security and payment), there is no assurance that settlement risks can be eliminated. Where the counterparty does not perform its obligations under a transaction, the Funds will sustain losses.

Risks in relation to RMB fixed income securities using the CIBM Direct Access

The CIBM Direct Access is the PRC investment program revised in 2016 under which certain foreign institutional investors such as the Funds may invest, without particular license or quota, directly in RMB fixed income 182 securities dealt on the CIBM via an onshore bond settlement agent (the "Bond Settlement Agent").

CIBM Direct Access rules and regulations

Participation in the CIBM Direct Access by foreign institutional investors (such as the Funds) is governed by rules and regulations set by the Mainland Chinese authorities, i.e. the PBOC and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange in China. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time (with retrospective effect).

The CIBM Direct Access rules and regulations are relatively new. The application and interpretation of such investment regulations are therefore relatively untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied as the PRC authorities and regulators have been given wide discretion in such investment regulations and there is no precedent or certainty as to how such discretion may be exercised now or in the future. In addition, there can be no assurance that the CIBM Direct Access rules and regulations will not be abolished in the future. Funds, which invest in the PRC markets through the CIBM Direct Access, may be adversely affected as a result of any such changes or abolition.

Restrictions to remittances and repatriations risk

Certain restrictions may be imposed by the PRC authorities on investors participating in the CIBM Direct Access and/or the Bond Settlement Agent which may have an adverse effect on the Funds' liquidity and performance. Repatriations (moving cash offshore from Mainland China) conducted in RMB are currently permitted daily and are not subject to repatriation restrictions (such as lock-up periods) or prior approval. There is no assurance, however, that PRC rules and regulations will not change or that repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. It should also be noted that the actual time required for the completion of the relevant repatriation will be beyond the Investment Manager's control should such restrictions be imposed.

Securities and cash accounts

Onshore PRC securities are registered in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations and maintained by the Bond Settlement Agent. Onshore cash will be maintained on a cash account with the Bond Settlement Agent.

Beneficial ownership of RMB securities should be acquired by a Fund through CIBM Direct Access. However, beneficial ownership is an untested concept in the PRC.

Investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of the Funds with the Bond Settlement Agent will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the Bond Settlement Agent to the Funds as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the Bond Settlement Agent. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the Bond Settlement Agent, the Funds will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and the Funds will become unsecured creditors, ranking on equal footing with all other unsecured creditors, of the Bond Settlement Agent. The Funds may face difficulty 183 and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Funds will suffer losses.

Bond settlement agent risk

There is a risk that the Funds may suffer losses, whether direct or consequential, from the acts or omissions in the settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of funds or securities, default, bankruptcy or disqualification of the Bond Settlement Agent.

Such acts, omissions, default or disqualification may also adversely affect the Funds in implementing their investment strategies or disrupt the operations of the Funds, including causing delays in the settlement of any transaction.

In addition, the PBOC is vested with the power to impose regulatory sanctions if the Bond Settlement Agent violates any provision of the CIBM Direct Access rules. Such sanctions may adversely impact on the investment by the Funds through the CIBM Direct Access.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

China tax

In common with other Funds, income and gains derived from China may be subject to withholding tax and VAT and relevant surcharges on the VAT. The interpretation and applicability of existing Chinese tax laws may not be as consistent and transparent as those of more developed nations, and may vary from region to region. There is a possibility that the current tax laws, regulations, and practice in China may be changed with retrospective effect in the future. Moreover, there is no assurance that tax incentives currently offered to foreign companies, if any, will not be abolished and the existing tax laws and regulations will not be revised or amended in the future. Any of these changes may reduce the income from, and/or value of, the Funds' investments. The Chinese government has implemented a number of tax reform policies in recent years. The current tax laws and regulations may be revised or amended in the future. Any revision or amendment in tax laws and regulations may affect the after-tax profit of Chinese companies and foreign investors in such companies, such as the Funds. There can be no guarantee that future tax laws, regulations, and practice in China will not adversely impact the tax exposure of the Funds and/or their Shareholders.

The ACD considers that the Funds should be regarded as a UK tax resident and should be able to enjoy a tax exemption on capital gains under the UK-China double tax treaty, although there is no guarantee that the Chinese tax authorities will provide tax treaty relief.

In light of the legal and regulatory uncertainties in China, the Funds reserve the right to make any provision for taxes or to deduct or to withhold an amount on account of taxes (which may be payable by the Funds to the Chinese tax authorities in respect of its investments in China) from assets of the Funds. The amount of provision (if any) will be disclosed in the financial statements of the Funds. In this regard, the Funds have determined that no tax provision will be made on the capital gains derived from PRC investments. Any provision for taxes made by the Funds may be more or less than the Funds' actual Chinese tax liabilities. If the Funds do not set aside enough to meet these tax obligations, then the shortfall may be debited from the Funds' assets to meet its actual Chinese tax liabilities. As a result, the income from, and/or the performance of the Funds may be reduced/adversely affected. The degree of impact on individual Shareholders may vary depending on whether or not the price they paid or received for Shares reflected any difference between the amount the Funds set aside for tax and their actual tax liabilities.

China Interbank Bond Market

The Chinese tax authorities have granted VAT exemption on the capital gains derived by qualified non PRC tax residents from the investments through the China Interbank Bond Market with effective from 1 May 2016. In addition, according to the Caishui 2018 No. 108, effective from 7th November 2018 to 6th November 2021, there is a three-year tax exemption (including PRC withholding tax, VAT and local surcharges) on the bond interest income derived from the China Interbank Bond Market by qualified non-PRC tax residents.

Bond connect

According to the Caishui 2018 No. 108, effective from 7th November 2018 to 6th November 2021, there is a three-year tax exemption (including withholding tax, VAT and local surcharges) on bond interest income derived by qualified non PRC tax residents through Bond Connect. Except for the above, there is no specific regulation released regarding the tax treatment on capital gains through Bond Connect. Without further clarification, Chinese tax authorities may levy withholding tax, VAT as well as the surcharges on bond capital gains.

In light of the legal and regulatory uncertainties in China, the Companies reserve the right to make any provision for taxes or to deduct or to withhold an amount on account of taxes (which may be payable by the Funds to the Chinese tax authorities in respect of its investments in China) from assets of the Funds. The amount of provision (if any) will be disclosed in the financial statements of the Companies. In this regard, the Companies have, as at the date of the Prospectus, determined that no tax provision will be made on the capital gains derived from PRC investments. Any provision for taxes made by the Companies may be more or less than the Funds' actual Chinese tax liabilities. If the Funds do not set aside enough to meet these tax obligations, then the shortfall may be debited from the Funds' assets to meet its actual Chinese tax liabilities. As a result, the income from, and/or the performance of the Funds may be reduced/adversely affected and the impact/degree of impact on the individual shareholders may vary, depending on factors such as the level of the Funds' provision for taxes and the amount of the shortfall at the relevant time and when the relevant shareholders subscribed for and/or redeemed their Shares in the Funds.

Emerging markets

Emerging Markets investments may be more volatile and less liquid than investments in developed markets and the investments of a Fund in such markets may be subject to significant delays in settlement. In addition, there may be a higher than usual risk of exchange rate, political, economic, social and religious instability and of adverse changes in government regulations. Some of these markets may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those of more developed countries and the securities markets of such markets may be subject to unexpected closure. In addition, there may be less government supervision, legal regulation and less well defined tax laws and procedures than in countries with more developed securities markets.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

Investment in China

Investments in China are particularly exposed to China's economic, social and political system, which may behave differently to other markets, and investments in China may be harder to assess for suitability 185 or risk. China has enjoyed significant economic prosperity in recent years but continued growth cannot be assumed and a decline in China's economic performance may affect a Fund's investment.

Investments in China are subject to State-imposed restrictions, including the operation of trading quotas and currency management; while other State and regulatory intervention may be more unpredictable or intrusive than in other markets. China's laws and regulations relating to securities (including surrounding taxation) are new and evolving, their application is subject to uncertainty, and they may be subject to change in the future. Investments in China may be subject to greater or more frequent rises and falls in value than other markets and may be harder or impossible to buy or sell.

Accounting and auditing standards in China may also be less rigorous than their international equivalents and this could result in investments being overvalued. Investments held by Chinese brokers may be mixed with other investors' assets or subject to lower safekeeping standards than investments held domestically, which could lead to delays in payment or losses should the broker become insolvent. Chinese investments are denominated in Renminbi and its value may fluctuate widely from other international currencies.

Other applicable risks:

Investors should also note the following risk factors, which may be applicable to the Funds, each of which is described in more detail in this Appendix: Accounting, Emerging Markets, Equity Investment, Exchange Rates, Market Action, Market Closure, Political, Settlement and Custody and Tax.

RQFII Risk

Certain Funds (the "RQFII Funds") may invest in securities issued in Mainland China in accordance with their investment objective and policies. Other than risks involved in investments made on a worldwide basis and in emerging markets, as well as other risks of investments generally as described earlier in the risk management policies which are applicable to investments in China, investors in the RQFII Funds should note the additional specific risks below.

Custody risk for investment in China:

The Investment Manager (in its capacity as an RQFII) and the Depositary have appointed HSBC China (the "RQFII Local Custodian") as custodian to maintain the RQFII Funds' assets in custody in China, pursuant to relevant laws and regulations. Chinese securities are registered in accordance with these rules and regulations, and maintained by the RQFII Local Custodian in electronic form via a securities account with the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited and cash shall be maintained in a cash account with the RQFII Local Custodian. The Depositary will make arrangements to ensure that the RQFII Local Custodian has appropriate procedures in place to properly safe-keep the RQFII Fund's assets including maintaining records that clearly show that such RQFII Fund's assets are recorded in the name of that RQFII Fund and segregated from the other assets of the RQFII Local Custodian.

Investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of a RQFII Fund with the RQFII Local Custodian will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the RQFII Local Custodian to that RQFII Fund as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash that belongs to other clients or creditors of the RQFII Local Custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the RQFII Local Custodian, a RQFII Fund will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and that RQFII Fund will become an unsecured creditor, ranking pari passu with all other unsecured creditors, of the RQFII Local Custodian. The RQFII Fund may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the RQFII Fund will suffer losses.

RQFII regime risk:

Under current Chinese laws and regulations, the RQFII Fund's investments in the Chinese securities can only be made by or through an RQFII, within certain investment quota as approved under and subject to applicable Chinese regulatory requirements. The RQFII regime is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the Mainland Chinese authorities.

Neither the Companies nor the RQFII Funds are themselves RQFIIs, but they may obtain access to the Chinese domestic securities market using the Investment Manager's RQFII quota.

Investors should note that RQFII status could be suspended or revoked at any time, which may have an adverse effect on an RQFII Fund's performance as the Fund may be required to dispose of its securities holdings over a short period. In addition, certain restrictions imposed by the Chinese government on RQFIIs may have an adverse effect on an RQFII Fund's liquidity and performance.

The State Administration of Foreign Exchange in China ("SAFE") regulates and monitors the repatriation of funds out of China by an RQFII. Repatriations by RQFIIs in respect of an open-ended fund (such as the RQFII Funds) conducted in Renminbi are currently not subject to repatriation restrictions or prior approval, although authenticity and compliance reviews will be conducted, and monthly reports on remittances and repatriations will be submitted to SAFE by the RQFII Local Custodian. There is no assurance, however, that the Chinese rules and regulations will not change or that repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Any restrictions on repatriation of the invested capital and net profits may impact on an RQFII Fund's ability to meet redemption requests from Shareholders. Furthermore, as the RQFII Local Custodian's review on authenticity and compliance is conducted on each repatriation, the repatriation may be delayed or even rejected by the RQFII Local Custodian in case of non-compliance with the RQFII rules and regulations. In such case, it is expected that redemption proceeds will be paid to the redeeming Shareholder as soon as practicable and after the completion of the repatriation of funds concerned. It should be noted that the actual time required for the completion of the relevant repatriation will be beyond the Investment Manager's control.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

RQFII quotas are generally granted to an RQFII. The rules and restrictions under the RQFII regulations generally apply to the RQFII as a whole and not simply to the investments made by an RQFII Fund. It is provided in the RQFII Measures that the size of the quota may be reduced or cancelled by the SAFE if the RQFII is unable to use its RQFII quota effectively within one year following the quota being granted. If the SAFE reduces the RQFII's quota, it may affect the Investment Manager's ability to effectively pursue the investment strategy of an RQFII Fund. The SAFE may impose regulatory sanctions if the RQFII or the RQFII Local Custodian violates any provision of the RQFII Measures. Any violations could result in the revocation of the RQFII's quota or other regulatory sanctions and may adversely impact on the portion of the RQFII's quota made available for investment by an RQFII Fund.

Investors should note that there can be no assurance that an RQFII will continue to maintain its RQFII status or to make available its RQFII quota, or that an RQFII Fund will be allocated a sufficient portion of RQFII quota from a RQFII to meet all applications for subscription into an RQFII Fund, or that redemption requests can be processed in a timely manner due to repatriation restrictions or adverse changes in relevant laws or regulations. Such factors may restrict the ability to process subscriptions and/or redemptions in a timely manner. In extreme circumstances, an RQFII Fund may incur significant losses due to insufficiency of RQFII quota, limited investment capabilities, or inability to fully implement or pursue its investment objective or strategy due to RQFII investment restrictions, illiquidity of the Chinese domestic securities market, and/or delay or disruption in execution of trades or in settlement of trades.

The current RQFII regulations are subject to change, which may take retrospective effect. In addition, there can be no assurance that the RQFII regulations will not be abolished. An RQFII Fund, which invests in the Chinese domestic securities markets, may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

Stock connect

To the extent that a Fund's investments in China are dealt via Hong Kong Shanghai Stock Connect or Shenzhen Stock Connect ("Stock Connect"), such dealing will be subject to additional risk factors.

Stock Connect is a relatively new trading programme, therefore the relevant rules and regulations are untested and subject to change. Since investments through Stock Connect are subject to certain restrictions (including trading day restrictions, pre-trade checking, eligibility of stock, quota limits and daily trade quotas), investments may be subject to greater or more frequent rises and falls in value and may be harder to buy or sell.

Under Stock Connect, overseas investors such as the investing Funds may invest directly in certain China A shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("Stock Connect Shares"). The Funds trade Stock Connect Shares through brokers who are Hong Kong Stock exchange participants.

Stock Connect Shares purchased through Stock Connect are uncertified and held in accounts in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System maintained by the Hong Kong Securities and Clearing Corporation Limited ("HKSCC"), the central securities depositary in Hong Kong. HKSCC in turn holds the legal title to the Stock Connect Shares of all its participants through a nominee omnibus securities account in its name, registered with ChinaClear, the central securities depositary in China.

A failure or delay by the HKSCC in the performance of its obligations may result in a failure of settlement, or the loss, of Stock Connect Shares and/or monies in connection with them and the Funds may suffer losses as a result.

Foreign investors like the Funds investing through the Stock Connect remain beneficial owners of the Stock Connect Shares and are only eligible to exercise their rights to the Stock Connect Shares in China through the HKSCC nominee.

In the event of a default of ChinaClear, HKSCC through its nominee is likely to seek to recover any outstanding Stock Connect Shares on behalf of the Funds from ChinaClear through available legal channels but it is not obligated to do so. If HKSCC does not enforce claims against ChinaClear the Fund may not be able to recover all of its Stock Connect Shares.

Trading under Stock Connect will not be covered by Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund nor the China Securities Investor Protection Fund.

Investors should also consider the Investment in China detailed earlier in the risk management policies which applies to investment in China.

Risks associated with equity investments

Equity investment

The value of equities and equity-related investments may vary according to company profits and future prospects as well as more general market factors. In the event of a company default, the owners of their equity rank last in terms of any financial payment from that company.

Smaller companies

Smaller company shares may be less liquid and more volatile than the shares of larger companies, due to the smaller market capitalisation and the frequently less diversified and less established nature of their businesses. These factors can create a greater potential for significant capital losses.

3. Risk management policies (continued)

Risks associated with investment strategy

Commodities

Investing in commodity-linked derivative instruments, exchange traded instruments and/or the equity securities of commodity-related companies may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors. Movements in commodity prices are outside of the Fund's control and may not be anticipated by the Investment Manager. Price movements may be influenced by, among other things: governmental, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; changing market and economic conditions; market liquidity; weather and climate conditions; changing supply and demand relationships; the availability of transportation systems; energy conservation; the success of exploration projects; changes in international balances of payments and trade; domestic and foreign rates of inflation; currency fluctuations; domestic and foreign political and economic events; domestic and foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates; domestic and foreign governmental regulation and taxation; war, acts of terrorism and other political upheaval and conflicts; governmental expropriation; investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds. The frequency and magnitude of such changes are unpredictable.

Concentration

A Fund which invests in a concentrated portfolio of holdings may be more volatile than more broadly diversified funds.

Income priority

Where a Fund gives priority to income over capital growth this may constrain the rate of future capital and income growth.

Sector and/or geographical

A Fund that restricts investment to a small number of related sectors and/or geographical locations will be subject to risks specific to those sectors and/or locations and may decline even while broader based market indices are rising.

Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund

Investment in China
China Interbank Bond Market
China tax
CIBM Direct Access
Credit
Derivatives
Emerging Markets
Exchange Derivatives
High Yield Debt Securities
Income Priority
Interest Rate
Investment Grade
Leverage
Mortgage Backed and Other Asset Backed Securities
OTC Derivative Instruments

Global Dynamic Fund

Investment in China
Derivatives
Equity Investment
Emerging Markets
Stock Connect

Global Environment Fund

China tax
Commodities
Concentration
Derivatives
Emerging Markets
Equity Investment
Investment in China
RQFII
Sector and/or Geographical
Stock Connect

Global Equity Fund

Investment in China
Derivatives
Emerging Markets
Equity Investment
Stock Connect

3. Risk management policies (continued)

Global Gold Fund
Commodities
Contingent Convertibles or CoCos
Derivatives
Emerging Markets
Equity Investment
Sector and/or Geographical

UK Sustainable Equity Fund
Derivatives
Equity Investment
Sector and/or Geographical

Sensitivity analysis
The table below shows the funds' beta; this is a historical measure of the funds' sensitivity to movements in well known markets. A beta of 1.0 would suggest that a fund had experienced a close relationship to the volatility of the market index against which it was being measured, rising when the market rises and falling when it falls in a one to one manner. A beta of 1.5 would suggest that a fund had experienced movements of 1.5 times the index i.e. the fund was more volatile than the market. A beta of 0.5 would suggest that a fund had experienced movements in values of half of the index's movement i.e. the fund was less volatile than the market. Broadly speaking, if a fund has a beta of 'B' to an index, it means that if the index value changes by 'X'% we could expect the fund value to change by 'B' multiplied by 'X'%. Of course, this is only an expectation, but it is a good indicator of the risk currently faced by particular funds.

2020†	FTSE All-Share Index	MSCI World Index	Citigroup World Government Bond Index
Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund	n/a	n/a	0.38
Global Dynamic Fund	n/a	0.53	n/a
Global Environment Fund	0.74	0.78	n/a
Global Equity Fund	0.57	0.51	n/a
Global Gold Fund	0.02	0.15	n/a
UK Sustainable Equity Fund	0.59	0.37	n/a

2019††	FTSE All-Share Index	MSCI World Index	Citigroup World Government Bond Index
Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund	n/a	n/a	0.49
Global Dynamic Fund	0.65	0.48	n/a
Global Environment Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a
Global Equity Fund	0.64	0.46	n/a
Global Gold Fund	0.19	0.2	n/a
UK Sustainable Equity Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

4. Dilution adjustment

A dilution adjustment may be applied at the ACD's discretion to all purchases, sales and switches of shares where the impact of the net deals is believed to have a material effect.

A dilution adjustment or levy is a method to ensure fair treatment between investors joining, leaving or remaining in a Fund. We reserve the right to levy a dilution adjustment on any or all deals. The price of the shares of a Fund may be adjusted to protect its value from being reduced in the case of larger scale movements into or out of the Fund.

Full details on the ACD policy for dilution adjustment can be found in the Prospectus.

We hereby certify the Annual Report and Accounts on behalf of the Directors of Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited

A. Fletcher
Director of the ACD

D. Aird
Director of the ACD

18 June 2020

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†Source: Lipper 01.03.2019-29.02.2020 using daily sub-periods for class 'I' accumulation shares for all Funds.
††Source: Lipper 01.03.16 - 28.02.19 using daily sub-periods for class 'I' accumulation shares for all Funds.

Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the year ended 29 February 2020

		29.02.20		28.02.19	
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Income					
Net capital gains/(losses)	4		6,351		(20,624)
Revenue	6	12,735		13,794	
Expenses	7	(2,010)		(2,142)	
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(25)		(80)	
Net revenue before taxation		10,700		11,572	
Taxation	9	(155)		(458)	
Net revenue after taxation			10,545		11,114
Total return before distributions			**16,896**		**(9,510)**
Distributions	10		(10,836)		(11,467)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**6,060**		**(20,977)**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the year ended 29 February 2020

	29.02.20		28.02.19	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**191,349**		**233,124**
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	46,858		54,487	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(64,041)		(84,464)	
		(17,183)		(29,977)
Dilution adjustment		25		28
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		6,060		(20,977)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		8,904		9,151
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**189,155**		**191,349**

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 82 to 90.

Balance Sheet

As at 29 February 2020

		29.02.20		28.02.19	
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets					
Investments assets			175,803		178,364
Current assets					
Debtors	11	5,178		3,099	
Cash and bank balances	12	16,362		18,390	
Total other assets			21,540		21,489
Total assets			**197,343**		**199,853**
Liabilities					
Investment liabilities			4,349		3,797
Creditors					
Bank overdrafts		–		2,935	
Distribution payable		232		609	
Other creditors	13	3,607		1,163	
Total other liabilities			3,839		4,707
Total liabilities			**8,188**		**8,504**
Net assets attributable to shareholders			**189,155**		**191,349**

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 82 to 90.

Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 29 February 2020

1. Accounting policies

The Accounting policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 66.

2. Distribution policies

The Distribution policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 67.

3. Risk management policies

The Risk management policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on pages 67 to 80.

4. Net capital gains/(losses)

The net capital gains/(losses) during the year comprise:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Gains on foreign exchange	369	261
Derivative contracts	299	(2,008)
Forward currency contracts	(4,980)	(5,163)
Non-derivative securities	10,678	(13,707)
Transaction charges	(15)	(7)
Net capital gains/(losses)	**6,351**	**(20,624)**

5. Purchases, sales and transaction costs

	Purchases		Sales	
	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Bonds	114,110	163,832	116,578	181,008
Collective Investment Schemes	872	131	129	1,166
Swaps	25,720	104,282	29,372	108,329
Treasury Bills	10,916	28,810	18,315	36,112
Trades excluding transaction costs	**151,618**	**297,055**	**164,394**	**326,615**
Commissions				
Bonds	–	–	–	–
Collective Investment Schemes	–	–	–	–
Swaps	–	–	–	–
Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–
Taxes				
Bonds	–	–	–	–
Collective Investment Schemes	–	–	–	–
Swaps	–	–	–	–
Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–
Total costs	–	–	–	–
Net trades in the year after transaction costs	**151,618**	**297,055**	**164,394**	**326,615**

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of asset type cost

	Purchases		Sales	
	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %
Commissions				
Bonds	–	–	–	–
Collective Investment Schemes	–	–	–	–
Swaps	–	–	–	–
Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–
Taxes				
Bonds	–	–	–	–
Collective Investment Schemes	–	–	–	–
Swaps	–	–	–	–
Treasury Bills	–	–	–	–

5. Purchases, sales and transaction costs (continued)

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of average net asset value

	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %
Commissions	–	–
Taxes	–	–
Total costs	**–**	**–**

Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread at the balance sheet date was 0.44% (28.02.19: 0.33%).

6. Revenue

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Bank interest	353	373
Interest on debt securities	11,380	12,289
Interest on total return swaps	791	871
Offshore distribution taxable from collective investment schemes	211	261
Total revenue	**12,735**	**13,794**

7. Expenses

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD, and agents of either of them:		
ACD fee	1,741	1,817
General administration charge (GAC)	140	147
	1,881	**1,964**
Payable to the Depositary or associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Safe custody fee	117	175
	117	**175**
Other expenses:		
VAT refund	(11)	(10)
SEBI Registration fees	–	2
Collateral interest fee	23	11
	12	**3**
Total expenses	**2,010**	**2,142**

Please refer to the Prospectus for a full description of expenses covered by the GAC.

The audit fee for the year is £12,456 (28.02.19: £12,000).

VAT is currently recovered in respect of certain expenses paid under the GAC.

8. Interest payable and similar charges

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Interest	10	66
Margin Interest	15	14
Total interest payable and similar charges	**25**	**80**

9. Taxation

(a) Analysis of the tax charge in the year:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Irrecoverable income tax	107	136
Capital Gains Tax on Treasury Bills	48	322
Current tax charge	**155**	**458**
Deferred tax charge (note 9 (c))	–	–
Total tax charge (note 9 (b))	**155**	**458**

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year:

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised OEIC (20%) (28.02.19: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	10,700	11,572
Corporation tax of 20%	2,140	2,314
Effects of:		
Tax deductible interest distributions	(2,140)	(2,314)
Irrecoverable income tax	107	136
Capital Gains Tax on Treasury Bills	48	322
Total tax charge (note 9(a))	**155**	**458**

(c) Provision for deferred taxation:

There is no provision required for deferred taxation at the Balance Sheet date in the current or prior year.

10. Distributions

The Distributions take account of equalisation received on the creation of shares and deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprise:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
First quarter	2,843	3,426
Second quarter	2,987	2,976
Third quarter	2,363	2,560
Final	2,360	2,461
	10,553	11,423
Add: Equalisation deducted on cancellation of shares	576	408
Less: Equalisation received on creation of shares	(293)	(364)
Net distribution for the year	**10,836**	**11,467**

The net distribution for the year is represented by:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Net revenue after taxation	10,545	11,114
Expenses charged to capital:		
ACD fee	252	299
General administration charge (GAC)	21	25
Safe custody fee	18	29
Net distribution for the year	**10,836**	**11,467**

11. Debtors

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Accrued bond interest	2,464	2,483
Accrued dividends and bank interest	1	14
Amounts receivable for creation of shares	833	514
Sales awaiting settlement	1,849	43
Accrued total return swaps	31	45
	5,178	**3,099**

12. Cash and bank balances

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Cash and bank balances	15,461	13,869
Amount held at futures clearing houses and brokers	901	4,521
	16,362	**18,390**

13. Other creditors

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	789	12
Purchases awaiting settlement	2,617	868
Capital gain tax payable	45	35
Accrued ACD fees	129	128
Accrued general administration charge (GAC)	10	10
Accrued safe custody fee	16	106
Accrued transaction charges	1	4
	3,607	**1,163**

14. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Fund had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments at the year end date (28.02.19: Nil).

15. Related party transactions

Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, as Authorised Corporate Director (ACD), is a related party, and acts as a principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Company. The aggregate monies received through issues and paid on cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Shareholders' Net Assets.

In accordance with the prospectus the ACD collects from the Fund, a general administration charge (GAC), ACD fees and safe custody fees. Please refer to notes 7, 13 and 17 for further details.

Any amounts due to/from Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 11 and 13.

At the year end date nil% of the Fund's shares (by net asset value) were held by other Funds managed by the ACD (28.02.19: nil%).

16. Dilution adjustment

Please refer to note 4 of the notes to the financial statements for a detailed description of dilution adjustment.

17. ACD Fee and charges

The different level of ACD fees payable per annum as at 29 February 2020 for each share class is detailed below:

'A' Shares	1.50%
'I' Shares	0.75%
'R' Shares	1.00%

The GAC is charged at up to 0.08% of the Net Asset Value of each share class.

All shares within the sub-fund have the same rights on winding up.

Reconciliation of the shares movement in the year:

	28.02.19 Opening shares in issue	Creations	Cancellations	Shares converted	29.02.20 Closing shares in issue
'A' Class (Accumulation shares)	11,926,934	2,684,410	(3,086,133)	(333,333)	11,191,878
'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares)	194,213	–	–	–	194,213
'A' Class (Income-2 shares)	3,898,727	83,290	(2,547,847)	(190,214)	1,243,956
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)	48,969,102	28,584,758	(15,180,622)	514,885	62,888,123
'I' Class (USD Accumulation shares)	35,673,336	1,735,750	(3,630,019)	–	33,779,067
'I' Class (Income-2 shares)	49,823,511	7,639,319	(38,006,694)	169,023	19,625,159
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)	149,848	149	(125,433)	58,403	82,967
'R' Class (Income-2 shares)	8,507	669	(231)	61,398	70,343

18. Risk consideration

Please refer to note 3 of the financial statements for a detailed description of the risk considerations. There are no further specific risks for this Fund.

The Fund's currency exposure as at 29 February 2020 was:

	Currency exposure	
Currency	**Total 29.02.20 £'000**	**Total 28.02.19 £'000**
Argentine Peso	–	935
Brazilian Real	18,366	22,163
Chilean Peso	376	6,330
Chinese Yuan	30	–
Chinese Yuan (Offshore)	8,044	2,591
Colombian Peso	9,102	17,283
Czech Koruna	8,073	7,524
Egyptian Pound	3,141	8,092
Euro	(4,096)	(5,868)
Ghanaian Cedi	2,175	1,571
Hungarian Forint	7,036	13,281
Indian Rupee	(4,461)	(4,490)
Indonesian Rupiah	21,527	21,789
Israeli Shekel	–	(2,093)
Kazahstan Tenge	1,052	4,872
Malaysian Ringgit	17,592	11,397
Mexican Peso	18,812	16,045
Nigerian Naira	89	27
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	11,384	10,178
Philippine Peso	(2,294)	(8,146)
Polish Zloty	17,403	17,261
Romanian Leu	5,215	5,333
Russian Ruble	19,753	11,001
Serbian Dinar	3,866	1,919
Singapore Dollar	(6,513)	(56)
South African Rand	15,674	14,165
South Korean Won	2,207	4,237
Sterling	651	11,543
Taiwan Dollar	(5,430)	(10,793)
Thai Baht	22,717	19,888
Turkish Lira	3,288	8,516
Uganda Shilling	5	5
Ukrainian Hryvnia	4,962	–
Uruguayan Peso	–	71
US Dollar	(10,591)	(15,222)
Total	**189,155**	**191,349**

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 29 February 2020

Interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities as at 29 February 2020 was as follows:

Currency	Floating rate financial assets 29.02.20 £'000	Fixed rate financial assets 29.02.20 £'000	Financial assets not carrying interest 29.02.20 £'000	Total 29.02.20 £'000
Brazilian Real	36	14,417	3,913	18,366
Chilean Peso	–	4,022	(3,646)	376
Chinese Yuan	–	–	30	30
Chinese Yuan (Offshore)	264	4,876	2,904	8,044
Colombian Peso	2	8,586	514	9,102
Czech Koruna	3	5,085	2,985	8,073
Egyptian Pound	67	3,338	(264)	3,141
Euro	6	–	(4,102)	(4,096)
Ghanaian Cedi	–	2,027	148	2,175
Hungarian Forint	105	9,128	(2,197)	7,036
Indian Rupee	–	–	(4,461)	(4,461)
Indonesian Rupiah	–	12,808	8,719	21,527
Kazahstan Tenge	–	1,031	21	1,052
Malaysian Ringgit	–	14,461	3,131	17,592
Mexican Peso	–	12,833	5,979	18,812
Nigerian Naira	404	–	(315)	89
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	1	11,000	383	11,384
Philippine Peso	–	–	(2,294)	(2,294)
Polish Zloty	–	5,866	11,537	17,403
Romanian Leu	132	4,058	1,025	5,215
Russian Ruble	–	18,458	1,295	19,753
Serbian Dinar	71	3,779	16	3,866
Singapore Dollar	2	–	(6,515)	(6,513)
South African Rand	874	940	13,860	15,674
South Korean Won	–	–	2,207	2,207
Sterling	512	–	139	651
Taiwan Dollar	–	–	(5,430)	(5,430)
Thai Baht	–	13,371	9,346	22,717
Turkish Lira	2	3,273	13	3,288
Uganda Shilling	5	–	–	5
Ukrainian Hryvnia	–	4,809	153	4,962
US Dollar	13,876	–	(24,467)	(10,591)
Total	**16,362**	**158,166**	**14,627**	**189,155**

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 29 February 2020

Interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities as at 28 February 2019 was as follows:

Currency	Floating rate financial assets 28.02.19 £'000	Fixed rate financial assets 28.02.19 £'000	Financial assets not carrying interest 28.02.19 £'000	Total 28.02.19 £'000
Argentine Peso	–	–	935	935
Brazilian Real	95	17,463	4,605	22,163
Chilean Peso	–	4,140	2,190	6,330
Chinese Yuan (Offshore)	7	–	2,584	2,591
Colombian Peso	3	13,366	3,914	17,283
Czech Koruna	2	4,381	3,141	7,524
Egyptian Pound	59	7,971	62	8,092
Euro	(2,931)	–	(2,937)	(5,868)
Ghanaian Cedi	–	–	1,571	1,571
Hungarian Forint	–	8,993	4,288	13,281
Indian Rupee	–	–	(4,490)	(4,490)
Indonesian Rupiah	–	9,156	12,633	21,789
Israeli Shekel	–	–	(2,093)	(2,093)
Kazahstan Tenge	–	–	4,872	4,872
Malaysian Ringgit	–	11,307	90	11,397
Mexican Peso	–	13,481	2,564	16,045
Nigerian Naira	–	3,821	(3,794)	27
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	1	–	10,177	10,178
Philippine Peso	–	–	(8,146)	(8,146)
Polish Zloty	2	15,045	2,214	17,261
Romanian Leu	–	–	5,333	5,333
Russian Ruble	–	16,539	(5,538)	11,001
Serbian Dinar	39	1,879	1	1,919
Singapore Dollar	15	–	(71)	(56)
South African Rand	1,425	1,567	11,173	14,165
South Korean Won	–	–	4,237	4,237
Sterling	10,832	–	711	11,543
Taiwan Dollar	–	–	(10,793)	(10,793)
Thai Baht	–	10,533	9,355	19,888
Turkish Lira	46	6,500	1,970	8,516
Uganda Shilling	5	–	–	5
Uruguayan Peso	–	–	71	71
US Dollar	4,660	1,857	(21,739)	(15,222)
Total	**14,260**	**147,999**	**29,090**	**191,349**

19. Efficient portfolio management techniques risk exposure

The exposure obtained through efficient portfolio management techniques and identity of counterparties as at 29 February 2020 was as follows:

(a) Swaps

	Value of collateral	
Counterparty	**29.02.20 £'000**	**28.02.19 £'000**
Citibank	575	–
Goldman Sachs	1,180	887
HSBC	85	–
JPMorgan	264	135
Merrill Lynch	–	75
Standard Chartered Bank	124	98
Total	**2,228**	**1,195**

(b) Forwards

	Market Value	
Counterparty	**29.02.20 £'000**	**28.02.19 £'000**
Barclays	199	33
Citibank	(557)	513
Goldman Sachs	(595)	(295)
HSBC	(200)	251
JPMorgan	(236)	(141)
Merrill Lynch	(176)	(25)
Standard Chartered Bank	(183)	(75)
Total	**(1,748)**	**261**

(c) Futures

Counterparty	**Market Value 29.02.20 £'000**	**Value of exposure 29.02.20 £'000**
Goldman Sachs	(16)	1,833
Rand Merchant Bank	261	21,567
Total	**245**	**23,400**

Counterparty	**Market Value 28.02.19 £'000**	**Value of exposure 28.02.19 £ '000**
Goldman Sachs	36	8,985
Rand Merchant Bank	170	16,978
Total	**206**	**25,963**

20. Fair value

	29.02.20		28.02.19	
Valuation technique	**Assets £'000**	**Liabilities £'000**	**Assets £'000**	**Liabilities £'000**
Level 1	6,137	(18)	18,719	(6)
Level 2	169,666	(4,331)	159,645	(3,791)
Level 3	–	–	–	–
Total fair value	**175,803**	**(4,349)**	**178,364**	**(3,797)**

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FRS 102 are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices);

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

21. Subsequent events

ACD Name change

On 28 May 2020 the Authorised Corporate Director changed its name from Investec Fund Managers Limited to Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited.

Covid 19

Since the start of January 2020, the outbreak of coronavirus, which is a rapidly evolving situation, has adversely impacted global commercial activities and markets which have led to a material decline in NAV across the sub-fund as at the date of issue of this report. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to its ultimate impact, which may have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The Directors do not believe there is a currently quantifiable financial impact to amounts presented within the Financial Statements as at 29 February 2020 as a result of this subsequent event. The ACD is monitoring developments relating to coronavirus and is coordinating its operational response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, relevant governments, and general pandemic response best practices.

The latest fund Nav and performance data can be accessed on the website https://ninetyone.com/en/united-kingdom/funds-strategies/funds.

Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund

Distribution Tables

For the year ended 29 February 2020

Interim distribution paid 31 July 2019
Group 1 – Shares purchased before 1 March 2019
Group 2 – Shares purchased between 1 March and 31 May 2019

	Net Income pence	Equalisation pence	Distribution paid 31.07.19 pence	Distribution paid 31.07.18 pence
'A' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	2.1751	–	2.1751	2.4959
Group 2	1.1736	1.0015	2.1751	2.4959
'A' Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.4330	–	1.4330	1.7085
Group 2	0.2526	1.1804	1.4330	1.7085
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.4721	–	1.4721	1.6510
Group 2	0.9115	0.5606	1.4721	1.6510
'I' Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.2120	–	1.2120	1.4342
Group 2	0.5481	0.6639	1.2120	1.4342
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.3011	–	1.3011	1.4707
Group 2	1.3011	–	1.3011	1.4707
'R' Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.1117	–	1.1117	1.3185
Group 2	0.4028	0.7089	1.1117	1.3185

	Net Income US cent	Equalisation US cent	Distribution paid 31.07.19 US cent	Distribution paid 31.07.18 US cent
'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	3.0649	–	3.0649	3.7251
Group 2	3.0649	–	3.0649	3.7251
'I' Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	3.8247	–	3.8247	4.5460
Group 2	2.1459	1.6788	3.8247	4.5460

Interim distribution paid 31 October 2019

Group 1 – Shares purchased before 1 June 2019
Group 2 – Shares purchased between 1 June and 31 August 2019

	Net Income pence	Equalisation pence	Distribution paid 31.10.19 pence	Distribution paid 31.10.18 pence
'A' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	2.3945	–	2.3945	2.0715
Group 2	0.9585	1.4360	2.3945	2.0715
'A' Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.5570	–	1.5570	1.4456
Group 2	0.5583	0.9987	1.5570	1.4456
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.6175	–	1.6175	1.4017
Group 2	0.8214	0.7961	1.6175	1.4017
'I' Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.3186	–	1.3186	1.2152
Group 2	0.7009	0.6177	1.3186	1.2152
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.5193	–	1.5193	1.2397
Group 2	1.5193	–	1.5193	1.2397
'R' Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.1872	–	1.1872	1.1098
Group 2	0.3550	0.8322	1.1872	1.1098

	Net Income US cent	Equalisation US cent	Distribution paid 31.10.19 US cent	Distribution paid 31.10.18 US cent
'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	3.2609	–	3.2609	3.0176
Group 2	3.2609	–	3.2609	3.0176
'I' Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	4.0739	–	4.0739	3.7629
Group 2	1.6159	2.4580	4.0739	3.7629

Interim distribution paid 31 January 2020
Group 1 – Shares purchased before 1 September 2019
Group 2 – Shares purchased between 1 September and 30 November 2019

	Net Income pence	Equalisation pence	Distribution paid 31.01.20 pence	Distribution paid 31.01.19 pence
'A' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.8809	–	1.8809	1.6534
Group 2	0.8195	1.0614	1.8809	1.6534
'A' Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.2871	–	1.2871	1.1963
Group 2	0.2178	1.0693	1.2871	1.1963
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.3172	–	1.3172	1.1513
Group 2	0.5475	0.7697	1.3172	1.1513
'I' Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.0843	–	1.0843	1.0039
Group 2	0.3346	0.7497	1.0843	1.0039
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.1988	–	1.1988	1.0064
Group 2	1.1988	–	1.1988	1.0064
'R' Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	0.9857	–	0.9857	0.9212
Group 2	0.3036	0.6821	0.9857	0.9212

	Net Income US cent	Equalisation US cent	Distribution paid 31.01.20 US cent	Distribution paid 31.01.19 US cent
'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	2.7174	–	2.7174	2.3527
Group 2	2.7174	–	2.7174	2.3527
'I' Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	3.5119	–	3.5119	3.0335
Group 2	2.4336	1.0783	3.5119	3.0335

Final distribution payable 30 April 2020

Group 1 – Shares purchased before 1 December 2019
Group 2 – Shares purchased between 1 December 2019 and 29 February 2020

	Net Income pence	Equalisation pence	Distribution payable 30.04.20 pence	Distribution paid 30.04.19 pence
‘A’ Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	2.0522	–	2.0522	1.9169
Group 2	1.1042	0.9480	2.0522	1.9169
‘A’ Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.2557	–	1.2557	1.3256
Group 2	0.3271	0.9286	1.2557	1.3256
‘I’ Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.4281	–	1.4281	1.3150
Group 2	0.5921	0.8360	1.4281	1.3150
‘I’ Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.0983	–	1.0983	1.1190
Group 2	0.5389	0.5594	1.0983	1.1190
‘R’ Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.2165	–	1.2165	1.1638
Group 2	0.6278	0.5887	1.2165	1.1638
‘R’ Class (Income-2 shares)				
Group 1	1.0554	–	1.0554	1.0214
Group 2	0.2951	0.7603	1.0554	1.0214

	Net Income US cent	Equalisation US cent	Distribution payable 30.04.20 US cent	Distribution paid 30.04.19 US cent
‘A’ Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	2.9700	–	2.9700	2.8595
Group 2	2.9700	–	2.9700	2.8595
‘I’ Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	3.7951	–	3.7951	3.6304
Group 2	1.4794	2.3157	3.7951	3.6304

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of income included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Global Dynamic Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the year ended 29 February 2020

	Note	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Income					
Net capital losses	4		1,081		(9,641)
Revenue	6	4,350		9,491	
Expenses	7	(2,000)		(2,298)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(2)		(6)	
Net revenue before taxation		2,348		7,187	
Taxation	8	(273)		(745)	
Net revenue after taxation			2,075		6,442
Total return before distribution			**3,156**		**(3,199)**
Distribution	9		(2,075)		(6,442)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**1,081**		**(9,641)**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the year ended 29 February 2020

	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**249,241**		**486,434**
In-specie transfer of assets		–	(80,484)	
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	21,608		19,869	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(51,532)		(169,552)	
		(29,924)		(230,167)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		1,081		(9,641)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		2,001		2,615
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**222,399**		**249,241**

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 96 to 100.

Balance Sheet

As at 29 February 2020

	Note	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Assets					
Investments assets			219,890		235,451
Current assets					
Debtors	10	410		2,388	
Cash and bank balances		5,136		11,812	
Total other assets			5,546		14,200
Total assets			**225,436**		**249,651**
Liabilities					
Creditors					
Bank overdrafts		3		–	
Other creditors	11	3,034		410	
Total liabilities			**3,037**		**410**
Net assets attributable to shareholders			**222,399**		**249,241**

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 96 to 100.

Global Dynamic Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 29 February 2020

1. Accounting policies

The Accounting policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 66.

2. Distribution policies

The Distribution policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 67.

3. Risk management policies

The Risk management policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on pages 67 to 80.

4. Net capital losses

The net capital losses during the year comprise:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Losses on foreign exchange	(65)	(4,542)
Forward currency contracts	(4,804)	(18)
Non-derivative securities	5,978	(5,067)
Transaction charges	(28)	(14)
Net capital losses	**1,081**	**(9,641)**

5. Purchases, sales and transaction costs

Analysis of total trade costs

	Purchases		Sales	
	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Equities	160,859	230,611	181,911	467,735
Trades excluding transaction costs	**160,859**	**230,611**	**181,911**	**467,735**
Commissions				
Equities	64	93	(63)	(156)
Taxes				
Equities	33	23	(17)	(66)
Total costs	**97**	**116**	**(80)**	**(222)**
Net trades in the year after transaction costs	**160,956**	**230,727**	**181,831**	**467,513**

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of asset type cost

	Purchases		Sales	
	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %
Commissions				
Equities	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Taxes				
Equities	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of average net asset value

	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %
Commissions	0.05	0.06
Taxes	0.02	0.02
Total costs	**0.07**	**0.08**

Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread at the balance sheet date was (1.76%) (28.02.19: 0.05%).

6. Revenue

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Bank interest	42	44
Overseas dividends	3,780	7,855
UK dividends	528	1,592
Total revenue	**4,350**	**9,491**

7. Expenses

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD, and agents of either of them:		
ACD fee	1,799	1,870
General administration charge (GAC)	162	308
	1,961	**2,178**
Payable to the Depositary or associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Safe custody fee	15	86
	15	**86**
Other expenses:		
VAT refund	(16)	(12)
ADR fees	4	4
SEBI fees	–	2
Currency hedge	36	40
	24	**34**
Total expenses	**2,000**	**2,298**

Please refer to the Prospectus for a full description of expenses covered by the GAC.

The audit fee for the year is £8,422 (28.02.19: £8,000).

VAT is currently recovered in respect of certain expenses paid under the GAC.

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of the tax charge in the year:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Overseas tax	273	745
Current tax charge	**273**	**745**
Deferred tax charge (note 8 (c))	–	–
Total tax charge (note 8 (b))	**273**	**745**

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year:

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised OEIC (20%) (28.02.19: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	2,348	7,187
Corporation tax of 20%	470	1,437
Effects of:		
Movement in excess management expenses	392	394
Overseas tax	273	745
Revenue not subject to taxation	(862)	(1,825)
Overseas tax expensed	–	(6)
Total tax charge (note 8 (a))	**273**	**745**

(c) Provision for deferred taxation:

There is no provision required for deferred taxation at the Balance Sheet date in the current or prior year.

(d) Factors affecting future tax charge:

At the year end, after offset against revenue taxable on receipt, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £2,416,000 (2019: £2,024,000) in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year.

*Purchases and/or sales of futures contracts do not incur transaction costs and have been included at the value of their exposure.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 29 February 2020

9. Distribution
The Distribution takes account of equalisation received on the creation of shares and deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprises:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Final	2,001	2,615
Add: Equalisation deducted on cancellation of shares	217	3,979
Less: Equalisation received on creation of shares	(143)	(152)
Net distribution for the year	**2,075**	**6,442**

The net distribution for the year is represented by:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Net revenue after taxation	2,075	6,442
Net distribution for the year	**2,075**	**6,442**

10. Debtors

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Accrued dividends and bank interest	137	366
Amounts receivable for creation of shares	119	–
Overseas tax recoverable	139	141
Sales awaiting settlement	15	–
Unrealised currency hedge	–	1,881
	410	**2,388**

11. Other creditors

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	–	176
Purchases awaiting settlement	1,810	-
Payable for hedge fee expense	7	17
Accrued ACD fees	145	141
Accrued general administration charge (GAC)	13	15
Accrued safe custody fee	5	54
Accrued transaction charges	3	7
Unrealised currency hedge	1,051	–
	3,034	**410**

12. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities
The Fund had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments at the year end date (28.02.19: Nil).

13. Related party transactions
Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, as Authorised Corporate Director (ACD), is a related party, and acts as a principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Company. The aggregate monies received through issues and paid on cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Shareholders' Net Assets.

In accordance with the prospectus the ACD collects from the Fund, a general administration charge (GAC), ACD fees and safe custody fees. Please refer to notes 7, 11 and 15 for further details.

Any amounts due to/from Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 10 and 11.

At the year end date 0.77% of the Fund's shares (by net asset value) were held by other Funds managed by the ACD (28.02.19: 0.49%).

14. Dilution adjustment
Please refer to note 4 of the notes to the financial statements for a detailed description of dilution adjustment.

15. ACD Fee and charges

The different level of ACD fees payable per annum as at 29 February 2020 for each share class is detailed below:

'A' Shares	1.50%
'I' Shares	0.75%
'S' Shares	0.00%

The GAC is charged at up to 0.08% of the Net Asset Value of each share class.

All shares within the sub-fund have the same rights on winding up.

Reconciliation of the shares movement in the year:

	28.02.19 Opening shares in issue	Creations	Cancellations	Shares converted	29.02.20 Closing shares in issue
'A' Class (Accumulation shares)	786,490	2,416,420	(2,658,410)	(41,432)	503,068
'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares)	664,886	–	(6,115)	–	658,771
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)	46,017,378	5,868,407	(9,965,201)	24,276	41,944,860
'I' Class (GBP Hedged Accumulation shares)	106,827,542	159,861	(15,326,301)	–	91,661,102
'S' Class (Accumulation shares)	1,003,436	126,449	(299,345)	–	830,540

16. Risk consideration

Please refer to note 3 of the financial statements for a detailed description of the risk considerations. There are no further specific risks for this Fund.

The Fund's currency exposure as at 29 February 2020 was:

	Currency exposure	
Currency	Total 29.02.20 £'000	Total 28.02.19 £'000
Australian Dollar	3,801	9,644
Canadian Dollar	3	3
Chinese Yuan	–	6,772
Chinese Yuan Offshore	1	–
Danish Krone	9	9
Euro	14,660	23,838
Hong Kong Dollar	(2,082)	10,884
Indian Rupee	5	5
Japanese Yen	8,337	16,741
New Taiwan Dollar	4,666	–
Mexican Peso	4,324	4,724
Norwegian Krone	57	61
South African Rand	1	–
South Korean Won	5,049	–
Sterling	109,185	22,362
Swiss Franc	3,693	2,531
US Dollar	70,690	151,667
Total	**222,399**	**249,241**

The currency exposure included in the above table that was exclusive to the currency hedge share classes at 29 February 2020 was:

	Currency exposure	
Currency	Total 29.02.20 £'000	Total 28.02.19 £'000
Euro	19,251	(16,231)
Hong Kong Dollar	11,810	(10,766)
Japanese Yen	9,462	(8,295)
Sterling	(115,831)	110,420
Swiss Franc	7,484	(1,226)
US Dollar	67,824	(73,902)
Total	**–**	**–**

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the fund's exposure to interest rate risk is not considered to be significant.

17. Fair value

Valuation technique	29.02.20 Assets £'000	29.02.20 Liabilities £'000	28.02.19 Assets £'000	28.02.19 Liabilities £'000
Level 1	219,890	–	235,451	–
Level 2	–	–	–	–
Level 3	–	–	–	–
Total fair value	**219,890**	**–**	**235,451**	**–**

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FRS 102 are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices);

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

18. Subsequent events

ACD Name change

On 28 May 2020 the Authorised Corporate Director changed its name from Investec Fund Managers Limited to Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited.

Covid 19

Since the start of January 2020, the outbreak of coronavirus, which is a rapidly evolving situation, has adversely impacted global commercial activities and markets which have led to a material decline in NAV across the sub-fund as at the date of issue of this report. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to its ultimate impact, which may have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The Directors do not believe there is a currently quantifiable financial impact to amounts presented within the Financial Statements as at 29 February 2020 as a result of this subsequent event. The ACD is monitoring developments relating to coronavirus and is coordinating its operational response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, relevant governments, and general pandemic response best practices.

The latest fund Nav and performance data can be accessed on the website https://ninetyone.com/en/united-kingdom/funds-strategies/funds.

Global Dynamic Fund

Distribution Table

For the year ended 29 February 2020

Final distribution payable 30 April 2020
Group 1 – Shares purchased before 1 March 2019
Group 2 – Shares purchased between 1 March 2019 and 29 February 2020

	Net Income pence	Equalisation pence	Distribution payable 30.04.20 pence	Distribution paid 30.04.19 pence
'A' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	0.1872	–	0.1872	0.4767
Group 2	–	0.1872	0.1872	0.4767
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	2.4523	–	2.4523	2.7640
Group 2	0.2933	2.1590	2.4523	2.7640
'I' Class (GBP Hedged Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.0133	–	1.0133	1.2028
Group 2	0.3482	0.6651	1.0133	1.2028
'S' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	5.0420	–	5.0420	5.1372
Group 2	2.8738	2.1682	5.0420	5.1372

	Net Income US cent	Equalisation US cent	Distribution payable 30.04.20 US cent	Distribution paid 30.04.19 US cent
'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	0.2307	–	0.2307	0.6359
Group 2	0.2307	–	0.2307	0.6359

Equalisation
Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of income included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Global Environment Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the period ended 29 February 2020

	Note	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000
Income			
Net capital losses	4		(824)
Revenue	6	80	
Expenses	7	(29)	
Net revenue before taxation		51	
Taxation	8	(8)	
Net revenue after taxation			43
Total return before distribution			**(781)**
Distribution	9		(43)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**(824)**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the period ended 29 February 2020

	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		–
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	28,240	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(10)	
		28,230
Dilution adjustment		12
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(824)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		49
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**27,467**

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 103 to 106.

Balance Sheet

As at 29 February 2020

	Note	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000
Assets			
Investments assets			26,606
Current assets			
Debtors	10	2,332	
Cash and bank balances		626	
Total other assets			2,958
Total assets			**29,564**
Liabilities			
Creditors			
Other creditors	11	2,097	
Total liabilities			**2,097**
Net assets attributable to shareholders			**27,467**

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 103 to 106.

The Fund launched on 2 December 2019, therefore no comparatives are available.

Global Environment Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the period ended 29 February 2020

1. Accounting policies

The Accounting policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 66.

2. Distribution policies

The Distribution policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 67.

3. Risk management policies

The Risk management policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on pages 67 to 80.

4. Net capital losses

The net capital losses during the period comprise:

	29.02.20 £'000
Losses on foreign exchange	(5)
Non-derivative securities	(819)
Net capital losses	**(824)**

5. Purchases, sales and transaction costs

Analysis of total trade costs

	Purchases 29.02.20 £'000	Sales 29.02.20 £'000
Equities	28,869	1,476
Trades excluding transaction costs	**28,869**	**1,476**
Commissions		
Equities	10	(1)
Taxes		
Equities	20	–
Total costs	**30**	**(1)**
Net trades in the period after transaction costs	**28,899**	**1,475**

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of asset type cost

	Purchases 29.02.20 %	Sales 29.02.20 %
Commissions		
Equities	0.03	0.04
Taxes		
Equities	0.07	0.02

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of average net asset value

	29.02.20 %
Commissions	0.05
Taxes	0.11
Total costs	**0.16**

Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread at the balance sheet date was 0.14%

6. Revenue

	29.02.20 £'000
Bank interest	1
Overseas dividends	79
Total revenue	**80**

7. Expenses

	29.02.20 £'000
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD, and agents of either of them:	
ACD fee	26
General administration charge (GAC)	3
	29
Total expenses	**29**

Please refer to the Prospectus for a full description of expenses covered by the GAC.

The audit fee for the period is £8,422.

VAT is currently recovered in respect of certain expenses paid under the GAC.

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of the tax charge in the period:

	29.02.20 £'000
Overseas tax	8
Current tax charge	**8**
Deferred tax charge (note 8 (c))	–
Total tax charge (note 8 (b))	**8**

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the period:
The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised OEIC (20%). The differences are explained below:

	29.02.20 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	51
Corporation tax of 20%	10
Effects of:	
Movement in excess management expenses	6
Overseas tax	8
Revenue not subject to taxation	(16)
Total tax charge (note 8(a))	**8**

(c) Provision for deferred taxation:
There is no provision required for deferred taxation at the Balance Sheet date in the current period.

(d) Factors affecting future tax charge:
At the period end, after offset against revenue taxable on receipt, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £6,000 in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the period.

9. Distribution

The Distribution takes account of equalisation received on the creation of shares and deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprises:

	29.02.20 £'000
Final	49
Less: Equalisation received on creation of shares	(6)
Net distribution for the period	**43**

The net distribution for the period is represented by:

	29.02.20 £'000
Net revenue after taxation	43
Net distribution for the period	**43**

10. Debtors

	29.02.20 £'000
Accrued dividends and bank interest	35
Amounts receivable for creation of shares	1,790
Overseas tax recoverable	2
Sales awaiting settlement	505
	2,332

11. Other creditors

	29.02.20 £'000
Purchases awaiting settlement	2,085
Accrued ACD fees	11
Accrued general administration charge (GAC)	1
	2,097

12. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Fund had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments at the year end date.

13. Related party transactions

Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, as Authorised Corporate Director (ACD), is a related party, and acts as a principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Company. The aggregate monies received through issues and paid on cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Shareholders' Net Assets.

In accordance with the prospectus the ACD collects from the Fund, a general administration charge (GAC), ACD fees and safe custody fees. Please refer to notes 7, 11 and 15 for further details.

Any amounts due to/from Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 10 and 11.

14. Dilution adjustment

Please refer to note 4 of the notes to the financial statements for a detailed description of dilution adjustment.

15. ACD Fee and charges

The different level of ACD fees payable per annum as at 29 February 2020 for each share class is detailed below:

'I' Shares	0.75%
'K' Shares	0.55%
'R' Shares	1.00%
'S' Shares	0.00%

The GAC is charged at up to 0.08% of the Net Asset Value of each share class.

All shares within the sub-fund have the same rights on winding up.

Reconciliation of the shares movement in the period:

	28.02.19 Opening shares in issue	Creations	Cancellations	Shares converted	29.02.20 Closing shares in issue
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)	–	1,676,984	(4,915)	–	1,672,069
'K' Class (Accumulation shares)	–	26,002,341	(4,335)	–	25,998,006
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)	–	23,636	–	–	23,636
'S' Class (Accumulation shares)	–	10,000	–	–	10,000

16. Risk consideration

Please refer to note 3 of the financial statements for a detailed description of the risk considerations. There are no further specific risks for this Fund.

The Fund's currency exposure as at 29 February 2020 was:

Currency	Currency exposure Total 29.02.20 £'000
Australian Dollar	1,048
Chinese Yuan	1,518
Danish Krone	3,752
Euro	5,376
Hong Kong Dollar	2,860
Japanese Yen	1,237
New Taiwan Dollar	919
Sterling	2,716
US Dollar	8,041
Total	**27,467**

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the fund's exposure to interest rate risk is not considered to be significant.

17. Fair value

Valuation technique	29.02.20 Assets £'000	29.02.20 Liabilities £'000
Level 1	26,606	–
Level 2	–	–
Level 3	–	–
Total fair value	**26,606**	**–**

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FRS 102 are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices);

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

18. Subsequent events

ACD Name change

On 28 May 2020 the Authorised Corporate Director changed its name from Investec Fund Managers Limited to Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited.

Covid 19

Since the start of January 2020, the outbreak of coronavirus, which is a rapidly evolving situation, has adversely impacted global commercial activities and markets which have led to a material decline in NAV across the sub-fund as at the date of issue of this report. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to its ultimate impact, which may have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The Directors do not believe there is a currently quantifiable financial impact to amounts presented within the Financial Statements as at 29 February 2020 as a result of this subsequent event. The ACD is monitoring developments relating to coronavirus and is coordinating its operational response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, relevant governments, and general pandemic response best practices.

The latest fund Nav and performance data can be accessed on the website https://ninetyone.com/en/united-kingdom/funds-strategies/funds.

Global Environment Fund

Distribution Table

For the period ended 29 February 2020

Final distribution payable 30 April 2020
Group 1 – Shares purchased before 2 December 2019
Group 2 – Shares purchased between 2 December 2019 and 29 February 2020

	Net Income pence	Equalisation pence	Distribution payable 30.04.20 pence
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)			
Group 1	0.1589	–	0.1589
Group 2	0.0672	0.0917	0.1589
'K' Class (Accumulation shares)			
Group 1	0.1778	–	0.1778
Group 2	0.1598	0.0180	0.1778
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)			
Group 1	0.0685	–	0.0685
Group 2	0.0685	–	0.0685
'S' Class (Accumulation shares)			
Group 1	0.3124	–	0.3124
Group 2	0.3124	–	0.3124

Fund launched 2 December 2019.

Equalisation
Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of income included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Global Equity Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the year ended 29 February 2020

	Note	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Income					
Net capital gains/(losses)	4		7,891		(1,199)
Revenue	6	3,321		4,604	
Expenses	7	(1,286)		(1,505)	
Interest payable and similar charges		–		(3)	
Net revenue before taxation		2,035		3,096	
Taxation	8	(146)		(418)	
Net revenue after taxation			1,889		2,678
Total return before distribution			**9,780**		**1,479**
Distribution	9		(1,893)		(2,678)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**7,887**		**(1,199)**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the year ended 29 February 2020

	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**166,703**		**206,962**
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	2,320		6,509	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(44,535)		(47,928)	
		(42,215)		(41,419)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		7,887		(1,199)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		1,636		2,359
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**134,011**		**166,703**

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 109 to 113.

Balance Sheet

As at 29 February 2020

	Note	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Assets					
Investments assets			132,192		162,953
Current assets					
Debtors	10	1,478		5,121	
Cash and bank balances		1,946		3,023	
Total other assets			3,424		8,144
Total assets			**135,616**		**171,097**
Liabilities					
Creditors					
Other creditors	11	1,605		4,394	
Total liabilities			**1,605**		**4,394**
Net assets attributable to shareholders			**134,011**		**166,703**

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 109 to 113.

Global Equity Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 29 February 2020

1. Accounting policies
The Accounting policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 66.

2. Distribution policies
The Distribution policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 67.

3. Risk management policies
The Risk management policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on pages 67 to 80.

4. Net capital gains/(losses)
The net capital gains/(losses) during the year comprise:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
(Losses)/gains on foreign exchange	(100)	5
Forward currency contracts	(1)	(4)
Non-derivative securities	8,054	(1,153)
Transaction charges	(62)	(47)
Net capital gains/(losses)	**7,891**	**(1,199)**

5. Purchases, sales and transaction costs
Analysis of total trade costs

	Purchases		Sales	
	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Equities	71,060	74,693	109,774	114,959
Trades excluding transaction costs	**71,060**	**74,693**	**109,774**	**114,959**
Commissions				
Equities	30	29	(38)	(44)
Taxes				
Equities	18	31	(13)	(17)
Total costs	**48**	**60**	**(51)**	**(61)**
Net trades in the year after transaction costs	**71,108**	**74,753**	**109,723**	**114,898**

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of asset type cost

	Purchases		Sales	
	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %
Commissions				
Equities	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
Taxes				
Equities	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of average net asset value

	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %
Commissions	0.04	0.04
Taxes	0.02	0.03
Total costs	**0.06**	**0.07**

Average portfolio dealing spread
The average portfolio dealing spread at the balance sheet date was 0.07% (28.02.19: 0.04%).

6. Revenue

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Bank interest	6	4
Overseas dividends	2,934	4,045
UK dividends	381	555
Total revenue	**3,321**	**4,604**

7. Expenses

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD, and agents of either of them:		
ACD fee	1,174	1,343
General administration charge (GAC)	108	126
	1,282	**1,469**
Payable to the Depositary or associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Safe custody fee	15	39
	15	**39**
Other expenses:		
VAT refund	(12)	(8)
ADR fees	1	2
SEBI fees	–	2
DTC Expenses	–	1
	(11)	**(3)**
Total expenses	**1,286**	**1,505**

Please refer to the Prospectus for a full description of expenses covered by the GAC.

The audit fee for the year is £8,422 (28.02.19: £8,000).

VAT is currently recovered in respect of certain expenses paid under the GAC.

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of the tax charge in the year:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Interest on capital	–	4
Overseas tax	146	414
Current tax charge	**146**	**418**
Deferred tax charge (note 8 (c))	–	–
Total tax charge (note 8 (b))	**146**	**418**

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year:
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised OEIC (20%) (28.02.19: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	2,035	3,096
Corporation tax of 20%	407	619
Effects of:		
Movement in excess management expenses	241	273
Overseas tax	146	418
Revenue not subject to taxation	(645)	(887)
Overseas tax expensed	(3)	(5)
Total tax charge (note 8(a))	**146**	**418**

(c) Provision for deferred taxation:
There is no provision required for deferred taxation at the Balance Sheet date in the current or prior year.

(d) Factors affecting future tax charge:
At the year end, after offset against revenue taxable on receipt, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £2,520,000 (2019: £2,279,000) in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year.

9. Distribution

The Distribution takes account of equalisation received on the creation of shares and deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprises:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Final	1,636	2,359
Add: Equalisation deducted on cancellation of shares	275	370
Less: Equalisation received on creation of shares	(18)	(51)
Net distribution for the year	**1,893**	**2,678**

The net distribution for the year is represented by:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Net revenue after taxation	1,889	2,678
Equalisation on conversion of shares	4	–
Net distribution for the year	**1,893**	**2,678**

10. Debtors

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Accrued dividends and bank interest	183	330
Overseas tax recoverable	126	124
Sales awaiting settlement	1,169	4,667
	1,478	**5,121**

11. Other creditors

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	64	4,154
Purchases awaiting settlement	1,346	–
HMRC Focus bank reclaims payable	87	87
Accrued ACD fees	88	98
Accrued general administration charge (GAC)	8	9
Accrued safe custody fee	3	24
Accrued transaction charges	9	22
	1,605	**4,394**

12. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Fund had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments at the year end date (28.02.19: Nil).

13. Related party transactions

Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, as Authorised Corporate Director (ACD), is a related party, and acts as a principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Company. The aggregate monies received through issues and paid on cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Shareholders' Net Assets.

In accordance with the prospectus the ACD collects from the Fund, a general administration charge (GAC), ACD fees and safe custody fees. Please refer to notes 7, 11 and 15 for further details.

Any amounts due to/from Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 10 and 11.

14. Dilution adjustment

Please refer to note 4 of the notes to the financial statements for a detailed description of dilution adjustment.

15. ACD Fee and charges

The different level of ACD fees payable per annum as at 29 February 2020 for each share class is detailed below:

'A' Shares	1.50%
'I' Shares	0.75%
'R' Shares	1.00%
'S' Shares	0.00%

The GAC is charged at up to 0.08% of the Net Asset Value of each share class.

All shares within the sub-fund have the same rights on winding up.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 29 February 2020

15. ACD Fee and charges (continued)

Reconciliation of the shares movement in the year:

	28.02.19 Opening shares in issue	Creations	Cancellations	Shares converted	29.02.20 Closing shares in issue
'A' Class (Accumulation shares)	1,975,552	24,901	(249,536)	(769,183)	981,734
'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares)	2,318,862	54,110	(1,068,605)	–	1,304,367
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)	6,774,495	30,834	(1,603,241)	3,723	5,205,811
'I' Class (USD Accumulation shares)	115,570	–	–	–	115,570
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)	58,314	17,035	(24,882)	583,715	634,182
'S' Class (Accumulation shares)	4,636,391	740,510	(1,426,734)	–	3,950,167

16. Risk consideration

Please refer to note 3 of the financial statements for a detailed description of the risk considerations. There are no further specific risks for this Fund.

The Fund's currency exposure as at 29 February 2020 was:

Currency	Currency exposure Total 29.02.20 £'000	Total 28.02.19 £'000
Australian Dollar	2,360	2,085
Brazilian Real	–	314
Canadian Dollar	1	740
Chinese Yuan	1,624	1,918
Danish Krone	1,116	2,028
Euro	9,375	8,934
Hong Kong Dollar	7,704	9,854
Indian Rupee	1	2,083
Japanese Yen	8,818	7,747
New Taiwan Dollar	2,168	12
New Zealand Dollar	3	4
Norwegian Krone	5	5
Singapore Dollar	749	1,682
South Korean Won	3,188	3,073
Sterling	6,288	9,624
Swiss Franc	2,654	1,122
US Dollar	87,957	115,478
Total	**134,011**	**166,703**

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the fund's exposure to interest rate risk is not considered to be significant.

17. Fair value

Valuation technique	29.02.20 Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000	28.02.19 Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000
Level 1	132,192	–	162,953	–
Level 2	–	–	–	–
Level 3	–	–	–	–
Total fair value	**132,192**	**–**	**162,953**	**–**

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FRS 102 are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices);

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

18. Subsequent events

ACD Name change

On 28 May 2020 the Authorised Corporate Director changed its name from Investec Fund Managers Limited to Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited.

Covid 19

Since the start of January 2020, the outbreak of coronavirus, which is a rapidly evolving situation, has adversely impacted global commercial activities and markets which have led to a material decline in NAV across the sub-fund as at the date of issue of this report. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to its ultimate impact, which may have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The Directors do not believe there is a currently quantifiable financial impact to amounts presented within the Financial Statements as at 29 February 2020 as a result of this subsequent event. The ACD is monitoring developments relating to coronavirus and is coordinating its operational response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, relevant governments, and general pandemic response best practices.

The latest fund Nav and performance data can be accessed on the website https://ninetyone.com/en/united-kingdom/funds-strategies/funds.

Global Equity Fund

Distribution Table

For the year ended 29 February 2020

Final distribution payable 30 April 2020
Group 1 – Shares purchased before 1 March 2019
Group 2 – Shares purchased between 1 March 2019 and 29 February 2020

	Net Income pence	Equalisation pence	Distribution payable 30.04.20 pence	Distribution paid 30.04.19 pence
'A' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	0.6662	–	0.6662	1.0292
Group 2	0.1746	0.4916	0.6662	1.0292
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	28.0523	–	28.0523	31.4919
Group 2	14.6374	13.4149	28.0523	31.4919
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.8687	–	1.8687	2.2112
Group 2	1.0326	0.8361	1.8687	2.2112
'S' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	3.7259	–	3.7259	3.8401
Group 2	1.9173	1.8086	3.7259	3.8401

	Net Income US cent	Equalisation US cent	Distribution payable 30.04.20 US cent	Distribution paid 30.04.19 US cent
'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	0.8511	–	0.8511	1.3654
Group 2	0.8511	–	0.8511	1.3654
'I' Class (USD Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.7190	–	1.7190	1.9656
Group 2	1.7190	–	1.7190	1.9656

Equalisation
Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of income included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Global Gold Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the year ended 29 February 2020

	Note	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Income					
Net capital gains	4		56,829		26,333
Revenue	6	3,464		1,564	
Expenses	7	(2,934)		(1,410)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(4)		(4)	
Net revenue before taxation		526		150	
Taxation	8	(310)		(126)	
Net revenue after taxation			216		24
Total return before distribution			**57,045**		**26,357**
Distribution	9		(425)		(156)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**56,620**		**26,201**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the year ended 29 February 2020

	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**274,290**		**88,858**
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	142,311		189,599	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(142,744)		(30,853)	
		(433)		158,746
Dilution adjustment		69		302
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		56,620		26,201
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		390		183
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**330,936**		**274,290**

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 116 to 120.

Balance Sheet

As at 29 February 2020

	Note	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Assets					
Investments assets			331,959		270,298
Current assets					
Debtors	10	18,962		1,717	
Cash and bank balances		3,469		10,251	
Total other assets			22,431		11,968
Total assets			**354,390**		**282,266**
Liabilities					
Creditors					
Other creditors	11	23,454		7,976	
Total liabilities			**23,454**		**7,976**
Net assets attributable to shareholders			**330,936**		**274,290**

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 116 to 120.

Global Gold Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 29 February 2020

1. Accounting policies

The Accounting policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 66.

2. Distribution policies

The Distribution policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 67.

3. Risk management policies

The Risk management policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on pages 67 to 80.

4. Net capital gains

The net capital gains during the year comprise:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Losses on foreign exchange	(200)	(197)
Forward currency contracts	(4)	–
Non-derivative securities	57,072	26,549
Transaction charges	(39)	(19)
Net capital gains	**56,829**	**26,333**

5. Purchases, sales and transaction costs

Analysis of total trade costs

	Purchases		Sales	
	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Equities	287,380	308,750	284,723	151,905
Collective Investment Schemes	5,792	4,184	3,841	5,310
Trades excluding transaction costs	**293,172**	**312,934**	**288,564**	**157,215**
Commissions				
Equities	158	160	(214)	(104)
Collective Investment Schemes	–	–	–	–
Total commissions	**158**	**160**	**(214)**	**(104)**
Taxes				
Equities	76	28	(3)	(1)
Collective Investment Schemes	–	–	–	–
Total costs	**234**	**188**	**(217)**	**(105)**
Net trades in the year after transaction costs	**293,406**	**313,122**	**288,347**	**157,110**

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of asset type cost

	Purchases		Sales	
	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %
Commissions				
Equities	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.07
Collective Investment Schemes	0.01	–	–	–
Taxes				
Equities	0.03	0.01	–	–
Collective Investment Schemes	–	–	–	–

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of average net asset value

	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %
Commissions	0.12	0.17
Taxes	0.02	0.02
Total costs	**0.14**	**0.19**

Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread at the balance sheet date was 7.74% (28.02.19: 0.25%).

6. Revenue

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Bank interest	6	4
Overseas dividends	3,458	1,560
Total revenue	**3,464**	**1,564**

7. Expenses

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD, and agents of either of them:		
ACD fee	2,661	1,294
General administration charge (GAC)	216	105
	2,877	**1,399**
Payable to the Depositary or associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Safe custody fee	61	16
	61	**16**
Other expenses:		
VAT refund	(13)	(5)
ADR fees	9	–
	(4)	**(5)**
Total expenses	**2,934**	**1,410**

Please refer to the Prospectus for a full description of expenses covered by the GAC.

The audit fee for the year is £8,422 (28.02.19: £8,000).

VAT is currently recovered in respect of certain expenses paid under the GAC.

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of the tax charge in the year:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Overseas tax	310	126
Current tax charge	**310**	**126**
Deferred tax charge (note 8 (c))	–	–
Total tax charge (note 8 (b))	**310**	**126**

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year:
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised OEIC (20%) (28.02.19: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	526	150
Corporation tax of 20%	105	30
Effects of:		
Movement in excess management expenses	502	282
Overseas tax	310	126
Revenue not subject to taxation	(597)	(312)
Overseas tax expensed	(10)	–
Total tax charge (note 8(a))	**310**	**126**

(c) Provision for deferred taxation:
There is no provision required for deferred taxation at the Balance Sheet date in the current or prior year.

(d) Factors affecting future tax charge:
At the year end, after offset against revenue taxable on receipt, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £3,135,000 (2019: £2,633,000) in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year.

9. Distribution

The Distribution takes account of equalisation received on the creation of shares and deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprises:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Final	390	183
Add: Equalisation deducted on cancellation of shares	104	4
Less: Equalisation received on creation of shares	(69)	(31)
Net distribution for the year	**425**	**156**

The net distribution for the year is represented by:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Net revenue after taxation	216	24
Shortfall of income transferred from capital	209	132
Net distribution for the year	**425**	**156**

10. Debtors

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Accrued dividends and bank interest	549	185
Amounts receivable for creation of shares	1,568	1,532
Sales awaiting settlement	16,845	–
	18,962	**1,717**

11. Other creditors

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	13,975	170
Purchases awaiting settlement	9,201	7,594
Accrued ACD fees	247	176
Accrued general administration charge (GAC)	20	15
Accrued safe custody fee	8	10
Accrued transaction charges	3	11
	23,454	**7,976**

12. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Fund had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments at the year end date (28.02.19: Nil).

13. Related party transactions

Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, as Authorised Corporate Director (ACD), is a related party, and acts as a principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Company. The aggregate monies received through issues and paid on cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Shareholders' Net Assets.

In accordance with the prospectus the ACD collects from the Fund, a general administration charge (GAC), ACD fees and safe custody fees. Please refer to notes 7, 11 and 15 for further details.

Any amounts due to/from Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 10 and 11.

14. Dilution adjustment

Please refer to note 4 of the notes to the financial statements for a detailed description of dilution adjustment.

15. ACD Fee and charges

The different level of ACD fees payable per annum as at 29 February 2020 for each share class is detailed below:

'A' Shares	1.50%
'I' Shares	0.75%
'R' Shares	1.00%

The GAC is charged at up to 0.08% of the Net Asset Value of each share class.

All shares within the sub-fund have the same rights on winding up.

Reconciliation of the shares movement in the year:

	28.02.19 Opening shares in issue	Creations	Cancellations	Shares converted	29.02.20 Closing shares in issue
'A' Class (Accumulation shares)	18,194,450	18,792,895	(9,773,016)	(435,345)	26,778,984
'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares)	432,125	1,224,250	(450,929)	–	1,205,446
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)	196,430,493	68,925,834	(83,560,784)	194,760	181,990,303
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)	47,939	249,272	(172,968)	400,718	524,961

16. Risk consideration

Please refer to note 3 of the financial statements for a detailed description of the risk considerations. There are no further specific risks for this Fund.

The Fund's currency exposure as at 29 February 2020 was:

Currency	Currency exposure Total 29.02.20 £'000	Total 28.02.19 £'000
Australian Dollar	56,164	53,442
Canadian Dollar	126,153	93,135
South African Rand	27,798	12,474
Sterling	9,400	9,685
Turkish Lira	1	1
US Dollar	111,420	105,553
Total	**330,936**	**274,290**

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to interest risk is not considered to be significant.

17. Fair value

Valuation technique	29.02.20 Assets £'000	29.02.20 Liabilities £'000	28.02.19 Assets £'000	28.02.19 Liabilities £'000
Level 1	331,959	–	270,298	–
Level 2	–	–	–	–
Level 3	–	–	–	–
Total fair value	**331,959**	**–**	**270,298**	**–**

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FRS 102 are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices);

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

18. Subsequent events

ACD Name change

On 28 May 2020 the Authorised Corporate Director changed its name from Investec Fund Managers Limited to Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited.

Covid 19

Since the start of January 2020, the outbreak of coronavirus, which is a rapidly evolving situation, has adversely impacted global commercial activities and markets which have led to a material decline in NAV across the sub-fund as at the date of issue of this report. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to its ultimate impact, which may have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The Directors do not believe there is a currently quantifiable financial impact to amounts presented within the Financial Statements as at 29 February 2020 as a result of this subsequent event. The ACD is monitoring developments relating to coronavirus and is coordinating its operational response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, relevant governments, and general pandemic response best practices.

The latest fund Nav and performance data can be accessed on the website https://ninetyone.com/en/united-kingdom/funds-strategies/funds.

Global Gold Fund

Distribution Table

For the year ended 29 February 2020

Final distribution payable 30 April 2020
Group 1 – Shares purchased before 1 March 2019
Group 2 – Shares purchased between 1 March 2019 and 29 February 2020

	Net Income pence	Equalisation pence	Distribution payable 30.04.20 pence	Distribution paid 30.04.19 pence
'A' Class (Accumulation shares)#				
Group 1	–	–	–	–
Group 2	–	–	–	–
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	0.2141	–	0.2141	0.0933
Group 2	0.1072	0.1069	0.2141	0.0933
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)#				
Group 1	–	–	–	–
Group 2	–	–	–	–

	Net Income US cent	Equalisation US cent	Distribution payable 30.04.20 US cent	Distribution paid 30.04.19 US cent
'A' Class (USD Accumulation shares)#				
Group 1	–	–	–	–
Group 2	–	–	–	–

Equalisation
Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of income included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

#Share class was in deficit position at the year end.

UK Sustainable Equity Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the year ended 29 February 2020

	Note	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Income					
Net capital gains	4		670		49
Revenue	6	343		4	
Expenses	7	(61)		–	
Net revenue before taxation		282		4	
Taxation	8	–		–	
Net revenue after taxation			282		4
Total return before distribution			**952**		**53**
Distribution	9		(283)		(4)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**669**		**49**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the year ended 29 February 2020

	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**1,045**		**–**
Amounts receivable on creation of shares	27,021		992	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(2,804)		–	
		24,217		992
Dilution adjustment		123		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		669		49
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		446		4
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**26,500**		**1,045**

The Fund launched on 14 December 2018, therefore comparative values are for the period from 14 December 2018 to 28 February 2019.

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 123 to 126.

Balance Sheet

As at 29 February 2020

	Note	29.02.20 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Assets					
Investments assets			24,176		976
Current assets					
Debtors	10	503		2	
Cash and bank balances		1,887		67	
Total other assets			2,390		69
Total assets			**26,566**		**1,045**
Liabilities					
Creditors					
Other creditors	11	66		–	
Total liabilities			**66**		**–**
Net assets attributable to shareholders			**26,500**		**1,045**

The Fund launched on 14 December 2018, therefore comparative values are for the period from 14 December 2018 to 28 February 2019.

Notes to the financial statements are on pages 123 to 126.

UK Sustainable Equity Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 29 February 2020

1. Accounting policies

The Accounting policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 66.

2. Distribution policies

The Distribution policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on page 67.

3. Risk management policies

The Risk management policies for the Fund are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on pages 67-80.

4. Net capital gains

The net capital gains during the year comprise:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Non-derivative securities	678	49
Transaction charges	(8)	–
Net capital gains	**670**	**49**

5. Purchases, sales and transaction costs

Analysis of total trade costs

	Purchases		Sales	
	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Equities	23,538	963	1,113	40
Trades excluding transaction costs	**23,538**	**963**	**1,113**	**40**
Commissions				
Equities	9	–	(1)	–
Taxes				
Equities	87	4	–	–
Total costs	**96**	**4**	**(1)**	**–**
Net trades in the year after transaction costs	**23,634**	**967**	**1,112**	**40**

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of asset type cost

	Purchases		Sales	
	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %
Commissions				
Equities	0.04	–	0.05	–
Taxes				
Equities	0.37	0.41	–	–

Total transaction cost expressed as a percentage of average net asset value

	29.02.20 %	28.02.19 %
Commissions	0.05	–
Taxes	0.48	0.41
Total costs	**0.53**	**0.41**

Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread at the balance sheet date was 0.66% (28.02.19: 0.52%).

6. Revenue

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Bank interest	1	–
Overseas dividends	13	–
UK dividends	329	4
Total revenue	**343**	**4**

7. Expenses

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD, and agents of either of them:		
ACD fee	48	–
General administration charge (GAC)	12	–
	60	**–**
Payable to the Depositary or associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Safe custody fee	1	–
	1	**–**
Total expenses	**61**	**–**

Please refer to the Prospectus for a full description of expenses covered by the GAC.

The audit fee for the year is £8,422 (28.02.19: £8,000).

VAT is currently recovered in respect of certain expenses paid under the GAC.

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of the tax charge in the year:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Overseas tax	–	–
Current tax charge	**–**	**–**
Deferred tax charge (note 8 (c))	–	–
Total tax charge (note 8 (b))	**–**	**–**

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year:

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised OEIC (20%) (28.02.19: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	282	4
Corporation tax of 20%	56	1
Effects of:		
Movement in excess management expenses	12	–
Revenue not subject to taxation	(68)	(1)
Total tax charge (note 8 (a))	**–**	**–**

(c) Provision for deferred taxation:

There is no provision required for deferred taxation at the Balance Sheet date in the current or prior year.

(d) Factors affecting future tax charge:

At the year end, after offset against revenue taxable on receipt, there is a potential deferred tax asset of £12,000 (2019: nil) in relation to surplus management expenses. It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year.

9. Distribution

The Distribution takes account of equalisation received on the creation of shares and deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprises:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Final	446	4
Add: Equalisation deducted on cancellation of shares	30	–
Less: Equalisation received on creation of shares	(193)	–
Net distribution for the year	**283**	**4**

The net distribution for the year is represented by:

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Net revenue after taxation	282	4
Equalisation on conversion of shares	1	–
Net distribution for the year	**283**	**4**

10. Debtors

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Accrued dividends and bank interest	49	2
Amounts receivable for creation of shares	454	–
	503	**2**

11. Other creditors

	29.02.20 £'000	28.02.19 £'000
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	20	–
Purchases awaiting settlement	36	–
Accrued ACD fees	7	–
Accrued general administration charge (GAC)	2	–
Accrued transaction charges	1	–
	66	**–**

12. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

The Fund had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments at the year end date (28.02.19: Nil).

13. Related party transactions

Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, as Authorised Corporate Director (ACD), is a related party, and acts as a principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Company. The aggregate monies received through issues and paid on cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Shareholders' Net Assets.

In accordance with the prospectus the ACD collects from the Fund, a general administration charge (GAC), ACD fees and safe custody fees. Please refer to notes 7, 11 and 15 for further details.

Any amounts due to/from Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in notes 10 and 11.

14. Dilution adjustment

Please refer to note 4 of the notes to the financial statements for a detailed description of dilution adjustment.

15. ACD Fee and charges

The different level of ACD fees payable per annum as at 29 February 2020 for each share class is detailed below:

'I' Shares	0.65%
'K' Shares	0.40%
'R' Shares	1.00%
'S' Shares	0.00%

The GAC is charged at up to 0.08% of the Net Asset Value of each share class.

All shares within the sub-fund have the same rights on winding up.

Reconciliation of the shares movement in the year:

	28.02.19 Opening shares in issue	Creations	Cancellations	Shares converted	29.02.20 Closing shares in issue
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)	1,000	5,559,645	(1,558,866)	(392,348)	3,609,431
'I' Class (Income shares)	–	1,000	–	–	1,000
'K' Class (Accumulation shares)	1,000	10,625,891	(641,500)	391,488	10,376,879
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)	1,000	–	–	–	1,000
'S' Class (Accumulation shares)	988,774	6,641,982	(107,376)	–	7,523,380

16. Risk consideration

Please refer to note 3 of the financial statements for a detailed description of the risk considerations. There are no further specific risks for this Fund.

The Fund's currency exposure as at 29 February 2020 was:

Currency	Currency exposure Total 29.02.20 £'000	Total 28.02.19 £'000
Sterling	26,494	1,045
US Dollar	6	–
Total	**26,500**	**1,045**

The majority of the Fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. Therefore, the fund's exposure to interest rate risk is not considered to be significant.

17. Fair value

	29.02.20		28.02.19	
Valuation technique	**Assets £'000**	**Liabilities £'000**	**Assets £'000**	**Liabilities £'000**
Level 1	24,176	–	976	–
Level 2	–	–	–	–
Level 3	–	–	–	–
Total fair value	**24,176**	**–**	**976**	**–**

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FRS 102 are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices);

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

18. Subsequent events

ACD Name change

On 28 May 2020 the Authorised Corporate Director changed its name from Investec Fund Managers Limited to Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited.

Covid 19

Since the start of January 2020, the outbreak of coronavirus, which is a rapidly evolving situation, has adversely impacted global commercial activities and markets which have led to a material decline in NAV across the sub-fund as at the date of issue of this report. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to its ultimate impact, which may have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The Directors do not believe there is a currently quantifiable financial impact to amounts presented within the Financial Statements as at 29 February 2020 as a result of this subsequent event. The ACD is monitoring developments relating to coronavirus and is coordinating its operational response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, relevant governments, and general pandemic response best practices.

The latest fund Nav and performance data can be accessed on the website https://ninetyone.com/en/united-kingdom/funds-strategies/funds.

UK Sustainable Equity Fund

Distribution Table

For the year ended 29 February 2020

Final distribution payable 30 April 2020
Group 1 – Shares purchased before 1 March 2019
Group 2 – Shares purchased between 1 March 2019 and 29 February 2020

	Net Income pence	Equalisation pence	Distribution payable 30.04.20 pence	Distribution paid 30.04.19 pence
'I' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.6558	–	1.6558	0.2450
Group 2	0.7114	0.9444	1.6558	0.2450
'I' Class (Income shares)(1)				
Group 1	1.3880	–	1.3880	–
Group 2	0.7960	0.5920	1.3880	–
'K' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.9610	–	1.9610	0.3210
Group 2	0.9690	0.9920	1.9610	0.3210
'R' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	1.2820	–	1.2820	0.1690
Group 2	1.2820	–	1.2820	0.1690
'S' Class (Accumulation shares)				
Group 1	2.4323	–	2.4323	0.3915
Group 2	1.8235	0.6088	2.4323	0.3915

Fund launched 14 December 2018.

Equalisation
Equalisation applies only to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of income included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

(1) Launched 7 August 2019.

Securities Financing Transactions ('SFT's') (Unaudited)

As at 29 February 2020

GLOBAL DATA

Assets engaged in SFTs and total return swaps	Fund assets under management (AUM) £'000
Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund	189,155

Absolute value of assets engaged in total return swaps:	Underlying exposure value £'000	% of net assets
Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund	5,219	2.76%

CONCENTRATION DATA

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Underlying exposure value £'000	Settlement and clearing
Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund			
Citibank	UK	775	Bi-lateral
Standard Chartered	Singapore	4,444	Bi-lateral

AGGREGATE TRANSACTION DATA

Type, Quality and Currency of Collateral

Type	Quality	Currencies
Total return swaps		
Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund		

There was no collateral granted by the Fund at 29 February 2020 in relation to the Total Return Swap contracts held.

Maturity Tenor of SFTs and Total Return Swaps (remaining period to maturity)

	Less than one day £'000	One day to one week £'000	One week to one month £'000	One to three months £'000	Three months to one year £'000	Above one year £'000	Open transactions £'000	Total £'000
Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund								
Total return swaps	-	-	-	-	-	5,219	-	5,219

RETURN AND COST

	Collective Investment Undertaking £'000	Manager of Collective Investment Undertaking £'000	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) £'000	Total £'000
Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund				
Total return swaps				
Gross return	-	-	-	-
% of total gross return	-	-	-	
Cost	-	-	-	-

Other Information

ISA status

During the period under review, the shares of the funds met the requirements for eligibility to be held in a stocks and shares ISA as determined by the regulations which govern ISAs.

Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited, offer the 'A' shares of the funds through its own ISA plan.

Distributions

Where a distribution is to be paid, it has been calculated as at 29 February 2020 and will be distributed to shareholders, where applicable, on 30 April 2020. For accumulations shares income distribution payments are deemed to be paid on 30 April 2020.

Telephone calls

Telephone calls may be recorded for training and quality assurance purposes.

Cross holding table

There were no cross holdings between sub-funds in Ninety One Funds Series iii as at 29 February 2020.

Assessment of Value

Following the final report of the asset management market study ("AMMS"), the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") introduced (among other reforms) new rules on fund governance aiming to strengthen the pre-existing duty of care and acting in investors' best interest rules. These are outlined in the FCA policy statement PS18/8 and apply from 30 September 2019.

The new Handbook rules move the industry to a place where the governing body of an Authorised Fund Manager ("AFM") or a UCITS management company authorised in the UK by the FCA must perform a detailed assessment on whether its funds are providing value to investors and then publish an annual statement summarising the outcome of this process. AFMs must use a specific set of criteria for this assessment. For schemes that are within scope and have an accounting period that begins on 1 October 2018 or later, AFMs are required to carry out this assessment and publish the statement within four months of the accounting period end.

For AFMs with more than one accounting year-end during the assessment period, the option to release one composite Assessment of Value report has been endorsed by the FCA. The composite report must be released within 4 months of the assessment date. Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited ("Ninety One UK FML") as the Authorised Corporate Director of the Ninety One Fund Series i-iv and Ninety One UK FML Vitality Funds ("the Companies"), each with differing financial year-ends, has adopted the option to produce one composite report. The assessment date will coincide with Ninety One UK FML's financial year-end, of March every year, with the first composite Assessment of Value report due for release in July 2020.

The intention is to publish the composite Assessment of Value report on the Ninety One website alongside the reports and accounts for each of the Companies.

Other Information (continued)

UCITS V Directive on remuneration

The latest remuneration policy relating to the Authorised Corporate Director (ACD) is available from www.ninetyone.com/remuneration or free of charge on request from the Registered Office.

Remuneration paid for 2018-19 to all staff employed by the management company, split into fixed and variable remuneration paid.

N/A – Ninety One UK FML does not employ any employees.

Aggregate remuneration paid for 2018-19 to senior management and members of staff whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of Ninety One UK FML.

Aggregate Remuneration	£183,340
Senior Management	£178,721
Other individuals with material impact	£4,619
No of staff	15

Glossary (Unaudited)

Active management

An active investment approach is one where a portfolio manager aims to beat the market through research, analysis and his/her judgement. (See also passive management).

Asset allocation

A fund's allotment to different asset classes.

Asset class

The main types of investment available. The traditional asset classes are equities, bonds and cash.

Bear market

A market where prices fall consistently over a long period of time. Investors are referred to as 'bearish' if they believe prices are going to fall.

Benchmark

A comparative performance index.

Bond

A form of loan issued by a government or company. Typically, an investor should receive a regular coupon and the return of the principal originally lent when the bond matures.
Note: Not all bonds are interest bearing (see zero coupon bond), and not all bonds are fixed rate (e.g. index linked, floating rate and stepped rate bonds).

Bottom-up investing

An investment approach that concentrates on the analysis of individual companies and considers the company's history, management and potential as more important than macroeconomic trends.

Bull market

A market where prices rise consistently over a long period of time. Investors are referred to as 'bullish' if they believe prices are going to rise.

Cash

The most liquid form in which to store capital. While it is regarded as a safe asset class, over time the purchasing power of cash tends to be eroded by inflation.

Central bank base rate

The basic rate of interest set by a central bank that determines the cost of borrowing.

Commodities

An asset class which comprises physical assets such as oil, base and precious metals and agricultural produce.

Credit rating agency

An institution that assigns credit ratings to debt issuers, such as companies and governments. Standard & Poor's and Moody's are well-known examples.

Credit risk

The risk that a bond issuer or borrower will be unable to meet their contractual obligations.

Credit spread

The differences in yield between 'risk-free' bonds, such as gilts or US treasuries, and non-treasury (or gilt) bonds, which are identical in all respects except for the quality of their rating. Corporate bonds tend to offer additional yield to compensate investors for the potential risk of default.

Currency risk

The risk of incurring losses of foreign assets due to adverse movements in exchange rates between domestic and foreign currencies.

Deflation

As opposed to inflation, it describes conditions in which there is a widespread, consistent decline in prices. It conveys the rarer occurrence of the money in one's pocket actually increasing in buying power, rather than the more usual opposite.

Derivatives

An instrument whose value depends on the performance of an underlying security or rate which requires no initial exchange of principal. Options, futures and swaps are all examples of derivatives.

Developed markets

Refers to industrialised countries with relatively high levels of economic productivity, high standards of living and stable economies.

Disinflation

Refers to a slowing down in price growth, as opposed to deflation where prices are already falling.

Diversification

Holding a range of assets to reduce risk.

Dividend

The portion of company net profits paid out to shareholders.

Dividend yield

The annual dividend per share divided by the current share price.

Duration

A measure of a bond investment's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration, the more sensitive it is. Calculating 'duration' for a fixed income investment such as a bond is a complicated sum. It takes into account the current value of the bond, the coupon or interest payment, the book cost, and the number of years the bond has left to run. Put simply, the higher the duration number the higher the potential return (and the greater the risk).

Emerging markets

Countries in the process of industrialising which tend to have rapidly growing economies.

Emerging market debt

Debt issued by governments and corporates in emerging markets.

Equity

Refers to shares. A share in a company provides an investor with part ownership of that company.

Fixed Income

An investment that provides a return in the form of fixed periodic payments and the eventual return of principal at maturity.

Future

An obligation to buy or sell an asset on a specific date in the future at an agreed price.

Gilt

A bond that is issued by the British government which is generally considered low risk. Bonds issued by South African and Irish governments are also referred to as gilts.

Hedging

A technique seeking to offset or minimise the exposure to specific risk by entering an opposing position.

High yield bond

A below investment grade rated bond, providing the investor with greater returns due to its higher default risk. (See Junk bond).

Index-linked bonds

Bonds whose coupons and principal payment are linked to movements in inflation.

Inflation

Describes conditions in which there have been a consistent rise in prices.

Initial public offering (IPO)

The first public sale of a company's equity resulting in a quoted stock price on a stock exchange.

Interest

The return earned on funds which have been deposited, loaned, or invested.

Investment grade bonds

Bonds considered of the highest quality by credit rating agencies. The threshold credit rating for Standard & Poor's is BBB and Baa3 for Moody's.

Liabilities

Financial obligations that must be met.

Liquidity

The ease with which an asset can be sold at a reasonable price for cash.

Long dated bond

A bond with usually 15 years or more remaining before redemption, at which point the principal is paid to the holder.

Long-term investment

Holding an asset for an extended period of time. Depending on the security, a long-term asset can be held for as little as one year or for as long as 30 years.

Macroeconomic

Refers to the big trends in an economy as a whole, such as inflation and unemployment, while microeconomic forces refer to the factors affecting individual situations or companies.

Market capitalisation

The total value of a company's equity, calculated by the number of shares multiplied by their market price.

Maturity

With regards to bonds, maturity refers to the time at which the principal of the bond is repayable and it ceases to exist. In terms of a pension fund, it conveys the average age of the membership and the time until benefits are payable.

Outperformance

The return of a fund in excess of the comparative performance index.

Overweight

When a fund has greater exposure to an asset than the comparative performance index.

Peer group

A group of funds that can be compared with one another for performance purposes. A peer group will usually be based on the funds' investment scope, for example UK equities.

Performance

The results of an investment over a given period.

Portfolio

A grouping of financial assets, such as equities, bonds and cash equivalents. Portfolios are held directly by investors and/or managed by financial professionals.

Rally

A swift rise.

Real estate

An asset class comprising buildings and land.

Risk premium

The extra return expected by an investor in compensation for holding a risky asset.

Security

A general term for a tradable financial instrument.

Short-term investment

Investments that are held for or mature in 12 months or less.

Standard deviation

A measure of risk, deriving from the historic volatility of a particular asset.

Top-down investing

Contrasting with bottom-up analysis, a top-down approach to investment analysis begins with an assessment of macroeconomic factors, then business cycles before moving on to look at individual sectors and companies.

Treasuries

Debt securities issued by the US government. Treasuries fall under three categories: treasury bills (T-bills), treasury notes (T-notes) and treasury bonds (T-bonds).

Underweight

When a fund has less exposure to an asset than the benchmark.

Volatility

Price movements. Standard deviation is a measure of an asset's historic volatility.

Year-to-date (YTD)

Refers to the period extending from the beginning of the current calendar year to the present date.

Yield

A measure of the income return earned on an investment. In the case of a share the yield expresses the annual dividend payment as the percentage of the market price of the share. In the case of a property, it is the rental income as a percentage of the capital value. In the case of a bond the running yield (or flat or current yield) is the annual interest payable as a percentage of the current market price. The redemption yield (or yield to maturity) allows for any gain or loss of capital which will be realised at the maturity date.

Yield curve

A graphical representation off all the yields of bonds of the same quality with maturities ranging from the shortest to the longest available.

Yield spread

The difference in yield between different bonds.

Yield to maturity

The annualised return (internal rate of return) that would be earned on a bond if held to maturity.

Directory (Unaudited)

Authorised Corporate Director (ACD)

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Indicator	online valuation service https://indicator.ninetyone.com
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