Schroders

Schroder Unit Trusts Limited

Prospectus

1 December 2020

(Institutional)

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Schroder Unit Trusts Limited
Internet Site: http://www.schroders.co.uk

Important Information

This Prospectus relates to the following funds:

Fund	Date authorised	FCA Product Reference Number
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Corporate Bond Fund	05/02/16	729927
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Equity Value Fund	05/02/16	729921
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Sovereign Bond Fund	05/02/16	729926
Schroder Advanced Beta UK Equity Fund	05/02/16	729925
Schroder All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund	31/01/05	417609
Schroder European Fund	29/04/88	109436
Schroder Flexible Retirement Fund	03/06/15	682674
Schroder Global Diversified Income Fund	14/06/19	844279
Schroder Global Equity Fund	01/06/88	141036
Schroder Global Multi-Factor Equity Fund	09/06/17	777333
Schroder Institutional Growth Fund	17/11/94	170749
Schroder Institutional Pacific Fund	12/05/89	143275
Schroder Institutional UK Smaller Companies Fund	29/04/88	109457
Schroder Long Dated Corporate Bond Fund	31/01/05	417607
Schroder Prime UK Equity Fund	21/04/97	183104
Schroder QEP Global Active Value Fund	06/09/05	436030
Schroder QEP Global Core Fund	11/04/89	143271
Schroder QEP Global Emerging Markets Fund	02/05/14	616602
Schroder QEP US Core Fund	29/04/88	109430
Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund	19/10/05	438463
Schroder Sterling Broad Market Bond Fund	03/05/05	429823
Schroder Sterling Short Dated Broad Market Fund	05/09/19	847820
Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Equity Fund	08/08/18	811650

All funds have been authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority.

This prospectus has been prepared in accordance with the rules contained in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (COLL) which forms part of the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance (the Regulations) and complies with the requirements of COLL 4.2 of the COLL Sourcebook.

Valid as at (and dated): 1 December 2020.

Contents

Definitions

Accumulation Unit

a Unit which accumulates the income arising in respect of that Unit so that it is reflected in the value of that Unit

Base Currency

the currency in which the Units, the accounts and the Unitholder's statement will be expressed (in each case GBP (£))

Business Day

a week day on which banks and the London stock exchanges are normally open for business in the UK. If the London Stock Exchange is closed as a result of a holiday or for any other reason, or there is a holiday somewhere else or any other reason which impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the Fund or a significant position thereof, the Manager may decide that any business day shall not be construed as such

COLL

the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, issued by the Financial Conduct Authority, which provides a regime of product regulation for authorised funds and sets appropriate standards of protection for investors by specifying a number of product features of authorised funds and how they are to be operated

Dealing Day

a Business Day which does not fall within a period of suspension of calculation of the net asset value per Unit of the relevant class or of the net asset value of the relevant Fund (unless stated otherwise in this Prospectus) and such other day as the Manager may, with the consent of the Trustee, decide from time to time

ESMA

European Securities and Markets Authority

EUWA

European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018

FCA

Financial Conduct Authority

Funds

all the authorised unit trust funds listed in this Prospectus or, where the singular is used, any one of those funds

GBP (£)

pounds sterling, or any currency which may be the lawful currency of the UK from time to time. Any change from Sterling to any other currency will take place by operation of law and in such circumstances will not require Unitholder consent

Income Unit

a Unit which distributes its income

Investment Adviser

a discretionary fund manager to one or more of the Funds

Manager

Schroder Unit Trusts Limited

Net Asset Value

the value of the scheme property attributable to a Fund less the liabilities of the Fund as calculated in accordance with the Trust Deed and the FCA Rules

Portfolio Currency

the currency or currencies of the assets in which a Fund is invested

Regulations

the rules as set forth by the FCA in the its Handbook of Rules and Guidance

Trust Deed

the document constituting a Fund

UCITS

an "undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities" (a) established in an EEA State, within the meaning of points a) and b) of Article 1(2) of the UCITS IV Directive; or (b) (from the date on which the EUWA come into effect) established in an EEA state or the UK, within the meaning of section 236A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended.

UCITS Directive

Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009, as amended, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to UCITS

Unit

a unit in a Fund (or a fraction)

Unitholder

a holder of a Unit in a Fund

UK

United Kingdom

US Person

any person defined as a US person under Regulation S of the United States Securities Act 1933

USA or US

the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories, its possessions and any other areas subject to its jurisdiction

Management

Manager

The manager of the Funds is Schroder Unit Trusts Limited (the Manager), a company incorporated on 2nd April 2001 in England and Wales and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) with effect from December 2001. The Funds have an unlimited duration.

The Manager has established remuneration policies for those categories of staff, including senior management, risk takers, control functions, and any employees receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profiles of the Manager, that:

- are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management and do not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles of the Funds; and
- are in line with the business strategy, objective values and interests of the Manager and which do not interfere with the obligation of the Manager to act in the best interests of the Funds.

Schroders has an established Remuneration Committee consisting of independent non-executive directors of Schroders plc. The Committee met nine times during 2019. Their responsibilities include recommending to the board of Schroders plc the Schroders group policy on directors' remuneration, overseeing the remuneration governance framework and ensuring that remuneration arrangements are consistent with effective risk management. The role and activities of the Committee and their use of advisers are further detailed in the Remuneration Report and the Committee's Terms of Reference (both available on the Schroders group website).

The Manager delegates responsibility for determining remuneration policy to the Remuneration Committee of Schroders plc. The Manager defines the objectives of each Fund it manages and monitors adherence to those objectives and conflict management. The Remuneration Committee receives reports from the Manager regarding each Fund's objectives, risk limits and conflicts register and the performance against those measures. The Remuneration Committee receives reports on risk, legal and compliance matters from the heads of those areas in its consideration of compensation proposals, which provides an opportunity for any material concerns to be escalated.

A summary of the remuneration policy of the Manager and related disclosures is at www.schroders.com/remuneration-disclosures. A paper copy is available free of charge upon request.

Registered Office

1 London Wall Place
London EC2Y 5AU

Share Capital

Issued £9,000,001
Paid up £9,000,001

Directors (as at 1 December 2020)

J. Rainbow - Chairman
P. Chislett
C. Minio Paluello
S. Reedy
C. Thomson
P. Truscott
H. Williams

None of the above is engaged in any significant business activity which is not connected with the business of the Manager or any of its Associates.

Ultimate Holding Company

Schroders plc a company incorporated in England and Wales.

Investment Management

The Manager has delegated investment management of the Funds to the Investment Advisers set out below in relation to each Fund as set out in Appendix III:

Schroder Investment Management Limited;
Schroder Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited;
Schroder Investment Management (Japan) Limited;
Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd;
Schroder Investment Management North America Inc.; and
Schroder & Co Limited.

The Manager and the Investment Advisers are subsidiary companies of Schroders plc.

Schroder Investment Management Limited

Schroder Investment Management Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales, whose registered office and principal place of business is at 1 London Wall Place, London, EC2Y 5AU. Schroder Investment Management Limited is authorised and regulated by the FCA.

Schroder Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited

Schroder Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited is a company incorporated in Hong Kong whose registered office and principal place of business is Suites 3301, Level 33, Two Pacific Place, 88 Queensway Hong Kong. Schroder Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited is authorised to carry on investment business by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong.

Schroder Investment Management (Japan) Limited

Schroder Investment Management (Japan) Limited is a company incorporated in Japan, whose registered office and principal place of business is 21st Floor Marunouchi Trust Tower Main, 1-8-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan. Schroder Investment Management (Japan) Limited is regulated by the Financial Services Agency in Japan.

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd is a company incorporated in Singapore whose registered office and principal place of business is 138 Market Street #23-01 Capita Green, Singapore 04894646. Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd is authorised to carry on investment business by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

Schroder Investment Management North America Inc.

Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. is a company incorporated in Delaware, whose principal place of business is 7 Bryant Park, New York, NY 10018-3706, USA. Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. is a registered investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America.

Schroder & Co Limited

Schroder & Co Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales, whose registered office and principal place of business is at 1 London Wall Place, London, EC2Y 5AU. Schroder & Co Limited is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the FCA and Prudential Regulation Authority.

Terms of Agreement with Manager

The appointment of the Investment Advisers has been made under agreements between the Manager and the Investment Advisers. The Investment Advisers have full discretionary powers over the investment of the property of the Funds subject to the overall responsibility and right of veto of the Manager. The agreements between the Manager and the Investment Advisers are terminable on two months' notice by either party thereto or without notice in the event of a material breach for 30 days or more by the other party and in certain insolvency or similar events. The agreements between the Manager and Investment Advisers may also be terminated with immediate effect when this is in the interests of Unitholders.

Principal Activities of the Investment Advisers

The principal activities of the Investment Advisers are fund management and investment advice. The Investment Advisers are authorised to deal on behalf of the Funds. The Investment Advisers shall be entitled to receive for their own account by way of remuneration for their services a fee of such amount and payable on such basis as shall be agreed in writing from time to time between the parties.

Administration

Trustee and Custodian

The trustee for all Funds is J.P. Morgan Europe Limited (the Trustee). The Trustee is a company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. It is authorised by the FCA.

The Trustee is entrusted with the safekeeping of each Fund's assets. The Trustee also ensures that each Fund's cash flows are properly monitored, and in particular that the subscription monies have been received and all cash of a Fund has been booked in the cash account in the name of the Fund or the Custodian on behalf of the Fund.

All cash, securities and other assets constituting the assets of a Fund shall be held under the control of the Trustee on behalf of the Fund and its Unitholders. The Trustee shall ensure that the issue and redemption of Units in a Fund and the application of the Fund's income are carried out in accordance with the provisions of UK law and the Trust Deed, and the receipt of funds from transactions in the assets of the Fund are received within the usual time limits. In addition, the Trustee shall:

(A) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of the Units of a Fund are carried out in accordance with the Regulations and the Trust Deed;

(B) ensure that the value of the Units of a Fund is calculated in accordance with the Regulations and the Trust Deed;

(C) carry out the instructions of the Manager, unless they conflict with UK law or the Trust Deed;

(D) ensure that in transactions involving a Fund's assets any consideration is remitted to a Fund within the usual time limits; and

(E) ensure that a Fund's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations and the Trust Deed.

The Trustee regularly provides the Manager with a complete inventory of all assets of the Funds.

The Trustee may, subject to certain conditions and in order to more efficiently conduct its duties, delegate part or all of its safekeeping duties over a Fund's assets including but not limited to holding assets in custody or, where assets are of such a nature that they cannot be held in custody, verification of the ownership of those assets as well as record-keeping for those assets, to one or more third-party delegates appointed by the Trustee from time to time. The Trustee has appointed JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. (London Branch) as the Custodian of the property of the Funds (Custodian). For the financial instruments which can be held in custody, they may be held either directly by the Custodian or, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, through every third-party custodian/sub-custodian providing, in principle, the same guarantees as the Custodian itself as to its status as a financial institution subject to the rules of prudential supervision considered as equivalent to those provided by EU legislation.

The Trustee shall exercise due skill, care and diligence in choosing and appointing the third-party delegates and in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any such third-party delegates and of the arrangements of the third party in respect of the matters delegated to it. The liability of the Trustee shall not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted all or some of a Fund's assets in its safekeeping to such third-party delegates.

In the case of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, the Trustee shall return a financial instrument of an identical type or the corresponding amount to a Fund without undue delay, except if such loss results from an external event beyond the Trustee's reasonable control and the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

A list of the third party delegates appointed by the Trustee can be found in Appendix VIII.

The amounts paid to the Trustee and Custodian will be shown in each Fund's report and accounts.

Conflicts of Interest

As part of the normal course of global custody business, the Trustee may from time to time have entered into arrangements with other clients, funds or other third parties for the provision of safekeeping, fund administration or related services. Within a multi-service banking group such as JPMorgan Chase Group, from time to time conflicts may arise (i) from the delegation by the Trustee to its safekeeping delegates or (ii) generally between the interests of the Trustee and those of a Fund, its Unitholders or the Manager; for example, where an affiliate of the Trustee is providing a product or service to a fund and has a financial or business interest in such product or service or receives remuneration for other related products or services it provides to the funds such as foreign exchange, securities lending, pricing or valuation, fund administration, fund accounting or transfer agency services. In the event of any potential conflict of interest which may arise during the normal course of business, the Trustee will at all times have regard to its obligations under applicable laws including Article 25 of the UCITS V Directive.

Up-to-date information regarding the description of the Trustee's duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise therefrom as well as from the delegation of any safekeeping functions by the Trustee will be made available to Unitholders on request at the Manager's registered office.

Registered Office

25 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London E14 5JP

Head Office

Chaseside
Bournemouth BH7 7DA

Ultimate Holding Company

JPMorgan Chase & Co., a company incorporated in Delaware, USA

Principal office for unit trust business

Chaseside
Bournemouth BH7 7DA

Principal Business Activity

To act as trustee and depositary of collective investment schemes.

Delegation of Services

Fund Accounting

The Manager has delegated the functions of fund accounting services and valuation and pricing to J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5JP.

Customer Enquiries

The Manager has delegated the functions of Customer Enquiries, Contract Settlement, Unit Issues and Redemptions, Distribution of Income and Record Keeping to HSBC Bank Plc, 8 Canada Square, London, E14 8HQ.

Auditor

The auditor of the Funds is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP whose principal place of business is at Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8EX.

Register of Unitholders

The Manager is responsible for maintaining the register for each Fund. It has delegated certain registrar functions to HSBC Bank Plc, 8 Canada Square, London, E14 8HQ.

Section 1

1. The Funds

1.1. Structure

The Funds are authorised unit trusts and are constituted pursuant to COLL. Each of the Funds is structured as a trust. Each of the Funds is a UCITS scheme for the purposes of the categorisations of COLL.

Unitholders hold Units which reflect the value of the assets, held by the relevant Fund. Unitholders will in no event be liable for the debt, if any, of the Fund.

The terms of the Funds may, subject to the provisions of and in accordance with COLL, be amended from time to time. In all cases, amendments will be notified to Unitholders. For all amendments that are not significant or fundamental, Unitholders will be informed at or after the date the amendment will take place.

Where amendments are deemed by the Manager to be significant to the Fund, Unitholders will be provided with at least 60 days' prior notice before the amendment.

Where the amendments are deemed by the Manager to be fundamental to the Fund, Unitholders will be required to approve the change by way of an extraordinary resolution at a meeting of Unitholders.

1.2. Classes of Units

Unitholders are entitled to participate in the property of a Fund and the income from that property in proportion to the number of undivided shares in the Fund represented by the Units held by them. The nature of the right represented by Units is that of a beneficial interest under a trust.

Each Trust Deed permits the issue of a number of different classes and types of Units. At the moment, each class may be made available as either Income Units and/or Accumulation Units. An Income Unit represents one undivided Unit which distributes its income and an Accumulation Unit represents an undivided unit with the income arising from that undivided unit being reflected in the Accumulation unit value. The classes and types of Units that are currently available are stated in Appendix III.

Each class of Unit described in Appendix III may vary in characteristics such as whether it accumulates or pays out income or attracts different fees and expenses, and as a result of this monies may be deducted from classes in unequal proportions. In these circumstances the proportionate interests of the classes within a Fund will be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed of that Fund relating to proportion accounts, details of which are set out in the section entitled "Proportion Accounts" below.

The Trustee may create one or more classes of Units as instructed from time to time by the Manager. The creation of additional Unit classes will not result in any material prejudice to the interests of Unitholders of existing Unit classes.

1.2.1. Currency Unit Classes

Where a class is denominated in a currency which is not the Base Currency, distributions paid on Units of that class shall, in accordance with the Regulations, be in the currency of that class. Where it is necessary to convert one currency into another, conversions shall be made at a rate of exchange decided by the Manager as being a rate that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Unitholders or potential Unitholders.

1.2.2. Currency Hedged Unit Classes

GBP hedged Unit classes may be available for some Funds. Hedged Unit classes allow the Manager to use currency hedging transactions to seek to minimise the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between the Base Currency and the Portfolio Currency of a Fund. Currency hedging transactions include entering into over the counter currency forward contracts and foreign exchange agreements.

Where undertaken, the effects of hedging will be reflected in the Net Asset Value and, therefore, in the performance of the relevant hedged Unit class. The cost and expenses associated with the hedging transactions in respect of the hedged Unit class(es) and any benefits or losses of the hedging transactions will accrue to Unitholders in that hedged Unit class only.

The Manager will aim to hedge the currency exposure of the Net Asset Value attributable to a hedged Unit class, however, the hedge may not always be at 100%. This is to avoid the transaction costs of making small and frequent adjusting transactions. The Manager will review the relevant hedging positions daily and, if appropriate, adjust the hedge to reflect any change in currency exposure and the flow of Unitholder issues and redemptions of Units.

The nature of the risks that hedging transactions may involve are set out in Appendix II. Hedged Unit classes that are currently available are stated in Appendix III.

1.2.3. Unit Distributions

With effect from 6th April 2017, all units are gross paying units. The income allocated to such Units is periodically distributed to Unitholders (Income Units) or added to capital (Accumulation Units) without deduction of any income tax.

1.2.4. K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9 units

Investment into the K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9 Units is at the Manager's discretion. Before the Manager can accept subscriptions into the K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9 Units, a separate legal agreement must be in place between the investor/distributor and Manager containing terms specific to investment in the K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9 Units.

1.2.5. L, Q and Y Units

The target market for L Units, Q Units and Y Units is large distributor clients of the Manager. Investment in the L, Q and Y Units is at the Manager's discretion. Before the Manager can accept a subscription into L, Q or Y Units, a separate legal agreement must be in place between the distributor/investor and Manager containing terms specific to investment in the L, Q or Y Unit classes.

1.2.6. S Units

S Class Income and S Class Accumulation Units are available at the Manager's discretion to certain clients of the Schroders group wealth management business. Before the Manager can accept a subscription into S Units, a legal agreement must be in place between the investor and the relevant entity within the Schroders group wealth management business containing terms specific to investment in the S Units.

In the event that a Unitholder of the S Unit ceases to be a client of the Schroders group wealth management business, the Unitholder will cease to be eligible to hold S Units and the Manager will compulsorily switch the Unitholder into the most appropriate Income and/or Accumulation (as appropriate) Unit class of the fund. This means that the switch of S Units will be automatic without the need for Unitholders to submit a switching request to the Manager. Instead, by subscribing for S Units, Unitholders irrevocably permit the Manager to switch S Units on their behalf should they cease to be eligible to invest in the S Units.

1.2.7. X Units

A feature of the X Units is that they have an alternative charging structure whereby Unitholders who are a client of Schroders are charged the management fees directly by Schroders pursuant to a management fee agreement. No management fees are therefore payable in respect of X Units out of the net assets of the Fund.

1.3. Proportion Accounts

If more than one Unit class is in issue in a Fund, the proportionate interests of each class in the assets and income of the Fund shall be ascertained as set out in the Trust Deed, the relevant provisions being set out as follows: A notional account will be maintained for each class. Each account will be referred to as a "Proportion Account".

The word "proportion" in the following paragraphs means the proportion which the balance on a Proportion Account at the relevant time bears to the balance on all the Proportion Accounts of a Fund at that time. The proportionate interest of a class of Unit in the assets and income of a Fund is its "proportion".

These will be credited to a Proportion Account:

- the subscription money (excluding any initial charges) for the issue of Units of the relevant class;
- that class's proportion of the amount by which the Net Asset Value of the Fund exceeds the total subscription money for all Units in the Fund;
- that class's proportion of the Fund's income received and receivable; and
- any notional tax benefit.

These will be debited to a Proportion Account:

- the redemption payment for the cancellation of Units of the relevant class;
- the class's proportion of the amount by which the Net Asset Value of the Fund falls short of the total subscription money for all Units in the Fund;
- all distributions of income (including equalisation if any) made to Unitholders of that class;
- all costs, charges and expenses incurred solely in respect of that class;
- that class's share of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in respect of that class and one or more other classes in the Fund, but not in respect of the Fund as a whole;
- that class's share of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in respect of or attributable to the Fund as a whole; and
- any notional tax liability.

Any tax liability in respect of the Fund and any tax benefit received or receivable in respect of the Fund will be allocated between classes in order to achieve, so far as possible, the same result as not materially to prejudice any class. The allocation will be carried out by the Manager after consultation with the Fund's auditors.

Where a class is denominated in a currency which is not the Base Currency of the Fund, the balance on the Proportion Account shall be converted into the Base Currency of the Fund in order to ascertain the proportions of all classes. Conversions between currencies shall be at a rate of exchange decided by the Manager as being a rate that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Unitholders or potential Unitholders.

The Proportion Accounts are notional accounts maintained for the purpose of calculating proportions. They do not represent debts from the Fund to Unitholders or the other way round.

Each credit and debit to a Proportion Account shall be allocated to that account on the basis of that class's proportion immediately before the allocation. All such adjustments shall be made as are necessary to ensure that on no occasion on which the proportions are ascertained is any amount counted more than once.

When Units are issued thereafter each such Unit shall represent the same proportionate interest in the property of the Fund as each other Unit of the same category and class then in issue in respect of that Fund.

The Fund shall allocate the amount available for income allocation (calculated in accordance with COLL) between the Units in issue relating to the Fund according to the respective proportionate interests in the property of the Fund represented by the Units in issue at the valuation point in question.

Section 2

2. Dealing in Units

2.1. Buying and Selling Units

The dealing office of the Manager is open from 9.00 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. each Business Day during which the Manager may receive requests for the buying and selling of Units. The time and price at which a deal takes place depends on the requirements of COLL affecting the pricing of Units.

Instructions accepted by the Manager before the valuation point as specified in Appendix III, will normally be executed at the relevant price per Unit, as defined below under the section entitled “Pricing of Units”, calculated on that Dealing Day (less any applicable redemption charge).

With the consent of the Trustee, the dealing office of the Manager may be open on days other than Business Days. On these other days, restrictions may be added to the opening hours and the types of business accepted.

The Units in the Funds are not listed or dealt in on any investment exchange.

2.1.1. Buying

Units may be purchased by sending a completed application form to the Manager or by telephoning **0800 182 2399** (Dealing). Please note that telephone calls may be recorded. In addition, the Manager may from time to time make arrangements to allow Units to be bought online or through other communication media. The Manager may accept transfer of title by electronic communication.

A contract note giving details of the Units purchased will be issued no later than the next Business Day after the Dealing Day on which an application to purchase Units is valued by the Manager.

The Manager will not accept an application for Units to the value of less than the minimum subscription amount as defined in Appendix III. If a holding falls below the minimum holding then the Manager reserves the right to redeem the Units on behalf of the Unitholder. The Manager reserves the right to reduce or waive the minimum investment levels.

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

Please refer to Appendix III for details of any initial offer periods that apply to a new Fund.

2.1.2. Pricing Basis

The Manager currently deals daily on a forward pricing basis, i.e. at prices calculated by reference to the value of the property of the Fund at the next valuation point.

2.1.3. Certificates and Title

Certificates are not issued to Unitholders. Title to Units is evidenced by the entry on the register of Unitholders of the relevant Fund(s). Details of the register of Unitholders can be found under "Administration" above.

2.1.4. Selling

At any time during a Dealing Day when the Manager is willing to sell Units it must also be prepared to buy back Units. The Manager may refuse to buy back a certain number of Units if the redemption will mean that the Unitholder is left holding Units with a value of less than the minimum initial subscription amount.

Requests to sell Units in a Fund may be made by sending clear written instructions to the Manager or by telephoning on **0800 182 2399** (Dealing). Please note that telephone calls may be recorded. In addition, the Manager may from time to time make arrangements to allow Units to be sold online or through other communication media. The Manager may accept transfer of title by electronic communication.

A contract note giving details of the number and price of the Units sold back to the Manager will be sent to Unitholders no later than the next Business Day after the Units were valued. In the event that the Manager requires a signed form of renunciation, e.g. in respect of joint Unitholders, corporate Unitholders or redemptions dealt through an agent, a form of renunciation will be attached. Redemption cheques will be issued within four Business Days of receipt by the Manager of the instruction and, if appropriate, the duly completed documentation.

2.1.5. Switching

A Unitholder may switch all or some of his or her Units within classes of the same Fund or for Units of any class within a different Fund. A switch involves the sale of the original Units and the purchase of new Units on the same Dealing Day. The number of new Units issued will be determined by reference to the respective prices of the old and new Units at the valuation point applicable when the old Units are sold and the new Units are bought.

If the switch results in a Unitholder holding a number of old Units or new Units of a value which is less than the minimum holding of the Fund concerned, the Manager may, at its discretion, convert the whole of the Unitholder’s holdings of old Units to new Units or refuse to effect any switch of the old Units. No switch will be made during any period when the right of Unitholders to require the redemption of their Units is suspended. The general provisions on selling Units shall apply equally to a switch.

Requests to switch Units may be made by sending a completed application form to the Manager. In addition, the Manager may from time to time make arrangements to allow Units to be switched online or through other communication media. The Manager may accept transfer of title by electronic communication.

Unitholders subject to UK tax should note that a switch of Units within the same Fund should not be treated as a disposal for the purposes of capital gains taxation. However, switches of Units within the same Fund will be chargeable if they involve a switch from a hedged to an unhedged class, or vice versa or a switch between classes hedged to different currencies. Unitholders subject to UK tax should note that a switch of Units between different Funds is treated as a disposal for the purposes of capital gains taxation.

2.1.6. In-specie Transfers

A Unitholder who requests the subscription or redemption of a number of Units representing in value not less than £ 1,000,000 may (either at his request or by election of the Manager) receive in respect of such redemption an in-specie transfer out of the property of the Fund in question in accordance with the Regulations. This minimum may be waived at the Manager's discretion, in respect of subscriptions or redemptions. All in-specie transfers will be at the discretion of the Manager and Trustee, and the Manager must have taken reasonable care to ensure that the property concerned would not be likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Unitholders.

2.1.7. Transfers of Units

Unitholders may request a transfer of Units to another investor by sending a complete a stock transfer form to the Manager. The Manager may accept electronic instructions to transfer Units.

2.2. Pricing of Units

2.2.1. Valuation Point

The valuation points of the Funds are stated in Appendix III. Funds are valued on Business Days. This is with the exception of Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve or the last Business Day prior to those days annually, when the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the Manager and the Trustee.

For non Business Days, valuations may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the Manager and the Trustee.

The Manager may also, if the Trustee agrees, change the valuation point on any day. The Manager may also carry out an additional valuation, if the Manager believes that due to exceptional circumstances there is good and sufficient reason to do so, having regard to the interests of Unitholders or potential Unitholders.

2.2.2. Valuation of Property

The valuation determines the Net Asset Value of the Funds. Please see Appendix V for a description of how the value of the property of each Fund is determined.

2.2.3. Publication of Prices

The most recent buying and selling prices will appear daily on the Schroders website (www.schroders.co.uk). This is our primary method of price publication.

2.2.4. Equalisation

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

Grouping periods are consecutive periods within each annual accounting period, being the interim or half yearly accounting periods (including the period from the end of the last interim or half yearly accounting period in an annual accounting period to the end of that annual accounting period) as specified in Appendix III. If there is no distribution of income at the interim or half yearly accounting periods, the periods for grouping of Units will be annual accounting periods. Grouping is permitted by the Trust Deeds for the purposes of equalisation.

2.2.5. Calculation of Net Asset Value

The value of the property of each Fund shall be determined in accordance with the relevant rules set out in Appendix V.

2.3. Suspension or Deferrals

2.3.1. Suspension

The Manager may, if the Trustee agrees, or shall if the Trustee so requires, temporarily suspend the issue, cancellation, sale and redemption of Units if the Manager or Trustee (in the case of any requirement by the Trustee), believes that due to exceptional circumstances there is good and sufficient reason to do so, having regard to the interests of Unitholders or potential Unitholders. During the suspension none of the obligations in COLL 6.2 (Dealing) will apply but the Manager will comply with COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) during the period of suspension to the extent practicable in light of the suspension.

On suspension, the FCA shall be immediately notified and as soon as practicable given written confirmation of the reasons for the suspension. Unitholders will be notified of any suspension as soon as practicable after the suspension commences, including details of the exceptional circumstances which have led to the suspension and giving Unitholders details of how to find further information about the suspension.

The suspension shall only continue for as long as the Manager and Trustee deem it to be justified in the circumstances having regard to the interests of Unitholders. Where such suspension takes place, the Manager will publish details on its website or by other general means, giving sufficient details to keep Unitholders appropriately informed about the suspension, including, if known, its possible duration. The suspension will be reviewed at least every 28 days and the Manager and Trustee shall inform the FCA of the results of such review and of the proposed restart of dealings.

Re-calculation of dealing prices will commence on the Business Day immediately following the end of the suspension, at the relevant valuation point.

2.3.2. Deferred Redemption

Each Fund permits deferral of redemptions at a valuation point to the next valuation point where the requested redemptions exceed 10% of the Fund's value.

Redemptions not processed at a valuation point will be processed at the next valuation point, up to the 10% Net Asset Value limit.

Available Units to be redeemed will be bought back in equal values (up to the amounts requested) across all Unitholders who have sought to redeem Units at any valuation point at which redemptions are deferred. All deals relating to an earlier valuation point will be completed before those relating to a later valuation point are considered.

2.4. Market Timing Policy, Late Trading Policy and Fair Value Pricing

The Manager does not knowingly allow investments which are associated with market timing activities, as these may adversely affect the interests of all Unitholders.

In general, market timing refers to the investment behaviour of a person or group of persons buying, selling or switching Units on the basis of predetermined market indicators. Market timing may also be characterised by transactions that seem to follow a timing pattern or by frequent or large transactions in Units.

In practice, the underlying property of a Fund which invests in non-European markets or other collective investment schemes is usually valued on the basis of the last available price as at the time when the Net Asset Value of the property in the Fund in calculated. The time difference between the close of the markets in which the Fund invests, and the point of valuation, can be significant. For example, in the case of a US traded security, the last available price may be as much as 14 hours old. Market developments which could affect the value of these securities can occur between the close of the markets and the point of valuation, will therefore not normally be reflected in the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Fund.

Accordingly, the Manager may, whenever it is deemed it to be appropriate and in the interests of Unitholders, implement one, or both of the following measures:

- to reject any application for switching and/or subscription of Units from Unitholders or potential unitholders whom it considers to be associated with market timing activity. In such circumstances the Manager may combine Units which are under common ownership or control for the purposes of ascertaining whether Unitholders can be deemed to be involved in such activities; and
- where a Fund is invested in markets which are closed for business at the time a Fund is valued, allow for the Net Asset Value per Unit to be adjusted to reflect more accurately the fair value of the Fund's underlying property at the point of valuation during periods of market volatility (fair value pricing)..

The Manager uses an independent agent to provide fair valuation analysis. The adjustment of the Net Asset Value per Unit of a Fund so as to reflect the fair value of the portfolio as at the point of valuation is an automated process. Adjustment factors are applied daily at an individual asset level to independently sourced market prices. The adjustment process covers all equity markets that are closed at the relevant Valuation Point and all funds that have exposure to these markets are fair value priced. In applying fair value pricing, the Manager is seeking to ensure that consistent prices are applied across all relevant funds. Fixed income and other asset classes are currently not subject to fair value pricing.

Late Trading is not permitted. "Late Trading" is defined as the acceptance of a subscription, redemption or switch order received after the Fund's applicable valuation point for that Dealing Day. As such, orders will not be accepted using the price established at the valuation point for that Dealing Day if orders are received after that time. Late Trading will not include a situation in which the Manager is satisfied that orders which are received after the valuation point have been made by investors before then (e. g. where the transmission of an order has been delayed for technical reasons).

Where an adjustment is made as described above, it will be applied consistently to all classes of Units within the same Fund.

Section 3

3. General Information

3.1. Charges and Expenses

3.1.1. Manager's Charges

Initial Charge

The Manager is entitled under the Trust Deeds to make an initial charge which is included in the issue price of the Units (the Initial Charge). The Initial Charge may be waived at the Manager's discretion. Details of the current Initial Charge (if any) of each Fund are set out in Appendix III.

Annual Management Charge

The Manager is also entitled under the Trust Deeds to receive an annual management charge (the Annual Management Charge) out of the property of each Fund.

The Annual Management Charge is accrued on the prior day's Net Asset Value of each Fund (or, where Unit classes in addition to I Income Units and I Accumulation Units are available on a class by class basis). For this purpose the value of a Fund is inclusive of the creations and cancellations which take effect as at the relevant valuation point. This charge is accrued daily and payable on, or as soon as is practicable after, the last Business Day in that calendar month. The current rates of the Annual Management Charge of each Fund are set out in Appendix III.

Discounts to the Annual Management Charge

The Manager passes on some of the benefits of potential savings generated by significant growth in assets under management by discounting the Annual Management Charge payable in respect of retail Unit Classes in the Funds. The size of the discount to the usual Annual Management Charge is determined by the size of the relevant Fund (as set out below) and is capped at 0.05%.

For equity funds:

- the Annual Management Charge payable in respect of retail Unit Classes in Funds with £1 billion plus of assets under management is discounted by 0.02%.
- the Annual Management Charge payable in respect of retail Unit Classes in Funds with £2 billion plus of assets under management is discounted by 0.04%.
- the Annual Management Charge payable in respect of retail Unit Classes in Funds with £3 billion plus of assets under management is discounted by 0.05%.

A numerical example for equity funds is set out below.

Unit Trust assets under management	Discounted Annual Management Charge for a retail Unit Class (for example a Class A Unit) Annual Management Charge: 1.50%
£1.8bn	1.48%
£2.4bn	1.46%
£3.0bn and above	1.45%

For fixed income and multi-asset funds, a 0.02% discount is applied to the Annual Management Charge payable in respect of retail Unit Classes in Funds with £1 billion plus of assets under management and a further 0.02% discount is applied for each further £2 billion plus of assets under management, subject to a cap of 0.05%.

A numerical example for fixed income and multi-asset funds is set out below.

Unit Trust assets under management	Discounted Annual Management Charge for a retail Unit Class (for example a Class A Unit) Annual Management Charge: 1.50%
£1.8bn	1.48%
£2.4bn	1.48%
£3.0bn	1.46%
£4.0bn	1.46%
£5.0bn and above	1.45%

The Manager reviews the Net Asset Value of each of the Funds on a daily basis and implements the applicable discount on a forward basis on the next Dealing Day.

The Manager reserves the right to change the Net Asset Value ranges at which discounts apply or the discount applied for any given Net Asset Value range. In the event of any such change, the Manager will notify Unitholders in writing.

Administration Charge

The Manager makes a charge of up to 0.15% per annum of the Net Asset Value of a Fund for its administration services (including registrar services) on A, L, S and Z Income Units and A, L, Q, S and Z Accumulation Units (the Administration Charge).

The Administration Charge is currently calculated and accrued daily on the Net Asset Value of A, L, S and Z Income Units and A, L, Q, S and Z Accumulation Units. The Administration Charge is payable on, or as soon as is practicable after, the last business day in that calendar month. All or part of the Administration Charge may be waived at the Manager's discretion.

As the Administration Charge is a fixed percentage of the Net Asset Value of a Fund it will not vary with the cost of providing the relevant services. As such the Manager could make a profit (or loss) on the provision of those services, in respect of which the costs incurred by the Manager will fluctuate over time on a fund by fund basis.

The Administration Charge is only applicable to: the A Units, L Units, Q Unit, S Units and Z Units for the Schroder European Fund; the A Units, S Units and Z Units of the Schroder QEP Global Active Value Fund; the A Units and Z Units of the Schroder All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund; the A Units of the Schroder QEP Global Core Fund; and the Z Units of the Schroder QEP Global Emerging Markets Fund.

Redemption Charge

The Trust Deeds of the Funds allow the Manager to impose a redemption charge but at present, there are no plans to introduce such a charge.

3.1.2. Increase in Initial Charge, Annual Management Charge or Administration Charge

Any increase of the Initial Charge, Annual Management Charge or Administration Charge may be made by the Manager, if it is deemed by the Manager to be significant rather than a fundamental change, as set out in the provisions of COLL only after:

(A) giving 60 days written notice to the Unitholders (in the case of an increase of the Annual Management Charge or Administration Charge) or the regular savers (in the case of the initial charge); and

(B) the Manager revising the Prospectus to reflect the increase.

If the change is deemed fundamental, it will require the approval of the Unitholders.

3.1.3. Trustee’s Fees and Expenses

The Trustee's remuneration, which is payable out of the assets of the Fund, is a periodic charge at such annual percentage of the value of the property of each Fund as set out below, with the property of each Fund (or, where classes in addition to I Income Units and I Accumulation Units are available, on a class by class basis), being valued and such remuneration accruing and being paid on the same basis as the Annual Management Charge.

Currently, the Manager and the Trustee have agreed that the Trustee's remuneration in respect of each Fund shall be calculated on a sliding scale as follows:

On the first GBP 500 million	0.009%
On the next GBP 500 million	0.005%
On balances greater than GBP 1 billion	0.001%

The Trustee is also entitled to receive remuneration out of the property of each Fund, for performing or arranging for the performance of the functions conferred on the Trustee by the Trust Deed or COLL in respect of that Fund. The Trustee’s remuneration under this paragraph shall accrue when the relevant transaction or other dealing is effected and shall be paid in arrears on the next following date on which payment of the Trustee’s periodic charge is to be made or as soon as practicable thereafter. Currently the Trustee does not receive any remuneration or service charges under this paragraph.

The Trustee is permitted to increase its remuneration subject to the agreement of the Trustee and Manager. If the change materially increases the payment out of the Fund, written notice will be given to Unitholders in the same manner as for an increase to the Annual Management Charge.

Trustee’s Expenses

In addition to the remuneration referred to above, the Trustee will be entitled to receive reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by it in the discharge of its duties or exercising any of the powers conferred upon it in relation to the Fund, subject to approval by the Manager.

The Trustee is also entitled to be reimbursed out of the property of each Fund in respect of remuneration charged by the Custodian for such services as the Manager, Trustee and the Custodian may from time to time agree, being services delegated to the Custodian by the Trustee in performing or arranging for the performance of the functions conferred on the Trustee by the Trust Deed or COLL. Remuneration charged under this paragraph shall accrue when the relevant transaction or other dealing is effected and shall be paid in arrears. Currently, the Custodian does not receive any remuneration under this paragraph.

3.1.4. Custodian’s Fees and Expenses

The Custodian is entitled to receive reimbursement of the Custodian’s fees as an expense of the Fund. The Custodian's remuneration for acting as Custodian is calculated at an ad valorem rate determined by the territory or country in which the assets of the Fund are held. Currently, the lowest rate is 0.0005% and the highest rate is 0.4%. In addition, the Custodian makes a transaction charge determined by the territory or country in which the transaction is effected. Currently, these transaction charges range from £2 to £100 per transaction.

The Custodian is permitted to increase its remuneration subject to the agreement of the Trustee and Manager. If the change materially increases the payment out of the Fund, written notice will be given in the same manner as for an increase to the Annual Management Charge.

3.1.5. Other Expenses

No payments may be made out of the property of the Funds other than payments permitted by COLL and the following (to the extent of the actual amount incurred):

(A) broker's commission

(B) fiscal charges

(C) other disbursements which are:

    (1) necessarily incurred in effecting transactions for the Fund;

    (2) normally shown in contract notes, confirmation notes and difference accounts as appropriate;

(D) interest on borrowings permitted under COLL and charges incurred in effecting or terminating such borrowings or in negotiating or varying the terms of such borrowings;

(E) taxation and duties payable in respect of the property of the Fund, the Trust Deed or the issue of Units;

(F) any costs incurred in modifying the Trust Deed including costs incurred in respect of meetings of Unitholders convened for purposes which include the purpose of modifying the Trust Deed where the modification is:

    (1) necessary to implement or necessary as a direct consequence of any change in the law (including changes to COLL); or

    (2) expedient having regard to any change in the law made by or under any fiscal enactment and which the Manager and the Trustee agree is in the interest of Unitholders; or

    (3) to remove from the Trust Deed obsolete provisions;

(G) the legal fees and any other proper expenses of the legal advisers;

(H) any costs incurred in respect of meetings of Unitholders convened by the Trustee or on a requisition by Unitholders not including the Manager or an associate of the Manager;

(I) liabilities on unitisation, amalgamation or reconstruction arising in certain circumstances as set out in COLL;

(J) the year end audit fee properly payable to the auditor and any additional audit fees incurred where the Manager reasonably believes that an additional audit is in the best interests of the Fund, together with any proper expenses of the auditor;

(K) the periodic fees of the FCA under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 or the corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the UK in which Units in the Fund are or may be marketed;

(L) costs of establishing and maintaining the register and/or plan sub-register;

(M) costs of establishing and maintaining the hedging programme for the hedged Unit classes. The liabilities, expenses and charges directly attributable to a hedged Unit class will be charged to that specific hedged Unit class; and

(N) all charges and expenses incurred in relation to stock lending. (The Funds do not currently undertake any stock lending activities. In the event that the Funds stock lend in the future, the payment paid to the stock lending agent will not exceed 17.5% of the gross income generated by the stock lending arrangements. The Manager may receive 20% of the gross income generated from stock lending to cover administration services which are carried out and expenses properly incurred in supporting any stock lending activities. A minimum of 62.5% of the gross income generated from the stock lending activities will be applied to the property of the Funds for the benefit of the Funds and Unitholders.)

Subject to current HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) regulations, Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate may be payable in connection with the Trustee's remuneration, the Custodian's remuneration and, where appropriate the expenses in A) to J) above

3.1.6. Exemption from Liability to Account for Profits

The Manager, Trustee and Custodian are not liable to account to the Unitholders of any Fund for any profits or benefits that they make or receive that are derived from or in connection with:

(A) dealings in the Units of a Fund; or

(B) any transaction in Fund property; or

(C) the supply of services to the Fund.

The Manager is under no obligation to account to the Trustee or to Unitholders for any profit it makes on buying or selling Units.

3.2. Reporting, Distributions and Accounting Dates

3.2.1. Report and Accounts

Following the removal of the requirement to produce short reports by the FCA, the Manager will no longer produce short reports for half-yearly and annual accounting periods ending after 1 January 2017.

The Manager will, within four months after the end of each annual accounting period and two months after the end of each half-yearly accounting period respectively, make available full report and accounts, free of charge, on request or online at www.schroders.co.uk.

3.2.2. Accounting and Income Distribution Dates

The Funds' annual accounting dates, half-yearly accounting dates and income allocation dates are listed in Appendix III.

Each holder of Income Units is entitled, on the relevant income allocation date, to the net income attributable to that holding. Net income on Accumulation Units is not distributed but is automatically accumulated in the value of each Unit.

Distributions will be paid by crediting a Unitholder's bank or building society account.

Any distribution that remains unclaimed for a period of 6 years after the distribution became due for payment will revert to the Fund.

The Manager reserves the right to change or create additional accounting and income distribution dates, usually as a result of accounting or taxation changes or when deemed to be in the interests of the Fund.

The amount available for distribution in any accounting period is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable for the account of the Fund in respect of that period, and deducting the aggregate of the Manager's and Trustee's remuneration and other payments properly paid or payable out of the income account in respect of that accounting period and adding the Manager's best estimate of any relief from tax on that remuneration and those other payments.

The Manager then makes such other adjustments as it considers appropriate (and after consulting the auditors as appropriate) in relation to taxation, the proportion of the prices received or paid for Units that is related to income (taking into account any provisions in the Trust Deed), income equalisation, potential income which is unlikely to be reduced until 12 months after the income allocation date, income which should not be accounted for on an accrual basis because of law of information as to how it accrues, transfers between the income and capital accounts, and other matters.

3.3. UK Taxation

The taxation of income and capital gains of both the Funds and Unitholders is subject to the fiscal law and practice of the UK and of the jurisdictions in which Unitholders are resident or otherwise subject to tax. The following summary of the anticipated tax treatment in the UK does not constitute legal or tax advice and applies only to persons holding Units as an investment.

Prospective Unitholders should consult their own professional advisers on the tax implications of making an investment in, holding or disposing of Units and the receipt of distributions and deemed distributions with respect to such Units under the laws of the countries in which they may be liable to taxation.

This summary is based on the taxation law and practice in force at the date of this document, but prospective Unitholders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules and practice or their interpretation might change. The following tax summary is not a guarantee to any investor of the tax results of investing in the Funds.

3.3.1. Taxation of the Funds

As the Funds are authorised by the FCA as unit trust funds, they are exempt from UK tax on capital gains realised on the disposal of investments held by them (including interest-paying securities and derivatives contracts). Certain Funds may invest in offshore funds which, in certain circumstances, may give rise to gains which are categorised as income rather than capital gains for UK tax purposes and so are chargeable to corporation tax.

Dividends from UK and from overseas companies (and any part of dividend distributions from authorised unit trusts and open-ended investment companies which represent those dividends) are generally not subject to corporation tax.

The Funds will each be subject to UK corporation tax at a current rate of 20% on other types of income but after deducting allowable management expenses and the gross amount of interest distributions, where relevant. Where a Fund suffers foreign tax on income received, this may in some circumstances be deducted from the UK tax due on that income.

A Fund will make dividend distributions except where over 60% of its property has been invested throughout the distribution period in qualifying assets (broadly interest-paying investments), in which case it will make interest distributions. Dividend and interest distributions made or treated as made by each Fund are not subject to UK withholding tax.

3.3.2. Taxation of the Unitholder

Each Fund will be treated for tax purposes as distributing to its Unitholders for each distribution period the whole of the income shown in its accounts as being income available for payment to Unitholders or for reinvestment, regardless of the amount actually distributed. Accordingly, any excess of the amount so shown over the income actually distributed will be deemed to be distributed to Unitholders in proportion to their respective interests in the Fund. The date of any such deemed distribution will be determined by the Fund's relevant interim or annual income allocation date (details of which are given above).

Dividend Distributions

UK resident individual Unitholders

Where Units are held outside an ISA, total dividends received in a tax year up to the tax free dividend allowance will be free of income tax. Dividends totalling in excess of that amount will be subject to the Unitholder's marginal rate of tax. The rates applicable to dividend income are 7.5%, 32.5% and 38.1% where they fall within the basic rate, higher rate and additional rate bands respectively. Dividends received on Units held within an ISA will continue to be tax-free.

UK resident corporate Unitholders

Corporate Unitholders who receive dividend distributions may have to divide them into two (in which case the allocation between franked investment income and unfranked income received will be set out on the tax voucher). Any part representing dividends received from a UK company will be treated as dividend income (that is, franked investment income) and no further tax will be due on it. The remainder will be received as an annual payment after deduction of income tax at the basic rate, and corporate Unitholders may, depending on their circumstances, be liable to tax on the gross distribution, subject to credit for the tax deemed deducted.

The corporate streaming rules also limit the maximum amount of income tax that may be reclaimed from HMRC on the unfranked stream. The maximum amount reclaimable by a corporate Unitholder is the corporate Unitholder's proportion of the Fund's net liability to corporation tax in respect of gross income. The tax voucher will state the Fund's net liability to corporation tax in respect of the gross income.

Interest Distributions

Bond Funds pay interest distributions without the deduction of withholding tax (which will be automatically reinvested in the Fund in the case of Accumulation Units).

UK resident individual Unitholders

Where Units are held within an ISA, this income is free of tax. For Units held outside an ISA, a Personal Savings Allowance is available to exempt the first £1,000 of interest income from tax in the hands of basic rate taxpayers. The Allowance is £500 for higher rate taxpayers and nil for additional rate taxpayers. Total interest received in excess of the Allowance in a tax year will be subject to tax at the Unitholder's marginal rate of tax. The rates applicable to savings income are 20%, 40% and 45% for tax year 2020-2021 where they fall within the basic rate, higher rate and additional rate bands respectively.

UK resident corporate Unitholders

UK resident corporate Unitholders should note that where they hold a Fund which makes interest distributions, gains will be subject to loan relationship rules.

Income equalisation

The first income allocation received by a Unitholder after buying the Units may include an amount of income equalisation. This is effectively a repayment of the income equalisation paid by the Unitholder as part of the purchase price. It is a return of capital, and it is not taxable. Rather it should be deducted from the acquisition cost of the Units for capital gains tax purposes. There is an exception to this rule when the equalisation forms part of the first income distribution following a switch or unit class conversion, in which case the entire distribution should be treated as income and no part of it will represent a return of capital.

Capital gains

UK resident individual Unitholders

Unitholders who are resident in the UK for tax purposes may, depending on their personal circumstances, be liable to capital gains tax on gains arising from the redemption, transfer or other disposal of Units. However, if the total gains from all sources realised by an individual Unitholder in a tax year, after deducting allowable losses, are less than the annual exemption, there is no capital gains tax to apply. Individual Unitholders with net gains in excess of the annual exemption will be chargeable to capital gains tax at the rate of tax applicable to them. Where income equalisation applies (see above), the buying price of Units includes accrued income which is repaid to the investor with the first allocation of income following the purchase. This repayment is deemed to be a repayment of capital and is therefore made without deduction of tax but must be deducted from the investor's base cost of the relevant Units for purposes of calculating any liability to capital gains tax.

UK resident corporate Unitholders

Corporate Unitholders within the charge to UK corporation tax will be subject to corporation tax on gains arising from the redemption, transfer or other disposal of Units.

Unitholders in the Funds shown below who are chargeable to UK corporation tax must treat their holding as a creditor relationship subject to a mark to market basis of accounting. Corporate Unitholders of these Funds will also be taxable by reference to the movement in the value of their holding over their accounting period.

Schroder Advanced Beta Global Corporate Bond Fund
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Sovereign Bond Fund
Schroder All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund
Schroder Long Dated Corporate Bond Fund
Schroder Sterling Broad Market Bond Fund
Schroder Sterling Short Dated Broad Market Fund

Individual Unitholders will find further information in HMRC's Help Sheets, available at www.hmrc.gov.uk/sa/forms/content.htm or from the Orderline 0845 9000 404 to help them complete their tax returns.

This summary on tax issues relating to Funds is an overview only and investors should consult their own tax adviser for a more detailed analysis of tax issues arising for them from investing in a Fund.

Automatic Exchange of Information: US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act 2010 (FATCA) and OECD Common Reporting Standard 2016 (CRS)

FATCA was enacted in the United States of America on 18 March 2010 as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act. It includes provisions under which the Manager as a Foreign Financial institution (FFI) may be required to report directly to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) certain information about Units in a Fund held by US tax payers or other foreign entities subject to FATCA and to collect additional identification information for this purpose. Financial institutions that do not enter into an agreement with the IRS and comply with FATCA regime could be subject to 30% withholding tax on any payment of US source income as well as on the gross proceeds deriving from the sale of securities generating US income made to the Manager. On 30 June 2014 the United Kingdom entered into a Model 1 Intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with the United States of America.

CRS has been implemented by Council Directive 2014/107/EU on the mandatory automatic exchange of tax information which was adopted on 9 December 2014. CRS was implemented among most member states of the European Union on 1 January 2016. Under CRS, the Manager may be required to report to HMRC certain information about Units held in a Fund or Funds by Unitholders who are tax resident in a CRS participating country and to collect additional identification information for this purpose.

In order to comply with its FATCA and CRS obligations, the Manager may be required to obtain certain information from Unitholders so as to ascertain their tax status. Under the FATCA IGA referred to above, if the Unitholder is a specified US person, a US owned non-US entity, non- participating FFI or does not provide the requisite documentation, the Manager will need to report information on these Unitholders to HMRC, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, which will in turn report this to the IRS. Under CRS, if the Unitholder is tax resident in a CRS participating country and does not provide the requisite documentation, the Manager will need to report information on these Unitholders to HMRC, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Provided that the Manager acts in accordance with these provisions it will not be subject to withholding tax under FATCA.

Unitholders and intermediaries should note that it is the existing policy of the Manager that Units are not being offered or sold for the account of US Persons or Unitholders who do not provide the appropriate CRS information. Subsequent transfers of Units to US Persons are prohibited. If Units are beneficially owned by any US Person or a person who has not provided the appropriate CRS information, the Manager may in its discretion compulsorily redeem such Units. Unitholders should moreover note that under the FATCA legislation, the definition of specified US persons will include a wider range of Unitholders than the current US Person definition.

3.3.3. Meetings of Unitholders and Voting rights

A meeting of Unitholders duly convened and held may, by extraordinary resolution, require, authorise or approve any act, matter or document in respect of which any such resolution is required or expressly contemplated by the Regulations, but shall not have any other powers.

Unitholders will receive at least 14 days' notice of any meeting of Unitholders and are entitled to be counted in the quorum and vote at any such meeting either in person or by proxy.

A quorum at a meeting of Unitholders is two Unitholders present in person or by proxy, or in the case of a body corporate by a duly authorised representative of all the Units in issue. If a quorum is not present within a reasonable time from the start of the meeting, the meeting will be adjourned to a day and time which is at least seven days after the day and time of the meeting at a place to be appointed by the chairman. If at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present after a reasonable time from the time of the meeting, one person entitled to be counted in a quorum present at the meeting shall constitute a quorum. At any meeting of Unitholders, on a show of hands every Unitholder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by its representative properly authorised in that regard, shall have one vote unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by the chairman of the meeting or by not less than two Unitholders or by the Trustee. On a poll the voting rights for each Unit in issue are the proportion of the voting rights attached to all the Units in issue that the price of the Unit bears to the aggregate price or prices of all the Units in issue seven days before the notice of meeting was sent out. On a poll, votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A Unitholder entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

For joint Unitholders, only the vote of the first named in the register of Unitholders can be taken. Except where an extraordinary resolution (requiring a majority of 75% of the total number of votes cast to be passed) is specifically required or permitted, any resolution of Unitholders is passed by a simple majority. In the case of an equality of, or an absence of, votes cast, the chairman is entitled to the casting vote.

In the context of despatch of notice, "Unitholders" mean the persons who were entered in the register of Unitholders as at a certain day chosen by the Manager before the notice of meeting was sent out but excluding persons who are known not to be entered on the register at the date of despatch of the notice.

In the context of voting, "Unitholders" mean the persons who were entered on the register of Unitholders at a time chosen by the Manager and stated in the relevant notice of the meeting.

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

3.3.4. Notices to Unitholders

All notices or documents about the Funds will be sent to the address of the first named Unitholder only as appearing on the register or by electronic means. A notice is duly served if it is delivered to the address of the first named Unitholder as appearing in the register or is delivered by electronic means in accordance with COLL.

Any notice or document served by post is deemed to have been served on the second Business Day following the day on which it is posted. Any document left at a registered address or delivered other than by post is deemed to have been served on that day. All documents and remittances are sent at the risk of the Unitholder.

3.4. Winding Up a Fund / Unit class

3.4.1. Circumstances where winding up may occur

The Trustee shall proceed to wind-up a Fund:

(A) if the order declaring the Fund to be an authorised unit trust fund (Order of Authorisation) is revoked; or

(B) if the Manager or the Trustee requests the FCA to revoke the Order of Authorisation and it has agreed (provided no material change in any relevant factor occurs) that on the winding-up of the Fund, it will accede to a request by the Manager or Trustee that the Order of Authorisation be revoked; or

(C) on the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which is to result in a Fund being left with no property.

If any of the events set out above or any other event stated to trigger a winding up under COLL occurs, the Trustee shall cease the creation and cancellation of Units and the Manager will cease issuing, redeeming, buying and selling Units.

For the hedged Unit class(es), if at any time the net asset value of a class falls below £1 million, the Manager may in its discretion, and in the interest of remaining Unitholders, close the Unit class without a Unitholder vote. In such instance the Manager may, inter alia and in its sole discretion, reject any application for the purchase, sale or switching of the affected hedged Units, or compulsorily redeem or require the sale or transfer of any such Units.

3.4.2. Manner of Winding Up

In the case of a scheme of arrangement referred to above, the Trustee shall wind-up the Fund in accordance with the approved scheme of arrangement.

In any other case, the Trustee shall, as soon as practicable after the Fund is to be wound-up, realise the property of the Fund and, after paying all liabilities properly payable and retaining provision for the costs of the winding-up, distribute the proceeds to the Unitholders and the Manager proportionately to the size of their holdings.

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

In the period between the commencement of the winding up of a Fund and its termination additional monies due to the Fund may occasionally be received. If in the opinion of the Manager and the Trustee the amount received is considered significant (greater than £5 per Unitholder) relative to the cost of paying the money to Unitholders who held Units at the commencement of the Fund’s winding up, the money will be paid to Unitholders. If the sum received is deemed insignificant or is received after termination, the money will be donated to a UK registered charity selected by the Manager.

3.5. Additional Information

3.5.1. Exercise of voting rights

The Investment Advisers and the Manager have a strategy for determining how voting rights attached to ownership of scheme property are to be exercised for the benefit of each Fund. A summary of this strategy is available from the Manager on request. Details of action taken in respect of the exercise of voting rights are available from the Manager upon request.

3.5.2. Best Execution

The Manager’s order execution policy sets out the basis upon which the Manager will effect transactions and place orders in relation to the Funds whilst complying with its obligations under the FCA Handbook to obtain the best possible result for the Manager on behalf of each Fund. Details of the order execution policy are available from the Manager on request.

3.5.3. Complaints

Complaints should be addressed to Head of Investor Services, Schroders, PO Box 1402, Sunderland SR43 4AF. You can request a copy of the Manager’s written internal complaints procedures by writing to the above address or contact Schroders Investor Services on 0800 182 2400. You may also have the right to refer the complaint directly to the Financial Ombudsman Service, Exchange Tower, London, E14 9SR. Information about the Financial Ombudsman Service can be found at www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk. A statement of your rights to compensation in the event of Schroders being unable to meet its liabilities to you is available from the FCA and the Financial Services Compensation Scheme. Further details can be found at www.fscs.org.uk.

3.5.4. Money Laundering

The Manager is responsible for complying with UK anti-money laundering regulations. In order to implement the procedures that the Manager has in place to facilitate its compliance, in certain circumstances, Unitholders may be asked to provide some proof of identity when buying or selling Units. Until satisfactory evidence has been received, the Manager reserves the right to refuse to pay the proceeds of a redemption of Units or to pay income on Units to a Unitholder.

3.5.5. Non-UK Unitholders

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of Units in any of the Funds may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. No persons receiving a copy of this Prospectus in any such jurisdiction may treat this Prospectus as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Units unless, in the relevant jurisdiction, such an invitation could lawfully be made to them. Accordingly this Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Prospectus and any persons wishing to apply for Units in any of the Funds to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction. Prospective applicants for Units in any of the Funds should inform themselves as to legal requirements of so applying and any applicable exchange control regulations and taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

The Units in the Funds which are described in this Prospectus have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (the Securities Act), the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended (the Investment Company Act) or under the securities laws of any state of the US and may be offered, sold or otherwise transferred only in compliance with the Securities Act and such state or other securities laws. The Units in the Funds which are described in this Prospectus may not be offered or sold to or for the account of any US Person.

If you are in any doubt as to your status, you should consult your financial or other professional adviser.

3.5.6. Genuine Diversity of Ownership Condition

Interests in the Funds are widely available, and the Manager undertakes that they will be marketed and made available sufficiently widely and in a manner appropriate to reach the intended categories of Investor who meet the broad requirements for investment in any given unit class, and are not intended to be limited to particular investors or narrowly-defined groups of investor. Please refer to Appendix III for the details of the minimum levels of investment and/or investor categories that are specified as eligible to acquire particular unit classes.

Provided that a person meets the broad requirements for investment in any given unit class, he/she may obtain information on and acquire the relevant units in the Fund, subject to the paragraphs immediately following.

3.5.7. Who can invest?

As authorised unit trusts, the Funds are available for investment by the public. Investment in the Funds may not be suitable for all investors. Your investment should be considered in light of your own personal circumstances, including your specific investment needs and risk appetite. If you are in any doubt about any of the Funds' suitability to your investment needs, you should seek appropriate professional advice.

Compulsory Redemption and Conversion

The Manager may, if necessary, redeem Units to ensure that Units are neither acquired nor held by, or on behalf of, any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or government or regulatory authority or which might have adverse taxation or other pecuniary consequences for the Manager including a requirement to register under the laws and regulations of any country or authority. The Manager may in this context require a Unitholder to provide such information as they may consider necessary to establish whether the Unitholder is the beneficial owner of the Units which they hold.

If it shall come to the attention of the Manager at any time that Units are beneficially owned by a US Person, the Manager will have the right to compulsorily redeem such Units.

The Manager may also, at its discretion, convert holdings of one class of Units to another where it believes this to be in the best interests of investors. Such circumstances may include where the conversion will offer investors the benefits of economies of scale, or will otherwise result in lower fees. A mandatory conversion of Units shall only take place where the Manager has given appropriate prior notice to affected investors in accordance with COLL.

Unitholders subject to UK tax should note that conversions should not generally be treated as a disposal for the purposes of capital gains tax, other than for conversions between hedged and unhedged Unit Classes, or vice versa.

The Manager will not apply any fees where it carries out a compulsory conversion of Units.

3.5.8. Literature request

Investors can obtain free of charge on request, copies of:

(A) this Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document for each Fund;

(B) the Trust Deed by which each Fund is constituted and governed, as amended or supplemented; and

(C) the latest report and accounts of the Funds and the latest half yearly report.

These documents are available on request from the Manager of the Fund at the address listed in the section titled "Administration".

3.5.9. Data Protection

For the purposes of the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 (GDPR), or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of English law by virtue of the EUWA, (as applicable) the data controllers in relation to any personal data you supply are the Funds and the Manager.

In order to comply with our obligations and responsibilities under applicable data protection law, we are required by law to make available to you a privacy policy which details how we collect, use, disclose, transfer, and store your information. Please find a copy of our privacy policy at www.schroders.com/en/privacy-policy. By signing the application form, you acknowledge that you have read and understood the contents of our privacy policy.

3.5.10. Acceptable Minor Non-Monetary Benefits

Schroders may pay to or accept from third parties minor non-monetary benefits as permitted by the FCA's Conduct of Business Sourcebook provided that they are capable of enhancing services provided to clients; and do not impair Schroders' duty to act honestly, fairly and in the best interests of clients. Such minor non-monetary benefits may include:

- information or documentation relating to financial instruments or investment services;
- written material from third parties;
- participation in conferences, seminars and other training events;
- reasonable de minimis hospitality; and
- research.

3.5.11. Benchmark Regulation

Unless otherwise disclosed in this Prospectus, the indices or benchmarks used within the meaning of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011, or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of English law by virtue of the EUWA, (as applicable) (the "Benchmark Regulations") by the Funds are, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by benchmark administrators who benefit from the transitional arrangements afforded under the applicable Benchmark Regulations and accordingly may not appear yet on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by the relevant supervisory authority. These benchmark administrators should apply for authorisation or registration as an administrator under the applicable Benchmark Regulations before 1 January 2020. Updated information on this register should be available no later than 1 January 2020. The Manager maintains written plans setting out the actions that will be taken in the event of the benchmark materially changing or ceasing to be provided. Copies of a description of these plans are available upon request and free of charge from the registered office of the Manager.

Appendix I

Investment Restrictions

The investment objectives and policies of each of the Funds, set out in Appendix III, are subject to the limits on investment under Chapter 5 of COLL, which are summarised below.

1. Transferable Securities / Money Market Instruments

Each Fund may invest without limitation, except where otherwise specifically stated in:

(A) transferable securities (as defined for the purposes of COLL) admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, and

(B) approved money market instruments (as defined for the purposes of COLL) admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market and issued or guaranteed by:

(1) a central, regional or local authority or central bank of an EEA State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-EEA State, or, in the case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EEA States belong; or

(2) an establishment subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by European Union law or an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the FCA to be at least as stringent as those laid down by European Union law.

Each Fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in aggregate in transferable securities and/or approved money market instruments that do not fulfil the criteria above.

Eligible markets for the Funds are explained and set out in Appendix IV.

2. Warrants

Each Fund is permitted to invest over 5% of its scheme property in warrants. As with derivative use, the outcome of the use of warrants, in terms of the risk profile of the Funds, depends on our underlying investment rationale for the Fund in question. While we do not expect to invest high percentages of scheme property to be held in warrants, if we do use them in such a way, this may lead to a higher volatility in the Unit price of that Fund.

On investment, the exposure created by the exercise of the warrant must not exceed the spread limits of a UCITS scheme.

3. Nil / Partly paid

A transferable security or a money market instrument on which any sum is unpaid may be invested in only if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by the Fund, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the other rules in this appendix.

4. Collective Investment Schemes

Each Fund may invest in units of any other collective investment schemes which are:

(A) UCITS Schemes;

(B) schemes recognised under section 270 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

(C) non-UCITS retail schemes as defined in COLL; or

(D) schemes authorised in an EEA State provided the restrictions in Article 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met (or if applicable, in the UK provided that the statutory equivalent to Article 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive which forms part of English law by virtue of the EUWA, is met); or

(E) schemes authorised by the competent authority of an OECD member country (other than another EEA State) which has:

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

(2) approved the scheme's management company, rules and depositary/custody arrangements; provided the requirements of article 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive, or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of English law by virtue of the EUWA, (as applicable) are met);

provided that no more than 30% of the value of the Fund may be invested in other collective investment schemes which are not UCITS Schemes but satisfy b) to d) above and that the schemes invested in cannot themselves invest more than 10% in other collective investment schemes.

The Funds may invest in Units of a Fund operated by the Manager or an associate of the Manager. No charge will be made for the issue or redemption of those Units.

No Fund may invest more than 10% of net asset value in Units of collective investment schemes except for the Schroder Institutional Growth Fund and Schroder Global Diversified Income Fund, where up to 100% of net asset value may be invested.

The maximum level of management fee that may be charged to the Funds for these underlying funds is 3% of its Net Asset Value. The maximum level of management fee that this Fund may charge is the same as the current management charge set out in Appendix III.

5. Deposits

In the case of:

- Schroder Advanced Beta Global Corporate Bond Fund
- Schroder Advanced Beta Global Equity Value Fund
- Schroder Advanced Beta Global Sovereign Bond Fund
- Schroder Advanced Beta UK Equity Fund
- Schroder All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund
- Schroder Global Diversified Income Fund

- Schroder Global Multi-Factor Equity Fund
- Schroder Institutional Growth Fund
- Schroder Long Dated Corporate Bond Fund
- Schroder QEP Global Active Value Fund
- Schroder QEP Global Emerging Markets Fund
- Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund
- Schroder Sterling Broad Market Bond Fund
- Schroder Sterling Short Dated Broad Market Fund
- Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Equity Fund

each Fund may invest in deposits without limitation, only with an approved bank and which are repayable on demand or has the right to withdraw and maturing in no more than 12 months.

Cash and near cash may only be held to assist in the redemption of Units, the efficient management of the Fund or purposes regarded as ancillary to the Fund.

6. Derivatives and Forwards

The Manager has the power to buy and sell derivatives (including, but not limited to, futures, swaps, options and contracts for difference) and forwards both on exchange and off exchange, in all Funds as set out in "Derivatives and Forward Use" below, provided they are permitted. A derivative is permitted where the underlying asset in the derivative is a transferable security, money market instrument, deposit, derivative or collective investment scheme (all only in so far as COLL permits the Funds to invest in these asset classes directly). A derivative is also permitted where the underlying assets are financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies. Any transaction entered into on exchange must be effected on or under the rules of an eligible derivatives market. Off-exchange derivatives and forwards must only be entered into with approved counterparties, must be approved by the Trustee and must be capable of valuation (all as defined in and on the terms detailed in COLL).

The Manager will ensure that any transaction in derivatives and forwards is covered in accordance with COLL. This includes ensuring at all times that each Fund has enough assets to adequately cover the derivative positions. In assessing the adequacy of the cover for derivative positions the Manager will take into account the value of the underlying assets, counterparty risk, the time taken to liquidate any derivative position and reasonably foreseeable market movement.

When using derivatives, the Manager uses a risk management process that enables it to monitor the risk of a Fund's derivative positions. The global risk exposure of a Fund is calculated daily either by means of the commitment approach or the Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach. Unless specified otherwise in Appendix III, the global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments will be calculated using a commitment approach. A statement will be made in Appendix III to indicate which Funds apply a VaR approach to calculate their global exposure.

Commitment approach

The commitment approach is simply defined as the market value exposure of derivatives, after netting and hedging, not exceeding the Net Asset Value of a Fund. This is typically used on funds where derivative usage is low or funds which limit their derivatives commitment to 100% or less of their Net Asset Value.

The global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, foreseeable market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

VaR approach

VaR is a means of measuring the potential loss to a Fund due to market risk. Historical data is used in the calculation of VaR. The period used for this purpose is the observation period.

VaR reports will be produced and monitored on a daily basis based on the following criteria:

- 1 month holding period;
- 99% unilateral confidence interval;
- at least a one year effective historical observation period (250 days) unless market conditions require a shorter observation period; and
- parameters used in the model are updated at least quarterly.

Stress testing will also be applied at a minimum of once per month.

VaR limits are set using an absolute or relative approach.

(A) Absolute VaR approach

The absolute VaR approach is generally appropriate in the absence of an identifiable reference portfolio or benchmark, for example with absolute return funds. Under the absolute VaR approach a limit is set as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The absolute VaR limit of a Fund has to be set at or below 20% of its Net Asset Value. This limit is based upon a 1 month holding period and a 99% unilateral confidence interval.

(B) Relative VaR approach

The relative VaR approach is used for Funds where a VaR benchmark reflecting the investment strategy which the Fund is pursuing is defined. Under the relative VaR approach a limit is set as a multiple of the VaR of a benchmark or reference portfolio. The relative VaR limit of a fund has to be set at or below twice the VaR of the Fund's VaR benchmark. Information on the specific VaR benchmark used is disclosed in Appendix III.

Upon request, the Manager will provide further details of the quantitative limits and methods used in applying the risk management of each Fund as well as any recent developments in the risk and yields of the main categories of investment of each Fund.

Expected level of leverage

Funds quantifying global exposure using a VaR approach disclose their expected level of leverage.

The expected level of leverage is an indicator and not a regulatory limit. The Fund's levels of leverage may be higher than this expected level as long as the Fund remains in line with its risk profile and complies with its VaR limit.

The annual report will provide the actual level of leverage over the past period and additional explanations on this figure.

The level of leverage is a measure of (i) the derivative usage and (ii) the reinvestment of collateral in relation to efficient portfolio management transactions. It does not take into account other physical assets directly held in the portfolio of the relevant Funds. It also does not represent the level of potential capital losses that a Fund may incur. The level of leverage is calculated as (i) the sum of notionals of all financial derivative contracts entered into by the Fund expressed as a percentage of the Fund's Net Asset Value and (ii) any additional leverage generated by the reinvestment of collateral in relation to efficient portfolio management transactions.

This methodology does not:

– make a distinction between financial derivative instruments that are used for investment or hedging purposes. As a result strategies that aim to reduce risk will contribute to an increased level of leverage for the Fund.

– allow the netting of derivative positions. As a result, derivative roll-overs and strategies relying on a combination of long and short positions may contribute to a large increase of the level of leverage when they do not increase or only cause a moderate increase of the overall Fund risk.

– take into account the derivative underlying assets' volatility or make a distinction between short-dated and long-dated assets. As a result, a Fund that exhibits a high level of leverage is not necessarily riskier than a Fund that exhibits a low level of leverage.

Derivatives and Forward Use

Efficient Management

Derivatives and forwards may be used for the efficient management of all Funds. The aim of any derivative or forward used for such reasons is not to materially alter the risk profile of the Fund but rather to assist the Manager in meeting the investment objectives of each Fund as set out in Appendix III by:

– **reducing risk and / or**

– **reducing cost and / or**

– **generating additional income or capital for each Fund.**

Where transactions in derivatives or forward transactions are used for the account of the authorised fund in accordance with any of the provisions of this section "Derivatives and Forward Use", nothing in this section prevents the Trustee at the request of the Manager, from:

(A) lending, depositing, pledging or charging scheme property for margin requirements

(B) transferring scheme property under the terms of an agreement in relation to margin requirements, provided that the authorised fund manager reasonably considers that both the agreement and the margin arrangements made under it (including in relation to the level of margin) provide appropriate protection to Unitholders.

The aim of reducing risks or costs will allow the Manager to enter into exposures on permissible assets or currencies using derivatives or forwards as an alternative to selling or purchasing underlying assets or currencies. These exposures may continue for as long as the Manager considers that the use of derivatives continues to meet the original aim.

The aim of generating additional income allows the Manager to write options on existing assets where it considers the transaction will result in the Fund deriving a benefit, even if the benefit obtained results in the surrendering the chance of greater benefit in the future.

The aim of generating additional capital allows the Manager to take advantage of any pricing imperfections in relation to the acquisition and disposal (or disposal and acquisition) of rights relating to assets the same as, or equivalent to which the Fund holds or may hold.

The following types of risks are relevant in relation to the efficient management of the Funds:

– Market risk – which is the risk of losses due to adverse market movements in the price of the assets held by the Fund or rates or changes in the anticipated or calculated volatility of these movements (volatility risk).

– Interest rate risk – which is the risk that changes to an interest rate will have an adverse impact on the market value of a portfolio, and is the main risk impacting the price of investment grade bonds.

– Credit risk – is the risk that an issuer will default. on the payment of coupons and/or redemptions.

– Foreign exchange (FX) risk – which is the risk that an asset held in the Fund in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund may be affected by changes in the exchange rate between the two currencies.

The following techniques are included in the efficient management of the Funds:

– Hedging – where the Manager may manage market and FX risk related to assets held in a Fund by using derivatives to reduce any perceived loss. In relation to FX hedging this includes the use of cross currency hedging techniques.

– Cash flow management – where the Manager may manage market risk following cash flows into the Fund by using derivatives to gain an exposure to an individual asset or obtain the desired exposure to an index. Thereafter the Manager may retain the position whilst it remains appropriate to manage subsequent inflows and outflows of cash efficiently.

– Asset allocation – where the Manager may manage market risk by using derivatives to achieve a desired exposure to an index, basket of shares or bonds, or between different markets. The derivatives positions will be closed out where the Manager has achieved the desired exposure by the buying or selling of the underlying stock, but there is no fixed time limit within which this closing out will take place.

– Fixed income management – where the Manager will use derivatives to manage credit risk and interest rate risk in relation to bond Funds. This technique includes the management of a Fund's duration (duration being the term used to measure the sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes which is dependent on the bond's maturity profile and coupon pay-out schedule).

- Buying and selling protection – where the Manager may:

  Sell protection (i.e. gain long credit exposure) in Credit Default Swaps where the objectives of the Fund can be achieved at lower risk and / or cost than transacting the underlying,

  Buy protection (i.e. gain short credit exposure) in index Credit Default Swaps for hedging purposes,

  Buy protection (i.e. gain short credit exposure) in single name Credit Default Swaps to hedge an existing long credit position or to create an outright short credit position that is covered by liquid assets within the Fund.

- Overwriting / Yield enhancement - where a Manager will look to generate additional income in a Fund by writing options on assets held, provided this is consistent with a Fund's investment objective. Such techniques are in addition to, and separate from any income derived from stock lending activities permitted by section "Stock lending and repurchase agreements" below.

Using Derivatives for specific investment purposes

In the case of:

- Schroder Advanced Beta Global Corporate Bond Fund
- Schroder Advanced Beta Global Equity Value Fund
- Schroder Advanced Beta Global Sovereign Bond Fund
- Schroder Advanced Beta UK Equity Fund
- Schroder All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund
- Schroder Global Diversified Income Fund
- Schroder Global Multi-Factor Equity Fund
- Schroder Institutional Growth Fund
- Schroder Long Dated Corporate Bond Fund
- Schroder Prime UK Equity Fund
- Schroder QEP Global Active Value Fund
- Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund
- Schroder Sterling Broad Market Bond Fund
- Schroder Sterling Short Dated Broad Market Fund

derivatives may be used for specific investment purposes in accordance with the rules summarised in section "Derivatives and Forwards" above in addition to being used for efficient management.

The aim of any derivative or forward used for specific investment purposes is not to materially alter the risk profile of the Fund but rather to assist the Manager in meeting the investment objectives of each Fund as set out in Appendix III.

In the case of:

- Schroder QEP Global Emerging Markets Fund

it is not the current intention to use derivatives for specific investment purposes in addition to being used for efficient management. Should there be a change in this intention registered Unitholders will be given appropriate notice.

Total Return Swaps

Where specified in the investment policy, a Fund may enter into Total Return Swaps (TRS) with an approved bank (as defined in COLL) and credit losses. TRS entered into by a Fund may be in the form of funded and/or unfunded swaps. An unfunded swap means a swap where no upfront payment is made by the total return receiver at inception. A funded swap means a swap where the total return receiver pays an upfront amount in return for the total return of the reference asset and can, therefore, be costlier due to the upfront payment requirement.

All revenue arising from TRS, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to each Fund. The investment policy of the Fund will specify the underlying strategy and the composition of the investment portfolio or index. Where the Fund uses TRS, the underlying consists of instruments in which the Fund may invest according to its Investment Objective and Policy.

A TRS is a type of financial derivative instrument between two parties in which each party agrees to make a series of payments to the other at regular scheduled dates, with at least one set of payments determined by the return on an agreed underlying reference asset and which include, in addition, any income generated on the reference asset (such as dividends and/or bonus shares). Long and short positions gained through index, commodity, bond and equity total return swaps may increase exposure to credit-related risks. There are certain risks involved in using TRS. Please see in particular the following risk factors in Appendix II: 'Counterparty Risk' and 'Particular Risks of over-the-counter "OTC" Derivative Transactions'.

Valuation of OTC derivatives

For the purposes of this section the Manager must: establish, implement and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of the exposures of a Fund to OTC derivatives; and ensure that the fair value of OTC derivatives is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment. Where the arrangements and procedures referred to in this section involve the performance of certain activities by third parties, the Manager must comply with the requirements in the FCA Handbook SYSC 8.1.13 R (Additional requirements for a management company) and COLL 6.6A.4 R (4) to (6) (Due diligence requirements of AFMs of UCITS schemes). The arrangements and procedures referred to this section 6 must be: adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned and adequately documented.

7. Spread limits

(A) For the purposes of this section, companies included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts as defined in accordance with the Seventh Council Directive 82/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts (or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of English law by virtue of the EUWA, as applicable) or, in the same group in accordance with international accounting standards, are regarded as a single body

(B) Not more than 20% in value of the property of each Fund is to consist of deposits with a single body

(C) Not more than 5% in value of the property of each Fund is to consist of transferable securities (as defined in COLL or money-market instruments issued by any single body

(D) The limit of 5% in c) is raised to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the property of each Fund. Covered bonds need not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40%. The limit of 5% in (C) is raised to 25% in value of the property of each Fund in respect of covered bonds, provided that when a Fund invests more than 5% in covered bonds issued by a single body, the total value of covered bonds held must not exceed 80% in value of the property of the relevant Fund.

(E) In applying (C) and (D), certificates representing certain securities (as defined in COLL) are to be treated as equivalent to the underlying security

(F) The combined exposure to any one counterparty in OTC derivative transactions, repurchase transactions and stock lending transactions, must not exceed 5% in value of the property of each Fund; this limit being raised to 10% where the counterparty is an approved bank (as defined in COLL)

(G) Not more than 20% in value of the property of each Fund is to consist of transferable securities and money-market instruments issued by the same group (as referred to in (A) above)

(H) For Schroder Institutional Growth Fund, not more than 20% in value of each Fund is to consist of the Units of any one collective investment scheme (as defined in COLL).

(I) In applying the limits in (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F), not more than 20% in value of the property of the Fund is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following:

  (1) transferable securities (including covered bonds) or money-market instruments issued by; or

  (2) deposits made with; or

  (3) exposures from OTC derivatives transactions, repurchase transactions and stock lending transactions, made with a single body.

In applying the limits in F) and I) above, the exposure in respect of OTC derivative transactions, repurchase transactions and stock lending transactions may be reduced to the extent that collateral is held in respect of it if the collateral meets the relevant conditions set out in COLL. These limits do not apply to government and public securities, as to which see below.

8. Government and Public Securities

In the case of:

- Schroder Advanced Beta Global Corporate Bond Fund
- Schroder Advanced Beta Global Sovereign Bond Fund
- Schroders All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund
- Schroder Flexible Retirement Fund
- Schroder Institutional Growth Fund
- Schroder Long Dated Bond Fund
- Schroder Sterling Broad Market Bond Fund
- Schroder Sterling Short Dated Broad Market Fund
- Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Equity Fund

each Fund may invest without limitation in transferable securities that are defined by the FCA as government and public securities (GAPS). At any time, where no more than 35% of such Funds value is invested in GAPS issued by any one issuer, there is no limit to the amount which may be invested in GAPS of any one issue or issuer.

When any of the aforementioned Funds invests more than 35% of its value the Manager must, before any such investment is made, consult with the Trustee, and as a result,

- have considered if the issuer of the GAPS is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of each Fund;
- ensure that no more than 30% in value of each Fund consists of GAPS of any one issue and
- ensure that each Fund includes GAPS issued by that or another issuer of at least six different issues.
- Schroder All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund and the Schroder Long Dated Bond Fund use UK Government Bond Futures for efficient management as an effective mechanism for hedging duration. Therefore, the exposure to GAPS in excess of 35% is restricted to efficient management.

More than 35% of the property of each Fund may be invested in GAPS issued by or on behalf of or guaranteed by the Government of the UK (including the Scottish Administration, the Executive Committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly, the National Assembly of Wales) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United States (including Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB), Financing Corporation (FICO), Private Export Funding Corporation (PEFCO), Resolution Funding Corporation (RFCO) or by one of the following international organisations: African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Council of Europe Development Bank, Deutsche Ausgleichsbank (DTA), Eurofima, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KFW), LCR Finance plc and the Nordic Investment Bank (NIB).

In relation to such securities: issue, issued and issuer include guarantee, guaranteed and guarantor, an issue differs from another if there is a difference as to repayment date, rate of interest, guarantor or other material terms of the issue.

In applying the 20% limit with respect to a single body (as specified in section 7 "Spread Limits"), government and public securities issued by that body shall be taken into account.

9. Significant Influence

The Manager must not acquire, or cause to be acquired for each Fund, transferable securities issued by a body corporate and carrying rights to vote (whether or not on substantially all matters) at a general meeting of that body corporate if immediately before the acquisition, the aggregate of any such securities held for each Fund, taken together with any such securities already held for other authorised unit trusts of which it is also the Manager, gives the Manager power significantly to influence the conduct of business of that body corporate; or the acquisition gives the Manager that power.

The Manager is to be taken to have power significantly to influence the conduct of business of a body corporate if it can, because of the transferable securities held for all the authorised unit trusts of which it is the Manager, exercise or control the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that body corporate (disregarding for this purpose any temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of the transferable securities of that body corporate).

10. Concentration

Each Fund:

(A) must not acquire transferable securities (other than debt securities) which do not carry a right to vote on any matter at a general meeting of the body corporate that issued them; and represent more than 10% of those securities issued by that body corporate;

(B) must not acquire more than 10% of the debt securities issued by any single body;

(C) must not acquire more than 25% of the Units of a single collective investment Fund;

(D) must not acquire more than 10% of the money market instruments issued by any single body;

(E) need not need not comply with the limits in (B), (C) and (D) above if, at the time of acquisition, the net amount in issue of the relevant investment cannot be calculated.

11. Borrowing

The Trustee may, on the instructions of the Manager and subject to COLL, borrow money from an eligible institution or an approved bank for the use of each Fund on terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the property of the Fund.

Borrowing must be on a temporary basis must not be persistent and in any event must not exceed three months without the prior consent of the Trustee which may be given only on such conditions as appear appropriate to the Trustee to ensure that the borrowing does not cease to be on a temporary basis. The Manager must ensure that borrowing does not, on any Business Day, exceed 10% of the value of the property of each Fund.

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

12. Stock lending and repurchase transactions

Each Fund may enter into repurchase transactions and stock lending transactions. Should any Fund use such techniques and instruments defined under items "Securities and Cash Lending" and "Repurchase Agreements" in the future, the Manager will comply with the applicable regulations and in particular Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse (or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of English law by virtue of the EUWA, as applicable) (the “SFT Regulations”) and all the information required by the applicable SFT Regulations will be available upon request at the registered office of the Manager. The Prospectus will be updated prior to the use of any such techniques and instruments.

Repurchase agreements consist of transactions governed by an agreement whereby a party sells securities or instruments to a counterparty, subject to a commitment to repurchase them, or substituted securities or instruments of the same description, from the counterparty at a specified price on a future date specified, or to be specified, by the transferor. Such transactions are commonly referred to as repurchase agreements for the party selling the securities or instruments, and reverse repurchase agreements for the counterparty buying them.

Securities lending transactions consist in transactions whereby a lender transfers securities or instruments to a borrower, subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities or instruments on a future date or when requested to do so by the lender.

There are certain risks involved in entering into repurchase transactions and stock lending transactions. Please see in particular the following risk factors in Appendix II: ‘Counterparty Risk’, ‘Particular Risks of over-the-counter "OTC" Derivative Transactions’ and ‘Specific Risks linked to Stock Lending and Repurchase Transactions’. These risks may expose Unitholders to an increased risk of loss. Please also note that certain potential conflicts of interests may arise in relation to efficient portfolio management techniques. For further details please see the risk factor ‘Potential Conflicts of Interest’ in Appendix II.

All the revenues arising from repurchase transactions and stock lending transactions shall be returned to the relevant Fund following the deduction of any direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees, which shall not include hidden revenue, shall include fees and expenses payable to counterparties and/or stock lending agents and will be at normal commercial rates (including any applicable VAT).

To the extent permitted by and within the limits prescribed by COLL relating to the use of financial techniques and instruments (as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time) and the ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues (to the extent applicable), each Fund may enter as buyer or seller into repurchase transactions and engage in securities lending transactions for the purpose of generating additional capital or income or for reducing its costs or risks.

In respect of repurchase transactions, the Fund will, on a daily basis, receive from or post to, its counterparty collateral of a type and market value sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Regulations.

In respect of securities loans, the Fund will ensure that on a daily basis it receives or posts to its counterparty collateral of at least the market value of the securities lent. Such collateral must be in the form of cash or securities that satisfy the requirements of the Regulations.

A Fund must have the right at any time to require the return of any security it has lent out or to terminate any securities lending agreement it has entered into.

A Fund that enters into a repurchase transaction as buyer shall ensure that it is able to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase transaction at any time.

A Fund that enters into a repurchase transaction as seller shall ensure that it is able to recall any securities sold under the transaction or to terminate the transaction at any time.

Fixed-term repurchase transactions that do not exceed seven days shall be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Fund.

Each Fund shall ensure that the level of its exposure to repurchase transactions are such that it is able to comply at all times with its redemption obligations.

13. General power to accept or underwrite placings

Any power in Chapter 5 of COLL to invest in transferable securities may be used by the Manager for the purpose of entering into any agreement or understanding which is an underwriting or sub-underwriting agreement, or which contemplates that securities will or may be issued, subscribed for or acquired for the account of a Fund.

The Manager may only engage in such an agreement or understanding in relation to securities which the relevant Fund could otherwise invest in directly in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the Fund and subject to the limits on investment set out in Appendix I.

This ability does not apply to an option, or a purchase of a transferable security which confers a right to subscribe for or acquire a transferable security, or to convert one transferable security into another.

The exposure of a Fund to agreements and understandings as set out above, on any Business Day be covered and be such that, if all possible obligations arising under them had immediately to be met in full, there would be no breach of any of the investment limits in Chapter 5 of COLL or as otherwise set out in this section.

14. Manager's policy on collateral and management of collateral

Where a Fund enters into OTC financial derivative transactions, stock lending or repurchase transactions (whether as buyer or seller), all collateral used to reduce counterparty risk exposure should comply with the following criteria:

(A) Liquidity: Any collateral received other than cash shall be liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received shall also comply with the provisions in section 10 “Concentration” above.

(B) Valuation: Collateral received shall be valued in accordance with the rules described under the section titled "Calculation of Net Asset Value" on at least a daily basis. Assets that exhibit high price volatility shall not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.

(C) Issuer credit quality: The collateral received shall be of a high credit quality.

(D) Correlation: Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.

(E) Diversification: Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers.

(F) Immediately available: Collateral received must be capable of being fully enforced by the Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate haircuts which will be determined for each asset class based on the haircut policy adopted by the Manager.

In accordance with the collateral policy of the Funds, and subject to the above criteria, collateral received by the Funds must be in the form of one of or more of the following:

(A) cash;

(B) a certificate of deposit;

(C) a letter of credit;

(D) a readily realisable security;

(E) commercial paper with no embedded derivative content; or

(F) a money-market fund as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds, once applicable (or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of English law by virtue of the EUWA, as applicable).

Without limiting the above, it is anticipated that collateral received by the Funds shall predominantly be in cash and government bonds.

Where there is a title transfer, the collateral received shall be held by the Trustee, or its agent. For other types of collateral arrangement (i.e. where there is no title transfer), the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

Non-cash collateral received cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Cash collateral shall only be:

- placed on deposit with entities as prescribed in section 5 “Deposits” above;
- invested in high-quality government bonds;
- used for the purpose of reverse repurchase transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis;
- a money-market fund as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds, once applicable (or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of English law by virtue of the EUWA, as applicable).

Re-invested cash collateral shall be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral.

While re-invested cash is required to be diversified and may only be re-invested in the manner set out above, there remains a risk that the value of the asset invested in using cash collateral received by a Fund falls below the amount required to be returned to the cash collateral provider. Any shortfall will be borne by the Fund causing loss to the Fund and consequently Unitholders.

15. Haircut Policy

The Manager, on behalf of each Fund, has established a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as collateral. A haircut is a discount applied to the market value of a collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The haircut therefore provides a 'risk cushion'. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the collateral management policy. Subject to the framework of agreements in place with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is the intention of the Manager in respect of the Funds that any collateral received shall have a value, adjusted in light of the haircut policy, which equals or exceeds the relevant counterparty exposure where appropriate.

Eligible Collateral	Remaining Maturity	Haircut
Cash	N/A	0%
Government Bonds	One year or under	2%
	More than one year up to and including five years	3%
	More than five years up to and including ten years	5%
	More than ten years up to and including thirty years	7%
	More than thirty years up to and including forty years	10%
	More than forty years up to and including fifty years	13%

16. Risk Management

The Manager uses a risk management process, enabling it to monitor and measure as frequently as appropriate the risk of each Fund's position and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Fund.

Reporting

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

(A) a true and fair view of the types of derivatives and forward transactions to be used within a Fund together with their underlying risks and any relevant quantitative limits; and

(B) the methods for estimating risks involved in derivative and forward transactions.

Appendix II

Risks of Investment

1. General Risks

Past performance is not a guide to future performance and Units should be regarded as a medium to long-term investment. The value of investments and the income generated by them may go down as well as up and Unitholders may not get back the amount originally invested. Where the currency of a Fund varies from the Unitholder's home currency, or where the currency of a Fund varies from the currencies of the markets in which the Fund invests, there is the prospect of additional loss (or the prospect of additional gain) to Unitholders greater than the usual risks of investment.

2. Investment Objective Risk

Investment objectives express an intended result but there is no guarantee that such a result will be achieved. Depending on market conditions and the macro economic environment, investment objectives may become more difficult or even impossible to achieve. There is no express or implied assurance as to the likelihood of achieving the investment objective for a Fund.

3. Risk of Suspension of Unit dealings

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem or transfer Units may be suspended (see section entitled "Suspension").

4. Interest Rate Risk

The values of bonds and other debt instruments usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the values of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally reduce the value of existing debt instruments. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with long durations or maturities. Some investments give the issuer the option to call or redeem an investment before its maturity date. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, a Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates.

5. Credit Risk

The ability, or perceived ability, of an issuer of a debt security to make timely payments of interest and principal on the security will affect the value of the security. It is possible that the ability of the issuer to meet its obligation will decline substantially during the period when a Fund owns securities of that issuer, or that the issuer will default on its obligations. An actual or perceived deterioration in the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will likely have an adverse effect on the value of the issuer's securities.

If a security has been rated by more than one nationally recognised statistical rating organisation the Fund's Investment Adviser may consider the highest rating for the purposes of determining whether the security is investment grade. A Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security held by it if its rating falls below investment grade, although the Fund's Investment Adviser will consider whether the security continues to be an appropriate investment for the Fund. The Fund's Investment Adviser considers whether a security is investment grade only at the time of purchase. Some of the Funds will invest in securities which will not be rated by a nationally recognised statistical rating organisation, but the credit quality will be determined by the Investment Adviser.

Credit risk is generally greater for investments issued at less than their face values and required to make interest payments only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the investment. Credit rating agencies base their ratings largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition, and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility and liquidity. Some of the Funds invest in below investment grade securities. Although investment grade securities generally have lower credit risk than securities rated below investment grade, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated securities, including the possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default.

6. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. A Fund's investment in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Investments in foreign securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Illiquid securities may be highly volatile and difficult to value.

7. Inflation / Deflation Risk

Inflation is the risk that a Fund's assets or income from a Fund's investments may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of a Fund's portfolio could decline. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of a Fund's portfolio.

8. Financial Derivative Instrument Risk

For a Fund that uses financial derivative instruments to meet its investment objective, there is no guarantee that the performance of the financial derivative instruments will result in a positive effect for the Fund and its Unitholders. The use of financial derivative instruments may increase the Unit price volatility, which may result in higher losses for the Unitholder.

A Fund may incur costs and fees in connection with total return swaps, contracts for difference or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics, upon entering into these instruments and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. The amount of these fees may be fixed or variable. Information on costs and fees incurred by each Fund in this respect, as well as the identity of the recipients and any affiliation they may have with the Trustee, the Investment Manager or the Manager, if applicable, may be available in the annual report.

9. Warrants Risk

When a Fund invests in warrants, the price, performance and liquidity of such warrants are typically linked to the underlying stock. However, the price, performance and liquidity of such warrants will generally fluctuate more than the underlying securities because of the greater volatility of the warrants market. In addition to the market risk related to the volatility of warrants, a Fund investing in synthetic warrants, where the issuer of the synthetic warrant is different to that of the underlying stock, is subject to the risk that the issuer of the synthetic warrant will not perform its obligations under the transactions which may result in the Fund, and ultimately its Unitholders, suffering a loss.

10. Credit Default Swap Risk

The use of credit default swaps normally carries a higher risk than investing in bonds directly. A credit default swap allows the transfer of default risk. This allows a Fund to effectively buy insurance on a reference obligation it holds (hedging the investment) or buy protection on a reference obligation it does not physically own in the expectation that the credit will decline in quality. One party, the protection buyer, makes a stream of payments to the seller of the protection, and a payment is due to the buyer if there is a credit event (a decline in credit quality, which will be predefined in the agreement between the parties). If the credit event does not occur the buyer pays all the required premiums and the swap terminates on maturity with no further payments. The risk of the buyer is therefore limited to the value of the premiums paid. In addition, if there is a credit event and the Fund does not hold the underlying reference obligation, there may be a market risk as the Fund may need time to obtain the reference obligation and deliver it to the counterparty. Furthermore, if the counterparty becomes insolvent, the Fund may not recover the full amount due to it from the counterparty. The market for credit default swaps may sometimes be more illiquid than the bond markets. A Fund will mitigate this risk by monitoring in an appropriate manner the use of this type of transaction.

11. Futures, Options and Forward Transactions Risk

A Fund may use options, futures and forward contracts on currencies, securities, indices, currency, volatility, inflation and interest rates for hedging and investment purposes.

Transactions in futures may carry a high degree of risk. The amount of the initial margin is small relative to the value of the futures contract so that transactions are "leveraged" or "geared". A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact which may work for or against the Fund. The placing of certain orders which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders.

Transactions in options may also carry a high degree of risk. Selling ("writing" or "granting") an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the Fund is fixed, the Fund may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The Fund will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the Fund will be obliged either to settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying investment. If the option is "covered" by the Fund holding a corresponding position in the underlying investment or a future on another option, the risk may be reduced.

Forward transactions, in particular those traded over-the-counter, have counterparty risk. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund may not get the expected payment or delivery of assets. This may result in the loss of the unrealised profit.

12. Credit Linked Note Risk

A credit linked note is a debt instrument which assumes both credit risk of the relevant reference entity (or entities) and the issuer of the credit linked note. There is also a risk associated with the coupon payment; if a reference entity in a basket of credit linked notes suffers a credit event, the coupon will be re-set and paid on the reduced nominal amount. Both the residual capital and coupon are exposed to further credit events. In extreme cases, the entire capital may be lost. There is also the risk that a note issuer may default.

13. Equity Linked Note Risk

The return component of an equity linked note is based on the performance of a single equity security, a basket of securities or an equity index. Investment in these instruments may cause a capital loss if the value of the underlying security decreases. In extreme cases the entire capital may be lost. These risks are also found in investing in equity investments directly. The return payable for the note is determined at a specified time on a valuation date, irrespective of the fluctuations in the underlying stock price. There is no guarantee that a return or yield on an investment will be made. There is also the risk that a note issuer may default.

A Fund may use equity linked notes to gain access to certain markets, for example emerging and less developed markets, where direct investment is not possible. This approach may result in the following additional risks being incurred – lack of a secondary market in such instruments, illiquidity of the underlying securities, and difficulty selling these instruments at times when the underlying markets are closed.

14. General Risks of Over-the-counter Derivative Transactions

Instruments traded in Over-the-counter (OTC) markets may trade in smaller volumes, and their prices may be more volatile than instruments principally traded on exchanges. Such instruments may be less liquid than more widely traded instruments. In addition, the prices of such instruments may include an undisclosed dealer mark-up which a Fund may pay as part of the purchase price.

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.

The principal risk when engaging in OTC derivatives (such as non-exchange traded options, forwards, swaps or contracts for difference) is the risk of default by a counterparty who has become insolvent or is otherwise unable or refuses to honour its obligations as required by the terms of the instrument. OTC derivatives may 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 bona fide) or because of the insolvency, bankruptcy or other credit or liquidity problems of the counterparty. Counterparty risk is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the Fund. The value of the collateral may fluctuate, however, and it may be difficult to sell, so there are no assurances that the value of collateral held will be sufficient to cover the amount owed to the Fund.

A Fund 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 those risks completely. The central counterparty will require margin from the clearing broker which will in turn require margin from the 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 report to the particular -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.

EU Regulation No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (also known as the European Market Infrastructure Regulation, or EMIR), which came into force on 16 August 2012, introduces uniform requirements in respect of OTC derivative transactions by requiring certain “eligible” OTC derivatives transactions to be submitted for clearing to regulated central clearing counterparties and by mandating the reporting of certain details of derivatives transactions to trade repositories. In addition, EMIR imposes requirements for appropriate procedures and arrangements to measure, monitor and mitigate operational and counterparty credit risk in respect of OTC derivatives contracts which are not subject to mandatory clearing. These requirements include the exchange of margin and, where initial margin is exchanged, its segregation by the parties, including by the Funds.

While many of the obligations under EMIR have come into force, as at the date of this Prospectus the requirement to submit certain OTC derivative transactions to central clearing counterparties (CCPs) and the margin requirements for non-cleared OTC derivative transactions are subject to a staggered implementation timeline. It is not yet fully clear how the OTC derivatives market will adapt to the new regulatory regime. Prospective Unitholders and Unitholders should also be aware that EMIR will transposed into UK law following Brexit (“UK EMIR”), but that the transposition of specific EMIR requirements in this context may be slightly nuanced in order to take account of the existing UK legal framework within which UK EMIR will function. Going forward, potentially there could also be differences in the manner in which further EMIR obligations (for instance, under the EMIR Refit) and similar future obligations under UK EMIR are defined and implemented. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of EMIR and UK EMIR on the Funds, which may include an increase in the overall costs of entering into and maintaining OTC derivatives contracts and the need to comply with multiple regulatory regimes. Prospective Unitholders and Unitholders should be aware that the regulatory changes arising from EMIR, UK EMIR and other similar regulations such as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act may in due course adversely affect a Fund’s ability to adhere to its investment policy and achieve its investment objective.

Unitholders should be aware that the regulatory changes arising from EMIR and other applicable laws requiring central clearing of OTC derivatives may in due course adversely affect the ability of the Funds to adhere to their respective investment policies and achieve their investment objective.

Investments in OTC derivatives may be subject to the risk of differing valuations arising out of different permitted valuation methods. Although the Manager 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. Inaccurate valuation can result in inaccurate recognition of gains or losses and counterparty exposure.

Unlike exchange-traded derivatives, which are standardised with respect to their terms and conditions, OTC derivatives are generally established through negotiation with the other party to the instrument. While this type of arrangement allows greater flexibility to tailor the instrument to the needs of the parties, OTC derivatives may involve greater legal risk than exchange-traded instruments, as there may be a risk of loss if the agreement is deemed not to be legally enforceable or not documented correctly. There also may be a legal or documentation risk that the parties may disagree as to the proper interpretation of the terms of the agreement. However, these risks are generally mitigated, to a certain extent, by the use of industry-standard agreements such as those published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA).

OTC Derivative Clearing Risk

A Fund’s OTC derivative transactions may be cleared prior to the date on which the mandatory clearing obligation takes effect under EMIR in order to take advantage of pricing and other potential benefits. OTC derivative transactions may be cleared under the “agency” model or the “principal-to-principal” model. Under the principal-to-principal model there is usually one transaction between the Fund and its clearing broker and another back-to-back transaction between the clearing broker and the CCP whereas under the agency model there is one transaction between the Fund and the CCP. It is expected that many of a Fund’s OTC derivative transactions which are cleared will be under the “principal-to-principal” model. However, the following risks are relevant to both models unless otherwise specified.

The CCP will require margin from the clearing broker which will in turn require margin from the Fund. The Fund’s assets posted as margin will be held in an account maintained by the clearing broker with the CCP. Such account may contain assets of other clients of the clearing broker (an “omnibus account”) and if so, in the event of a shortfall, the assets of the Fund transferred as margin may be used to cover losses relating to such other clients of the clearing broker upon a clearing broker or CCP default.

The margin provided to the clearing broker by a Fund may exceed the margin that the clearing broker is required to provide to the CCP, particularly where an omnibus account is used. The Fund will be exposed to the clearing broker in respect of any margin which has been posted to the clearing broker but not posted to and recorded in an account with the CCP. In the event of the insolvency or failure of the clearing broker, the Fund’s assets posted as margin may not be as well protected as if they had been recorded in an account with the CCP.

A Fund will be exposed to the risk that margin is not identified to the particular Fund while it is in transit from the Fund's account to the clearing broker's account and onwards from the clearing broker's account to the CCP. Such margin could, prior to its settlement, be used to offset the positions of another client of the clearing broker in the event of a clearing broker or CCP default.

A CCP's ability to identify assets attributable to a particular client in an omnibus account is reliant on the correct reporting of such client's positions and margin by the relevant clearing broker to that CCP. A Fund is therefore subject to the operational risk that the clearing broker does not correctly report such positions and margin to the CCP. In such event, margin transferred by the Fund in an omnibus account could be used to offset the positions of another client of the clearing broker in that omnibus account in the event of a clearing broker or CCP default.

In the event that the clearing broker becomes insolvent, a Fund may be able to transfer or "port" its positions to another clearing broker. Porting will not always be achievable. In particular, under the principal-to-principal model, where a Fund's positions are within an omnibus account, the ability of the Fund to port its positions is dependent on the timely agreement of all other parties whose positions are in that omnibus account and so porting may not be achieved. Where porting is not achieved, the Fund's positions may be liquidated and the value given to such positions by the CCP may be lower than the full value attributed to them by the Fund. Additionally, there may be a considerable delay in the return of any net sum due to the Fund while insolvency proceedings in respect of the clearing broker are ongoing.

If a CCP becomes insolvent, subject to administration or an equivalent proceeding or otherwise fails to perform, a Fund is unlikely to have a direct claim against the CCP and any claim will be made by the clearing broker. The rights of a clearing broker against the CCP will depend on the law of the country in which the CCP is established and other optional protections the CCP may offer, such as the use of a third party custodian to hold the Fund's margin. On the failure of a CCP, it is likely to be difficult or impossible for positions to be ported to another CCP and so transactions will likely be terminated. In such circumstances, it is likely that the clearing broker will only recover a percentage of the value of such transactions and consequently the amount the Fund will recover from the clearing broker will be similarly limited. The steps, timing, level of control and risks relating to that process will depend on the CCP, its rules and the relevant insolvency law. However, it is likely that there will be material delay and uncertainty around when and how much assets or cash, if any, the clearing broker will receive back from the CCP and consequently the amount the Fund will receive from the clearing broker.

15. Counterparty Risk

A Fund conducts transactions through or with brokers, clearing houses, market counterparties and other agents. A Fund will be subject to the risk of the inability of any such counterparty to perform its obligations, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes.

A Fund may invest into instruments such as notes or warrants the performance of which is linked to a market or investment to which the Fund seeks to be exposed. Such instruments are issued by a range of counterparties and through its investment the Fund will be subject to the counterparty risk of the issuer, in addition to the investment exposure it seeks.

The Funds will only enter into OTC derivatives transactions, repurchase transactions and stock lending transactions with reputable institutions which are subject to prudential supervision and specialising in these types of transactions. In principle, the counterparty risk for such transactions should not exceed 10% of the relevant Fund's net assets when the counterparty is an approved bank or 5% of its net assets in other cases. However, if a counterparty defaults, the actual losses may exceed these limits. If a counterparty were to default on its obligations this may have an adverse impact on the performance of the relevant Fund causing loss to Unitholders.

16. Risks Associated with Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform

Recent legislative and regulatory reforms, including Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform, are expected to result in new regulation of swap agreements, including clearing, margin, reporting, recordkeeping and registration requirements. New regulations, could, amongst other things, restrict a Fund's ability to engage in swap transactions (for example, by making certain types of swap transactions no longer available to a Fund) and/or increase the costs of such swap transactions (for example, by increasing margin or capital requirements) and a Fund may as a result be unable to execute its investment strategies in a manner the Manager might otherwise choose. It is also unclear how the regulatory changes will affect counterparty risk.

17. Custody Risk

Assets of the Funds are safe kept by the Custodian and Unitholders are exposed to the risk of the Custodian not being able to fully meet its obligation to restitute in a short time frame all of the assets of the Funds in the case of bankruptcy of the Custodian. Securities of the Funds will normally be identified in the Custodian's books as belonging to the Funds and segregated from other assets of the Custodian which mitigates but does not exclude the risk of non restitution in case of bankruptcy. However, no such segregation applies to cash which increases the risk of non restitution in case of bankruptcy. The Custodian does not keep all the assets of the Funds itself but uses a network of sub-custodians which are not part of the same group of companies as the Custodian. Unitholders are exposed to the risk of bankruptcy of the sub-custodians in the same manner as they are to the risk of bankruptcy of the Custodian.

A Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. The Custodian may have no liability where the assets of the Funds that are traded in such markets.

18. Smaller Companies Risk

A Fund which invests in smaller companies may fluctuate in value more than other Funds. Smaller companies may offer greater opportunities for capital appreciation than larger companies, but may also involve certain special risks.

They are more likely than larger companies to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or to depend on a small, inexperienced management group. Securities of smaller companies may, especially during periods where markets are falling, become less liquid and experience short-term price volatility and wide spreads between dealing prices. They may also trade in the OTC market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity.

Consequently investments in smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those in larger companies and the Fund may have more difficulty establishing or closing out its securities positions in smaller companies at prevailing market prices. Also, there may be less publicly available information about smaller companies or less market interest in the securities, and it may take longer for the prices of the securities to reflect the full value of the issuers' earning potential or assets.

19. Technology Related Companies Risk

Investments in the technology sector may present a greater risk and a higher volatility than investments in a broader range of securities covering different economic sectors. The equity securities of the companies in which a Fund may invest are likely to be affected by world-wide scientific or technological developments, and their products or services may rapidly fall into obsolescence. In addition, some of these companies offer products or services that are subject to governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by governmental policies. As a result, the investments made by a Fund may drop sharply in value in response to market, research or regulatory setbacks.

20. Lower Rated, Higher Yielding Debt Securities Risk

A Fund may invest in lower rated, higher yielding debt securities, which are subject to greater market and credit risks than higher rated securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. The lower ratings of such securities reflect the greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or rising interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments to holders of the securities. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk than is present with investments in higher rated, lower yielding securities.

21. Property and Real Estate Companies Securities Risk

The risks associated with investments in securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry include: the cyclical nature of real estate values; risks related to general and local economic conditions; overbuilding and increased competition; increases in property taxes and operating expenses; demographic trends and variations in rental income; changes in zoning laws; casualty or condemnation losses; environmental risks; regulatory limitations on rents; changes in neighbourhood values; related party risks; changes in the appeal of properties to tenants; increases in interest rates; and other influences of capital markets on real estate. Generally, increases in interest rates will increase the costs of obtaining financing, which could directly and indirectly decrease the value of the Fund's investments.

The real estate market has, at certain times, not performed in the same manner as equity and bond markets. As the real estate market frequently performs, positively or negatively and without any correlation to the equity or bond markets, these investments may affect the performance of the Fund either in a positive or a negative manner.

22. Mortgage Related and Other Asset Backed Securities Risks

Mortgage-backed securities, including collateralised mortgage obligations and certain stripped mortgage-backed securities represent a participation in, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Asset-backed securities are structured like mortgage-backed securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicles instalment sales or instalment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from credit card agreements.

Traditional debt investments typically pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity, when the entire principal amount is due. By contrast, payments on mortgage-backed and many asset-backed investments typically include both interest and partial payment of principal. Principal may also be prepaid voluntarily, or as a result of refinancing or foreclosure. A Fund may have to invest the proceeds from prepaid investments in other investments with less attractive terms and yields. As a result, these securities may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of declining interest rates than other securities of comparable maturities, although they may have a similar risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. As the prepayment rate generally declines as interest rates rise, an increase in interest rates will likely increase the duration, and thus the volatility, of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. In addition to interest rate risk (as described above), investments in mortgage-backed securities composed of subprime mortgages may be subject to a higher degree of credit risk, valuation risk and liquidity risk (as described above). Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of the security's price to changes in interest rates. Unlike the maturity of a fixed income security, which measures only the time until final payment is due, duration takes into account the time until all payments of interest and principal on a security are expected to be made, including how these payments are affected by prepayments and by changes in interest rates.

The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets may be limited. Some mortgage-backed and asset backed investments receive only the interest portion or the principal portion of payments on the underlying assets. The yields and values of these investments are extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and in the rate of principal payments on the underlying assets. Interest portions tend to decrease in value if interest rates decline and rates of repayment (including prepayment) on the underlying mortgages or assets increase; it is possible that a Fund may loose the entire amount of its investment in an interest portion due to a decrease in interest rates. Conversely, principal portions tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise and rates of repayment decrease. Moreover, the market for interest portions and principal portions may be volatile and limited, which may make them difficult for a Fund to buy or sell.

A Fund may gain investment exposure to mortgage-backed and asset-backed investments by entering into agreements with financial institutions to buy the investments at a fixed price in a future date. A Fund may or may not take delivery of the investments at the termination date of such an agreement, but will nonetheless be exposed to changes in the value of the underlying investments during the term of the agreement.

23. Initial Public Offerings Risk

A Fund may invest in initial public offerings, which frequently are smaller companies. Such securities have no trading history, and information about these companies may only be available for limited periods. The prices of securities involved in initial public offerings may be subject to greater price volatility than more established securities.

24. Risk associated with Debt Securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933

SEC Rule 144A provides a safe harbour exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 for resale of restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, as defined in the rule. The advantage for Unitholders may be higher returns due to lower administration charges. However, dissemination of secondary market transactions in rule 144A securities is restricted and only available to qualified institutional buyers. This might increase the volatility of the security prices and, in extremes conditions, decrease the liquidity of a particular rule 144A security.

25. Emerging and Less Developed Markets Securities Risk

Investing in emerging markets and less developed markets securities poses risks different from, and/or greater than, risks of investing in the securities of developed countries. These risks include; smaller market-capitalisation of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign Unitholders may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalisation or the creation of government monopolies. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging and less developed countries.

Although many of the emerging and less developed market securities in which a Fund may invest are traded on securities exchanges, they may trade in limited volume and may encounter settlement systems that are less well organised than those of developed markets. Supervisory authorities may also be unable to apply standards that are comparable with those in developed markets. Thus there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities belonging to the relevant Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems or because of defects in the administrative operations of counterparties. Such counterparties may lack the substance or financial resources of similar counterparties in a developed market. There may also be a danger that competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Fund and compensation schemes may be non-existent or limited or inadequate to meet the Fund's claims in any of these events.

In addition investments in certain emerging and less developed countries, such as Russia and Ukraine, are currently subject to certain heightened risks with regard to the ownership and custody of securities. In these countries, shareholdings are evidenced by entries in the books of a company or its registrar (which is neither an agent nor responsible to the custodian). No certificates representing shareholdings in companies will be held by the custodian or any of its local correspondents or in an effective central depository system. As a result of this system and the lack of effective state regulation and enforcement, a Fund could lose its registration and ownership of the securities through fraud, negligence or even mere error. Debt securities also have an increased custodial risk associated with them as such securities may, in accordance with market practice in the emerging or less developed countries, be held in custody with institutions in those countries which may not have adequate insurance coverage to cover loss due to theft, destruction or default. It should be taken into consideration that when investing in government debt of emerging or less developed countries, particularly Ukraine, whether via the primary or secondary market, local regulations may stipulate that investors maintain a cash account directly with the sub-custodian. Such balance represents a debt due from the sub-custodian to the investors and the custodian shall not be liable for this balance.

Additional risks of emerging market securities may include: greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; companies that are newly organised and small; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems. In addition taxation of interest and capital gains received by non-residents varies among emerging and less developed markets and, in some cases may be comparatively high. There may also be less well defined tax laws and procedures and such laws may permit retroactive taxation so that the Fund could in the future become subject to local tax liabilities that had not been anticipated in conducting investment activities or valuing assets.

26. Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect

All Funds which can invest in China may invest in China A-Shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programmes subject to any applicable regulatory limits. The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect (the "Stock Connect"). programmes are securities trading and clearing linked programmes developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEx), the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC), Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (ChinaClear) with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong. These programmes will allow foreign investors to trade certain Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange listed China A-Shares through their Hong Kong based brokers.

The Funds seeking to invest in the domestic securities markets of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) may use the Stock Connect, in addition to the QFII and RQFII schemes and, thus, are subject to the following additional risks:

General Risk: The relevant regulations are untested and subject to change. There is no certainty as to how they will be applied which could adversely affect the Funds. The Stock Connect requires use of new information technology systems which may be subject to operational risk due to its cross-border nature. If the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in both Hong Kong and Shanghai/Shenzhen markets through Stock Connect could be disrupted.

Clearing and Settlement Risk: The HKSCC and ChinaClear have established the clearing links and each will become a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house.

Legal /Beneficial Ownership: Where securities are held in custody on a cross-border basis, there are specific legal/ beneficial ownership risks linked to compulsory requirements of the local Central Securities Depositaries, HKSCC and ChinaClear.

As in other emerging and less developed markets (please refer above to the section entitled "Emerging Markets and Less Developed Markets Securities Risk"), the legislative framework is only beginning to develop the concept of legal/ formal ownership and of beneficial ownership or interest in securities. In the case of China Connect legal ownership is further complicated by the fact that both local Central Securities Depositaries – HKSCC and ChinaClear – need to be part of the chain of title. This means that multiple legal frameworks are relevant to establishing title and that operating risk is increased by the need to engage both HKSCC and ChinaClear in the processing of dividend payment and other asset servicing activity and, potentially, some trades which require movements of securities in HKSCC's account at ChinaClear.

In the event ChinaClear defaults, HKSCC will act in accordance with its participating members' instructions to take action against issuers of securities held through China Connect. However, as would be the case when investing in China A shares through arrangements with banks in China, recourse in the event of ChinaClear's default may be limited. Accordingly, in the event of a default by ChinaClear, the Funds may not fully recover their losses or their Stock Connect securities and the process of recovery could also be delayed.

Operational Risk: The HKSCC provides clearing, settlement, nominee functions and other related services of the trades executed by Hong Kong market participants. PRC regulations which include certain restrictions on selling and buying will apply to all market participants. In the case of sale, pre-delivery of shares are required to the broker, increasing counterparty risk. Because of such requirements, the Funds may not be able to purchase and/or dispose of holdings of China A-Shares in a timely manner.

Quota Limitations: The program is subject to quota limitations which may restrict the Funds ability to invest in China A-Shares through the program on a timely basis.

Investor Compensation: The Funds will not benefit from local investor compensation schemes. Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. There may be occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the Funds cannot carry out any China A-Shares trading. The Funds may be subject to risks of price fluctuations in China A-Shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading as a result.

Tax: Unitholders should be aware that changes in mainland China's taxation legislation could affect the amount of income which may be derived, and the amount of capital returned, from the investments in the Fund. In particular, the taxation position of foreign investors holding Chinese shares has historically been uncertain. The PRC tax authorities announced in November 2014 that gains on the transfer of shares and other equity investments in China by foreign investors would be subject to a 'temporary' exemption from capital gains withholding tax. There was no comment about the duration of this temporary exemption. The situation is being kept under review for indications of any change in market practice or the release of further guidance from the PRC authorities, and accruals for PRC capital gains withholding tax may commence without notice upon the release of such guidance if this is believed to be appropriate.

27. China Bond Connect

China Bond Connect (the Bond Connect) is a bond trading link between China and Hong Kong which allows foreign institutional investors to invest in onshore Chinese bonds and other debt instruments traded on the China Interbank Bond Market (CIBM). Funds can, subject to their investment policy, invest in the instruments traded on the CIBM via the Bond Connect.

The Bond Connect is an initiative launched in July 2017 for mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and mainland China, established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre (CFETS), China Central Depositary & Clearing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit.

Under the prevailing regulations in mainland China, eligible foreign investors may invest in the bonds traded on the CIBM through the northbound trading of the Bond Connect (Northbound Trading Link). There is no investment quota for the Northbound Trading Link.

Pursuant to the prevailing regulations in mainland China, an offshore custody agent recognised by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (currently, the Central Moneymarkets Unit) must open omnibus nominee accounts with an onshore custody agent recognised by the People's Bank of China (currently recognised onshore custody agents are the China Securities Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd and Interbank Clearing Company Limited). All bonds traded by eligible foreign investors will be registered in the name of Central Moneymarkets Unit, which will hold such bonds as a nominee owner.

For investments via the Bond Connect, the relevant filings, registration with the People's Bank of China and account opening have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, offshore custody agent, registration agent and/or other third parties. As such, the Funds are subject to the risks of default on the part of such third parties.

Investing in instruments traded on the CIBM via the Bond Connect is also subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations are subject to change which may potentially have retrospective effect. If the relevant mainland Chinese authorities suspend account opening or trading on the CIBM, the Funds' ability to invest in the CIBM will be adversely affected. In such event, the relevant Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective may be negatively affected.

There is no specific written guidance from the mainland China tax authorities on the treatment of income tax and other tax categories payable in respect of trading in the CIBM by eligible foreign institutional investors via the Bond Connect.

28. Specific Risks linked to Stock Lending and Repurchase Transactions

Stock lending and repurchase transactions involve certain risks. There is no assurance that a Fund will achieve the objective for which it entered into a transaction.

Repurchase transactions might expose the Fund to risks similar to those associated with optional or forward derivative financial instruments, the risks of which are described in other parts of this Prospectus. Stock loans may, in the event of a counterparty default or an operational difficulty, be recovered late and only in part, which might restrict the Fund's ability to complete the sale of securities or to meet redemption requests.

The Fund's exposure to its counterparty will be mitigated by the fact that the counterparty will forfeit its collateral if it defaults on the transaction. If the collateral is in the form of securities, there is a risk that when it is sold it will realise insufficient cash to settle the counterparty's debt to the Fund or to purchase replacements for the securities that were lent to the counterparty. In the latter case, the Fund's tri-party lending agent will indemnify the Fund against a shortfall of cash available to purchase replacement securities but there is a risk that the indemnity might be insufficient or otherwise unreliable.

In the event that the Fund reinvests cash collateral in one or more of the permitted types of investment that are described above, there is a risk that the investment will earn less than the interest that is due to the counterparty in respect of that cash and that it will return less than the amount of cash that was invested. There is also a risk that the investment will become illiquid, which would restrict the Fund's ability to recover its securities on loan, which might restrict the Fund's ability to complete the sale of securities or to meet redemption requests.

29. Private equity

A Fund may gain exposure to private equity through investment in transferable securities and/or regulated collective investment schemes which themselves invest in this asset class. Investments in private equity involve a high degree of risk and can be illiquid and highly speculative.

30. Hedge Funds

A Fund may gain exposure to hedge funds through investment in transferable securities and/or regulated collective investment schemes which themselves invest in these asset classes. Underlying hedge funds will utilise both exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives, including, but not limited to, futures, forwards, swaps, options and contracts for differences, as part of its investment policy. These risks associated with these instruments are described above. The underlying hedge funds may also sell covered and uncovered options on securities. To the extent that such options are uncovered, such underlying hedge funds could incur an unlimited loss.

Underlying hedge funds may only be available for subscription or redemption on a periodic basis (e.g. quarterly). Furthermore some such schemes may be closed for subscription/and or redemptions, may be subject to certain restrictions or limitations, and there is unlikely to be an active secondary market in the shares or units of such underlying hedge funds. Accordingly it may be difficult or impossible for an underlying hedge fund to acquire, realise or value its investment as and when it deems appropriate. The inability to accurately value and/or realise such investments may restrict the ability of an underlying hedge fund to redeem shares or units.

31. Hedging of Unit Classes

Hedging transactions will be entered into whether or not the Base Currency is declining or increasing in value relative to the Portfolio Currency. Hedged Unit classes aim to provide Unitholders with a return correlated to the Portfolio Currency performance of the Fund by reducing the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between the Base Currency and the Portfolio Currency.

The performance of a hedged Unit class may differ from other Unit classes of a Fund. This is because the return on unhedged Unit classes is based on both the performance of the Fund’s investments and the performance of the Portfolio Currency relative to GBP whereas the return on a hedged Unit class is based only on the performance of the Fund’s investments, in the event that the foreign currency exposure is successfully hedged.

Unitholders should be aware that hedging activity can only reduce, not eliminate, the effect of movements in exchange rates between the Base Currency and the Portfolio Currency. There is no guarantee that hedged Unit classes will not suffer adverse effects due to exchange rate fluctuations. In particular, Unitholders invested in hedged Unit classes should be aware that when Units in a Fund are bought and/or sold, or Units are switched from a hedged Unit class to another Unit class in the same Fund, the necessary currency hedging adjustments will be carried out after the Fund’s valuation point. This may lead to differences between the valuation of the Fund’s portfolio and FX exchange rates used to make the hedging adjustments. The volatility of the underlying asset class may magnify the impact of any imperfect hedging, causing the currency hedged Unit class to be over or under hedged. This risk will be born by Unitholders of the relevant hedged Unit class.

Transaction costs arising from the hedging programme will be borne by the relevant hedged Unit class and this may negatively impact the Unit class returns. Such transaction costs will also increase the more frequently the forward currency contracts used for the purposes of hedging are rolled.

As it is not possible to legally segregate Unit classes’ liabilities from those of other Unit classes in the same Fund, there is a risk that, in certain limited circumstances, the hedging transactions undertaken in relation to a hedged Unit class could result in liabilities which might affect the net asset value of the other Unit classes of the same Fund.

32. Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Investment Advisers and the Manager may effect transactions in which the Investment Advisers or the Manager have, directly or indirectly, an interest which may involve a potential conflict with their duties to a Fund. Neither the Investment Advisers nor the Manager shall be liable to account to a Fund for any profit, commission or remuneration made or received from or by reason of such transactions or any connected transactions nor will the Investment Advisers' fees, unless otherwise provided, be abated.

Where a conflict cannot be avoided, The Investment Advisers and the Manager will have regard to their respective obligations to act in the best interests of the Fund so far as practicable, having regard to their obligations to other clients, when undertaking any investment business where potential conflicts of interest may arise. The Investment Advisers will ensure that Unitholders in affected Funds are treated fairly and that such transactions are effected on terms which are not less favourable to a Fund than if the potential conflict had not existed.

The Investment Advisers and the Manager acknowledge that there may be some situations where the organisational or administrative arrangements in place for the management of conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of a Fund or its Unitholders will be prevented. Should any such situations arise the Manager will disclose these to Unitholders in an appropriate format.

Such potential conflicting interests or duties may arise because the Investment Advisers or the Manager may have invested directly or indirectly in a Fund.

33. Specific Risk relating to Collateral Management

Counterparty risk arising from investments in OTC financial derivative instruments and securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements and buy-sell back transactions is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of a Fund. However, transactions may not be fully collateralised. Fees and returns due to the Fund may not be collateralised. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund may need to sell non-cash collateral received at prevailing market prices. In such a case the Fund could realise a loss due, inter alia, to inaccurate pricing or monitoring of the collateral, adverse market movements, deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral or illiquidity of the market on which the collateral is traded. Difficulties in selling collateral may delay or restrict the ability of the Fund to meet redemption requests.

A Fund may also incur a loss in reinvesting cash collateral received, where permitted. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investments made. A decline in the value of such investments would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the Fund to the counterparty as required by the terms of the transaction. The Fund would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the Fund.

34. The Benchmark Regulation

The London Interbank Offered Rate and other indices which are deemed "benchmarks" have been the subject of international and other regulatory guidance as well as proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective while others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Investments linked to a benchmark.

A key element of the reform of benchmarks within the EU is Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the Benchmark Regulation).

The scope of the Benchmark Regulation is wide and, in addition to so-called "critical benchmark" indices such as the London Interbank Offered Rate, could also potentially apply to many other interest rate indices, as well as other indices (including "proprietary" indices or strategies) which are referenced in financial instruments (including investments) and/or other financial contracts entered into by the Funds, the Manager or its delegates

The Benchmark Regulation could have a material impact on any investment linked to a "benchmark" index, including in any of the following circumstances:

(i) an index which is a "benchmark" could not be used as such if its administrator does not obtain authorisation or is based in a non-EU jurisdiction which (subject to any applicable transitional provisions) does not have equivalent regulation (including potentially due to a 'no-deal' exit of the UK from the EU). In such event, depending on the particular "benchmark" and the applicable terms of the investments, the investment could be de-listed, adjusted, redeemed or otherwise impacted; and

(ii) the methodology or other terms of the "benchmark" could be changed in order to comply with the terms of the Benchmark Regulation, and such changes could have the effect of reducing or increasing the rate or level or affecting the volatility of the published rate or level, and could lead to adjustments to the terms of the investments, including calculation agent determination of the rate or level in its discretion.

35. IBOR Reform

The term "IBOR" refers generally to any reference rate or benchmark rate that is an "interbank offered rate" intended to reflect, measure or estimate the average cost to certain banks of borrowing or obtaining unsecured short-term funds in the interbank market in the relevant currency and maturity. IBORs have been used extensively as reference rates across the financial markets for many years. A Fund may invest in securities or derivatives whose value or payments are derived from an IBOR. Bond Funds and multi-asset Funds that invest in floating rate debt securities, interest rate swaps, total return swaps and other derivatives are most likely to be adversely impacted by IBOR reform. However, other Funds such as those that invest in contracts for difference or real estate investment trusts may also be adversely impacted.

Pursuant to recommendations of the Financial Stability Board (FSB), financial institutions and other market participants have been working to promote the development of alternative reference rates (ARRs). ARRs are in response to concerns over the reliability and robustness of IBORs. In July 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced that the FCA would no longer use its influence or powers to persuade or compel contributing banks to make IBOR submissions after the end of 2021. Following this statement, other regulators across the globe have made announcements encouraging financial institutions and other market participants to transition from the use of IBORs to the use of new ARRs by the end of 2021. This has raised concerns about the sustainability of IBORs beyond 2021.

Regulatory and industry initiatives concerning IBORs may result in changes or modifications affecting investments referencing IBORs, including a need to determine or agree a substitute ARR, and/or a need to determine or agree a spread to be added to or subtracted from, or to make other adjustments to, such ARR to approximate an IBOR equivalent rate (as further described below), not all of which can be foreseen at the time a Fund enters into or acquires an IBOR-referencing investment.

If the composition or characteristics of an ARR differ in any material respect from those of an IBOR it may be necessary to convert the ARR into another IBOR-equivalent ARR before it is considered a suitable substitute for the relevant IBOR. Converting an ARR into one or more IBOR-equivalent rates may be possible by adding, subtracting or otherwise incorporating one or more interest rate or credit spreads, or by making other appropriate adjustments. Whether such adjustments are accurate or appropriate may depend on a variety of factors, including the impact of market conditions, liquidity, transaction volumes, the number and financial condition of contributing or reference banks and other considerations at the time of and leading up to such conversion. Even with spreads or other adjustments, IBOR-equivalent ARRs may be only an approximation of the relevant IBOR and may not result in a rate that is the economic equivalent of the specific IBORs used in a Fund's IBOR-referencing investments. This could have a material adverse effect on a Fund.

The conversion from an IBOR to an ARR may also require the parties to agree that a payment is made from one party to the other to account for the change in the characteristics of the underlying reference rate. This payment may be required to be made by a Fund.

Until the applicable industry working group and/or market participants have agreed a standard methodology for the conversion from an IBOR to an IBOR-equivalent ARR it is difficult to determine whether and how such conversions will be made. For example, conversions and adjustments could be made by developers of ARRs or by compiling bodies, sponsors or administrators of ARRs, or by a method established by them. Conversions may instead be agreed bilaterally between a Fund and its counterparty or by the applicable calculation agent under such investments. This could lead to different results for similar IBOR-referencing investments which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of a Fund.

Appendix III

Fund Details

General

Where a Fund's investment policy refers to investments in corporations of a particular country or region, such reference means (in the absence of any further specification) investments in companies listed, incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities in such country or region.

Where a Fund's investment policy refers to investments in non-government bonds, such reference includes (in the absence of any further specification) those issued by quasi-government, supra-national agencies and sub-sovereign issuers as well as bonds issued by corporate entities.

Where a Fund's investment policy refers to investments issued in a particular currency, such reference includes (in the absence of any further specification) investments issued in another currency but hedged back to the specified currency.

Where a Fund states that it will invest a percentage of its assets in a certain way (i) the percentage is indicative only as, for example, the Manager may adjust the Fund's exposure to certain asset classes in response to adverse market and/or economic conditions and/or expected volatility, when in the Manager's view to do so would be in the best interests of the Fund and its unitholders; and (ii) such assets exclude cash or other liquidities which are not used as backup for derivatives unless otherwise stated. When a Fund states that it invests up to a maximum percentage of its assets (e.g. 80%) in a certain way, such assets include cash or other liquidities which are not used as backup for derivatives.

Where a Fund states that it will typically be managed with reference to a relevant target benchmark weighting (e.g. active percentage weights in sectors, regions or securities), the Manager will endeavour to not actively trade the position outside of the specified threshold. If the Fund's positions move passively outside of the specified threshold the Manager will look to bring the Fund back into line as market opportunities present themselves providing that the Manager believes this to be in the best interests of investors.

Where a Fund's investment policy includes a benchmark, this has been chosen for the following reasons:

(A) for a comparator benchmark, many funds sold in the UK are grouped into sectors by the Investment Association (the "IA", the trade body that represents UK investment managers) to help investors to compare funds with broadly similar characteristics. If the Fund is classified in any particular IA sector, this IA sector is shown as a comparator benchmark in the Fund Characteristics. The Fund may also show a comparator benchmark where the Investment Manager and the Manager believe that this benchmark is a suitable comparison for performance purposes.

(B) for a target benchmark that is a financial index, the benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of companies or other types of interest in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide and as a comparator for the Fund's overall performance.

(C) for a target benchmark that is not a financial index, the benchmark has been selected because the target return of the Fund is to deliver or exceed the return of that benchmark as stated in the investment objective.

(D) for a constraining benchmark, the benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager is constrained by reference to the value, price or components of that benchmark as stated in the investment objective.

Schroder Advanced Beta Global Corporate Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income in line with the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate hedged to GBP (Gross Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing through investment in debt securities issued by non-governmental entities worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in a portfolio of investment grade bonds and other fixed and floating rate securities denominated in either euros, sterling or US dollars and issued by corporate issuers worldwide. At the time of purchase, all bonds will be of investment grade. Investment grade securities are rated by S&P as BBB- or higher, or an equivalent rating by another rating agency. Securities denominated in currencies other than sterling will be hedged back to sterling.

Advanced beta uses a systematic approach to investing that seeks to deliver targeted exposure to relevant individual or multiple factors (such as value, quality, momentum or low volatility) with low active risk.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivative instruments for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

The Investment Manager is limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark but has the discretion to vary the weightings in the benchmark's securities.

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	5 July
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	5 January
Income Allocation Date	5 September
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income potential. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking to combine income with some capital growth opportunities in the debt markets over the long term. Investors should be aware that the Fund's value may be adversely affected in the short term in some market environments and should regard their investment as medium to long-term. Investors should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its constraining benchmark being the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate hedged to GBP (Gross Total Return) index. The Investment Manager is limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark but has the discretion to vary the weightings in the benchmark's securities.
Benchmark Selection	The constraining benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager is constrained by reference to the value, price or components of that benchmark as stated in the investment objective and policy.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Investment in Lower Rated, High Yielding Debt Securities	The Fund may invest in lower rated, higher yielding debt securities, which are subject to greater market and credit risks than higher rated securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. The lower ratings of such securities reflect the greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or rising interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments to holders of the securities. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk than is present with investments in higher rated, lower yielding securities.
Emerging Markets Risk	The Fund may invest its assets in the securities of companies incorporated in or operating in emerging markets and investors should be aware of the risks noted below in relation to the Fund's emerging market allocation: – Controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for sterling

- Greater price volatility, substantially less liquidity and significantly smaller market capitalisation of securities markets
- Currency devaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations
- More substantial government intervention in the economy
- Higher rates of inflation
- Less government supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets
- Political uncertainty

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.15%	10.00%
X	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

1 In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Advanced Beta Global Equity Value Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income in line with the MSCI ACWI Value (Net Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equities and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in a value style biased portfolio of equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide. Value investing involves evaluating indicators such operational cash flow and share price to determine those securities that the Investment Manager believes have been undervalued by the market.

Advanced beta uses a systematic approach to investing that seeks to deliver targeted exposure to relevant individual or multiple factors (such as value, quality, momentum or low volatility) with low active risk.

The Fund has not been designed to have a bias to any particular sector, industry, jurisdiction or geographic region.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivative instruments for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

The Investment Manager is limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark but has the discretion to vary the weightings in the benchmark's securities.

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	10 September
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	10 March
Income Allocation Date	10 November
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income potential. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its constraining benchmark being the MSCI ACWI Value (Net Total Return) index. The Investment Manager is limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark but has the discretion to vary the weightings in the benchmark's securities.
Benchmark Selection	The constraining benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager is constrained by reference to the value, price or components of that benchmark as stated in the investment objective and policy.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Emerging Markets Risk	The Fund may invest its assets in the securities of companies incorporated in or operating in emerging markets and investors should be aware of the risks noted below in relation to the Fund's emerging market allocation: – Controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for sterling – Greater price volatility, substantially less liquidity and significantly smaller market capitalisation of securities markets – Currency devaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations – More substantial government intervention in the economy – Higher rates of inflation

– Less government supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets
– Political uncertainty

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.16%	10.00%
X	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

[1] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Advanced Beta Global Sovereign Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income in line with the Bloomberg Barclays Customised Global Treasury (Gross Total Return) hedged to GBP index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in a portfolio of government bonds.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% its assets in the government bonds of any of the 17 largest member countries (by market capitalisation) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Bonds denominated in currencies other than sterling will be hedged back to sterling.

Advanced beta uses a systematic approach to investing that seeks to deliver targeted exposure to relevant individual or multiple factors (such as value, quality, momentum or low volatility) with low active risk.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivative instruments for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

The Investment Manager is limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark but has the discretion to vary the weightings in the benchmark's securities.

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	10 August
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	10 February
Income Allocation Date	10 October
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide income with some capital growth potential. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking to combine income with some capital growth opportunities in the debt markets over the long term. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its constraining benchmark being the Bloomberg Barclays Customised Global Treasury (Gross Total Return) hedged to GBP index. The Investment Manager is limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark but has the discretion to vary the weightings in the benchmark's securities.
Benchmark Selection	The constraining benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager is constrained by reference to the value, price or components of that benchmark as stated in the investment objective and policy.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.10%	10.00%
X	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

[1] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Advanced Beta UK Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide capital growth and income in line with the FTSE 350 (Gross Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in a portfolio of the equities and equity related securities of UK companies.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity and equity related securities of companies incorporated, headquartered or have their principle business activities in the UK.

These companies will have value, quality or low volatility characteristics. Value investing involves evaluating indicators such as operational cash flow and share price to determine those securities that the Investment Manager believes have been undervalued by the market. Quality investing involves evaluating indicators such as profitability and borrowing. Low volatility investing involves evaluating indicators such as share price movement and historical performance to determine those securities that the Investment Manager believes will experience smaller price movements than the global equity markets on average.

Advanced beta uses a systematic approach to investing that seeks to deliver targeted exposure to relevant individual or multiple factors (such as value, quality, momentum or low volatility) with low active risk.

The Fund has not been designed to have a bias to any particular sector or industry.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivative instruments for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

The Investment Manager is limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark but has the discretion to vary the weightings in the benchmark's securities.

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	10 June
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	10 December
Income Allocation Date	10 August
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income potential. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in UK equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its constraining benchmark being the FTSE 350 (Gross Total Return) index. The Investment Manager is limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark but has the discretion to vary the weightings in the benchmark's securities.
Benchmark Selection	The constraining benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager is constrained by reference to the value, price or components of that benchmark as stated in the investment objective and policy.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.16%	10.00%
X	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

[1] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income in excess of the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Non-Gilts (Gross Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in fixed and floating rate securities issued by companies worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in fixed and floating rate investment grade securities (as measured by Standard & Poor's or any other equivalent credit rating agencies) denominated in sterling (or in other currencies and hedged back into sterling) and issued by companies worldwide.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus). The Fund may use leverage and take short positions.

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	A Accumulation and A Income Z Accumulation and Z Income I Accumulation and I Income X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	31 October
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	30 April
Income Allocation Date	31 December and 30 June
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund is a low-medium risk fund aiming to provide income with some capital growth potential. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking to combine income with some capital growth opportunities in the relative stability of the debt markets over the long-term. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Non-Gilts (Gross Total Return) index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide.
Global Risk Exposure	The Fund may use derivative instruments for efficient management and for specific investment purposes. The Fund employs the relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach to measure its global risk exposure.
VaR benchmark	Bank of America Merrill Lynch Sterling Non-Gilts (GBP). Index
Expected Level of Leverage	200% The expected level of leverage may be higher when markets are more volatile, impacting the value of the derivative positions held by the Fund. See Appendix 1 Section 6: "Derivatives and Forwards" for further information.

Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Annual Management Charge Being Charged Wholly to Capital	As a result of the annual management fee being charged wholly to capital, the distributable income may be higher, but the capital value may be eroded which may affect future performance. The consequential increase in income may result in an increase in Unitholder's personal income tax liability.
Investment in Lower Rated, High Yielding Debt Securities	The Fund may invest in lower rated, higher yielding debt securities, which are subject to greater market and credit risks than higher rated securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. The lower ratings of such securities reflect the greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or rising interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments to holders of the securities. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk than is present with investments in higher rated, lower yielding securities.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
A	£1,000 or £50 per month under regular savings plan	£500	£1,000	1.00%	0.00%
Z	£50,000	£10,000	£50,000	0.45%	0.00%
I	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.25%	0.00%
X	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

See Section 3.1.1 “Manager’s Charges” above for further detail on the charges and the potential discount to the Annual Management Charge for retail Unit Classes.

[1] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder European Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth in excess of the FTSE World Series Europe ex UK (Gross Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equity and equity related securities of European companies, excluding the UK.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity and equity related securities of large and mid sized European companies, excluding the UK. These are companies that, at the time of purchase, are considered to be in the top 90% by market capitalisation of the European equities market.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries (including the UK), regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	A Accumulation and A Income I Accumulation and I Income L Accumulation and L Income [1] Q Euro Accumulation S Income Y Accumulation Z Accumulation and Z Income GBP Hedged A Accumulation and GBP Hedged A Income GBP Hedged Z Accumulation and GBP Hedged Z Income
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited Schroder Investment Management Limited as manager of the currency exposure of the fund with authority to effect FX hedging of Unit classes
Annual Accounting Date	15 January
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	15 July
Income Allocation Date	15 March
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund is a medium risk fund aiming to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund’s Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund’s performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the FTSE World Series Europe ex UK (Gross Total Return) index, and compared against the Investment Association Europe ex UK sector average return. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide. The comparator benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager and the Manager believe that this benchmark is a suitable comparison for performance purposes given the Fund’s investment objective and policy.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Hedged Unit Classes	There is no guarantee that the hedging strategy applied in hedged Unit classes will entirely eliminate the adverse effects of changes in exchange rates between the Base Currency and the Portfolio Currency.

[1] Applications for subscriptions into the L Units are accepted at the Manager’s discretion

	In addition, it should be noted that hedging transactions will be entered into whether or not the currency of a hedged Unit class is declining or increasing in value in relation to the Base Currency or Portfolio Currency or Portfolio Currencies. Hedged Unit classes aim to provide investors with a return correlated to the Portfolio Currency performance of the Fund by reducing the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between the Base Currency and the Portfolio Currency.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
A	£1,000 or £50 per month under regular savings plan	£500	£1,000	1.50%	0.00%
I	£1,000,000	£20,000	£1,000,000	0.75%	0.00%
L	None	None	None	Up to 1.00% [2]	0.00%
Q	None	None	None	Up to 1.00%	0.00%
S	None	None	None	Up to 1.00%	0.00%
Y	None	None	None	Up to 1.00%	0.00%
Z	£50,000	£10,000	£50,000	0.75%	0.00%

See Section 3.1.1 “Manager’s Charges” above for further detail on the charges and the potential discount to the Annual Management Charge for retail Unit Classes.

2 Applications for subscriptions into the L Units are accepted at the Manager’s discretion

Schroder Flexible Retirement Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth in line with the ICE BofA Sterling 3-Month Government Bill Index plus 2% per annum (before fees have been deducted*) over a three to five year period whilst also seeking to mitigate the risk of incurring a loss greater than 8% over any investment period. This cannot be guaranteed and your capital is at risk. The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a diversified range of assets and markets worldwide.

* For the target return after fees for each unit class please visit the Schroder website: https://www.schroders.com/en/uk/private-investor/investing-with-us/historical-ongoing-charges/

Investment policy:

The Fund is actively managed and allocates directly or indirectly (through collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), exchange traded funds, structured investments or derivatives) between:

(A) equities and equity related securities;

(B) bonds and other fixed or floating rate securities issued by governments, government agencies, supra-national or corporate issuers;

(C) alternative asset classes (such as commodities); and

(D) cash, deposits and money market funds.

The Fund may use derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, total return swaps, futures or forwards for investment purposes (including for hedging) as well as for efficient management (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus). The Fund's risk management process may result in greater allocations to cash, deposits and/or money market funds at times of market stress.

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	20 July
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	20 January
Income Allocation Date	20 September
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund is a medium risk fund aiming to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking capital growth opportunities whilst also mitigating the risk of incurring a loss greater than 8% over any investment period. It may be suitable for investors who are members of a defined contribution pension plan who wish to have flexibility to take their pension savings as a single lump sum or who wish to drawdown their savings over a period of time. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark of the ICE BofA Sterling 3-Month Government Bill Index plus 2% per annum.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because the target return of the Fund is to deliver or exceed the return of that benchmark as stated in the investment objective.
Global Risk Exposure	The Fund may use derivative instruments for efficient management and for specific investment purposes. The Fund employs an absolute Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach to measure its global risk exposure.
VaR benchmark	The Fund uses Absolute VaR.

Expected Level of Leverage	130% The expected level of leverage may be higher when markets are more volatile, impacting the value of the derivative positions held by the Fund. See Appendix 1 Section 6: “Derivatives and Forwards” for further information.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Total Return Swaps	The Fund will use financial derivative instruments (including total return swaps) for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management purposes. Where the Fund uses total return swaps, the underlying consists of instruments in which the Fund may invest according to its Investment Objective and Policy. Long and short positions gained through bond total return swaps may increase exposure to credit-related risks. The gross exposure of total return swaps will not exceed 130% and is expected to remain within the range of 0% to 50% of the Net Asset Value. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.28%	0.00%
X	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

1 In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Global Diversified Income Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide income of 3% to 5% per annum and capital growth (before fees have been deducted*) by investing in equity and equity related securities, fixed and floating rate securities and alternative assets worldwide. This cannot be guaranteed and your capital is at risk.

*For the target return after fees for each unit class please visit the Schroder website:
https://www.schroders.com/en/uk/private-investor/investing-with-us/historical-ongoing-charges/

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets directly, or indirectly through collective investment schemes, exchange traded funds, real estate investment trusts or closed ended funds, in equity and equity related securities, fixed and floating rate securities and alternative assets worldwide. Alternative assets may include funds that use absolute return strategies or funds that invest in real estate, commodities or private equity. The weightings of these holdings are adjusted in response to changing market conditions.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in collective investment schemes (including other Schroders funds).

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes, warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	X Accumulation and X Income
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	5 July
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	5 January
Income Allocation Date	5 September [1], 5 October, 5 November, 5 December, 5 January, 5 February, 5 March, 5 April, 5 May, 5 June, 5 July, 5 August
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide income of 3% to 5% and capital growth (before fees). It may be suitable for investors who are seeking to combine income with some capital growth through investment in a diversified range of assets. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund performance should be assessed against the income target of 3% to 5% per annum (before fees have been deducted), and compared against the composite benchmark: 30% MSCI AC World 100% hedged to GBP and 70% Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index 100% hedged to GBP, and against the Investment Association Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares sector average return.
Benchmark Selection	The income target has been selected because the investment manager deploys strategies that aim to deliver the level of income stated in the investment objective. The comparator benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager and the Manager believe that this benchmark is a suitable comparison for performance purposes given the Fund's investment objective and policy.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Investment in collective investment schemes managed by the Manager	The Fund may invest up to 100% of its net asset value in the units and shares of funds managed by or operated by the Manager or an associate of the Manager. Where the Fund invests in funds managed by or operated by the Manager or an associate, the Annual Management Charge and Administration Charge (if any) paid by these funds to the Manager will be rebated to the Fund.
All Charges Being Charged Wholly to Capital	As a result of all charges being charged wholly to capital, the distributable income may be higher, but the capital value may be eroded which may affect future performance. The consequential increase in income may result in an increase in Unitholder's personal income tax liability.

1 The first income allocation date was 5 September 2019. The first annual accounting date for the Fund was 5 July 2020 and the first interim accounting period was 5 January 2020.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
X	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.00% [2]	0.00%

[2] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Global Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth in excess of the MSCI World (Net Total Return) (GBP) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity or equity related securities of companies worldwide. The Investment Manager seeks to identify companies that it believes will deliver future earnings growth above the level expected by the market typically on a 3-5 year horizon (this is referred to as 'a positive growth gap').

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation and I Income K1 Accumulation L Accumulation and L Income [1] X Accumulation Z Accumulation and Z Income
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	4:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	15 December
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	15 June
Income Allocation Date	15 February
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in global equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the MSCI World (Net Total Return) (GBP) index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£5,000,000	£20,000	£1,000,000	0.50%	0.00%
K1	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	1.50%	0.00%
L	None	None	None	Up to 1.00% [2]	0.00%
X	£5,000,000	£20,000	£1,000,000	0.00% [3]	0.00%
Z	£50,000	£10,000	£50,000	0.45%	0.00%

See Section 3.1.1 "Manager's Charges" above for further detail on the charges and the potential discount to the Annual Management Charge for retail Unit Classes.

1 Applications for subscriptions into the L Units are accepted at the Manager's discretion
2 Applications for subscriptions into the L Units are accepted at the Manager's discretion
3 In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Global Multi-Factor Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to achieve capital growth in excess of the MSCI ACWI World (Net Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity and equity-related securities of companies worldwide. Companies will be simultaneously assessed on all targeted equity factors using a fully integrated systematic, bottom-up investment approach.

The Fund will focus on a range of equity factors (also commonly known as investment styles) that may include the following:

- Low volatility – involves evaluating indicators such as share price movement and historical performance to determine those securities that the Investment Manager believes will experience smaller price movements than the global equity markets on average.
- Momentum – involves evaluating trends in stocks, sectors or countries within the relevant equity market.
- Quality – involves evaluating indicators such as a company's profitability, stability and financial strength.
- Value – involves evaluating indicators such as cash flows, dividends and earnings to identify securities that the Investment Manager believes have been undervalued by the market.
- Small cap – involves investing in small-sized companies being companies that, at the time of purchase, are considered to be in the bottom 30% by market capitalisation of the global equity market and exhibit attractive characteristics based on the styles described above.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information, please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	30 June [1]
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	31 December
Income Allocation Date	31 August
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in global equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the MSCI ACWI World (Net Total Return) index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide.

1 The first annual accounting date for the Fund was 30 June 2018 and the first interim accounting period was 31 December 2018.

Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Equity Factors	The Fund will target a range of equity factors - also commonly known as investment styles - such as low volatility, momentum, quality, small cap and value. The Fund may add, delete or modify a factor or group of factors at any time.
Emerging Markets Risk	The Fund may invest its assets in the securities of companies incorporated in or operating in emerging markets and investors should be aware of the risks noted below in relation to the Fund's emerging market allocation: – Controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for sterling – Greater price volatility, substantially less liquidity and significantly smaller market capitalisation of securities markets – Currency devaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations – More substantial government intervention in the economy – Higher rates of inflation – Less government supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets – Political uncertainty

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.20%	0.00%
X	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.00% [2]	0.00%

[2] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Institutional Growth Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income of inflation (as measured by the UK Consumer Price Index) plus 2% per annum (after fees have been deducted) over a five to seven year period by investing in a diversified range of assets and markets worldwide. This cannot be guaranteed and your capital is at risk.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests its assets directly or indirectly through collective investment schemes, exchange traded funds, real estate investment trusts and closed ended funds in equity and equity related securities, fixed and floating rate securities and alternative asset worldwide. Alternative assets may include funds that use absolute return strategies or funds that invest indirectly in real estate, infrastructure and commodities.

The Fund invests at least 50% of its assets in collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds).

The Fund will seek to increase returns and reduce downside risk by making tactical adjustments to its holdings based on market conditions.

The Fund may also invest in warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	4:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder & Co
Annual Accounting Date	30 June
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	31 December
Income Allocation Date	31 August and 28 February
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund is a medium risk fund aiming to provide long-term capital growth and income through investment in directly and indirectly in equites, bonds and alternative assets. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term growth potential offered through investment in equities and bonds as well as other asset classes. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark of the UK Consumer Price Index plus 2%, and compared against the Asset Risk Consultants (ARC) Sterling Balanced Asset Private Client Index.
Benchmark Selection	The benchmark has been selected because the target return of the Fund is to deliver or exceed the return of that benchmark as stated in the investment objective.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£1,000,000	£20,000	£1,000,000	0.425%	6.00%

Schroder Institutional Pacific Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth in excess of the MSCI Pacific ex Japan (Gross Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equity and equity related securities in developed markets of the Asia Pacific region. The Fund may also seek to provide income.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity and equity related securities of companies in developed markets of the Asia Pacific region, excluding Japan.

The Fund follows an active investment policy and seeks to invest in companies which the Investment Manager believes have strong cash flows and dividend support.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation and I Income S Income
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	4:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited Investment management for the Hong Kong and Chinese markets has been delegated to Schroder Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited
Annual Accounting Date	15 October
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	15 April
Income Allocation Date	15 December
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are more concerned with maximising long-term returns than minimising possible short-term losses. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund’s performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the MSCI Pacific ex Japan (Gross Total Return) index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.50%	0.00%
S	None	None	None	Up to 1.00%	0.00%

Schroder Institutional UK Smaller Companies Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth in excess of the FTSE UK Small Cap ex Investment Trusts (Gross Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equity and equity related securities of small-sized UK companies.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity and equity related securities of small-sized UK companies. These are companies that are incorporated, headquartered or have their principal business activities in the UK and, at the time of purchase, are similar in size to those comprising the bottom 10% by market capitalisation of the UK equities market.

The small cap universe is an extensive, diverse and constantly changing area of the UK market. Smaller companies offer investors exposure to some niche growth areas that, often, cannot be accessed through large companies. They may also grow more rapidly than larger firms and can go on to become household names.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation and I Income X Accumulation and X Income
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	4:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	15 February
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	15 August
Income Allocation Date	15 April
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are more concerned with maximising long-term returns than minimising possible short-term losses. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the FTSE UK Series Small Cap ex Investment Trusts (Gross Total Return) index and compared against the Investment Association UK Smaller Companies sector average return. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide. The comparator benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager and the Manager believe that this benchmark is a suitable comparison for performance purposes given the Fund's investment objective and policy.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.50%	0.00%
X	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

[1] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Long Dated Corporate Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income in excess of the Bank of America Merrill Lynch 15+ Year Non-Gilt (Gross Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in long dated fixed and floating rate securities issued by companies worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 70% of its assets in long dated fixed and floating rate securities denominated in sterling (or in other currencies and hedged back into sterling) and issued by companies worldwide.

The Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in investment grade securities (as measured by Standard & Poor's or any other equivalent credit rating agencies).

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus). The Fund may use leverage and take short positions.

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation and I Income X Accumulation and X Income Y Accumulation and Y Income
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	10 April
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	10 October
Income Allocation Date	10 June
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide income with some capital growth potential. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking to combine income with some capital growth opportunities in the relative stability of the debt markets over the long-term. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Global Risk Exposure	The Fund may use derivative instruments for efficient management and for specific investment purposes. The Fund employs the relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach to measure its global risk exposure.
VaR benchmark	Bank of America Merrill Lynch 15+ Years Sterling Non Gilts Index (GBP).
Expected Level of Leverage	200% The expected level of leverage may be higher when markets are more volatile, impacting the value of the derivative positions held by the Fund. See Appendix 1 Section 6: "Derivatives and Forwards" for further information.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the Bank of America Merrill Lynch 15+ Year Non-Gilt (Gross Total Return) index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.

Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide.
Annual Management Charge Being Charged Wholly to Capital	As a result of the annual management fee being charged wholly to capital, the distributable income may be higher, but the capital value may be eroded which may affect future performance. The consequential increase in income may result in an increase in Unitholder's personal income tax liability.
Investment in Lower Rated, High Yielding Debt Securities	The Fund may invest in lower rated, higher yielding debt securities, which are subject to greater market and credit risks than higher rated securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. The lower ratings of such securities reflect the greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or rising interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments to holders of the securities. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk than is present with investments in higher rated, lower yielding securities.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.25%	0.00%
Y	None	None	None	Up to 0.25%	0.00%
X	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

1 In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Prime UK Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth in excess of the FTSE All Share (Gross Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equity and equity related securities of UK companies.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity and equity related securities of UK companies. These are companies that are incorporated, headquartered or have their principal business activities in the UK.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation and I Income S Income X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	4:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	15 September
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	15 March
Income Allocation Date	15 November
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns through investment in UK equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund’s performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the FTSE All Share (Gross Total Return) index and compared against the Investment Association UK All Companies sector average return. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide. The comparator benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager and the Manager believe that this benchmark is a suitable comparison for performance purposes given the Fund’s investment objective and policy.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£1,000,000	£20,000	£1,000,000	0.50%	0.00%
S	None	None	None	Up to 1.00%	0.00%
X	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

[1] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder QEP Global Active Value Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income by investing in equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity or equity related securities of companies worldwide.

The Fund invests in companies that have certain "Value" characteristics. Value is assessed by looking at indicators such as cash flows, dividends and earnings to identify securities which the manager believes have been undervalued by the market.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	A Accumulation and A Income I Accumulation and I Income K1 Accumulation S Income X Accumulation and X Income Z Accumulation and Z Income
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	20 June
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	20 December
Income Allocation Date	X Income (Quarterly): 20 August, 20 November, 20 February and 20 May All other units: 20 August
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund is a medium risk fund aiming to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in global equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund does not have a target benchmark. The Fund's performance should be compared against the MSCI AC World (Net Total Return) index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The comparator benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager and the Manager believe that this benchmark is a suitable comparison for performance purposes given the Fund's investment objective and policy.

Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Emerging Markets Risk	The Fund will invest a portion of its assets in the securities of companies incorporated in or operating in emerging markets and investors should be aware of the risks noted below in relation to the Fund's emerging market allocation. – Controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for sterling – Greater price volatility, substantially less liquidity and significantly smaller market capitalisation of securities markets – Currency devaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations – More substantial government intervention in the economy – Higher rates of inflation – Less government supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets – Political uncertainty
Use of Volatility Index Futures	Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index (VIX) Futures may be used for the Fund. These are exchange-traded derivatives used to trade the volatility (rate at which the price moves up and down) on options on shares in the S&P 500 Index. The VIX is used to hedge risk and it usually rises when the underlying markets fall, and vice versa. Although their use is intended to reduce volatility in the unit price, for technical reasons this may not always be the consequence and there could be infrequent situations when both the Fund and the VIX futures moved in parallel resulting in greater price volatility.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
A	£1,000	£500	£1,000	1.30%	0.00%
I	£1,000,000	£20,000	£1,000,000	0.65%	0.00%
K1	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	1.50%	0.00%
S	None	None	None	Up to 1.00%	0.00%
X	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%
Z	£50,000	£10,000	£50,000	0.65%	0.00%

See Section 3.1.1 "Manager's Charges" above for further detail on the charges and the potential discount to the Annual Management Charge for retail Unit Classes.

[1] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder QEP Global Core Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income in excess of the MSCI World (Net Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

The Fund focuses on companies that have certain “Value” and/or “Quality” characteristics. "Value" is assessed by looking at indicators such as cash flows, dividends and earnings to identify securities which the Investment Manager believes are undervalued by the market. "Quality" is assessed by looking at indicators such as a company's profitability, stability and financial strength.

The Fund’s weight in a single country, region or sector will typically be within 3% of the target index whilst the weight of each security will typically be within 0.75% of the benchmark.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	A Accumulation and A Income D Accumulation and D Income I Accumulation and I Income K1 Accumulation X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	15 October
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	15 April
Income Allocation Date	15 December
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund is a medium risk fund aiming to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in global equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund’s Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund’s performance should be assessed against its constraining benchmark being the MSCI World (Net Total Return) index. The Investment Manager is limited to investing with reference to the composition of the benchmark Where a Fund states that it will typically be within a certain percentage of specific weightings (e.g. sector or security) of a particular benchmark, the Investment Manager does not actively take the Fund outside of such a percentage and if the Fund moves passively outside of a percentage the Investment Manager looks to bring the Fund back in line with the percentage at the next appropriate occasion, provided the Investment Manager believes this to be in the best interests of investors.
Benchmark Selection	The constraining benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager is constrained by reference to the value, price or components of that benchmark as stated in the investment objective and policy.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Emerging Markets Risk	The Fund will invest a portion of its assets in the securities of companies incorporated in or operating in emerging markets and investors should be aware of the risks noted below in relation to the Fund’s emerging market allocation. – Controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Fund’s ability to exchange local currencies for sterling – Greater price volatility, substantially less liquidity and significantly smaller market capitalisation of securities markets – Currency devaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations

	– More substantial government intervention in the economy – Higher rates of inflation – Less government supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets – Political uncertainty

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
A	£1,000	£500	£1,000	0.27%	0.00%
D	£250,000,000	£25,000,000	£250,000,000	Up to 0.27%	0.00%
I	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.27%	0.00%
K1	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	1.50%	0.00%
X	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

See Section 3.1.1 “Manager’s Charges” above for further detail on the charges and the potential discount to the Annual Management Charge for retail Unit Classes.

[1] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder QEP Global Emerging Markets Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth by investing in equity and equity related securities of companies in emerging market countries.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity and equity related securities of companies in emerging market countries.

The Fund focuses on companies that have certain “Value” and/or “Quality” characteristics. "Value" is assessed by looking at indicators such as cash flows, dividends and earnings to identify securities which the Investment Manager believes are undervalued by the market. "Quality" is assessed by looking at indicators such as a company's profitability, stability and financial strength.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	Z Accumulation I Accumulation X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	25 October
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	25 April
Income Allocation Date	25 December
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund is a higher risk fund aiming to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in emerging market equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund’s Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund does not have a target benchmark. The Fund’s performance should be compared against the MSCI Emerging Markets (Net Total Return) index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The comparator benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager and the Manager believe that this benchmark is a suitable comparison for performance purposes given the Fund’s investment objective and policy..
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Emerging Markets Risk	The Fund will invest its assets in the securities of companies incorporated in or operating in emerging markets and investors should be aware of the risks noted below in relation to the Fund’s emerging market allocation: – Controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Fund’s ability to exchange local currencies for sterling – Greater price volatility, substantially less liquidity and significantly smaller market capitalisation of securities markets – Currency devaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations – More substantial government intervention in the economy – Higher rates of inflation – Less government supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets – Political uncertainty

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£1,000,000	£20,000	£1,000,000	0.75%	0.00%
X	£1,000,000	£20,000	£1,000,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%
Z	£50,000	£10,000	£50,000	0.75%	0.00%

See Section 3.1.1 “Manager’s Charges” above for further detail on the charges and the potential discount to the Annual Management Charge for retail Unit Classes.

1 In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder QEP US Core Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund's aims to provide capital growth in excess of the Standard & Poor's 500 (Net Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equity and equity related securities of companies in the United States and Canada.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity and equity related securities of companies in the United States and Canada.

The Fund focuses on companies that have certain "Value" and/or "Quality" characteristics. "Value" is assessed by looking at indicators such as cash flows, dividends and earnings to identify securities which the Investment Manager believes are undervalued by the market. "Quality" is assessed by looking at indicators such as a company's profitability, stability and financial strength.

The Fund's weight in a single sector will typically be within 3% and each security weighting within 0.75% of the above benchmark.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation and I Income
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	31 October
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	30 April
Income Allocation Date	31 December
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in US equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its constraining benchmark being the Standard & Poor's 500 (Net Total Return) index. The Investment Manager is limited to investing with reference to the composition of the benchmark. Where a Fund states that it will typically be within a certain percentage of specific weightings (e.g. sector or security) of a particular benchmark, the Investment Manager does not actively take the Fund outside of such a percentage and if the Fund moves passively outside of a percentage the Investment Manager looks to bring the Fund back in line with the percentage at the next appropriate occasion, provided the Investment Manager believes this to be in the best interests of investors.
Benchmark Selection	The constraining benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager is constrained by reference to the value, price or components of that benchmark as stated in the investment objective and policy.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.30%	0.00%

Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income in excess of the FTSE Customised All-Share ex Ethically Screened (Gross Total Return) index* (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equity and equity related securities of UK companies.

* The Fund's benchmark is adjusted to exclude companies that do not meet the Responsible Investment Policy.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in a concentrated range of equity and equity related securities of UK companies. These are companies that are incorporated, headquartered or have their principal business activities in the UK. The Fund typically holds 30 to 50 companies.

The Fund follows a responsible investment approach by using the Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund Responsible Investment Policy, a process by which companies are vetted against certain responsible standards. The Responsible Investment Policy applies investment restrictions on companies involved in military products and services, non-military firearms, pornography, tobacco, gambling, alcoholic drinks, high interest rate lending and human embryonic cloning.

The Investment Manager also assesses companies on their environmental and social impact as well as the strength of their corporate governance.

The Fund focuses on companies that have certain "Value" characteristics. Value is assessed by looking at indicators such as cash flows, dividends and earnings to identify securities which the manager believes have been undervalued by the market.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation S Accumulation and S Income X Accumulation Z Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	4:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	10 April
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	10 October
Income Allocation Date	10 June
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in UK equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund’s Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund Responsible Investment Policy	Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund Responsible Investment Policy expects investable companies to maintain sustainable environmental practice, fair treatment of customers and suppliers, responsible employment practices, conscientiousness with regard to human rights, sensitivity towards the communities in which they operate and best corporate governance practice. Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund Responsible Investment Policy screen excludes: – any company involved in indiscriminate weaponry. – any company involved in conventional weapons if their strategic military supplies exceed 10% of turnover. – any company that derives more than 3% of revenues from the production or distribution of pornography. – any company, a major part of whose business activity or focus (defined as more than 10% of group revenues) is tobacco, gambling, non-military firearms, high interest rate lending or human embryonic cloning. – companies that derive more than 10% of revenue from tar sands or thermal coal. Companies deriving more than 5% of their revenues from alcoholic drinks are only eligible for investment if they meet industry standards for responsible marketing and retailing.

	If a company changes its practices and becomes excluded under the responsible investment strategy the Fund's holding in the company will be sold. Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund Responsible Investment Policy is available from Schroders upon request.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the FTSE Customised All-Share ex Ethically Screened (Gross Total Return) index, and compared against the FTSE All Share (Gross Total Return) index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide. The comparator benchmark has been selected because the Investment Manager and the Manager believe that this benchmark is a suitable comparison for performance purposes given the Fund's investment objective and policy.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Concentrated Portfolio Risk	This Fund may invest in a smaller than usual number of stocks and can invest heavily in specific types of companies, sectors or regions. A fund which invests in a smaller number of stocks may fluctuate more in value than a fund that invests in a larger number of stocks as the portfolio is more concentrated and less diversified. Stock selection will drive portfolio construction, which may result in significant biases at both a sector and regional level.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.75%	0.00%
S	None	None	None	Up to 1.00%	0.00%
X	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%
Z	£50,000	£10,000	£50,000	0.75%	0.00%

See Section 3.1.1 "Manager's Charges" above for further detail on the charges and the potential discount to the Annual Management Charge for retail Unit Classes.

1 In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Sterling Broad Market Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income in excess of the benchmark* (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in a diversified portfolio of fixed and floating rate securities worldwide.

* The Fund's benchmark is a composite of 50% of the iBoxx GBP Gilts Total Return and 50% of the iBoxx GBP Non-Gilts (Gross Total Return) index.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in fixed and floating rate securities denominated in sterling (or in other currencies and hedged back into sterling) issued by governments, government agencies, supra-nationals and companies worldwide.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in convertible bonds.

The Fund may invest more than 20% of its assets in below investment grade securities (as measured by Standard & Poor's or any other equivalent credit rating agencies) or in unrated securities.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds) and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk and managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus). The Fund may use leverage and take short positions.

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation and I Income X Accumulation and X Income (Quarterly)
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	15 May
Other Accounting Dates	X Income (Quarterly): 15 August, 15 November, 15 February. All other units: 15 November
Income Allocation Dates	X Income (Quarterly): 15 July, 15 October, 15 January, 15 April. All other units: 15 July.
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide income with some capital growth potential. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking to combine income with some capital growth opportunities in the relative stability of the debt markets over the long-term. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark being to exceed the 50% of the iBoxx GBP Gilts Total Return and 50% of the iBoxx GBP Non-Gilts (Gross Total Return) index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide.
Global Risk Exposure	The Fund may use derivative instruments for efficient management and for specific investment purposes. The Fund employs the relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach to measure its global risk exposure.
VaR benchmark	Markit iBoxx GBP Gilts (50%) & Non-Gilts (50%) Index
Expected Level of Leverage	400% The expected level of leverage may be higher when markets are more volatile, impacting the value of the derivative positions held by the Fund. See Appendix 1 Section 6: "Derivatives and Forwards" for further information.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.

Annual Management Charge Being Charged Wholly to Capital	As a result of the annual management fee being charged wholly to capital, the distributable income may be higher, but the capital value may be eroded which may affect future performance. The consequential increase in income may result in an increase in Unitholder's personal income tax liability.
Investment in Lower Rated, High Yielding Debt Securities	The Fund may invest in lower rated, higher yielding debt securities, which are subject to greater market and credit risks than higher rated securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. The lower ratings of such securities reflect the greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or rising interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments to holders of the securities. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk than is present with investments in higher rated, lower yielding securities.
Total Return Swaps	The Fund will use financial derivative instruments (including total return swaps) for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management purposes. Where the Fund uses total return swaps, the underlying consists of instruments in which the Fund may invest according to its Investment Objective and Policy. Long and short positions gained through bond total return swaps may increase exposure to credit-related risks. The gross exposure of total return swaps will not exceed 30% and is expected to remain within the range of 0% to 20% of the Net Asset Value. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.30%	0.00%
X	£100,000	£20,000	£100,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

[1] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Sterling Short Dated Broad Market Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income in excess of the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Sterling Aggregate 3-5 year index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in short-term fixed and floating rate securities issued by governments, government agencies, supra-nationals and companies worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in short-dated fixed and floating rate investment grade securities (as measured by Standard & Poor's or any other equivalent credit rating agencies) denominated in sterling or in other currencies and hedged back into sterling and issued by governments, government agencies, supra-nationals and companies worldwide.

The average duration of the Fund's portfolio will not exceed 5 years and the residual maturity of any bond will not exceed 10 years.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes, warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus). The Fund may use leverage and take short positions.

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation and I Income X Accumulation and X Income
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	31 January
Other Accounting Dates	31 July
Income Allocation Dates	31 March
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking to combine capital growth and income in the relative stability of short dated debt markets. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Sterling Aggregate 3-5 year index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide.
Global Risk Exposure	The Fund may use derivative instruments for efficient management and for specific investment purposes. The Fund employs the relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach to measure its global risk exposure.
VaR benchmark	Bank of America Merrill Lynch Sterling Aggregate 3-5 year index
Expected Level of Leverage	200% The expected level of leverage may be higher when markets are more volatile, impacting the value of the derivative positions held by the Fund. See Appendix 1 Section 6: "Derivatives and Forwards" for further information.

Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.
Annual Management Charge Being Charged Wholly to Capital	As a result of the annual management fee being charged wholly to capital, the distributable income may be higher, but the capital value may be eroded which may affect future performance. The consequential increase in income may result in an increase in Unitholder's personal income tax liability.
Total Return Swaps	The Fund will use financial derivative instruments (including total return swaps) for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management purposes. Where the Fund uses total return swaps, the underlying consists of instruments in which the Fund may invest according to its Investment Objective and Policy. Long and short positions gained through bond total return swaps may increase exposure to credit-related risks. The gross exposure of total return swaps will not exceed 30% and is expected to remain within the range of 0% to 20% of the Net Asset Value. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.20%	0.00%
X	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.00% [1]	0.00%

1 In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Equity Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide capital growth in excess of the MSCI All Countries World (Net Total Return) index (after fees have been deducted) over a three to five year period by investing in equity and equity-related securities of companies worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 80% of its assets in equity and equity-related securities of companies worldwide that the Investment Manager believes are sustainable investments and which also focus on a range of equity factors (also commonly known as investment styles). Companies will be simultaneously assessed on all equity factors using a fully integrated systematic, bottom-up investment approach.

Sustainability will be assessed using a quantitative framework against which certain sustainable risk factors are assessed such as the strength of environmental practices, climate change impact, responsible employment practices, and sensitivity towards the communities in which the companies operate. Low sustainability scores will not necessarily result in a company being excluded from the evaluation process but rather contribute to the overall evaluation of that company.

Other relevant equity factors may include the following:

- Low volatility – involves evaluating indicators such as share price movement and historical performance to determine those securities that the Investment Manager believes will experience smaller price movements than the global equity markets on average.
- Momentum – involves evaluating trends in stocks, sectors or countries within the relevant equity market.
- Quality – involves evaluating indicators such as a company's profitability, stability and financial strength.
- Value – involves evaluating indicators such as cash flows, dividends and earnings to identify securities that the Investment Manager believes have been undervalued by the market.
- Small cap – involves investing in small-sized companies being companies that, at the time of purchase, are considered to be in the bottom 30% by market capitalisation of the global equity market and exhibit attractive characteristics based on the styles described above.

The Fund may also invest directly or indirectly in other securities (including in other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, collective investment schemes (including Schroder funds), warrants and money market instruments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently (for more information, please refer to section 6 of Appendix I of the Prospectus).

Fund Characteristics

Classes of Units	I Accumulation X Accumulation
Base Currency	GBP (£)
Valuation Point	12:00 p.m.
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Settlement Period of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds	Within 4 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day
Investment Adviser	Schroder Investment Management Limited
Annual Accounting Date	31 October [1]
Half-Yearly Accounting Date	30 April
Income Allocation Date	31 December
Profile of a Typical Investor	The Fund aims to provide capital growth. It may be suitable for investors who are seeking long-term returns offered through investment in global equities. Investors should regard their investment as medium to long-term and should read the risk warnings set out in Appendix II and the Fund's Key Investor Information Document before investing.
Benchmark	The Fund's performance should be assessed against its target benchmark, being to exceed the MSCI All Countries World (Net Total Return) index. The Investment Manager invests on a discretionary basis and is not limited to investing in accordance with the composition of the benchmark.
Benchmark Selection	The target benchmark has been selected because it is representative of the type of investments in which the Fund is likely to invest, and it is, therefore, an appropriate target in relation to the return that the Fund aims to provide.
Specific Fund Risk Factors	These specific risk factors should be read in conjunction with the general risks of investment detailed in Appendix II.

1 The first annual accounting date for the Fund was 31 October 2019 and the first interim accounting period was 30 April 2019.

Equity Factors	The Fund will target a range of equity factors - also commonly known as investment styles - such as sustainability, low volatility, momentum, quality, small cap and value. The Fund may add, delete or modify a factor or group of factors at any time.
Emerging Markets Risk	The Fund may invest its assets in the securities of companies incorporated in or operating in emerging markets and investors should be aware of the risks noted below in relation to the Fund's emerging market allocation: Controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for sterling Greater price volatility, substantially less liquidity and significantly smaller market capitalisation of securities markets Currency devaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations More substantial government intervention in the economy Higher rates of inflation Less government supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets Political uncertainty
Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Fund Sustainable Investment Policy	Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Fund Sustainable Investment Policy expects investable companies to maintain sustainable environmental practice, fair treatment of customers and suppliers, responsible employment practices, conscientiousness with regard to human rights, sensitivity towards the communities in which they operate and best corporate governance practice. Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Fund Sustainable Investment Policy screen excludes: – any company involved in indiscriminate weaponry such as cluster munitions. – any company involved in conventional weapons if their strategic military supplies exceed 10% of turnover. – any company, a major part of whose business activity or focus (defined as more than 10% of sales) is tobacco or gambling. – companies that derive more than 10% of sales from tar sands or thermal coal. If a company changes its practices and becomes excluded under the sustainable investment strategy the Fund's holding in the company will be sold. Following the Sustainable Investment Policy screen, we integrate a sustainability risk factor into the overall evaluation of all remaining companies in the investment universe. The Carbon footprint of companies in the investment universe is evaluated as the Fund targets c. 50% reduction in carbon intensity compared to the benchmark. More detail on the Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Fund Sustainable Investment Policy is available from Schroders upon request.

Unit Class Features

Classes of Units	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Holding	Annual Management Charge	Initial Charge
I	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.20%	0.00%
X	£1,000,000	£100,000	£1,000,000	0.00% [2]	0.00%

[2] In respect of X Units, the management fees are charged outside of the Fund.

Appendix IV

Eligible Markets List

In order to qualify as an approved security, the market upon which securities are admitted to or dealt must, with certain exceptions permitted under COLL regulations, meet certain criteria as laid down in COLL.

Eligible Markets include any market established in a member state of the European Union or the European Economic Area (an EEA State) on which transferable securities admitted to official listing in the member state are dealt in or traded. It also includes Multilateral Trading Facilities (MTFs) operating in the EU which operates regularly and are open to the public. In the case of all other markets, in order to qualify as an eligible market, the Manager, after consultation with the Trustee, must be satisfied that the relevant market; (A) is regulated; (B) operates regularly; (C) is recognised; (D) is open to the public; (E) is adequately liquid and (F) has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to investors.

The Manager, after consultation with the Trustee, has decided that the following securities exchanges are eligible markets in the context of the investment policy of the Funds.

Regional	
Europe	Those markets established in a member state on which transferable securities admitted to official listing in a member state are dealt in or traded. The market organised by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA)
Country	
Australia	Australian Securities Exchange
Brazil	BM&FBOVESPA and Bolsa De Valores De Rio de Janerio
Canada	Toronto Stock Exchange and TSX Venture Exchange
China	Shanghai Stock Connect
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Stock Exchange and GEM (Growth Enterprise Market) Hong Kong Stock Connect Hong Kong Bond Connect
India	Bombay (Mumbai) Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange
Indonesia	Indonesian Stock Exchange
Israel	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
Japan	The stock exchanges in Fukuoka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Osaka and Tokyo, JASDAQ (and Mothers Market sections of Tokyo Stock Exchange)
Korea	Korea Exchange and KOSDAQ
Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia
Mexico	Mexican Stock Exchange
New Zealand	New Zealand Stock Exchange
Peru	Lima Stock Exchange
Philippines	Philippines Stock Exchange
Saudi Arabia	Tadawul Exchange
Singapore	Singapore Exchange
Sri Lanka	Colombo Stock Exchange
South Africa	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
Switzerland	SIX Swiss Exchange including the former exchange SWX Europe
Taiwan	Taipei Exchange and Taiwan GreTai Securities Market
Thailand	Stock Exchange of Thailand
Turkey	Istanbul Stock Exchange
UK	Those markets established in the UK on which transferable securities admitted to official listing in the UK are dealt in or traded, including LSE and AIM

USA	The NASDAQ Global Select Market, The NASDAQ Global Market and The NASDAQ Capital Market – collectively the NASDAQ Stock Market (the electronic inter-dealer quotation system of America operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc) Any exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a national stock exchange including Chicago Stock Exchange, NASDAQ OMX BX, NASDAQ OMX PHLX, National Stock Exchange, NYSE Euronext, NYSE Amex and NYSE Arca The market in transferable securities issued by or on behalf of the Government of the United States of America conducted through those persons for the time being recognised and supervised by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and known as primary dealers The Over-the-Counter Market regulated by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc FINRA Trade Reporting and Compliance Engine (TRACE)
Derivatives	
Australia	ASX Trade24
Belgium	NYSE Euronext Brussels
Brazil	BM&FBOVESPA
Canada	Montreal Exchange
Columbia	Bolsa De Valores
France	NYSE Euronext, Paris
Germany	Eurex
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Futures Exchange
India	National Stock Exchange
Italy	Borsa Italiana (Italian Derivatives Market)
Japan	Osaka Stock Exchange, Tokyo Stock Exchange, Tokyo Financial Exchange
Korea	Korea Exchange
Mexico	Mercado Mexicano de Derivados
Netherlands	NYSE Euronext, Amsterdam
Poland	Warsaw Stock Exchange
Russia	The Moscow Exchange
Singapore	Singapore Exchange
South Africa	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
Spain	MEFF Renta Variable (Madrid)
Sweden	Nasdaq OMX, Stockholm and NASDAQ OMX Nordic
Switzerland	Eurex
Taiwan	Taiwan Futures Exchange
Turkey	Turkish Derivatives Exchange
UK	ICE Futures Exchange
USA	CME Group (including Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), COMEX, New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX)), Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), CBOE Futures Exchange (CFE), ICE Futures US Inc, NASDAQ OMX Futures Exchange (NFX), Eris Exchange

Appendix V

Determination of Net Asset Value

All Funds listed in this prospectus are single priced. A single priced scheme has a single price for buying and selling units on any business day (the Mid Market Value) and may be subject to the imposition of a dilution adjustment after which the price to be applied is known as the "Dealing Price".

Units will be bought or sold on a forward price basis being the price calculated at the next valuation following receipt of Unitholders' instructions by the Managers.

1. Determination of Net Asset Value for single priced schemes

Calculation of Mid Market Value

The value of the property of the Fund shall be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities determined in accordance with the following provisions.

(A) All the property of the Fund (including receivables) is to be included, subject to the following provisions.

(B) Property which is not cash (or other assets dealt with in paragraph (C) below or a contingent liability transaction shall be valued as follows and the prices used shall (subject as follows) be the most recent prices which it is practicable to obtain:

(1) units or shares in a collective investment scheme:

(I) if a single price for buying and selling units or shares is quoted, at that price; or

(II) if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices provided the buying price has been reduced by any initial charge included therein and the selling price has been increase by any exit or redemption charge attributable thereto; or

(III) if, in the opinion of the Manager, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists, at a value which, in the opinion of the Manager, is fair and reasonable;

(2) any other transferable security:

(I) if a single price for buying and selling the security is quoted, at that price; or

(II) if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices; or

(III) if, in the opinion of the Manager, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no price exists, at a value which, in the opinion of the Manager, is fair and reasonable;

(3) property other than that described in (1) and (2) above, at a value which, in the opinion of the Manager, represents a fair and reasonable mid-market price.

(C) Cash and amounts held in current and deposit accounts and in other time-related deposits shall be valued at their nominal values.

(D) Property which is a contingent liability transaction shall be treated as follows:

(1) if a written option, (and the premium for writing the option has become part of the scheme property), deduct the amount of the net valuation of premium receivable. If the property is an off exchange derivative the method of valuation shall be agreed between the Manager and the Trustee;

(2) if an off exchange future, include at the net value of closing out in accordance with a valuation method agreed between the Manager and the Trustee;

(3) if any other form of contingent liability transaction, include at the net value of margin on closing out (whether as a positive or negative value). If the property is an off exchange derivative, the method of valuation shall be agreed between the Manager and the Trustee.

(E) In determining the value of the scheme property, all instructions given to issue or cancel units shall be assumed to have been carried out (and any cash paid or received) whether or not this is the case.

(F) Subject to paragraphs (G) and (H) below, agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of property which are in existence but uncompleted shall be assumed to have been completed and all consequential action required to have been taken. Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and, in the opinion of the Manager, their omission shall not materially affect the final net asset amount.

(G) Futures or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed and unexpired and unexercised written or purchased options shall not be included under paragraph (F).

(H) All agreements are to be included under paragraph (F) which are, or ought reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the property.

(I) Deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities at that point in time including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax and advance corporation tax, value added tax, stamp duty and stamp duty reserve tax.

(J) Deduct an estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the property of the Fund and any tax thereon treating periodic items as accruing from day to day.

(K) Deduct the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever payable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings.

(L) Add an estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable.

(M) Add any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the property of the Fund.

(N) Add a sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received.

(O) Currencies or values in currencies other than base currency shall be converted at the relevant valuation point at a rate of exchange that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Unitholders or potential Unitholders.

Dilution

For single priced schemes, the actual cost of purchasing or selling the Fund's investments may be higher or lower than the Mid-Market Value used in calculating the Unit price – for example, due to dealing charges, or through dealing at prices other than the mid-market price. Under certain circumstances (for example, large volumes of deals) this may have an adverse effect on the Unitholders' interests in the Fund, this is known as 'dilution'.

Dilution Adjustment and Large Deals

To mitigate the effects of dilution the Manager has the discretion to make a dilution adjustment on the sale or redemption of Units to adjust the price.

The need to make a dilution adjustment will depend on the volume of sales or redemptions of Units. The Manager may make a discretionary dilution adjustment if, in its opinion, the existing (for net purchases) or remaining Unitholders (for net redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected. The Manager therefore reserves the right to make a dilution adjustment in the following circumstances:

(A) where the Fund is in continual decline (is suffering a net outflow of investment);

(B) on the Fund experiencing large levels of net sales relative to its size;

(C) on the Fund experiencing net sales or net redemptions on any day equivalent to 1% or more of the size of that Fund;

(D) in any other case where the Manager is of the opinion that the interests of existing or continuing Unitholders and potential Unitholders, require the imposition of a dilution adjustment.

Where a dilution adjustment is made, it will typically increase the dealing price when there are net inflows into the Fund and decrease the dealing price when there are net outflows. The dealing price of each class of Unit in the Fund will be calculated separately but any dilution adjustment will, in percentage terms, affect the price of Units of each class identically.

On the occasions when the dilution adjustment is not made there may be an adverse impact on the total assets of the Fund.

For illustrative purposes, the table below sets out how many times the Manager applied a dilution adjustment on the dealing in Units of each Fund over the 12-month period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019. However, such historical information does not constitute a projection. .As dilution is related to the inflows and outflows of money from the Fund it is not possible to accurately predict whether dilution will occur at any future point in time. Consequently it is also not possible to accurately predict how frequently the Manager will need to make such a dilution adjustment. In the usual course of business, the application of a dilution adjustment will be triggered mechanically and on a consistent basis.

Fund	Number of times dilution adjustment applied in 2019
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Corporate Bond Fund	5
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Equity Value Fund	8
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Sovereign Bond Fund	9
Schroder Advanced Beta UK Equity Fund	3
Schroder All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund	4
Schroder European Fund	4
Schroder Flexible Retirement Fund	6
Schroder Global Diversified Income Fund	0
Schroder Global Equity Fund	3
Schroder Global Multi-Factor Equity Fund	7
Schroder Institutional Growth Fund	5
Schroder Institutional Pacific Fund	2
Schroder Institutional UK Smaller Companies Fund	2
Schroder Long Dated Corporate Bond Fund	8
Schroder Prime UK Equity Fund	7
Schroder QEP Global Active Value Fund	6
Schroder QEP Global Core Fund	11
Schroder QEP Global Emerging Markets Fund	7
Schroder QEP US Core Fund	3
Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund	3
Schroder Sterling Broad Market Bond Fund	5
Schroder Sterling Short Dated Broad Market Fund	N/a
Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Equity Fund	8

Because the dilution adjustment for each Fund will be calculated by reference to the costs of dealing in the underlying investments of that Fund, including any dealing spreads, and these can vary with market conditions, this means that the amount of the dilution adjustment can vary over time.

Estimates of the dilution adjustments for each Fund are set out below based on the securities held in each fund and market conditions at the time of publication of the prospectus (all estimates are rounded to 2 decimal places):

Estimated Dilution Adjustments

Fund	Estimated Dilution Adjustment applicable to redemptions	Estimated Dilution Adjustment Applicable to purchases
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Corporate Bond Fund	0.29%	0.29%
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Equity Value Fund	0.07%	0.09%
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Sovereign Bond Fund	0.03%	0.03%
Schroder Advanced Beta UK Equity Fund	0.06%	0.52%
Schroder All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund	0.41%	0.41%
Schroder European Fund	0.08%	0.15%
Schroder Flexible Retirement Fund	0.01%	0.01%
Schroder Global Diversified Income Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Schroder Global Equity Fund	0.07%	0.10%
Schroder Global Multi-Factor Equity Fund	0.07%	0.09%
Schroder Institutional Growth Fund	0.04%	0.05%
Schroder Institutional Pacific Fund	0.12%	0.13%
Schroder Institutional UK Smaller Companies Fund	0.99%	1.31%
Schroder Long Dated Corporate Bond Fund	0.57%	0.57%
Schroder Prime UK Equity Fund	0.06%	0.54%
Schroder QEP Global Active Value Fund	0.11%	0.16%
Schroder QEP Global Core Fund	0.06%	0.10%
Schroder QEP Global Emerging Markets Fund	0.31%	0.26%
Schroder QEP US Core Fund	0.03%	0.03%
Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund	0.05%	0.48%
Schroder Sterling Broad Market Bond Fund	0.29%	0.29%
Schroder Sterling Short Dated Broad Market Fund [1]	0.05%	0.05%
Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Equity Fund	0.07%	0.09%

[1] As this is a new fund, the dilution adjustments are only estimates based on future projections and may be higher or lower once the Fund is launched and is in actual operation.

Appendix VI

Other Collective Investment Schemes managed by the Manager

The Manager is also the manager of the following authorised unit trust schemes:

- Schroder Absolute Return Bond Fund
- Schroder Asian Alpha Plus Fund
- Schroder Asian Income Fund
- Schroder Asian Income Maximiser
- Schroder Countrywide Managed Balanced Fund
- Schroder Diversified Growth Fund
- Schroder Dynamic Multi Asset Fund
- Schroder European Alpha Plus Fund
- Schroder European Smaller Companies Fund
- Schroder Gilt and Fixed Interest Fund
- Schroder Global Emerging Markets Fund
- Schroder Global Equity Income Fund
- Schroder Global Healthcare Fund
- Schroder Global Cities Real Estate Income
- Schroder Global Cities Real Estate
- Schroder Income Fund
- Schroder Income Maximiser
- Schroder Japan Alpha Plus Fund
- Schroder Managed Balanced Fund
- Schroder Managed Wealth Portfolio
- Schroder Monthly Income Fund
- Schroder MM Diversity Fund
- Schroder MM Diversity Balanced Fund
- Schroder MM Diversity Income Fund
- Schroder MM Diversity Tactical Fund
- Schroder MM International Fund
- Schroder MM UK Growth Fund
- Schroder High Yield Opportunities Fund
- Schroder Moorgate I Fund
- Schroder Recovery Fund
- Schroder Small Cap Discovery Fund
- Schroder Strategic Bond Fund
- Schroder Tokyo Fund
- Schroder UK Alpha Plus Fund
- Schroder UK Equity Fund
- Schroder UK Mid 250 Fund
- Schroder UK Real Estate Feeder Trust
- Schroder UK Smaller Companies Fund
- Schroder US Equity Income Maximiser
- Schroder US Mid Cap Fund
- Schroder US Smaller Companies Fund
- SUTL Cazenove GBP Balanced Fund
- SUTL Cazenove GBP Growth Fund
- Anla Fund
- Barnegat Light Fund
- Bass Rock Fund
- Blackline Fund
- Bowdon General Fund
- Countess Fund
- Caversham Fund
- Elystan Fund
- Gresham General Fund
- Pilot Hill Fund
- Star Hill Fund
- Scriventon Fund
- Thornton Fund
- Winding Wood Fund
- The Betton Fund
- The Blair Fund
- The Cutty Fund
- The Global Growth Fund
- The Little Acorn Fund
- The Milton Fund
- The Mount Diston Fund
- The Pondtail Fund
- The Second Managed Growth Fund
- The Springfield Trust
- Evergreen Fund
- Bass Rock Fund

- Broombriggs Fund
- Eiger Fund
- Iranja Fund
- Finial Fund
- Ardnave Fund
- Wadham Fund

The Manager is also Authorised Corporate Director (ACD) for Schroder Investment Fund Company, an open-ended investment company which currently has the following sub-funds:

- Schroder UK Opportunities Fund
- Schroder UK Dynamic Smaller Companies Fund
- Schroder Sterling Corporate Bond Fund
- Schroder Strategic Credit Fund
- Schroder European Opportunities Fund
- Schroder Core UK Equity Fund
- Schroder UK Alpha Income Fund
- Schroder European Alpha Income Fund
- Schroder Global Recovery Fund
- Schroder Multi-Asset Total Return Fund
- Schroder India Equity Fund
- Schroder Islamic Global Equity Fund
- Schroder UK-Listed Equity Income Maximiser Fund [1]
- Schroder Global Energy Transition Fund [2]
- Schroder Global Sustainable Growth Fund [3]

The Manager is also ACD for Schroder Absolute Return Fund Company, an open-ended investment company which currently has the following sub-funds:

- Schroder UK Dynamic Absolute Return Fund

The Manager is also ACD for the following open-ended investment companies:

- The Arcadia Fund
- The Wakefield Fund

The Manager is also ACD for Schroder Fusion Investment Fund Company, an open-ended investment company which currently has the following sub-funds:

- Schroder Fusion Portfolio 3
- Schroder Fusion Portfolio 4
- Schroder Fusion Portfolio 5
- Schroder Fusion Portfolio 6
- Schroder Fusion Portfolio 7
- Schroder Fusion Managed Defensive Fund
- Schroder Portfolio 3
- Schroder Portfolio 4
- Schroder Portfolio 5
- Schroder Portfolio 6
- Schroder Portfolio 7
- Schroder Portfolio 8

The Manager is also the Manager of SUTL Cazenove Charity UCITS Fund which currently has the following sub-trusts:

SUTL Cazenove Charity Equity Income Fund

SUTL Cazenove Charity Equity Value Fund

SUTL Cazenove Charity Bond Fund

The Manager is also the Manager of SUTL Cazenove Charity Non-UCITS Fund which currently has the following sub-trusts:

SUTL Cazenove Charity Multi-Asset Fund

SUTL Cazenove Charity Responsible Multi-Asset Fund

1 The Fund is expected to launch on 4 December 2020.
2 The Fund is expected to launch on 8 December 2020.
3 The Fund is expected to launch on 15 December 2020.

Appendix VII

Performance Details

The historical performance [1] of each Fund is as follows together with the historical performance of the relevant benchmark(s) for each Fund provided for comparison purposes:

Annual performance for each Fund is shown before the deduction of the annual management charge. Annual performance is shown for X Class Accumulation Units of each Fund. If X Class Accumulation Units have not been issued for a Fund then I Class Accumulation units are shown. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up and Unitholders may not get back the amount originally invested.

Fund	2019(%)	2018(%)	2017(%)	2016(%)	2015(%)
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Corporate Bond Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	10.9	-2.5	4.3	-	-
Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate hedged to GBP index (Gross Total Return) Index	1.6	-2.7	4.6	-	-
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Equity Value Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	15.8	-4.2	8.8	-	-
MSCI ACWI Value (Net Total Return) Index	15.9	-5.2	8.0	-	-
Schroder Advanced Beta Global Sovereign Bond Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	5.9	0.4	0.9	-	-
Bloomberg Barclays Customised Global Treasury (Gross Total Return) hedged to GBP Index	5.6	0.5	0.9	-	-
Schroder Advanced Beta UK Equity Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	19.4	-9.4	13.7	-	-
FTSE 350 (Gross Total Return) Index	19.2	-9.5	12.9	-	-
Schroder All Maturities Corporate Bond Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	11.0	-1.7	6.6	12.0	0.6
Bank of America Merrill Lynch Non-Gilts (Gross Total Return) Index	9.5	-1.6	4.3	10.6	0.7
Schroder European Fund [2]					
I Accumulation GBP	21.0	-15.0	19.5	21.1	8.8
FTSE World Series Europe ex UK (Gross Total Return) Index	20.5	-9.5	17.5	19.7	5.4
Investment Association Europe ex UK sector average	20.4	-12.2	17.4	17.0	9.3
Schroder Flexible Retirement Fund [3]					

[1] Source: Schroders. Performance is quoted gross of ongoing the annual management charge, on a price to price basis. The performance will be reduced by the impact of the ongoing charges which can vary depending on the unit class held.
[2] With effect from 25 March 2011, Schroder Institutional European Fund changed its name to Schroder European Fund.
[3] With effect from 17 August 2020, Schroder Flexible Retirement Fund changed its investment objective.

Fund	2019(%)	2018(%)	2017(%)	2016(%)	2015(%)
X Accumulation GBP	9.2	-3.1	3.5	4.4	-
ICE BofA Sterling 3 Month Government Bill Index plus 2% [4]	3.3	4.1	5.0	3.6	-
Schroder Global Diversified Income Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	-	-	-	-	-
30% MSCI AC World 100% hedged to GBP/ 70% Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index 100% hedged to GBP	-	-	-	-	-
Schroder Global Equity Fund [5]					
I Accumulation GBP	23.7	-3.0	15.3	23.6	8.0
MSCI World (Net Total Return) Index	22.7	-3.0	11.3	28.2	4.9
Schroder Global Multi-Factor Equity Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	16.2	-5.3	-	-	-
MSCI ACWI World (Net Total Return) Index	21.7	-3.8	-	-	-
Schroder Institutional Growth Fund					
I Accumulation GBP	3.5	-1.3	-2.8	3.4	2.5
Schroder Institutional Pacific Fund					
I Accumulation GBP	16.2	-4.1	16.4	29.6	-4.1
MSCI Pacific ex Japan (Gross Total Return) index	13.9	-4.6	15.1	28.8	-3.0
Schroder Institutional UK Smaller Companies Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	21.4	-10.2	31.4	13.4	19.7
FTSE UK Series Small Cap ex Investment Trusts (Gross Total Return) Index	17.7	-13.8	15.6	12.5	13.0
Investment Association UK Smaller Companies sector average	25.4	-11.8	27.2	8.5	14.9
Schroder Long Dated Corporate Bond Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	17.5	-2.8	8.1	18.6	-0.5
FTSE UK Series Small Cap ex Investment Trusts (Gross Total Return) Index	17.0	-3.8	5.8	17.5	-0.8
Schroder Prime UK Equity Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	21.1	-8.1	12.8	17.8	-0.9
FTSE All Share (Gross Total Return) Index	19.2	-9.5	13.1	16.8	1.0
Investment Association UK All Companies sector average	22.4	-11.2	14.1	11.0	4.8

4 Prior to 17 August 2020, historical performance for Schroder Flexible Retirement Fund is compared against previous target benchmark (UK Consumer Price Index plus 2%)
5 With effect from 19 February 2016, Schroder Institutional Global Equity Fund changed its name to Schroder Global Equity Fund.

Fund	2019(%)	2018(%)	2017(%)	2016(%)	2015(%)
Schroder QEP Global Active Value Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	15.3	-6.7	9.1	34.7	-0.5
MSCI AC World (Net Total Return) Index	21.7	-3.8	13.2	28.7	3.3
Schroder QEP Global Core Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	21.6	-3.8	9.1	32.0	5.0
MSCI World (Net Total Return) Index	22.7	-3.0	11.8	28.2	4.9
Schroder QEP Global Emerging Markets Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	10.1	-8.2	19.6	39.4	-13.7
MSCI World (Net Total Return) Index	13.9	-9.3	25.4	32.6	-1.0
Schroder QEP US Core Fund					
I Accumulation GBP	24.0	-0.4	9.4	34.6	5.3
Standard & Poor's 500 (Net Total Return) Index	25.6	1.0	10.6	32.7	6.6
Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund [6]					
X Accumulation GBP	11.2	0.6	7.3	28.2	-3.5
FTSE Customised All-Share ex Ethically Screened (Gross Total Return) Index	19.0	-9.5	13.1	16.8	1.0
FTSE All Share (Gross Total Return) Index	19.2	-9.5	13.1	16.8	1.0
Schroder Sterling Broad Market Bond Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	10.3	-1.8	4.9	11.3	1.1
50% of the iBoxx GBP Gilts Total Return and 50% of the iBoxx GBP Non-Gilts (Gross Total Return) Index	8.2	-0.5	3.1	1.6	0.5
Schroder Sterling Short Dated Broad Market Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	-	-	-	-	-
Bank of America Merrill Lynch Sterling Aggregate 3-5 year Index	-	-	-	-	-
Schroder Sustainable Multi-Factor Equity Fund					
X Accumulation GBP	19.2	-	-	-	-
MSCI All Countries World (Net Total Return) Index	21.7	-	-	-	-

6 With effect from 14 February 2018 Schroder Specialist Value UK Equity Fund changed its name to Schroder Responsible Value UK Equity Fund.

Appendix VIII

Other Information

List of the third party delegates appointed by the Depositary – as at 22 March 2020.

Please note that from 1 July 2017 J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. is an intermediary sub custodian between JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. and JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. Mumbai Branch as Indian sub custodian.

MARKET	SUBCUSTODIAN	CASH CORRESPONDENT BANK
ARGENTINA	HSBC Bank Argentina S.A. Bouchard 557, 18th Floor Buenos Aires C1106ABJ ARGENTINA	HSBC Bank Argentina S.A. Buenos Aires
AUSTRALIA	JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Level 31, 101 Collins Street Melbourne 3000 AUSTRALIA	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. Melbourne JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., Sydney Branch (for clients utilizing J.P. Morgan's domestic AUD solution) (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Sydney
AUSTRIA	UniCredit Bank Austria AG Julius Tandler Platz – 3 A-1090 Vienna AUSTRIA	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
BAHRAIN	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited 1st Floor, Building No 2505, Road No 2832 Al Seef 428 BAHRAIN	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited Al Seef
BANGLADESH	Standard Chartered Bank Portlink Tower Level-6, 67 Gulshan Avenue Gulshan Dhaka -1212 BANGLADESH	Standard Chartered Bank Dhaka
BELGIUM	BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. (for clients contracting with J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA and for all Belgian Bonds settling in the National Bank of Belgium (NBB)) Central Plaza Building Rue de Loxum, 25 7th Floor 1000 Brussels BELGIUM J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. (for clients contracting with this entity and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) (J.P. Morgan affiliate) European Bank & Business Centre, 6, route de Treves Senningerberg L-2633 LUXEMBOURG J.P. Morgan Bank (Ireland) PLC (for clients contracting with this entity) (J.P. Morgan affiliate) 200 Capital Dock, 79 Sir John Rogerson’s Quay Dublin D02 RK57 IRELAND	J.P. Morgan AG Frankfurt am Main
BERMUDA	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited 37 Front Street Hamilton HM 11 BERMUDA	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited Hamilton
BOTSWANA	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited 5th Floor, Standard House P.O. Box 496 Queens Road, The Mall Gaborone BOTSWANA	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited Gaborone

MARKET	SUBCUSTODIAN	CASH CORRESPONDENT BANK
BRAZIL	J.P. Morgan S.A. DTVM (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 3729, Floor 06 Sao Paulo SP 04538-905 BRAZIL	J.P. Morgan S.A. DTVM (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Sao Paulo
BULGARIA	Citibank Europe plc Serdika Offices 10th Floor 48 Sitnyakovo Blvd Sofia 1505 BULGARIA	ING Bank N.V. Sofia
CANADA	CIBC Mellon Trust Company (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) 1 York Street, Suite 900 Toronto Ontario M5J 0B6 CANADA Royal Bank of Canada (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) 155 Wellington Street West, 2nd Floor Toronto Ontario M5V 3L3 CANADA	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (For clients utilizing J.P. Morgan's domestic CAD solution) Toronto Royal Bank of Canada Toronto
CHILE	Banco Santander Chile Bandera 140, Piso 4 Santiago CHILE	Banco Santander Chile Santiago
CHINA A-SHARE	JPMorgan Chase Bank (China) Company Limited (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) J.P. Morgan affiliate 41st floor, Park Place, No. 1601, West Nanjing Road, Jingan District Shanghai THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited 33/F, HSBC Building, Shanghai ifc 8 Century Avenue, Pudong Shanghai 200120 THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	JPMorgan Chase Bank (China) Company Limited (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) J.P. Morgan affiliate Shanghai HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) Shanghai
CHINA B-SHARE	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited 33/F, HSBC Building, Shanghai ifc 8 Century Avenue, Pudong Shanghai 200120 THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) New York JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Hong Kong
CHINA CONNECT	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) 48th Floor, One Island East 18 Westlands Road, Quarry Bay HONG KONG	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Hong Kong
COLOMBIA	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Carrera 9 A # 99-02, 3rd floor Bogota COLOMBIA	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Bogotá
COSTA RICA	Banco BCT, S.A. 150 Metros Norte de la Catedral Metropolitana Edificio BCT San Jose COSTA RICA	Banco BCT, S.A. San Jose
RESTRICTED SERVICE ONLY.		
CROATIA	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d. Radnicka cesta 50 10000 Zagreb CROATIA	Zagrebacka banka d.d. Zagreb
CYPRUS	HSBC France Athens Branch 109-111, Messogian Ave. 115 26 Athens GREECE	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main

MARKET	SUBCUSTODIAN	CASH CORRESPONDENT BANK
CZECH REPUBLIC	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s BB Centrum – FILADELFIE Zeletavska 1525-1 140 92 Prague 1 CZECH REPUBLIC	Ceskoslovenska obchodni banka, a.s. Prague
DENMARK	Nordea Bank Abp Christiansbro Strandgade 3 P.O. Box 850 DK-0900 Copenhagen DENMARK	Nordea Bank Abp Copenhagen
EGYPT	Citibank N.A., Egypt Boomerang Building, Plot 46, Zone J, 1st district, 5th Settlement, New Cairo 11511 EGYPT	Citibank, N.A. New Cairo
ESTONIA	Access to the market via Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg in its capacity as International Central Securities Depository	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
FINLAND	Nordea Bank Abp Satamaradankatu 5 Helsinki FIN-00020 Nordea FINLAND	J.P. Morgan AG(J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
FRANCE	BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. (for clients contracting with J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA and for Physical Securities and Ordre de Mouvement (ODMs) held by clients) 3, Rue d'Antin Paris 75002 FRANCE J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. (for clients contracting with this entity and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) (J.P. Morgan affiliate) European Bank & Business Centre, 6, route de Treves Senningerberg L-2633 LUXEMBOURG J.P. Morgan Bank (Ireland) PLC (for clients contracting with this entity) (J.P. Morgan affiliate) 200 Capital Dock, 79 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin D02 RK57 IRELAND	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
GERMANY	Deutsche Bank AG Alfred-Herrhausen-Allee 16-24 D-65760 Eschborn GERMANY J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Taunustor 1 (TaunusTurm) 60310 Frankfurt am Main GERMANY # Custodian for local German custody clients only.	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
GHANA	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited Accra High Street P.O. Box 768 Accra GHANA	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited Accra
GREECE	HSBC France Athens Branch Messogion 109-111 11526 Athens GREECE	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
HONG KONG	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) 18th Floor Tower 2, The Quayside, 77 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong HONG KONG	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Hong Kong

MARKET	SUBCUSTODIAN	CASH CORRESPONDENT BANK
HUNGARY	Deutsche Bank AG Hold utca 27 H-1054 Budapest HUNGARY	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.
ICELAND	Islandsbanki hf. Kirkjusandur 2 IS-155 Reykjavik ICELAND	Islandsbanki hf. Reykjavik
RESTRICTED SERVICE ONLY.		
INDIA	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) 6th Floor, Paradigm 'B' Wing Mindspace, Malad (West) Mumbai 400 064 INDIA	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Mumbai
INDONESIA	PT Bank HSBC Indonesia WTC 3 Building - 8th floor Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 29-31 INDONESIA	PT Bank HSBC Indonesia Jakarta
IRELAND	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf London E14 5JP UNITED KINGDOM	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
ISRAEL	Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. 35, Yehuda Halevi Street 65136 Tel Aviv ISRAEL	Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. Tel Aviv
ITALY	J.P. Morgan Bank (Ireland) PLC (for clients contracting with this entity. Clients contracting with J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. please refer to your issued settlement instructions) J.P. Morgan affiliate 200 Capital Dock, 79 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin D02 RK57 IRELAND BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. (for clients contracting with J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA. Clients contracting with J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. please refer to your issued settlement instructions) Piazza Lina Bo Bardi 3 Milan 20124 ITALY	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
JAPAN	Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) 2-15-1, Konan Minato-ku Tokyo 108-6009 JAPAN MUFG Bank, Ltd. (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) 1-3-2 Nihombashi Hongoku-cho Chuo-ku Tokyo 103-0021 JAPAN	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Tokyo
JORDAN	Standard Chartered Bank Shmeissani Branch Al-Thaqafa Street Building # 2 P.O.BOX 926190 Amman JORDAN	Standard Chartered Bank Amman
KAZAKHSTAN	JSC Citibank Kazakhstan Park Palace, Building A, Floor 2 41 Kazybek Bi Almaty 050010 KAZAKHSTAN	Subsidiary Bank Sberbank of Russia Joint Stock Company Almaty

MARKET	SUBCUSTODIAN	CASH CORRESPONDENT BANK
KENYA	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited Chiromo 48 Westlands Road Nairobi 00100 KENYA	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited Nairobi
KUWAIT	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited Al Hamra Tower, Abdulaziz Al Sager Street Sharq Area Kuwait City KUWAIT	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited Kuwait City
LATVIA	Access to the market via Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg in its capacity as International Central Securities Depository	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
LITHUANIA	Access to the market via Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg in its capacity as International Central Securities Depository	J.P. Morgan AG(J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
LUXEMBOURG	BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. 60 Avenue John F. Kennedy Luxembourg L-1855 LUXEMBOURG	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
MALAWI	Standard Bank PLC Kaomba Centre, Cnr Glyn Jones Road & Victoria Avenue, P.O. Box 1111 Blantyre MALAWI	Standard Bank Limited, Malawi Blantyre
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MALAYSIA	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad 2 Leboh Ampang 12th Floor, South Tower 50100 Kuala Lumpur MALAYSIA	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad Kuala Lumpur
MAURITIUS	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited HSBC Centre 18 Cybercity Ebene MAURITIUS	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited Ebene
MEXICO	Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A. Act. Roberto Medellin No. 800 3er Piso Norte Colonia Santa Fe 01210 Mexico, D.F. MEXICO	Banco Santander (Mexico), S.A. Mexico, D.F.
MOROCCO	Société Générale Marocaine de Banques 55 Boulevard Abdelmoumen Casablanca 20100 MOROCCO	Attijariwafa Bank S.A. Casablanca
NAMIBIA	Standard Bank Namibia Limited Mutual Platz 2nd Floor, Standard Bank Centre Cnr. Stroebel and Post Streets P.O.Box 3327 Windhoek NAMIBIA	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited Johannesburg

MARKET	SUBCUSTODIAN	CASH CORRESPONDENT BANK
NETHERLANDS	J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. (for clients contracting with this entity and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) (J.P. Morgan affiliate) European Bank & Business Centre, 6, route de Treves Senningerberg L-2633 LUXEMBOURG BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. (for clients contracting with J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA) Herengracht 595 1017 CE Amsterdam NETHERLANDS J.P. Morgan Bank (Ireland) PLC (for clients contracting with this entity) J.P. Morgan affiliate 200 Capital Dock, 79 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin D02 RK57 IRELAND	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
NEW ZEALAND	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Level 13, 2 Hunter Street Wellington 6011 NEW ZEALAND	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. New Zealand Branch (for clients utilizing J.P. Morgan's domestic NZD solution) J.P. Morgan affiliate Wellington Westpac Banking Corporation Wellington
NIGERIA	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc Plot 1712 Idejo Street Victoria Island Lagos NIGERIA	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc Lagos
NORWAY	Nordea Bank Abp Essendropsgate 7 PO Box 1166 NO-0107 Oslo NORWAY	Nordea Bank Abp Oslo
OMAN	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G. 2nd Floor Al Khuwair PO Box 1727 PC 111 Seeb OMAN	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G. Seeb
PAKISTAN	Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited P.O. Box 4896 Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar Road Karachi 74000 PAKISTAN	Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited Karachi
PERU	Citibank del Perú S.A. Av. Canaval y Moreryra 480 Piso 4 San Isidro Lima 27 PERU	Citibank del Perú S.A. Lima
PHILIPPINES	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited 7/F HSBC Centre 3058 Fifth Avenue West Bonifacio Global City 1634 Taguig City PHILIPPINES	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited Taguig City
POLAND	Bank Handlowy w. Warszawie S.A. ul. Senatorska 16 00-923 Warsaw POLAND	mBank S.A. Warsaw
PORTUGAL	BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. Avenida D.João II, Lote 1.18.01, Bloco B, 7º andar 1998-028 Lisbon PORTUGAL	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main

MARKET	SUBCUSTODIAN	CASH CORRESPONDENT BANK
QATAR	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited 2nd Floor, Ali Bin Ali Tower Building 150 (Airport Road) PO Box 57 Doha QATAR	The Commercial Bank (P.Q.S.C.) Doha
ROMANIA	Citibank Europe plc 145 Calea Victoriei 1st District 010072 Bucharest ROMANIA	ING Bank N.V. Bucharest
RUSSIA	Commercial Bank J.P. Morgan Bank International (Limited Liability Company) (J.P. Morgan affiliate) 10, Butyrsky Val White Square Business Centre Floor 12 Moscow 125047 RUSSIA	Sberbank of Russia Moscow JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) New York
SAUDI ARABIA	J.P. Morgan Saudi Arabia Company (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) J.P. Morgan affiliate Al Faisaliah Tower, Level 8, P.O. Box 51907 Riyadh 11553 SAUDI ARABIA HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) 2/F HSBC Building Olaya Road, Al-Murooj Riyadh 11413 SAUDI ARABIA	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. - Riyadh Branch (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Riyadh The Saudi British Bank Riyadh
SERBIA	Unicredit Bank Srbija a.d. Rajiceva 27-29 11000 Belgrade SERBIA	Unicredit Bank Srbija a.d. Belgrade
SINGAPORE	DBS Bank Ltd 10 Toh Guan Road DBS Asia Gateway, Level 04-11 (4B) 608838 SINGAPORE	Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Singapore
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s. Sancova 1/A SK-813 33 Bratislava SLOVAK REPUBLIC	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
SLOVENIA	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. Smartinska 140 SI-1000 Ljubljana SLOVENIA	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main
SOUTH AFRICA	FirstRand Bank Limited 1 Mezzanine Floor, 3 First Place, Bank City Cnr Simmonds and Jeppe Streets Johannesburg 2001 SOUTH AFRICA	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited Johannesburg
SOUTH KOREA	Standard Chartered Bank Korea Limited (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) 47 Jongro, Jongro-Gu Seoul 3160 SOUTH KOREA Kookmin Bank Co., Ltd. (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) 84, Namdaemun-ro, Jung-gu Seoul 100-845 SOUTH KOREA	Standard Chartered Bank Korea Limited (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) Seoul Kookmin Bank Co., Ltd. (Note: Clients please refer to your issued settlement instructions) Seoul
SPAIN	Santander Securities Services, S.A. Parque Empresarial La Finca, Pozuelo de Alarcón Madrid 28223 SPAIN	J.P. Morgan AG (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Frankfurt am Main

MARKET	SUBCUSTODIAN	CASH CORRESPONDENT BANK
SRI LANKA	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited 24 Sir Baron Jayatillaka Mawatha Colombo 1 SRI LANKA	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited Colombo
SWEDEN	Nordea Bank Abp Hamngatan 10 SE-105 71 Stockholm SWEDEN	Svenska Handelsbanken Stockholm
SWITZERLAND	UBS Switzerland AG 45 Bahnhofstrasse 8021 Zurich SWITZERLAND	UBS Switzerland AG Zurich
TAIWAN	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) 8th Floor, Cathay Xin Yi Trading Building No. 108, Section 5, Xin Yi Road Taipei 11047 TAIWAN	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Taipei
TANZANIA	Stanbic Bank Tanzania Limited Stanbic Centre Corner Kinondoni and A.H.Mwinyi Roads P.O. Box 72648 Dar es Salaam TANZANIA	Stanbic Bank Tanzania Limited Dar es Salaam
RESTRICTED SERVICE ONLY.		
THAILAND	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited 14th Floor, Zone B Sathorn Nakorn Tower 90 North Sathorn Road Bangrak Silom, Bangrak Bangkok 10500 THAILAND	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited Bangkok
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Republic Bank Limited 9-17 Park Street Port of Spain TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Republic Bank Limited Port of Spain
TUNISIA	Union Internationale de Banques Societe Generale SA 10, Rue d'Egypte, Tunis Belvedere Tunis 1002 TUNISIA	Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie, S.A. Tunis
TURKEY	Citibank A.S.. Tekfen Tower, Eski Buyukdere Cad No:209 K:2, Levent Istanbul 34394 TURKEY	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) Istanbul
UGANDA	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited 5 Speke Road P.O. Box 7111 Kampala UGANDA	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited Kampala
UKRAINE	Joint Stock Company "Citibank" 16-G Dilova Street Kiev 03150 Ukraine UKRAINE	Joint Stock Company "Citibank" Kiev JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) New York
RESTRICTED SERVICE ONLY.		
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited Emaar Square, Level 4, Building No. 5 P.O. Box 502601 Dubai UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	The National Bank of Abu Dhabi Abu Dhabi JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) New York

MARKET	SUBCUSTODIAN	CASH CORRESPONDENT BANK
UNITED KINGDOM	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) 4 New York Plaza New York 10004 UNITED STATES Deutsche Bank AG Depository and Clearing Centre 10 Bishops Square London E1 6EG UNITED KINGDOM	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) London
UNITED STATES	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) 4 New York Plaza New York NY 10004 UNITED STATES	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (J.P. Morgan affiliate) New York
URUGUAY	Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A. Zabala 1463 11000 Montevideo URUGUAY	Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A. Montevideo
VIETNAM	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd. 106 Nguyen Van Troi Street Phu Nhuan District Ho Chi Minh City VIETNAM	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd. Ho Chi Minh City
WAEMU - BENIN, BURKINA FASO, GUINEA-BISSAU, IVORY COAST, MALI, NIGER, SENEGAL, TOGO	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire SA 23 Boulevard de la Republique 1 01 B.P. 1141 Abidjan 17 IVORY COAST	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire SA Abidjan
RESTRICTED SERVICE ONLY.		
ZAMBIA	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc Standard Chartered House Cairo Road P.O. Box 32238 Lusaka 10101 ZAMBIA	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc Lusaka
ZIMBABWE	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited Stanbic Centre, 3rd Floor 59 Samora Machel Avenue Harare ZIMBABWE	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited Harare
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