

Aberdeen Standard OEIC V*

Prospectus

9 December 2019

* This fund was previously known as Standard Life Investment Company II

Aberdeen Standard Investments is a brand of the investment businesses of Aberdeen Asset Management and Standard Life Investments

This prospectus is valid as at 25 November 2019. It is prepared in accordance with the rules contained in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (the "FCA Rules") published by the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA") as part of their Handbook of rules made under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("the Act") and is intended to comply with 4.2.5 R of the FCA Rules. A copy of this prospectus has been delivered to the FCA. The ACD accepts responsibility for the information in this document. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the ACD this document does not contain any untrue or misleading statement or omit any matter required by the FCA Rules to be included in it.

ABERDEEN STANDARD OEIC V

PROSPECTUS

Published 9 December 2019 for

ABERDEEN STANDARD OEIC V

with the following funds:-

- ASI Corporate Debt Fund
- ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund
- Standard Life Investments European Equity Index Tracker Fund
- ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund*
- ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund**
- ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund***
- Standard Life Investments Japanese Equity Index Tracker Fund
- Standard Life Investments Pacific Basin Equity Index Tracker Fund
- ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund
- ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund****
- ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund*****
- ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund*****
- ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund*****
- Standard Life Investments US Equity Index Tracker Fund

Please Note: The following funds are no longer available for investment as they are in the process of being terminated.

- Standard Life Investments European Equity Index Tracker Fund
- Standard Life Investments Japanese Equity Index Tracker Fund
- Standard Life Investments Pacific Basin Equity Index Tracker Fund
- Standard Life Investments US Equity Index Tracker Fund

* Please note this fund was previously known as "Standard Life Investments European Ethical Equity Fund"

** Please note this fund was previously known as "Standard Life Investments ASI Global Index Linked Bond Fund"

*** Please note this fund was previously known as "Standard Life Investments ASI Global REIT Fund"

**** Please note this fund was previously known as "Standard Life Investments Short Duration Global Index Linked Bond Fund"

***** Please note this fund was previously known as "Standard Life Investments UK Equity Impact – Employment Opportunities Fund"

***** Please note this fund was previously known as "Standard Life Investments UK Unconstrained Equity Income Unconstrained Fund"

***** Please note this fund was previously known as "Standard Life Investments UK Equity Unconstrained Fund"

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GLOSSARY

Please note not all terms in the glossary are used in the Prospectus.

Term	Definition
Absolute Returns	A fund which targets a specific level of return rather than a return in excess of that of a stock, <i>bond</i> , <i>commercial property</i> or other market.
Active / Actively Managed	An investment management technique where judgement is employed based on analysis to select fund holdings in an attempt to deliver targeted performance.
Average	When used in the context of a group of funds with different returns, " <i>average</i> " is calculated by adding together all the returns and then dividing by the number of funds.
Bond/s	An investment taking the form of a loan, usually to a company or government, that pays interest. There are many different types of <i>bonds</i> with specific characteristics; examples include inflation-linked, convertible, asset-backed and Mortgage-Backed.
Cash	Readily available non-invested assets held at a bank or other financial institution.
Commercial Property	Land and buildings such as offices, shopping centres, and warehouses owned on a <i>freehold</i> or <i>leasehold</i> (see <i>freehold / leasehold</i>) basis and let to tenants in exchange for a rent. Non-traditional assets include nursing homes, student accommodation, caravan parks and multi-let residential developments. Excludes assets such as houses let to individual tenants.
Commodity	A raw material or product that can be traded on various exchanges such as gold, silver or oil.
Comparator / Performance Comparator	A factor against which a fund manager invites investors to compare a fund's performance.
Constraint / Portfolio Constraining Benchmark	A factor that fund managers use to limit or constrain how they construct a fund's portfolio with the intention of limiting risk. A " <i>portfolio constraining benchmark</i> " is an index which is used as a reference point for these factors.
Creditworthiness	An assessment of the ability of a borrower to repay debt. Typically refers to the perceived riskiness of <i>bonds</i> issued by companies or governments.
Currency Exposure	The potential for a fund that invests overseas to lose or gain money purely because of changes in the currency exchange rate.
Derivative	Financial instruments whose value depends in some way on the value of other, more basic, underlying financial assets or indices. They may commonly relate to the value of particular equities or markets more broadly, <i>commodities</i> like oil or grain, but also <i>interest rates</i> , inflation and <i>volatility</i> . There are many types of <i>derivatives</i> , with the most common being <i>swaps</i> , <i>futures</i> and <i>options</i> .
Diversification	Holding a variety of investments that typically perform differently from one another with the intention of smoothing the fund's performance profile.
Domiciled	Country where a company has its permanent registered headquarters.

Duration	A measure of sensitivity to the effect of changes in <i>interest rates</i> on the value of <i>bonds</i> . Individual <i>bonds</i> or <i>bond</i> funds with high <i>duration</i> are more sensitive than those with low <i>duration</i> .
Emerging Markets	Countries that are progressing towards becoming advanced, usually shown by some development in financial markets, the existence of some form of stock exchange and a regulatory body.
Enhanced Index/Indexing	A form of portfolio management supported by the use of numerical techniques where funds are typically managed more closely to, and constrained by, a <i>Performance Comparator</i> , than traditional <i>actively managed</i> funds.
Equity Related Securities	Instruments which share many or most of the characteristics of equities (company shares) such as P-Notes (participatory notes).
Ethical Investment Policy	The <i>ethical investment policy</i> of Aberdeen Standard Investments, which can be found at the following website: https://www.aberdeenstandard.com/en/uk/wealthmanager/investment-capabilities/esg-investment .
Exposure	Direct or indirect investment in a particular asset or asset type which may be expressed as a percentage of a fund.
Fixed Rate	An <i>interest rate</i> that will remain the same throughout the asset lifecycle.
Floating Rate	An <i>interest rate</i> that may change throughout the asset lifecycle often dependent on a pre-set reference point.
Freehold/Leasehold	The owner of the property owns it outright including the land it's built on/The owner holds the property but not the land, on expiry of the lease the ownership returns to the <i>freeholder</i> .
Frontier Markets	Countries that are more established than the least developed countries but still less established than <i>emerging markets</i> .
Futures	<i>Futures</i> are financial contracts obligating the buyer to purchase an asset or the seller to sell an asset, such as a physical <i>commodity</i> or a financial instrument, at a predetermined future date and price.
Infrastructure	Investments in companies (via shares or loans) managing or developing projects aimed at improving a country or region's <i>infrastructure</i> including transportation, water, communication, electric systems etc.
Interest Rates	An <i>interest rate</i> is a percentage charged/earned on the total amount you borrow/save.
Investment Grade / High Yield	Refers to the credit quality of a <i>bond</i> (a loan to a company or government). <i>Investment grade bonds</i> have a higher rating as judged by a <i>rating agency</i> than <i>high yield bonds</i> and are thus judged to be less likely to default on their obligations to repay the loan and the interest on it. To compensate for the higher risk, <i>high yield bonds</i> pay a higher rate of interest than <i>investment grade bonds</i> .
Leverage	An increase in <i>exposure</i> within a fund either through borrowing <i>cash</i> to fund asset purchases or the use of <i>derivatives</i> . In the case of the latter, <i>leverage</i> occurs because the <i>exposure</i> obtained by purchasing <i>derivatives</i> exceeds the <i>cash</i> cost of the <i>derivative</i> itself.
Liquidity	The degree to which an investment can be quickly bought or sold on a market without it materially affecting its price.

Long Positions	A <i>long position</i> refers to the ownership of an asset with the expectation that it will rise in value.
Long Term	Five or more years.
Market Cycle	An assessment by market participants of changes between different market or business environments.
Medium Term	Three to five years.
Money-Market Instruments	Investments usually issued by banks or governments that are a <i>short term</i> loan to the issuer by the buyer. The buyer receives interest and the return of the original amount at the end of a certain period.
Mortgage-Backed Bond	A Mortgage-Backed <i>bond</i> is a <i>bond</i> secured by a mortgage on one or more assets, typically backed by real estate holdings and real property such as equipment.
Options	<i>Options</i> are similar to <i>futures</i> ; however instead of being obliged to buy/sell something at a pre-determined date, the fund is buying the <i>option</i> to buy/sell something during a period of time or on a specific date.
Passively Managed	An investment management technique where the management team aims to achieve a similar investment return to that of a particular market index.
Performance Target	Refers to a level of performance which the management team has in mind when managing a particular fund. Usually expressed by reference to an index or as a particular value. Although the management team aims to achieve the <i>Performance Target</i> , there is no certainty this will be achieved.
Quantitative Techniques	Investment management techniques where the management team use approaches based on numerical analysis to select fund holdings.
Quartile	A term used when a group of products are grouped together and ranked by a particular feature, such as performance, and then split into four groups (four <i>quartiles</i>). As an example, "Top <i>quartile</i> performance" refers to the products within the group (<i>quartile</i>) that performed the best.
Rating Agency	A <i>rating agency</i> is a company that assesses the financial strength of companies and government regarding their ability to make interest payments and ultimately repay debts, particularly <i>bonds</i> , they have issued.
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS)	Companies usually listed on a stock exchange that own and manage predominantly income-producing commercial or residential property.
Repo /Reverse Repo	An agreement between two parties, one of which is the fund, to sell or buy an asset and later reverse the trade at a pre-agreed date and price.
Risk Target	Refers to a level of risk which the management team has in mind when managing a particular fund. In this context, "risk" refers to the <i>volatility</i> of the fund's share price. May be expressed relative to an index, or as a particular value. Although the management team aims to achieve the <i>Risk Target</i> , there is no certainty this will be achieved.
Rolling	Refers to periods of time which are of a consistent length and which continually move (or "roll") forward as time elapses. So " <i>rolling</i> three year periods" refers to a period of time going back three years from a given date, where the given date moves forward by

	1 day every day.
Securitisation	The creation of a <i>bond</i> by combining the <i>cash</i> flows from multiple underlying assets into a single asset which can be bought or sold by investors.
Sector/Sector Weightings	A grouping of companies or businesses which are categorised for investors as operating in similar industry or market and sharing similar characteristics. " <i>sector weightings</i> " refers to the proportion of a fund invested in a particular <i>sector</i> or <i>sectors</i> . Additionally, similar funds are typically grouped together by organisations such as the Investment Association as a means of facilitating performance comparisons – these groups are also referred to as " <i>sectors</i> ".
Short Position	A <i>short position</i> refers to transactions in assets which are expected to benefit from a fall in the value of the asset.
Short Term	Less than three years.
SRRI	Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator; as used in Key Investor Information Documents, this is a measure of fund risk represented by a 1 to 7 scale where "1" represents the lowest and "7" the highest risk, based on historic fund price <i>volatility</i> ."
Sub Investment Grade	<i>Sub investment grade bonds</i> have a lower rating as judged by a <i>rating agency</i> than <i>high yield bonds</i> and are thus judged to be more likely to default on their obligations to repay the loan and the interest.
Swaps	A <i>swap</i> is a <i>derivative</i> contract through which two parties exchange the <i>cash</i> flows or liabilities from two different financial instruments.
Supranational	A <i>supranational bond</i> is one issued by a body which is composed of representatives of more than one nation. Such bodies include, for example, the European Central Bank or the World Bank.
VIE (variable interest entity)	A structure that enables foreign investors to gain indirect <i>exposure</i> to companies with foreign ownership restrictions.
Volatility	A measure of the size of changes in the value of an investment. Commonly, the higher the <i>volatility</i> , the higher the risk.
Yield	The income from an investment usually stated as a percentage of the value of the investment.

ABERDEEN STANDARD OEIC V

ADDRESSES

The Company

Aberdeen Standard OEIC V

Head Office

1 George Street
Edinburgh
EH2 2LL

Authorised Corporate Director (“ACD”)

Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited

Registered Office

Bow Bells House, 1 Bread Street, London, EC4M9HH

Depository

The Depository of the Company is Citibank Europe plc *domiciled* in Ireland whose registered office is at 1 North Quay Wall, Dublin. The Depository conducts its business in the UK through its branch offices at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB.

Citibank Europe plc, UK Branch

Citigroup Centre
Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5LB

Auditors

KPMG LLP
St Vincent Plaza,
319 St Vincent Street,
Glasgow,
G2 5AS

Register of Holders

The register of holders is maintained by DST Financial Services Europe Limited.

The register of holders for each of the funds of the company is kept and can be inspected free of charge at the offices of DST Financial Services Europe Limited at DST House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex, SS15 5FS.

The Investment Adviser

The Investment Adviser to the Company is set out on page **42**.

THE COMPANY

The Company

Aberdeen Standard OEIC V (the “Company”), is an open-ended investment company with variable capital. The Company is incorporated by the Financial Conduct Authority, having its head office in Scotland with registered number IC000281 and is currently authorised pursuant to Regulation 14 of the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 (the “OEIC Regulations”). The effective date of the authorisation order made by the Financial Services Authority (the predecessor of the FCA) was 22 April 2004.

The Company is constituted as a UCITS scheme for the purposes of the FCA Rules. Its FCA Product Reference Number (“PRN”) is 229258. It has an umbrella structure and currently consists of ten funds which are available for investment (“funds”) as follows:

Funds currently available for investment:

Name of Fund	PRN
ASI Corporate Debt Fund	645602
ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund	645610
ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund	645613
ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	645601
ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund	645611
ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund	763041
ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	646884
ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund	645612
ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Fund	799785
ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund	645609

Funds no longer available for investment as they are in the process of being terminated:

Fund Name	PRN
Standard Life Investments European Equity Index Tracker Fund	645603
Standard Life Investments Japanese Equity Index Tracker Fund	645604
Standard Life Investments Pacific Basin Equity Index Tracker Fund	645606
Standard Life Investments US Equity Index Tracker Fund	645608

Each fund is invested as if it belonged to the “UCITS scheme” type specified in the FCA Rules.

The base currency for the Company is Sterling. The minimum share capital of the Company is £1.00 and the maximum share capital is £50 billion.

The holders of shares in the Company are not liable for the debts of the Company.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

ASI Corporate Debt Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To generate income and some growth for pension trustees who are targeting liability-related returns.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Portfolio securities

- The fund managers invest in corporate *bonds* and use *derivatives* (primarily *interest rate* and inflation *swaps*) which are intended to limit the change in the value of the assets relative to the present value of the *cash* flows (a liability benchmark) and seek additional income and capital. A liability benchmark is the current present value of future *cash* flow requirements of the investors in the fund.
- *Performance Comparator*: The liability benchmark, as at 29 March 2019, is detailed in Appendix VII and is expressed as a series of *cash* flows. This will change over time in response to changes in pension trustees' *cash*-flow requirements. The most up-to-date benchmark will be available to investors on request.
- The *Performance Comparator* has been chosen as it aligns with the requirements of pension trustees and therefore the overall objective of the fund.
- The fund's *exposures* may be achieved fully or substantially through *derivatives*.

Management Process

- The fund uses benchmarks for performance comparison, portfolio construction and risk management which change over time in response to changes in pension trustees' *cash*-flow requirements; but these will at all times be implemented within the parameters of the fund's investment objective.
- The management team use their discretion (*active management*) to identify *bonds* and *derivatives* based on analysis of global economic and market conditions (for example, *interest rates* and inflation) and analysis of a company's prospects and *creditworthiness* compared to that of the market.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The fund will make extensive use of *derivatives* to reduce risk or cost, or to generate additional capital or income consistent with the risk profile of the fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management") and for investment purposes to align with the liability benchmark. Usage of *derivatives* is monitored to ensure that the fund is not exposed to excessive or unintended risks.

- The fund's use of *derivatives*, such as *interest rate* and inflation *swaps*, will require the fund to hold a significant proportion in *money market instruments* and / or government *bonds* to service the associated margin and collateral requirements from time to time. Therefore, the fund may also invest in credit *derivatives* such as credit default *swaps* to mitigate the reduction in credit *exposure* arising from margin and collateral requirements.

Specific Risks (for more detail see APPENDIX 1)

All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- i. *Credit* risk
- ii. *Interest rate* risk
- iii. *Concentration* risk
- iv. *Leverage* risk
- v. *High yield* Credit risk
- vi. Asset Backed/*Mortgage Backed* Securities Risk
- vii. *Derivative* risk

Target Market

- For professional investors only.
- Investors who can accept large *short term* losses.
- Investors wanting an income and some growth over the *longer term* (5 years or more).
- The fund has specific and generic risks with a risk rating as per the *SRR* number, all detailed on the Key Investor Information Document.
- For sale only through non-retail channels with or without professional advice.

ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To generate income and some growth over the *long term* (5 years or more) by investing in Sterling-denominated *investment grade* corporate *bonds* which meet the ethical criteria as set out in the investment manager's *ethical investment policy*.

Performance Target: To exceed the IAE Corporate *bond Sector Average* return (after charges) over 1 year and to be top *quartile* over three years. The *Performance Target* is the level of performance that the management team hopes to achieve for the fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the *Performance Target*.

The ACD believes this is an appropriate target for the fund based on the investment policy of the fund and the constituents of the *sector*.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Portfolio Securities

- The fund will invest at least 60% in Sterling denominated *investment grade* corporate *bonds* issued anywhere in the world.
- The fund may invest in *bonds*, issued anywhere in the world by governments and corporations, such as sub-sovereigns *sub-investment grade*, inflation-linked, convertible, *asset backed* and *mortgage backed bonds*. The fund will employ techniques to reduce (hedge) risk related to currency movements on non-Sterling *bonds*.
- The fund may also invest in other funds (including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments), *money market instruments* and *cash*.
- All investments will comply with the *ethical investment policy*. The fund uses negative criteria to avoid investing in companies that operate to a degree in certain areas, including but not limited to those deriving revenue from animal testing, weaponry, pornography and gambling services. In addition to excluding such companies which operate in certain industries and activities, the fund will seek to include companies whose business activities are regarded as making a positive contribution in terms of preserving the environment or improving the quality and safety of human life. In making an assessment of whether business activities make a positive contribution, the investment manager will make reference to the UN Global Compact to define the areas where the fund seeks to invest in companies with positive business practices and services. The areas include human rights, labour rights, environmental safeguards and combating bribery and corruption. Please refer to the *ethical investment policy* for further detail.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (*active management*) to identify *bonds* and *derivatives* based on an analysis of global economic and market conditions (for example, *interest rates* and inflation), an analysis of a company's prospects and *creditworthiness* compared to that of the market.
- In seeking to achieve the *Performance Target*, the iBoxx Sterling Collateralized & Corporates Index is used as a reference point for portfolio construction and as a basis for setting risk *constraints*. The expected variation ("tracking error") between the returns of the fund and the index, is not ordinarily expected to exceed 3%. Due to the ethical nature of the management process, the fund's performance profile may deviate significantly from that of the iBoxx Sterling Collateralized & Corporates Index.

Please Note: The fund's ability to buy and sell *bonds* and the associated costs can be affected during periods of market stress which could include periods where *interest rates* move sharply.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The fund will make routine use of *derivatives* to reduce risk, reduce cost and/ or generate extra income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- *Derivatives* include instruments used to manage expected changes in *interest rates*, inflation, currencies or *creditworthiness* of corporations or governments.

Specific Risks (for more detail see APPENDIX 1)

All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- i. Credit risk
- ii. *Interest rate* risk
- iii. *High yield* Credit risk
- iv. Asset Backed/*Mortgage Backed* Securities Risk
- v. Convertibles Securities and CoCos risk
- vi. *Derivative* risk

Target Market

- Investors with basic investment knowledge.
- Investors who can accept large *short term* losses.
- Investors wanting an income and some growth over the longer term (5 years or more).
- Investors with a specific need around ethical criteria.
- The fund has specific and generic risks with a risk rating as per the *SRR* number, all detailed on the Key Investor Information Document.
- For general sale to retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

Standard Life Investments European Equity Index Tracker Fund

Please Note: Shares in this fund are no longer available as the fund is in the process of being terminated.

ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To generate growth over the *long term* (5 years or more) by investing in European equities (company shares) which meet the ethical criteria set out in the investment manager's *ethical investment policy*.

Performance Target: To achieve the return of the FTSE World Europe ex UK Index plus 2% per annum over *rolling* five year periods (before charges). The *Performance Target* is the level of performance that the management team hopes to achieve for the fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the *Performance Target*.

The ACD believes this is an appropriate target for the fund based on the investment policy of the fund and the constituents of the index.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Portfolio Securities

- The fund will invest at least 70% in equities and *equity related securities* of companies listed, incorporated or *domiciled* in European countries or companies that derive a significant proportion of their revenues or profits from European operations or have a significant proportion of their assets there.
- European countries can include the *emerging markets* of Europe, but excludes the UK.
- The fund may also invest in other funds (including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments), *money-market instruments*, and *cash*.
- All investments will comply with the *ethical investment policy*. The fund uses negative criteria to avoid investing in companies that operate to a degree in certain areas, including but not limited to those deriving revenue from animal testing, weaponry, pornography and gambling services. In addition to excluding such companies which operate in certain industries and activities, the fund will seek to include companies whose business activities are regarded as making a positive contribution in terms of preserving the environment or improving the quality and safety of human life. In making an assessment of whether business activities make a positive contribution, the investment manager will make reference to the UN Global Compact to define the areas where the fund seeks to invest in companies with positive business practices and services. The areas include human rights, labour rights, environmental safeguards and combating bribery and corruption. Please refer to the *ethical investment policy* for further detail.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (*active management*) to maintain a concentrated asset mix at country, *sector* and stock level.
- Their primary focus is on stock selection using research techniques to select individual holdings. The research process is focused on identifying companies where the management team have a different view of a company's prospects to that of the market, and which align with their views regarding future economic and business conditions.

- In seeking to achieve the *Performance Target*, the FTSE World Europe ex UK Index is used as a basis for setting risk *constraints*. The expected variation ("tracking error") between the returns of the fund and the index, is not ordinarily expected to exceed 8%. Due to the ethical nature of the management process, there are a material number of stocks and *sectors* in the FTSE World Europe ex UK Index that the fund is unable to invest in, which means the fund's performance profile may deviate significantly from that of the FTSE World Europe ex UK Index.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The fund may use *derivatives* to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- *Derivative* usage in the fund is expected to be very limited. Where *derivatives* are used, this would mainly be in response to significant inflows into the fund so that in these instances, *cash* can be invested while maintaining the fund's existing allocations to company shares.

Specific risks (for more detail see APPENDIX 1)

All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- i. Equity risk
- ii. *Emerging markets* risk
- iii. *Derivative* risk

Target Market

- Investors with basic investment knowledge.
- Investors who can accept large *short term* losses.
- Investors wanting a return (growth) over the *longer term* (5 years or more).
- Investors with a specific need around ethical criteria.
- The fund has specific and generic risks with a risk rating as per the *SRR* number, all detailed on the Key Investor Information Document.
- For general sale to retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To generate income and some growth over the *long term* (5 years or more) by investing in inflation-linked *bonds*.

Performance Target: to achieve the return of the Bloomberg Barclays World Government Inflation Linked Index (Hedged to GBP), plus 0.5% per annum (before charges). The *Performance Target* is the level of

performance that the management team hopes to achieve for the fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the *Performance Target*.

The ACD believes this is an appropriate target for the fund based on the investment policy of the fund and the constituents of the index.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Portfolio Securities

- At least 70% of the fund will be invested in inflation-linked government *bonds* issued anywhere in the world.
- The fund may also invest in inflation-linked and non-inflation-linked *investment grade* corporate *bonds* and sub-sovereign *bonds* issued anywhere in the world. The fund will employ techniques to reduce (hedge) risk related to currency movements on non-Sterling *bonds*.
- The fund may also invest in other funds (including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments) and *money-market instruments*, and *cash*.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (*active management*) to identify investments after analysing global economic and market conditions (for example, *interest rates* and inflation) in addition to analysing of individual *bonds* and *derivatives*.
- In seeking to achieve the *Performance Target*, the Bloomberg Barclays World Government Inflation Linked Index (Hedged to GBP) is used as a reference point for portfolio construction and as a basis for setting risk *constraints*. The expected variation ("tracking error") between the returns of the fund and the index is not ordinarily expected to exceed 1.5%. Due to the fund's risk *constraints*, the intention is that the fund's performance profile will not deviate significantly from that of the Bloomberg Barclays World Government Inflation Linked Index (Hedged to GBP) over the longer term.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The fund will make routine use of *derivatives* to reduce risk, reduce cost and/ or generate extra income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- *Derivatives* can be used to generate growth, consistent with the fund's risk profile, if market prices are expected to rise ("*long positions*") or fall ("*short positions*").
- *Derivatives* include instruments used to manage expected changes in *interest rates*, inflation, currencies or *creditworthiness* of corporations or governments.

Specific Risk (for more detail see APPENDIX 1)

All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- i. Credit risk
- ii. *Interest rate* risk
- iii. *Derivative* risk

Target Market

- Investors with basic investment knowledge.
- Investors who can accept large *short term* losses.
- Investors wanting an income and some growth over the longer term (5 years or more).
- The fund has specific and generic risks with a risk rating as per the *SRR* number, all detailed on the Key Investor Information Document.
- For general sale to retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To generate income and some growth over the *long term* (5 years or more) by investing in listed closed ended *real estate investment trusts* ("*REITs*") and equities (company shares) of companies engaged in real estate activities.

Performance Target: To achieve the return of the FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed (Hedged to GBP) Index plus 2% per annum (before charges). The *Performance Target* is the level of performance that the management team hopes to achieve for the fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the *Performance Target*.

The ACD believes this is an appropriate target for the fund based on the investment policy of the fund and the constituents of the index.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Portfolio Securities

- The fund invests at least 70% in *REITs* and equities and *equity related securities* of real estate related companies listed on global stock exchanges.

- The fund may also invest in other funds (including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments), *money-market instruments*, and *cash*.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (*active management*) to maintain a diverse asset mix at country and stock level.
- Their primary focus is on stock selection using research techniques to select individual holdings. The research process is focused on identifying companies where the management team have a different view of a company's prospects to that of the market, and which align with their views regarding future economic and business conditions.
- The FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed (Hedged to GBP) Index as a reference point for portfolio construction and as a basis for setting risk *constraints*. The expected variation ("tracking error") between the returns of the fund and the index is not ordinarily expected to exceed 6%. Due to the fund's risk *constraints*, the intention is that the fund's performance profile will not deviate significantly from that of the FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index (Hedged to GBP) Index.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The fund may use *derivatives* to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- Where *derivatives* are used, this would typically be to maintain allocations while meeting *cash* inflows or outflows, or to manage currency risk.

Specific Risks (for more detail see APPENDIX 1)

All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- i. Equity risk
- ii. *Emerging markets* risk
- iii. Concentration risk
- iv. *Real estate investment trust* risk
- v. *Derivative* risk

Target Market

- Investors with basic investment knowledge.
- Investors who can accept large *short term* losses.
- Investors wanting an income and some growth over the *longer term* (5 years or more).
- The fund has specific and generic risks with a risk rating as per the *SRRI* number, all detailed on the Key Investor Information Document.

- For general sale to retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

Standard Life Investments Japanese Equity Index Tracker Fund

Please Note: Shares in this fund are no longer available as the fund is in the process of being terminated.

Standard Life Investments Pacific Basin Equity Index Tracker Fund

Please Note: Shares in this fund are no longer available as the fund is in the process of being terminated.

ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

To generate income and some growth over the medium to *long term* (3 to 5 years) by investing in Sterling-denominated *investment grade* corporate *bonds*, with a maturity of up to 5 years.

Performance Target: To achieve the return of the ICE BofAML Sterling Non-Gilt ex Subordinated Financials (1-5 Y), plus 0.5% per annum (before charges). The *Performance Target* is the level of performance that the management team hopes to achieve for the fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the *Performance Target*.

The ACD believes this is an appropriate target for the fund based on the investment policy of the fund and the constituents of the index.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Portfolio Securities

- The fund will invest at least 60% in Sterling denominated *investment grade* corporate *bonds* with a maturity of up to 5 years.
- The fund may also invest in *bonds* of any maturity, issued anywhere in the world by governments and corporations, such as sub-sovereigns, *sub-investment grade*, inflation-linked, convertible, *asset backed* and *mortgage backed*. The fund will employ techniques to reduce (hedge) risk related to currency movements on non-Sterling *bonds*.
- The fund may also invest in other funds (including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments) and *money-market instruments*, and *cash*.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (*active management*) to identify *bonds* and *derivatives* based on analysis of global economic and market conditions (for example, *interest rates* and inflation) and analysis of a company's prospects and *creditworthiness* compared to that of the market.
- In seeking to achieve the *Performance Target*, the ICE BofAML Sterling Non-Gilt ex Subordinated Financials (1-5 Y) is used as a reference point for portfolio construction and as a basis for setting risk *constraints*. The expected variation (“tracking error”) between the returns of the fund and the index is not ordinarily expected to exceed 1.5%. Due to the fund's risk *constraints*, the intention is that the fund's performance profile will not deviate significantly from that of the ICE BofAML Sterling Non-Gilt ex Subordinated Financials (1-5 Y) over the longer term.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The fund will make routine use of *derivatives* to reduce risk, reduce cost and/ or generate extra income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the fund (often referred to as “Efficient Portfolio Management”).
- *Derivatives* include instruments used to manage expected changes in *interest rates*, inflation, currencies or *creditworthiness* of corporations or governments.

Specific Risks (for more detail see APPENDIX 1)

All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- i. Credit risk
- ii. *Interest rate* risk
- iii. *High yield* Credit risk
- iv. Asset Backed/*Mortgage Backed* Securities Risk
- v. Convertible Securities and CoCos risk
- vi. *Derivative* risk

Target Market

- Investors with basic investment knowledge.
- Investors wanting to preserve capital.
- Investors wanting an income and to preserve capital over the medium to longer term (3-5 years).
- The fund has specific and generic risks with a risk rating as per the *SRR* number, all detailed on the Key Investor Information Document.
- For general sale to retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To generate income and some growth over the *long term* (5 years or more) by investing in inflation-linked *bonds* with a maturity of up to 10 years.

Performance Target: To achieve the return of the following composite index: 70% Bloomberg Barclays World Government Inflation Linked ex-UK 1-10 years Index (Hedged to GBP) / 30% Bloomberg Barclays UK inflation-linked 1-10 years Index, plus 0.5% per annum (before charges). The *Performance Target* is the level of performance that the management team hopes to achieve for the fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the *Performance Target*.

The ACD believes this is an appropriate target for the fund based on the investment policy of the fund and the constituents of the indices.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Portfolio Securities

- At least 70% of the fund will be invested in inflation-linked *investment grade* government *bonds* issued anywhere in the world with a maturity of up to 10 years.
- The fund may also invest in inflation-linked and non-inflation-linked *investment grade* corporate *bonds* and sub-sovereign *bonds* issued anywhere in the world. The fund will employ techniques to reduce (hedge) risk related to currency movements on non-Sterling *bonds*.
- The fund may also invest in other funds (including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments) and *money-market instruments*, and *cash*.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (*active management*) to identify investments after analysing global economic and market conditions (for example, *interest rates* and inflation) in addition to analysing of individual *bonds* and *derivatives*.
- In seeking to achieve the *Performance Target*, the composite index: 70% Bloomberg Barclays World Government Inflation Linked ex-UK 1-10 year Index (Hedged to GBP) / 30% Bloomberg Barclays UK inflation-linked 1-10 year Index is used as a reference point for portfolio construction and as a basis for setting risk *constraints*. The expected variation (“tracking error”) between the returns of the fund and the index, is not ordinarily expected to exceed 1.5%. Due to the fund's risk *constraints*, the intention is that the fund's performance profile will not deviate significantly from that of the composite index over the longer term.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The fund will routinely use *derivatives* to reduce risk, reduce cost and/ or generate extra income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the fund (often referred to as “Efficient Portfolio Management”).

- *Derivatives* can be used to generate growth, consistent with the fund's risk profile, if market prices are expected to rise ("*long positions*") or fall ("*short positions*").
- *Derivatives* include instruments used to manage expected changes in *interest rates*, inflation, currencies or *creditworthiness* of corporations or governments.

Specific Risk (for more detail see APPENDIX 1)

All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- i. Credit risk
- ii. *Interest rate* risk
- iii. *Derivatives* risk

Target Market

- Investors with basic investment knowledge.
- Investors who can accept large *short term* losses.
- Investors wanting an income and some growth over the longer term (5 years or more).
- The fund has specific and generic risks with a risk rating as per the *SRR* number, all detailed on the Key Investor Information Document.
- For general sale to retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To generate growth over the *long term* (5 years or more) by investing in UK equities (company shares) which promote and implement good employment opportunities and practices.

Performance Target: To deliver measurable impacts in the promotion and implementation of good employment opportunities and practices as evidenced through regular reporting and to exceed the return of the FTSE All-Share Index over *rolling* five year periods. The *Performance Target* is the level of performance that the management team hopes to achieve for the fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the *Performance Target*.

The ACD believes this is an appropriate target for the fund based on the investment policy of the fund and the constituents of the index.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Portfolio Securities

- The fund will invest at least 70% in equities and *equity related securities* of companies listed, incorporated or *domiciled* in the UK or companies that derive a significant proportion of their revenues or profits from UK operations or have a significant proportion of their assets there.
- The fund may also invest in other funds (including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments) and *money-market instruments*, and *cash*.
- Investments will comply with impact criteria as set out in the fund's Impact Approach and Methodology document which is available on request and may be amended from time to time as appropriate but will typically include companies which have the majority or a large number of their employees in the UK and offer and/or implement good employment opportunities and practices.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (*active management*) to maintain a diverse asset mix at *sector* and stock level.
- Their primary focus is on stock selection using research techniques to select individual holdings. The research process is focused on identifying companies where the management team have a different view of a company's prospects to that of the market, and which align with their views regarding future economic and business conditions. In addition, the team invest in companies that score well on relevant job impact factors such as job creation, wages, workforce development and/or companies that operate in economic areas which suffer from relative deprivation.
- In seeking to achieve the *Performance Target*, the FTSE All-Share Index is used as a reference point for diversified portfolio construction and as a basis for setting risk *constraints*. The risk *constraints* may vary over time and the, due to the *active* nature of the management process, the fund's performance profile may deviate significantly from that of the index.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The fund may use *derivatives* to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth at proportionate risk (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- *Derivative* usage in the fund is expected to be very limited. Where *derivatives* are used, this would mainly be in response to significant inflows into the fund so that in these instances, *cash* can be invested while maintaining the fund's existing allocations to company shares.

Specific Risks (for more detail see APPENDIX 1)

All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- i. Equity risk

- ii. Concentration risk
- iii. Impact Investing risk
- iv. *Derivative* risk

Target Market

- Investors with basic investment knowledge.
- Investors who can accept large *short term* losses.
- Investors wanting a return (growth) over the longer term (5 years or more).
- Investors with a specific need around impact criteria.
- The fund has specific and generic risks with a risk rating as per the *SRR* number, all detailed on the Key Investor Information Document.
- For general sale to retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To generate income and some growth over the *long term* (5 years or more) by investing in UK equities (company shares).

Performance Target: To exceed both the IA UK Equity Income *Sector Average* return (after charges) over 1 year and to be top *quartile* over *rolling* three year periods together with delivering a *yield* greater than that of the FTSE All-Share Index over *rolling* three year periods. The *Performance Target* is the level of performance that the management team hopes to achieve for the fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the *Performance Target*.

The ACD believes this is an appropriate target/*comparator* for the fund based on the investment policy of the fund and the constituents of the index/*sector*.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Portfolio Securities

- The fund will invest at least 70% in equities and *equity related securities* of companies listed, incorporated or *domiciled* in the UK or companies that derive a significant proportion of their revenues or profits from UK operations or have a significant proportion of their assets there.

- The fund may also invest in other funds (including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments), *money-market instruments*, and *cash*.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (*active management*) to maintain a concentrated asset mix at *sector* and stock level.
- Their primary focus is on stock selection using research techniques to select individual holdings. The research process is focused on identifying companies where the management team have a different view of a company's prospects to that of the market, and which align with their views regarding future economic and business conditions.
- The combined *average yield* on assets in the fund is expected to be higher than the broad UK equity market as represented by the FTSE All-Share Index.
- In seeking to achieve the *Performance Target*, the FTSE All-Share is used as a reference point for portfolio construction and as a basis for setting risk *constraints*. The expected variation ("tracking error") between the returns of the fund and the index, is not ordinarily expected to exceed 10%. Due to the income nature of the management process, the fund's performance profile may deviate significantly from the FTSE All-Share Index.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The fund may use *derivatives* to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- *Derivative* usage for the fund is expected to be very limited. Where *derivatives* are used, this would mainly be in response to significant inflows into the fund so that in these instances, *cash* can be invested while maintaining the fund's existing allocations to company shares.

Specific risks (for more detail see APPENDIX 1)

All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- i. Equity risk
- ii. Concentration risk
- iii. *Derivative* risk

Target Market

- Investors with basic investment knowledge.
- Investors who can accept large *short term* losses.

- Investors wanting an income and some growth over the longer term (5 years or more).
- The fund has specific and generic risks with a risk rating as per the *SRR* number, all detailed on the Key Investor Information Document.
- For general sale to retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To generate growth over the *long term* (5 years or more) by investing in UK equities (company shares).

Performance Target: To achieve the return of the FTSE 350 ex Investment Trusts Equally Weighted Index plus 3% per annum over *rolling* three year periods (before charges). The *Performance Target* is the level of performance that the management team hopes to achieve for the fund. There is however no certainty or promise that they will achieve the *Performance Target*.

Performance Comparator: The IA UK All Companies Equity Sector Average.

The ACD believes this is an appropriate target/*comparator* for the fund based on the investment policy of the fund and the constituents of the index/*sector*.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Portfolio Securities

- The fund will invest at least 70% in equities and *equity related securities* of companies listed, incorporated or *domiciled* in the UK or companies that derive a significant proportion of their revenues or profits from UK operations or have a significant proportion of their assets there.
- The fund may also invest in other funds (including those managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments), *money-market instruments*, and *cash*.

Management Process

- The management team use their discretion (*active management*) to maintain a concentrated asset mix at *sector* and stock level.
- Their primary focus is on stock selection using research techniques to select individual holdings. The research process is focused on identifying companies where the management team have a different view of a company's prospects to that of the market, and which align with their views regarding future economic and business conditions.

- In seeking to achieve the *Performance Target*, the FTSE 350 ex Investment Trusts Equally Weighted Index is used as a reference point for portfolio construction and as a basis for setting risk *constraints*. The expected variation (“tracking error”) between the returns of the fund and the index, is not ordinarily expected to exceed 10%. Due to the *active* nature of the management process, the fund's performance profile may deviate significantly from that of the FTSE 350 ex Investment Trusts Equally Weighted Index.

Derivatives and Techniques

- The fund may use *derivatives* to reduce risk, reduce cost and/or generate additional income or growth consistent with the risk profile of the fund (often referred to as "Efficient Portfolio Management").
- *Derivative* usage for the fund is expected to be very limited. An example of usage would be the fund buying an equity index future to maintain market *exposure* following a significant inflow into the fund.

Specific Risks (for more detail see APPENDIX 1)

All general investment risks apply however for this fund investors should specifically be aware of the following:

- i. Equity risk
- ii. Concentration risk
- iii. *Derivative* risk

Target Market

- Investors with basic investment knowledge.
- Investors who can accept large *short term* losses.
- Investors wanting a return (growth) over the *longer term* (5 years or more).
- The fund has specific and generic risks with a risk rating as per the *SRR* number, all detailed on the Key Investor Information Document.
- For general sale to retail and professional investors through all distribution channels with or without professional advice.

Standard Life Investments US Equity Index Tracker Fund

Please Note: Shares in this fund are no longer available as the fund is in the process of being terminated.

Investment Powers and Restrictions

Details of the investment powers and restrictions in respect of the Company are set out in Appendix I.

It is not at present intended that the Company will have an interest in any immovable property (e.g. its office premises) or tangible moveable property (e.g. office equipment).

Derivatives

Details of whether the Company may enter into *derivatives* transactions in respect of each fund (and, if so, for what purpose) are set out in Appendix I.

Eligible Markets

The ACD may deal through any market in an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public. In addition, the ACD may deal through any other eligible market being a market which the ACD, after consultation with and notification to the Depositary, has decided to choose as one which is appropriate for the purpose of investment of or dealing in the property of a fund. Any such market must operate regularly, be regulated, recognised, be open to the public, be adequately *liquid* and have adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or to the order of investors. A list of the eligible markets applicable to each fund is set out in Appendix III. An eligible market may be added to this list in accordance with the FCA Rules.

Historical Performance of the Funds

The following table shows the percentage growth of the funds and the historical performance data of the funds over the periods stated below.

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2016	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
ASI Corporate Debt Fund	-4.90	5.20	27.40	2.90	34.10
ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund	-3.00	5.20	9.50	0.00	9.60
Performance Target - IAE Corporate Bond Sector Average	-2.20	5.13	8.99	-0.44	9.83
Portfolio constraining benchmark - iBoxx Sterling Collateralized & Corporates Index	-2.01	4.92	11.74	0.45	12.46
ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund	-12.60	17.90	16.90	7.10	-2.90
Performance Target - FTSE World Europe ex UK Index +2%	-7.45	19.53	21.69	7.35	2.16
ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	-1.70	1.70	9.70	-1.20	8.40
Performance Target - Bloomberg Barclays World Government Inflation Linked Index (Hedged to GBP) +0.5%	-1.00	2.75	10.76	-0.18	9.90
ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund	-5.20	6.60	-5.10	1.40	18.40
Performance Target - FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index (Hedged to GBP) +2%	-3.30	8.07	8.12	5.68	23.42
ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund¹	-0.70	1.00	NA	NA	NA
Performance Target - ICE BofAML Sterling Non-Gilt ex Subordinated Financials (1-5 Y) +0.5%	0.54	1.66	NA	NA	NA
ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund²	-0.80	0.70	4.60	-1.10	NA

Performance Target - 70% Bloomberg Barclays World Government Inflation Linked ex-UK 1-10 year Index (Hedged to GBP) / 30% Bloomberg Barclays UK inflation-linked 1-10 year Index +0.5%	0.20	1.64	5.83	0.09	NA
ASI UK Impact - Employment Opportunities Equity Fund³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund	-13.90	18.00	-4.10	12.50	7.50
Performance Target - IA UK Equity Income Sector Average	-10.53	11.50	8.89	6.12	3.17
Portfolio constraining benchmark - FTSE All-Share Index	-9.47	13.10	16.75	0.98	1.18
ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund	-21.90	23.90	-2.60	9.00	0.40
Performance Target - FTSE 350 ex Investment Trusts Equally Weighted Index +3%	-10.13	20.88	11.45	11.16	6.05
Performance Comparator - IA UK All Companies Equity Sector Average	-11.15	14.05	10.95	4.80	0.67
Standard Life Investments European Equity Index Tracker Fund *	-	-	-	-	-
Standard Life Investments Japanese Equity Index Tracker Fund *	-	-	-	-	-
Standard Life Investments Pacific Basin Equity Index Tracker Fund *	-	-	-	-	-
Standard Life Investments US Equity Index Tracker Fund *	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Morningstar, Factset.

Basis: NAV to NAV, The above figures based on Platform 1 Accumulation Shares GBP

*** No past performance information has been set out for these funds as they are no longer available for investment as are in the process of being terminated:**

1. Please note that this fund launched on 27 October 2016 and therefore no past performance for year 1,2 and 3.
2. Please note that this fund launched on 16 September 2014 and therefore there is no past performance for year 1.
3. Please note that fund launched 1 February 2018 and therefore there is not past performance for year 1.

The above performance figures are based on NAV to NAV prices. These performance figures are presented as a matter of historical record. Performance is determined by many factors, not just the skill of the ACD and the Investment Manager, including the general direction and *volatility* of markets and may not be repeatable. Past performance is not a guide to future rates of return. The latest performance figures may be obtained from the ACD and at www.aberdeenstandard.com. Performance information is shown for a period of five years. Where no performance data is shown, performance data does not exist for the relevant periods.

INDIVIDUAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

In accordance with the Individual Savings Account Regulations 1998 (as amended) shares in all the funds of the Company except ASI Corporate Debt Fund are eligible for investment through an ISA and these funds will be managed to satisfy the requirements laid down in these regulations in order to be eligible, for as long as these apply. The ISA Manager is Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited and all ISA applications should be made through Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited.

ISAs have certain tax advantages - they will not be subject to income or capital gains tax.

INCOME ALLOCATION

The Company's annual accounting period ends on 31 October in each year with a half-yearly accounting period ending on 30 April. Notwithstanding those dates, subject to the FCA Rules the ACD may, with the agreement of the Depositary, elect that a particular accounting period shall end on a day which is not more than seven days after or before the day on which the period would otherwise end. References to the above dates and the dates of the income allocation periods and of publication of the annual and half yearly reports of the funds and the Company should be read accordingly.

The following table sets out the income allocation periods and income allocation dates for each fund. Income allocation dates are the dates, in each year, on or before which payment or accumulation of income (if any) is to be made or take place. Under the FCA Rules, the income allocation dates must be within four months of the end of the relevant accounting period (whether it is annual or interim). The dates below reflect certain of the flexibilities available under the FCA Rules but the ACD may distribute the income (if any) on or before these dates.

Fund Name	Income Allocation Periods	Income Allocation Dates
ASI Corporate Debt Fund	1 November - 31 January (interim) 1 February - 30 April (interim) 1 May - 31 July (interim) 1 August - 31 October	31 March (interim) 30 June (interim) 30 September (interim) 28 February (29 in a leap year)
ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund	1 November - 31 January (interim) 1 February - 30 April (interim) 1 May - 31 July (interim) 1 August - 31 October	31 March (interim) 30 June (interim) 30 September (interim) 28 February (29 in a leap year)
ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund	1 November - 30 April (interim) 1 May - 31 October	30 June (interim) 28 February (29 in a leap year)
ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	1 November - 31 January (interim) 1 February - 30 April (interim) 1 May - 31 July (interim) 1 August - 31 October	31 March (interim) 30 June (interim) 30 September (interim) 28 February (29 in a leap year)
ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund	1 November - 31 January (interim) 1 February - 30 April (interim) 1 May - 31 July (interim)	31 March (interim) 30 June (interim) 30 September (interim) 28 February (29 in a leap year)

	1 August - 31 October	
ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund	1 November - 31 January (interim) 1 February - 30 April (interim) 1 May - 31 July (interim) 1 August - 31 October	31 March (interim) 30 June (interim) 30 September (interim) 28 February (29 in a leap year)
ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	1 November - 31 January (interim) 1 February - 30 April (interim) 1 May - 31 July (interim) 1 August - 31 October	31 March (interim) 30 June (interim) 30 September (interim) 28 February (29 in a leap year)
ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund	1 November – 30 April (interim) 1 May – 31 October	30 June (interim) 28 February (29 in a leap year)
ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund	1 November – 30 April (interim) 1 May – 31 October	30 June (interim) 28 February (29 in a leap year)
ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund	1 November – 30 April (interim) 1 May – 31 October	30 June (interim) 28 February (29 in a leap year)

The Company is not required to distribute income allocated to any shares where the ACD or Depositary consider it necessary or appropriate to carry out or complete identification procedures in relation to the holder or another person pursuant to a statutory, regulatory or European Union obligation. Any distribution may be paid by bank transfer ("BACS") where sufficient bank details have been provided by the holder or otherwise by cheque.

Allocation of income to holders of accumulation shares will be transferred to the capital property of each fund on the first business day following the end of the income allocation period and will be reflected in the value of shares. Distribution of income (if any) to holders of income shares will be made on or before the income allocation dates shown in the above table.

Determination of Distributable Income

All of the net income available for distribution or accumulation at the end of both the interim (where applicable) and final income allocation periods will be distributed to or accumulated for shareholders.

The income available for distribution or accumulation in relation to a fund is determined in accordance with the FCA Rules. Broadly it comprises all sums deemed by the Company, after consultation with the auditors, to be in the nature of income received or receivable for the account of the Company and attributable to the fund in respect of the accounting period concerned, after deducting net charges and expenses paid or payable out of such income, and after making such adjustments as the ACD considers appropriate, after consulting the auditors in accordance with the FCA Rules, in relation to taxation and other matters.

Income relating to a fund is allocated among classes of shares linked to the fund in proportion to the value of each class relative to the value of the entire fund on the preceding business day. For details about proportionate interests, see Appendix .

Unclaimed Distributions

Any distribution payments (payable to holders of income shares) which have not been claimed for a period of six years from the date the distribution became due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the relevant fund, or if the fund has been wound up, shall be paid into court in accordance with the OEIC Regulations.

Taxation

For information on how investments in the funds will be taxed, please refer to Appendix IVII.

Income Equalisation

The Company's policy on income equalisation is that equalisation accounting will be applied in respect of all of the funds. For details on the effect of income equalisation and the relevant periods, please refer to Appendix IVII.

SHARES

Shares are priced in pence Sterling. Names and addresses of holders will be entered on the Register to evidence title to the shares. Certificates for shares will not be issued (see page 50 - "Buying Shares").

Classes of Shares

The classes of share which are currently available for each fund are set out in the table below. Classes of share in funds marked with an * are gross paying shares. All other classes of share are net paying shares.

Institutional shares are only available for larger investors dealing as principal within the institutional market and other investors with the agreement of the ACD. Institutional Regulated Shares are only available for non-individual investors who have been authorised by a relevant regulatory body. Institutional "A" Shares are only available for larger investors with the agreement of the ACD. Institutional "S" Shares are only available for very large investors dealing as principal within the institutional market and other investors with the agreement of the ACD. Platform 1 Shares are only available for advised investments made via investment platforms recognised by the ACD when the ACD agrees such investments require the charging structure available through this class of share. Standard Life Shares are only available for investments made by the Standard Life Aberdeen group of companies, other corporate legal entities promoted by them and other investors with the agreement of the ACD. Standard Life "A" Shares are only available for investments made by the Standard Life Aberdeen group of companies and other corporate legal entities promoted by them when the ACD agrees such investments require the expense relief available through this class of share. Standard Life "B" Shares are only available for investments made by the Standard Life Aberdeen group of companies and other corporate legal entities promoted by them when the ACD agrees such investments require the expense relief available through this class of share. Please see pages 33, 34, 35 and 36 for investment limits.

The different classes of shares enable the Company to have different charging structures for different investors, depending on the size and nature of their shareholdings.

Fund Name	Share Classes
ASI Corporate Debt Fund	Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares (gross) Standard Life Accumulation Shares
ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund	Retail Accumulation Shares Retail Income Shares Institutional Accumulation Shares

	Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares Institutional Income Shares Institutional "A" Accumulation Shares Institutional "A" Income Shares Platform 1 Accumulation Shares Platform 1 Income Shares Standard Life Accumulation Shares Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares
ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund	Retail Accumulation Shares Institutional Accumulation Shares Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares Platform 1 Accumulation Shares Standard Life Accumulation Shares Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares
ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	Retail Accumulation Shares Retail Income Shares Institutional Accumulation Shares Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares Institutional Income Shares Institutional "A" Accumulation Shares Institutional "A" Income Shares Institutional "S" Accumulation Shares Institutional "S" Income Shares Platform 1 Accumulation Shares Platform 1 Income Shares Standard Life Accumulation Shares Standard Life Income Shares
ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund	Retail Accumulation Shares Retail Income Shares Institutional Accumulation Shares Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares Institutional Income Shares Platform 1 Accumulation Shares Platform 1 Income Shares Standard Life Accumulation Shares Standard Life Income Shares
ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund	Retail Accumulation Shares Retail Income Shares Institutional Accumulation Shares Institutional Income Shares Institutional "S" Accumulation Shares Institutional "S" Income Shares Platform 1 Accumulation Shares Platform 1 Income Shares Standard Life Accumulation Shares Standard Life Income Shares
ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	Retail Accumulation Shares Retail Income Shares Institutional Accumulation Shares Institutional Income Shares Institutional "S" Accumulation Shares Institutional "S" Income Shares

	Platform 1 Accumulation Shares Platform 1 Income Shares Standard Life Accumulation Shares Standard Life Income Shares
ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund	Retail Accumulation Shares Institutional Accumulation Shares Institutional “S” Accumulation Shares Platform 1 Accumulation Shares Standard Life Accumulation Shares
ASI UK Unconstrained Income Equity Fund	Retail Accumulation Shares Retail Income Shares Institutional Accumulation Shares Institutional Income Shares Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares Institutional “A” Accumulation Shares Institutional “A” Income Shares Platform 1 Accumulation Shares Platform 1 Income Shares Standard Life Accumulation Shares Standard Life Income Shares
ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund	Retail Accumulation Shares Institutional Accumulation Shares Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares Institutional “A” Accumulation Shares Institutional “S” Accumulation Shares Platform 1 Accumulation Shares Standard Life Accumulation Shares Standard Life Income Shares Standard Life “A” Accumulation Shares

Income Shares

An income share is a share in respect of which income is distributed periodically to holders in accordance with the FCA Rules. *Cash* distributions of income are made in respect of income shares.

Accumulation Shares

An accumulation share is a share in respect of which income allocated is to be accumulated periodically. For accumulation shares, no *cash* distributions are made and no additional shares are issued. Instead, the income available for distribution is transferred to the capital property of the relevant fund and reflected in the value of shares.

Where income and accumulation shares of the same type (e.g. Retail or Institutional) are available, you can choose to invest in either of them exclusively or in whatever combination you wish.

Net Shares

Unless otherwise stated all income shares and accumulation shares currently available in the funds of the Company are net. This means that income is distributed or accumulated net of any UK income tax deducted or accounted for by the Company.

Gross Shares

ASI Corporate Debt Fund has a class of share which is a gross accumulation share available for non-individual investors who have been authorised by a relevant regulatory body. ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund has a class of share which is a gross accumulation share (although it is not currently available). For gross shares income is credited periodically to capital but (in accordance with relevant tax laws) without deduction by the Company of UK income tax.

Bearer Shares

The instrument of incorporation enables bearer shares to be issued but these are not currently available.

Shares of Different Denominations

For the purposes of calculating fractional entitlements of less than one share, shares are denominated in larger and smaller denominations.

1,000 smaller denomination shares give the same right to participate in scheme property as one larger denomination share and 1,000 is, therefore, the “Relevant Number” of smaller denomination shares for the purposes of the following paragraph.

Whenever the Relevant Number of smaller denomination shares of any class are included in any registered holding, the ACD shall consolidate the Relevant Number of such shares into one larger denomination share of the same class.

MEETINGS OF HOLDERS

The ACD has elected to dispense with the holding of annual general meetings.

The following provisions apply to meetings of the Company, to class meetings and to meetings of holders of shares in a particular fund.

The ACD or the Depositary may convene a general meeting at any time. The holders may request the convening of a general meeting by a requisition which must (a) state the objects of the meeting; (b) be dated; and (c) be signed by holders who, at that date, are registered as the holders of shares representing not less than one-tenth in value of all the shares then in issue; and (d) be deposited at the head office of the Company or with the Depositary.

The ACD must, by way of an extraordinary resolution, obtain prior approval from the holders for any proposed change which is a fundamental change. A fundamental change is a change or event which:

- changes the purposes or nature of a fund; or
- may materially prejudice a holder; or
- alter the risk profile of a fund; or
- introduce any new type of payment out of the scheme property.

Fundamental changes may include, for example:

- changes to any statement of policy or investment objective which has been included in the Prospectus;
- the removal of the ACD (or to determine that he be removed as soon as this is permitted by law);
- a proposed scheme of amalgamation;

- a scheme of reconstruction.

Rules for the calling and conduct of meetings of holders and the voting rights of holders at such meetings are governed by the FCA Rules. At any general meeting of holders, except where an extraordinary resolution is specifically required or permitted, any resolution is passed by simple majority. An extraordinary resolution will only be passed by not less than three-quarters of the votes validly cast (whether on a show of hands or on a poll) for and against the resolution at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as an extraordinary resolution has been duly given. If a resolution is put to the vote of the meeting, it shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by the Chairman, by the Depositary or by at least two holders. Unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the Chairman as to the result of a resolution shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such resolution.

If a poll is duly demanded, it shall be taken in such a manner as the Chairman may direct. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. A poll demanded on the election of the Chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith and a poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time and place as the Chairman directs. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.

On a show of hands, every holder 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. On a poll, the voting rights attaching to each share are such proportion of the voting rights attached to all shares in issue as the price of the share bears to the aggregate price(s) of all the shares in issue at a cut-off date selected by the ACD before the notice of meeting is sent out. A person 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.

A corporation being a holder may by resolution of the directors or other governing body of such corporation authorise such a person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of holders. The person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual holder.

In the case of joint holders, the vote of the senior who tenders the vote (whether in person or proxy) shall be accepted. For this purpose, seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.

On a poll, votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

A vote by proxy must be deposited at such place as may be specified in the notice convening the meeting (or in any document accompanying the notice) (or if no such place is appointed then at the head office of the ACD) by the time which is at least 48 hours prior to the time of the appointed meeting.

Subject to the paragraph below, the quorum at any meeting shall be two holders present in person or by proxy.

The ACD and its Associates may hold shares. They are entitled to receive notice of and attend any meeting but the ACD is not entitled to vote or be counted in the quorum and its shares are not regarded as being in issue in relation to such meetings except in respect of any shares which the ACD holds on behalf of, or jointly with, a person who, if himself the registered holder, would be entitled to vote and from whom the ACD has received voting instructions. An Associate of the ACD may be counted in the quorum and may vote at the meeting in respect of shares held on behalf of or jointly with a person who, if himself the registered holder, would be entitled to vote, and from whom the Associate has received voting instructions.

The cut-off date for a meeting is a date selected by the ACD which must, in terms of the FCA Rules, be a reasonable time before notice is given and "Holders" for the purposes of quorum and voting means the persons entered in the register at that date.

Modifications

The manner in which the ACD should treat changes it is proposing is set out in the FCA Rules. The degree of materiality and the effect the proposed change would have on holders determines the level of notification (and in some instances, approval) required:-

The ACD must obtain prior approval from the holders by way of an extraordinary resolution for any *fundamental change* (see "Meetings" above);

The ACD must give prior written notice of not less than sixty days to holders in respect of any proposed change to the operation of a fund which would constitute a *significant change*. A significant change is, in terms of the FCA Rules, a change or event which is not fundamental but which:

- affects a holder's ability to exercise his rights in relation to his investment; or
- would reasonably be expected to cause the holder to reconsider his participation in the Company and/ or a fund; or
- results in any increased payments out of the Scheme Property to the ACD or his Associate; or
- materially increases other types of payment out of the Scheme Property.

Significant changes may include, but are not restricted to, for example:

- a change in the method of price publication;
- a change in any operational policy

The ACD must inform holders of any *notifiable changes* that are reasonably likely to affect, or have affected, the operation of the scheme. The way in which and the time at which the ACD may notify holders of any notifiable change would depend on the nature of the change or event. The ACD will, on any proposal to make a change which it deems to be notifiable, assess the proposed change in order to determine how and when the holders should be notified of the change or changes and act accordingly. A notifiable change, in terms of the FCA Rules, is a change or event, other than a fundamental change or a significant change, which a holder must be made aware of unless the ACD concludes that the change is insignificant. A notifiable change may include (but is not restricted to), for example:

- a change of named investment manager;
- a significant political event which impacts on the fund or its operation;
- a change to the time of the valuation point;
- the introduction of limited issue arrangements; or
- a change of the Depositary or a change in the name of a fund.

The circumstances causing a notifiable change may not always be in the control of the ACD.

The ACD (from time to time in consultation with the Depositary) will use and exercise its discretion in determining whether a proposed change falls within any of the fundamental, significant or notifiable categories and will act accordingly.

Class Rights

The rights attached to a class of shares may only be changed by a resolution passed at a class meeting of the holders of the classes concerned. The provisions about notice and conduct of meetings above will apply, with appropriate alterations, to class meetings and to meetings of holders of shares in a particular fund.

Changes to the instrument of incorporation which relate only to a particular class or classes of shares and do not prejudice shareholders of any other class may, subject to certain exceptions, be made by resolution (which, in some cases must be an extraordinary resolution) passed at a class meeting or class meetings of the holders of the class of shares concerned.

AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR

The Authorised Corporate Director of the Company is Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited. The ACD is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales on 7 November 1962. The ACD is a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Life Aberdeen plc ("SLA plc"), a company incorporated in Scotland. Aberdeen Asset Management plc ("AAM PLC") and Standard Life Investments (Holdings) Limited and their respective subsidiaries have come together under the Aberdeen Standard Investments ("ASI") brand as the asset management division of SLA plc. The registered office of the ACD is Bow Bells House, 1 Bread Street, London EC4M 9HH. It has an issued and fully paid up share capital of £738,550.

The ACD is authorised to carry on investment business in the United Kingdom by virtue of it being authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The ACD is also the authorised corporate director of Standard Life Investment Company, Aberdeen Standard OEIC I, Aberdeen Standard OEIC III, Aberdeen Standard OEIC IV, Aberdeen Standard OEIC VI, Aberdeen Standard OEIC VII, Standard Life Investments UK Real Estate Funds ICVC Aberdeen Standard Capital Acer Fund, and Aberdeen Property ICVC and is manager of the authorised unit trusts ASI Dynamic Distribution Fund, ASI Global Absolute Returns Strategies Fund, ASI Global Real Estate Fund, UK Real Estate Trust, ASI (SLI) Strategic Bond Fund, Aberdeen Standard Capital Bridge Fund, Aberdeen Standard Capital Balanced Bridge Fund, Aberdeen Standard Capital Falcon Fund, Aberdeen Standard Capital Merlin Fund, Aberdeen Standard Capital Phoenix Fund, The Norfolk Trust, The Notts Trust Aberdeen Standard Unit Trust I, Aberdeen Capital Trust and Aberdeen Property Unit Trust.

The ACD does not intend to hold shares in the funds as principal as a strategic business activity. It may from time to time hold shares as principal but, where it does so, it does not seek to make a profit from this.

The Directors of Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited are:

Directors

Mr Gary Marshall

Mr Aron Mitchell

Ms Allison Donaldson

Mr Jamie Mathieson*

Ms Carolan Dobson*

* Independent Non-Executive Director of Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited

THE MAIN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE DIRECTORS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE BUSINESS OF THE ACD:

A complete list of other directorships can be provided on written request.

The Service Agreement

- (a) The ACD has been appointed by an agreement (the “Service Agreement”) between the Company and the ACD to provide the services of an authorised corporate director to the Company. The duties of the ACD under the Service Agreement include the management, investment and reinvestment of the scheme property of each fund in order to achieve its respective investment objectives. In performing its role of authorised corporate director, the ACD may delegate such of its functions as it may determine from time to time. As at the date of this Prospectus, the Standard Life Aberdeen group of companies (of which the ACD is a part) provides a wide range of services in respect of the funds, including portfolio management, marketing and distribution, management of suppliers, controls of pricing and expenses and compliance. In addition, external suppliers may also be retained by the Standard Life Aberdeen group of companies (including the ACD) for the provision of services. As at the date of this Prospectus services which are provided on an on-going basis by external suppliers include fund accounting, investor record keeping and transfer agency (ie processing of applications for sales, redemptions, conversions and switches, servicing investor requests and enquiries relating to the funds).

For the avoidance of any doubt, the Depositary, Custodian and Auditors are not service suppliers to the ACD or its delegates. Fees and expenses payable to these parties are payable directly from the funds.

- (b) The ACD is entitled to receive preliminary and annual remuneration as set out in the tables on pages **22, 43** and **44**. In addition, the ACD is entitled to the charge which it makes in respect of registrar functions as set out on page **25**.
- (c) The services which are currently delegated and outsourced to external third parties are paid from the aggregate revenue received by the ACD out of the funds. Any surplus or deficit between the charges levied on the funds and the actual expenses incurred will be recognised as profit or loss by the Standard Life Aberdeen group.
- (d) The Service Agreement may be terminated by either party giving to the other not less than twelve months’ written notice. The ACD shall not voluntarily terminate its appointment as such unless the termination is coterminous with the commencement of the appointment of a successor ACD. The appointment of the ACD as such shall be terminated if a notice of termination of that appointment, the terms of which have been approved by a resolution of the Board, is given to the ACD. The Service Agreement may also be terminated forthwith at any time by written notice by the Company to the ACD if:
- (i) the ACD commits any material or persistent breach of any term of the Service Agreement and (in the case of a breach capable of being remedied) fails to remedy the breach within thirty days after the receipt of a request in writing from the Company to do so;
 - (ii) the ACD has a receiver, administrator, administrative receiver or similar officer appointed over the whole or any material part of its undertaking or assets or passes an effective resolution for winding-up (otherwise than in the course of a bona fide scheme of solvent amalgamation or reconstruction) or a court of competent jurisdiction makes an order to that effect.
- (e) The Company will indemnify the ACD against all losses and liabilities incurred in acting as the ACD of the Company other than where there has been negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust on the part of the ACD.

The ACD’s Remuneration Policy

In accordance with the FCA Rules, the ACD has approved and adopted a UCITS V Remuneration Policy Statement in conjunction with the remuneration policy established and implemented by the ACD and other

associated companies (together, the “Remuneration Policy”). The ACD believes the UCITS V Remuneration Policy Statement is consistent with the UCITS Remuneration Code; is consistent with, and promotes sound and effective risk management; does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles of the funds or the Instrument of Incorporation, and does not impair compliance of the ACD’s duty to act in the best interests of each of the funds and the shareholders. The ACD believes that rewarding staff for their contribution is key to recruiting and retaining a talented workforce.

The Remuneration Policy has been designed to:

- align the interests of staff with the sustained *long-term* interests of the ACD, the funds, the business, shareholders, and other stakeholders;
- focus on performance-related pay, at both a corporate and an individual level, tempered by an emphasis on ensuring that performance is not achieved by taking risks which fall outside the risk appetite of the ACD and/or other associated companies and its funds;
- promote sound risk management and discourage risk taking that exceeds the level of risk tolerated by the ACD and/or other associated companies, having regard to the investment profiles of funds;
- incorporate measures to avoid conflicts of interest; and
- offer fixed remuneration and award incentives which are reasonable and competitive within the asset management sector.

A Remuneration Committee has been established that operates on a group-wide basis. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for:

- approving the Remuneration Policy;
- approving the remuneration packages of senior executives;
- determining the size of any annual variable pay pool;
- approving the design of incentive plans; and
- considering the recruitment and redundancy of certain employees.

Details of the up-to-date UCITS V Remuneration Policy Statement, including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, and the identities of persons responsible for awarding remuneration and benefits including the composition of the Remuneration Committee, is available at www.standardlifeinvestments.com. A paper copy is made available free of charge upon request at the ACD’s registered office.

THE DEPOSITARY

The Depositary of the Company is Citibank Europe plc, *domiciled* in Ireland whose registered office is at 1 North Quay Wall, Dublin. The Depositary conducts its business in the UK through its branch offices at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB.

The Depositary is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland and the Prudential Regulation Authority but in respect of its services as a depositary in the UK is subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority. Details about the extent of the Depositary’s authorisation and regulation are available from the Depositary on request.

The ultimate holding company of the Depositary is Citigroup Inc., incorporated in New York, USA.

Terms of Appointment

The Depositary was originally appointed as depositary by an agreement dated 1 May 2010. A new agreement has been put in place between the Company, the ACD and the Depositary dated 7 August 2019 (the “Depositary Agreement”).

Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement the assets of the Company have been entrusted to the Depositary for safekeeping.

The key duties of the Depositary consist of:

- (i) *Cash* monitoring and verifying the funds' *cash* flows;
- (ii) Safekeeping of the scheme property;
- (iii) Ensuring that the sale, issue, re-purchase, redemption, cancellation and valuation of Shares are carried out in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation constituting the Company, the Prospectus, and applicable law, rules and regulations;
- (iv) Ensuring that in transactions involving scheme property any consideration is remitted to the funds within the usual time limits;
- (v) Ensuring that the funds' income is applied in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation constituting the Company, the Prospectus, applicable law, rules and regulations; and
- (vi) Carrying out the instructions of the ACD unless they conflict with the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus or applicable laws, rules or regulations.

To the extent permitted by the FCA Rules and applicable law, rules and regulations the Company will indemnify the Depositary (or its associates) against the costs, charges, losses and liabilities incurred by the Depositary (or its associates) in the proper execution or exercise (reasonably and in good faith) of its duties, powers, authorities, discretions and responsibilities to the Company, except where the Depositary is liable owing to it being at fault under the terms of the Depositary Agreement.

Delegation

Under the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary has the power to delegate its safekeeping functions.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary has entered into a written agreement delegating the performance of its safekeeping function in respect of certain of the funds' assets to Citibank N.A. The sub-delegates that have been appointed as at the date of this Prospectus are set out in Appendix V.

Liability of the Depositary

As a general rule, the Depositary is liable for any losses suffered as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations except that it will not be liable for any loss where:

- (i) The event which has led to the loss is not the result of any act or omission of the Depositary or of a third party;
- (ii) The Depositary could not have reasonably prevented the occurrence of the event which led to the loss despite adopting all precautions incumbent on a diligent depositary as reflected in common industry practice;
- (iii) Despite rigorous and comprehensive due diligence, the Depositary could not have prevented the loss.

In the case of loss of a financial instrument by the Depositary, or by a third party, the Depositary is under an obligation to return a financial instrument of identical type or corresponding amount without undue delay unless it can prove that the loss arose as a result of an external event beyond the Depositary's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

As a general rule, whenever the Depositary delegates any of its safekeeping functions to a delegate, the Depositary will remain liable for any losses suffered as a result of an act or omission of the delegate as if such loss had arisen as a result of an act or omission of the Depositary. The use of securities settlement systems does not constitute a delegation by the Depositary of its functions.

Conflicts of Interest

From time to time conflicts may arise from the appointment by the Depositary of any of its delegates out of which may arise a conflict of interest with the funds. For example, Citibank N.A., which has been appointed by the Depositary to act as custodian of the scheme property, also performs certain investment operations and

functions and *derivatives* collateral management functions delegated to it by the investment adviser. It is therefore possible that a conflict of interest could arise. Citibank N.A. and any other delegate are required to manage any such conflict having regard to the FCA's handbook of rules and guidance and its duties to the Depositary and the ACD.

There may also be conflicts arising between the Depositary, the funds, the investors and the ACD. The Depositary is prohibited from carrying out any activities with regard to the funds unless:

- (i) The Depositary has properly identified any such potential conflict of interest;
- (ii) The Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from other potentially conflicting tasks; and
- (iii) The potential conflicts of interest are properly managed, monitored and disclosed to the investors.

Termination

The Depositary Agreement provides that a appointment of the Depositary may be terminated by either party on not less than 180 day's prior written notice to the other party. Termination cannot take effect until a successor depositary has been appointed.

The remuneration to which the Depositary is entitled is set out below.

Investors may request an up-to-date statement regarding any of the information set out above from the ACD.

Depositary's Data Protection Policy

The Depositary's Investor Services Privacy Statement details the collection, use and sharing of shareholders' personal information by the Depositary in connection with shareholders' investment in the Company.

The Depositary's Investor Services Privacy Statement may be updated from time to time the latest version can be accessed at https://www.citibank.com/icg/global_markets/uk_terms.jsp.

Any shareholder who provides the ACD and its agents with personal information about another individual (such as a joint investor), must show the Depositary's Investor Services Privacy Statement to those individuals.

Depositary's Remuneration

The Depositary's remuneration, which is calculated in respect of successive monthly periods, is payable out of the assets of each fund (apart from Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares). The remuneration of the Depositary consists of a periodic charge (plus VAT if any) calculated at a proportion of such annual percentage rate (as is set out below) of the value of the scheme property of each fund determined as at the valuation point at the commencement of the relevant monthly period. If there is no such valuation point on the first day of the relevant monthly period, the value of the scheme property of each fund for the purposes of calculating the Depositary's monthly remuneration shall be based on the value of the scheme property of each fund on the last preceding business day. Any sums (plus VAT if any) payable to the Depositary shall accrue on a daily basis and shall be paid within seven days after the end of the period to which they relate. Once the conditions referred to in COLL 7.3.4 R (3) of the FCA Rules are satisfied, or, if later, the events specified in 7.3.4 R (4) of the FCA Rules have occurred, the Depositary's periodic charge shall be calculated as if 6.3 R of the FCA Rules still applied to the funds.

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

Band Range	Fee
On the first £250 million of net assets	0.01%

£250 million to £1,000 million	0.0065%
£1,000 million to £5,000 million	0.003%
£5,000 million to £35,000 million	0.001%

The Depositary is permitted to increase its remuneration subject to the agreement of the ACD and in accordance with the FCA Rules.

The Depositary is also entitled to receive remuneration, which is payable out of the scheme property of each fund (apart from Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares), for performing or arranging for the performance of the functions conferred on the Depositary by the instrument of incorporation or FCA Rules or by general law. These functions may (without limitation of the foregoing) include custody, insurance, acquisition and dealing with assets of the funds; all charges and expenses incurred in relation to stock lending or other transactions; collection of income or capital; submissions of tax returns and handling tax claims; preparation of the Depositary's annual report; calling holders' meetings and communicating with holders; clearing and despatching distribution warrants; obtaining professional advice; conducting legal proceedings; carrying out administration relating to the funds; supervision of certain of the activities of the ACD and such other duties as the Depositary is permitted or required by law to perform. The Depositary'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 Depositary's periodic charge is to be made or as soon as practicable thereafter. Currently the Depositary does not receive any remuneration under this paragraph.

Depositary's Expenses

In addition to the remuneration referred to above, the Depositary will be entitled to receive reimbursement of expenses properly incurred by it in the discharge of its duties or exercising any of the powers conferred upon it in relation to the Company and each fund, subject to approval by the ACD. This reimbursement will be made out of the scheme property of each fund (apart from Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares).

The Depositary has appointed Citibank, N.A. (London branch) as the Custodian of the scheme property of each fund and is entitled to receive reimbursement of the Custodian's fees as an expense of each fund. Citigroup's remuneration for acting as Custodian is calculated at an ad valorem rate determined by the territory or country in which the fund assets are held. Currently, the lowest rate is 0.0025% and the highest rate is 0.4% per annum. In addition, the Custodian makes a transaction charge determined by the territory or country in which the transaction is affected. Currently, these transaction charges range from £2.80 - £92.31 per transaction. Transaction charges will be taken from capital and this may constrain capital growth.

The Depositary is also entitled to be reimbursed out of the scheme property of each fund in respect of remuneration charged by the Custodian for such services as the ACD, Depositary and the Custodian may from time to time agree, being services delegated to the Custodian by the Depositary in performing or arranging for the performance of the functions conferred on the Depositary by the instrument of incorporation or FCA Rules. 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.

The following further expenses may also be paid out of the scheme property of each fund:

- i) all charges imposed by, and any expenses of, any agents appointed by the Depositary to assist in the discharge of its duties;
- ii) all charges and expenses incurred in connection with the collection and distribution of income;
- iii) all charges and expenses incurred in relation to the preparation of the Depositary's annual report to shareholders;
- iv) all charges and expenses incurred in relation to stock lending.

Subject to the current HM Revenue & Customs regulations, Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate may be payable out of the scheme property in addition to the Depositary's remuneration, the Custodian's remuneration and these expenses.

Remuneration and expenses which are due to the Depositary in respect of Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares will be borne by the ACD.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The ACD has entered into an Investment Management Agreement with Standard Life Investments Limited ("Standard Life Investments"). Standard Life Investments is an Investment Adviser to the Company.

Standard Life Investments was incorporated as a private limited liability company under the Companies Acts on 27 February 1990 in Scotland (Registered Number SC123321). Its Registered Office is at 1 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 2LL. It has an issued and fully paid up share capital of £34,440,000.

Standard Life Investments is a subsidiary of Standard Life Aberdeen plc. Its principal activity is investment management business. It is authorised to carry on investment business in the United Kingdom by virtue of it being authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The Investment Management Agreement will reflect any requirements of the FCA Rules relating to termination and otherwise can be terminated on not less than 3 months' notice.

Standard Life Investments has full authority to make all investment decisions on behalf of the ACD concerning the scheme property of the funds which are managed by it. The Investment Management Agreement gives Standard Life Investments the discretion to appoint, at its own cost, specialist asset management companies from within or outwith the Standard Life Aberdeen group as investment managers in order to benefit from their expertise and experience.

The ACD also employs Standard Life Investments to perform certain activities involving valuation, pricing, dealing and other back office functions. Standard Life Investments is permitted to sub-delegate these functions to other persons.

The ACD discharges, at its own expense out of the aggregate revenue received by it out of the funds, the fees of the Investment Adviser (both in respect of acting as investment adviser and in respect of its other functions) for their services.

Transfer Agency

The ACD has appointed DST Financial Services Europe Limited ("DST Europe") and DST Limited (together "DST") to provide the services of a transfer agent.

These services include processing applications for the sale and redemption of shares, the servicing of certain investor requests and enquiries and other administration services relating to the funds.

The ACD discharges, at its own expense out of the aggregate revenue received by it out of the funds, the fees of DST.

Marketing Services

The ACD has delegated the drawing up of marketing literature to Standard Life Investments Limited.

The ACD discharges, at its own expense out of the aggregate revenue received by it out of the funds, the fees of Standard Life Investments Limited for their marketing services.

CHARGES

Preliminary Charge

The FCA Rules permit the ACD to make a charge upon a sale of shares to an investor. This charge, which is paid by shareholders to the ACD, is calculated as a percentage of the price of the shares and included in the amount payable by the investor.

The current preliminary charges are shown in the table below:

Fund Name	Current Preliminary Charge			
	Retail Shares	Institutional Shares	* Standard Life Shares	Platform Shares
ASI Corporate Debt Fund	N/A	0%	0%	N/A
ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund	4%	0%	0%	0%
ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund	4%	0%	0%	0%
ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	4%	0%	0%	0%
ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund	4%	0%	0%	0%
ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund	4%	0%	0%	0%
ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	4%	0%	0%	0%
ASI UK Unconstrained Income Equity Fund	4%	0%	0%	0%
ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund	4%	0%	0%	0%
ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund	4%	0% 7.5% - Institutional Accumulation Shares	0%	0%

* This includes Standard Life “A” Shares and Standard Life “B” Shares

The ACD may charge an amount lower than the current rates of this charge (except for funds which have a current rate of Nil), as it shall from time to time determine, in relation to any specific transaction or class of transaction.

The ACD may not increase the preliminary charge unless it does so in accordance with the FCA Rules.

ACD’s Periodic Charge

Until the commencement of the winding up of a fund, the ACD is entitled to receive, out of the scheme property of each of the funds, for its own account, monthly, on the first business day of each month, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the amount of the periodic charge accrued to it in respect of the preceding

month. The periodic charge, which is calculated and accrued daily, is calculated separately in respect of each class of share by applying the appropriate periodic charge to its proportionate interest in the underlying value of the Fund. For these purposes, the value of the Fund is taken as at the valuation point on the previous business day, taking into account any sales and/or redemptions on that day.

This management charge is taken from the capital of the fund or the income generated by it. Where the charge is normally deducted from income of a fund but the income generated by the fund is insufficient to meet it, the charge may then be deducted from the capital of that fund.

The following table shows the current rate of periodic charge as an annual percentage of the value of the scheme property held for each share class and also whether the charge is deducted from capital or income. Where this charge is deducted from capital this may constrain capital growth.

Fund Name	Current Rate of Periodic Charge				Charge Deducted from capital or income
	Retail Shares	Institutional Shares	* Standard Life Shares	Platform Shares	
ASI Corporate Debt Fund	N/A	0.35% Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares	0%	N/A	Income
Standard Life Investments Emerging Market Debt Unconstrained Fund (This fund is in the process of being terminated and is therefore not available for investment.)	1.3%	0.75% Institutional "S" Shares	0%	0.80% Platform 1 Shares	Income
ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund	1%	0.5% Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares 1% Institutional "A" Shares	0%	0.5% Platform 1 Shares	Income
ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund	1.3%	0.75% Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares	0%	0.75% Platform 1 Shares	Income
ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	0.90%	0.40% Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares 1% Institutional "A" Shares 0.17% Institutional "S" Shares	0%	0.40% Platform 1 Shares	Income
ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund	1.3%	0.75% Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares	0%	0.75% Platform 1 Shares	Capital
ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund	0.90%	0.40% Institutional	0%	0.40% Platform 1	Income

		"S" Shares		Shares	
ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	0.80%	0.30% 0.17% Institutional "S" Shares	0%	0.30% Platform 1 Shares	Income
ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund	1.3%	0.75% 0.5% Institutional "S" Shares	0%	0.75% Platform 1 Shares	Income
ASI =UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund	1.5%	0.8% 0.7% Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares 1.8% Institutional "A" Shares	0%	1% Platform 1 Shares	Capital
ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund	1.5%	0.8% 0.45% Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares 1.8% Institutional "A" Shares 0.7% Institutional "S" Shares	0%	1% Platform 1 Shares	Income

* This includes Standard Life "A" Shares and Standard Life "B" Shares

Subject to current HM Revenue & Customs regulations, Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate may be payable out of the scheme property in connection with the ACD's periodic charge.

The ACD may not increase any charge it takes from the property of the funds unless it does so in accordance with the FCA Rules.

Redemption Charge

There is currently no redemption charge payable on the redemption or cancellation of shares but this may be introduced in the future in accordance with the FCA Rules.

Registrar and Associated Charges

The register of Shareholders is maintained by DST Financial Services Europe Limited.

The ACD makes a charge in respect of registrar functions. This registration charge is payable out of the scheme property of the funds apart from Retail Shares in all the funds, Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares (gross), Standard Life "A" Accumulation Shares, Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares and Standard Life Income Shares. The registration charge is calculated, accrued and paid on the same basis as the ACD's periodic charge. The current rate of the registration charge is 0.08% per annum (plus Value added Tax (if any)) of the net asset value of each class of share.

The registration charge is taken from the capital account of each of the ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund and the ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund. The deduction of this charge from the capital of these funds aims to maximize the income available for distribution. Under normal circumstances there is potential for capital growth. Any such growth will be reduced by an amount equal to the annual registration charge. This may constrain capital growth. In unfavourable market conditions it could result in the capital of these funds being eroded.

The ACD may not increase any charge it takes from the scheme property of any of the funds unless it does so in accordance with the FCA Rules.

The ACD will meet the fees and expenses payable to DST Financial Services Europe Limited for discharging the registration duties from the aggregate revenue received by the ACD out of the funds.

In addition, DST Financial Services Europe Limited is entitled to be reimbursed out of the scheme property of the funds for additional disbursements such as postage costs.

Subject to current HM Revenue & Customs regulations, Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate may be payable out of the scheme property of the funds in connection with the ACD's charge and expenses and disbursements incurred by DST Financial Services Europe Limited.

Fees, expenses and disbursements which are due to the registrar in respect of Retail Shares in all the funds, Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares (gross), Standard Life "A" Accumulation Shares, Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares and Standard Life Income Shares will be borne by the ACD.

Dealing Charge

The ACD makes an additional charge to Institutional "S" Shares in respect of dealing activities it has in connection with these shares. This dealing charge is payable out of the scheme property of the funds. The charge is calculated, accrued and paid on the same basis as the ACD's periodic charge. The current rate of the dealing charge is 0.03% per annum (plus Value Added tax (if any)) of the net asset value of the share class.

The ACD may not increase any charge it takes from the scheme property of any of the funds unless it does so in accordance with the FCA Rules.

Platform Dealing Charge

The ACD makes an additional charge to Platform 1 Shares and Platform 2 Shares* in respect of additional dealing activities it has in connection with these shares. This dealing charge is payable out of the scheme property of the funds. The charge is calculated, accrued and paid on the same basis as the ACD's periodic charge. The current rate of the dealing charge is 0.05% per annum (plus Value Added tax (if any)) of the net asset value of each class of share.

This dealing charge is taken from the capital account of each of ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund and the ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund. The deduction of this charge from the capital of these funds aims to maximize the income available for distribution. Under normal circumstances there is potential for capital growth. Any such growth will be reduced by an amount equal to the annual dealing charge. This may constrain capital growth. In unfavourable market conditions it could result in the capital of these funds being eroded.

The ACD may not increase any charge it takes from the scheme property of any of the funds unless it does so in accordance with the FCA Rules.

* Platform 2 Shares are not currently issued by the Company.

Other Payments out of the scheme property

Apart from any periodic charges payable to the ACD, fees, expenses and disbursements payable in respect of the registrar function and remuneration and expenses payable to the Depositary and Custodian, the items detailed below, along with any other relevant expenses, may lawfully be paid out of the scheme property of the funds (apart from Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares). Fees, expenses and disbursements payable to the registrar and remuneration and expenses payable to the Depositary and Custodian in respect of Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares will be borne by the ACD and only items (c), (j)(i) and (k)(i) detailed below may be paid out of the scheme property of these shares.

If any of the items detailed below or the relevant expenses referred to are not attributable to one fund only, they will be allocated as detailed under Allocation of Assets and Liabilities in Appendix .

- (a) expenses payable to the ACD;
- (b) fees and expenses in respect of establishing the Register and establishing and maintaining any plan registers and related functions (whether payable to the ACD or any other person);
- (c) expenses incurred in acquiring and disposing of investments;
- (d) expenses incurred in distributing income to Shareholders;
- (e) fees in respect of the publication and circulation of details of the Net Asset Value of each fund and each class of shares of each fund;
- (f) the fees and expenses of the auditors and legal, tax and other professional advisers of the Company and of the ACD;
- (g) the costs of convening and holding meetings of Shareholders (including meetings of Shareholders in any particular fund or in any particular class within a fund);
- (h) the costs of printing and distributing reports, accounts and any prospectus;
- (i) the costs of publishing prices and other information which the ACD is required by law to publish and any other administrative expenses;
- (j) (i) taxation and duties payable in respect of the scheme property of the funds, and
(ii) taxation and duties payable in respect of the issue or sale of shares;
- (k) (i) interest on borrowings permitted under the FCA Rules, and
(ii) charges incurred in relation to borrowings;
- (l) any amount payable by the Company under any indemnity provisions contained in the instrument of incorporation or any agreement with the ACD, the Depositary, the Investment Adviser and the registrar;
- (m) fees of the FCA under Schedule 1, Part III of the Act and the corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom in which shares are or may be marketed;
- (n) fees and expenses in connection with the listing of shares on any stock exchange;
- (o) any costs incurred in modifying the instrument of incorporation or the prospectus (including periodic updates of the prospectus);
- (p) insurance which the Company may purchase and/or maintain for the benefit of and against any liability incurred by any directors of the Company in the performance of their duties;
- (q) liabilities on transfer of assets arising and payable as specified in 6.7.15 R of the FCA Rules;
- (r) any costs incurred in forming a fund or a class of shares;
- (s) any costs and expenses incurred in registering, having recognised or going through any other process in relation to the Company or any fund in any territory or country outside the United Kingdom for the purposes of marketing shares of the Company or any fund in such territory or country (including any costs and expenses incurred in translating or having translated the instrument of incorporation, the prospectus and any other document);
- (t) any costs and expenses incurred in relation to the winding up of a fund or the Company; and

- (u) any other costs or expenses that may be taken out of the Company's scheme property in accordance with the FCA Rules.

Value Added Tax is payable on the above items, where applicable.

Where the expenses detailed in items (c) and (j) (ii) above arise and may lawfully be paid out of the scheme property of those funds, the full amount of any such expenses will be charged to capital. This may constrain capital growth.

Any surplus or deficit between the charges payable to the ACD which are levied on the funds and the actual expenses incurred, will be recognised as profit or loss by the Standard Life Aberdeen group.

PUBLICATION OF SHARE PRICES

The ACD will publish on each business day the most recent prices of shares in the funds except those relating to Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares, Standard Life Accumulation Shares, Standard Life Income Shares, Standard Life "A" Accumulation Shares and Standard Life "B" Accumulation Shares in any fund, together with details of the current preliminary charges payable for these funds on the internet site <http://www.standardlifeinvestments.com>. This information can also be obtained by calling the ACD on 0345 113 6966 (or +44 (0)1268 44 5488 from outwith the UK) on normal business days (Monday to Friday) between 9am and 5.30pm.

There are certain risks attached to investing in the funds of the Company. See section headed "General Risks" on page 69.

SALE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The price at which shares are sold and redeemed is based on the value of the scheme property of the relevant fund (adjusted to reflect any applicable dilution adjustment) plus any preliminary charge.

The ACD will normally be available to deal in and to receive applications for the sale and redemption of shares in all the funds and to receive enquiries regarding the funds on any day on which banks in London are open for business other than days (as determined by the ACD in its discretion) where, in respect of any exchange or market on which a substantial portion of a fund's portfolio is traded, such exchange or market is closed ("**Dealing Days**"). The days on which banks in London are open for business which are not Dealing Days will be available at the registered office of the ACD and on the website at www.standardlifeinvestments.com. All references to "Dealing Days" in this prospectus should be read accordingly.

The FCA Rules contain provisions governing any transaction concerning the funds which is carried out by or with an "affected person", that is to say:-

- (a) the Company;
- (b) the ACD;
- (c) an Associate of the ACD;
- (d) the Depositary;
- (e) an Associate of the Depositary;
- (f) any investment adviser;
- (g) an Associate of any investment adviser; and

- (h) the Auditor.

Investment of the property of the funds may be made on arm's length terms through a member of an investment exchange (acting as principal) who is an Associate of the ACD. Such a person may make a profit out of such dealings, although the ACD will always deal on best execution terms, and neither the ACD nor any such Associate will be liable to account for any such profit.

NEITHER THE ACD NOR ANY OTHER "AFFECTED PERSON" IS UNDER OBLIGATION TO ACCOUNT TO ANOTHER AFFECTED PERSON OR TO THE HOLDERS FOR ANY PROFIT OR BENEFIT THEY MAKE OR RECEIVE IN CONNECTION WITH:

- (a) THEIR ACTING AS AGENT FOR THE COMPANY IN THE SALE OR PURCHASE OF PROPERTY TO OR FROM THE FUNDS; OR
- (b) THEIR PART IN ANY TRANSACTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES PERMITTED BY THE FCA RULES; OR
- (c) THEIR DEALING IN PROPERTY EQUIVALENT TO ANY OWNED BY (OR DEALT IN FOR THE ACCOUNT OF) THE COMPANY.

The ACD may from time to time make an online dealing service available to shareholders. More information about this can be found at www.standardlifeinvestments.com.

Client Money

In certain circumstances (including in relation to the buying and selling of shares (see pages 50 and 52)), money in respect of shares will be transferred to a client money bank account with any recognised bank or banks that the ACD may from time to time select until such transactions can be completed. Money transferred to a client money account will be held in accordance with the rules made by the FCA relating to the holding of client money. The purpose of utilising client money accounts is to protect investors should the ACD become insolvent during such a period. No interest will be paid on money held in these client money bank accounts.

The ACD will not be responsible for any loss or damages suffered by shareholders because of any error or action taken or not taken by any third parties holding client money in accordance with the FCA's client money rules, unless the loss arises because the ACD has been negligent or acted fraudulently or in bad faith. Should the recognised bank or banks holding the client money bank account become insolvent, the ACD will attempt to recoup the money on behalf of shareholders. However, if the recognised bank or banks cannot repay all the persons to whom it owes money, any shortfall may have to be shared proportionally between all its creditors including shareholders. In this situation, shareholders may be eligible to claim under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme ("FSCS"). Further information about compensation arrangements is available from the ACD on request or from the FSCS at:

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme
10th Floor
Beaufort House
15 St Botolph Street
London
EC3A 7QU

Telephone: 0800 678 1100 or 020 7741 4100
Website: www.fscs.org.uk

The ACD may, in certain circumstances permitted by the FCA's client money rules (for example if the ACD decides to transfer all or part of its business to a third party), transfer any client money held in respect of the business being transferred in accordance with the FCA's client money rules, to that third party without that investor's prior consent. On request, the third party must return any balance of client money to the investor as

soon as possible. Subject to the FCA's client money rules, the sums transferred may be held by the third party in accordance with the FCA's client money rules, otherwise the ACD will exercise all due skill, care and diligence to assess whether the third party has adequate measures in place to protect shareholder money. The ACD will act at all times in accordance with the prevailing FCA's client money rules.

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

Unless we notify you otherwise, we will treat you as a retail client.

Buying Shares

Investors wishing to invest in any of the funds can contact their usual financial adviser or telephone the ACD's Customer Information Team on 0345 113 6966 (or +44 (0)1268 44 5488 from outwith the UK) for information on how to invest. Applications for shares can be made by sending a completed application form together with a cheque (a cheque need not be provided if paying by direct debit as below) made payable to the ACD at the address below:-

Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited
PO Box 12233
Chelmsford
CM99 2EE

Applications for shares can also be made by telephone and must be followed by sending an application form and cheque made payable to the ACD as above.

Shares will be purchased on a forward pricing basis. The investor will receive the price at the next available valuation point after the ACD receives the instructions (verbal or written, as the case may be). For all funds, the valuation point is 12 noon.

Following a purchase of shares, a contract note detailing the investor's account number will be issued. Share certificates will not be issued.

Once shares have been purchased, the ACD will enter the name of the investor on the register. Payment for the shares is due and payable to the ACD in settlement of the purchase on the relevant fund's "Settlement Date" (as detailed below). Until payment has been passed on by the ACD to the Depositary, an investor will not have an irrevocable right of ownership in the shares. Where an investor applies to invest in a fund, the ACD will hold the money received in advance of the Settlement Date on trust for the investor as client money in a segregated client money account with any recognised bank or banks that the ACD may from time to time select until the Settlement Date. No interest will be paid on money held in these client money bank accounts. In the unlikely event that the ACD were to become insolvent between the purchase of shares and the Settlement Date, the money received from an investor would be protected by the FCA's client money rules. In this situation, an investor may not receive the shares allocated to them pending settlement; the shares may be cancelled. On an insolvency of the ACD in these circumstances the investor's right would be to the return of the money, which would be pooled with other client money.

Where payment for shares is made by telegraphic transfer, the ACD will generally rely on an exemption from putting that money in a client money account. This exemption is known as the "Delivery versus Payment" or "DvP" Exemption. When relying on this exemption, the ACD may treat money which is received from an investor by telegraphic transfer as not being client money for a period of 1 business day from the time that the ACD receives the money. If the ACD still holds money received by way of telegraphic transfer beyond the Settlement Date, the ACD will, from that point, treat that money as client money as detailed in the preceding paragraph until the relevant fund's Settlement Date in accordance with the FCA's client money rules.

Monthly payments to purchase retail shares can be made by direct debit into ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund, ASI Europe Ex UK Ethical Equity Fund, ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund, ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund, ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund, ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund, ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund and ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund. Direct debits will be collected on the first day of each month. If the collection date is a weekend or public holiday the direct debit will be collected on the following business day. Direct debit payments are subject to a minimum of £50 unless investing in ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund, ASI UK Unconstrained Income Equity Fund, ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund or ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund in which case they are subject to a minimum of £100. Shares purchased by monthly payments will reflect the price on the Dealing Day following collection of the direct debit. Combinations of lump sum and monthly payments will also be accepted for retail shares in ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund, ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund, ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund, ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund, ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund, ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund, ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund, ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund and ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund.

* Please note that this fund is in the process of being terminated and is therefore not available for investment.

As the Company is not registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, nor has the Company been registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, its shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the United States of America or its territories or possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction, or to citizens or residents thereof (hereinafter referred to as “US Persons”).

Accordingly, the ACD may require any subscriber to provide it with any information that it may consider necessary for the purpose of deciding whether or not he is, or will be, a US Person.

Please see the section headed “US Foreign Account Tax Compliance” in Appendix IVII.

The ACD has the right to reject on reasonable grounds an application for purchase of shares in whole or in part.

The ACD is not required to accept an application for the purchase of shares where it considers it necessary or appropriate to carry out or complete identification procedures in relation to the applicant concerned or another person pursuant to a statutory, regulatory or European Union obligation and the ACD’s requirements have not been fulfilled. The identification procedures referred to above may include an applicant’s identity being verified electronically against public records by an independent agency. This will disclose whether an applicant has a credit history but will not disclose details of any borrowings an applicant may have. The applicant’s credit history will show that an identification check has been carried out. This information will not be available to third parties or affect the applicant’s credit rating.

The registrar will on request provide holders free of charge with a written statement of the entries on the register of the fund relating to them.

Investors acting on the advice of a financial adviser will, normally, have the right to cancel any contract relating to an initial investment in any of the funds under the rules on cancellation contained in the Conduct of Business Sourcebook published by the FCA.

The ACD will inform the holder of any cancellation entitlement and the holder will have the option to withdraw from the contract by giving notice in writing within 30 days of the date the contract is entered into. If the holder exercises the cancellation entitlement and the price of shares falls over that time, the holder may not recover the amount originally invested.

If applications for shares made by telephone are not followed by payment, investors will be liable for any dealing costs incurred by the ACD.

Electronic Communications

Currently, transfers of title to units may not be effected on the authority of an electronic communication.

Selling Shares

Holders can sell some or all of their shares through their usual financial adviser or by writing to the ACD at the above address (please see below for minimum value of holdings details). In either case the holder's account number must be quoted and the request must be signed by the holder or all the joint holders if the shares are held in joint names.

Shares can also be sold by telephone, on any day that the ACD is open for business, on 0345 113 6966 (or +44 (0)1268 44 5488 from outwith the UK), although the request must be confirmed in writing. Shares will be sold on a forward pricing basis and the investor will receive the price at the next available valuation point after the ACD receives the instructions (verbal or written, as the case may be).

On the sale of shares, the register will be updated and the relevant holdings removed. Payment will be issued in accordance with the holder's instructions (by Sterling cheque, to a UK bank account or by such other method as may be agreed by the ACD) not later than the Settlement Date. However, the ACD is not required to issue payment if it has not received the money due on the earlier issue of those shares, or where it considers it necessary or appropriate to carry out or complete identification procedures in relation to the holder or another person pursuant to a statutory, regulatory or European Union obligation. Where payment is made by cheque the ACD will protect the payment under the FCA's client money rules from the Settlement Date until such time as the cheque is encashed. Where redemption proceeds are paid by BACS or by telegraphic transfer, typically cleared funds will be paid to the holder by the Settlement Date. If the ACD still holds redemption proceeds beyond the Settlement Date, the ACD will, from that point, treat the money as client money until it is paid out. Notwithstanding this, the ACD may, for a period of up to 1 business day from receipt of the money from the Depositary rely on the Delivery versus Payment exemption irrespective of the payment method used.

If instructions given to sell shares by telephone are not confirmed in writing, investors will be liable for any dealing costs incurred by the ACD.

Where the ACD believes that a reliable price cannot be established as at the valuation point, dealing in the relevant fund may be suspended temporarily. See the "Suspension of Dealing" section on page 37 below for information regarding the possibility of a temporary suspension of dealing.

The ACD may at its discretion delay arranging for the issue of shares until payment has been received.

If an applicant defaults in making any payment in money or a transfer of property due to the ACD in respect of the sale or issue of shares, the subscription for the purchase of those shares may lapse and be cancelled at the cost of the applicant or its financial intermediary. The Company is also entitled to make any necessary amendment to the register in which case the ACD will become entitled to the shares in place of the applicant, (subject in the case of an issue of shares to the ACD's payment of the purchase price to the Company).

Failure to make good settlement by the settlement date may result in the ACD bringing an action against the applicant or its financial intermediary or deducting any costs or losses incurred by the ACD against any existing holding of the applicant in a fund. In all cases any money returnable to the investor will be held by the ACD without payment of interest pending receipt of the moneys due.

Settlement Date

For each of the funds, the Settlement Date is no later than close of business on the fourth business day following the "transaction date". The length of time to settlement will depend on the asset or share classes concerned and could potentially range from T+1 to T+4. (This can at times be referred to as "T + [number]" where "T" stands for "transaction date".) The transaction date is the date on which the ACD implements an instruction to buy or sell. The Settlement Date is the date on which ownership of the shares is transferred and when money passes. For the purposes of settlement "business day" shall (notwithstanding any other definition

of “business day” within this Prospectus) mean any day that the London Stock Exchange is open other than a weekend day, bank holiday or any other special concessionary holiday or other day that the London Stock Exchange is not operating normal business hours.

By way of example, if an investor instructs the ACD in writing to purchase shares at 09.00 on a Monday, the shares will be purchased at the following valuation point (in this case 12 noon on Monday for all funds). Monday will be the transaction date, as this is counted as a separate day, and Thursday, on a T+3 settlement basis, would be the Settlement Date when payment for the shares is due and payable.

* Please note that this fund is in the process of being terminated and is therefore not available for investment.

Deferred Redemption

The ACD may defer redemptions in times of high redemptions. For this purpose “high redemptions” are redemptions that at a valuation point on any given Dealing Day exceed 10% of a fund’s net asset value.

The ability to defer redemptions is intended to protect the interests of shareholders remaining in the relevant fund and will give the ACD, in times of high redemptions, the ability to defer redemptions at a particular valuation point on a Dealing Day to the valuation point on the next Dealing Day. This is intended to allow the ACD to match the sale of scheme property to the level of redemptions. Subject to COLL and to sufficient *liquidity* being raised at the next valuation point all deals relating to the earlier valuation point will be completed before those relating to the later valuation point are considered.

MINIMUM VALUE OF HOLDINGS

Note: References to Standard Life Shares in this section include Standard Life “A” Shares and Standard Life “B” Shares.

The following minimum values currently apply to holdings and dealings by a holder in the shares of a fund:

ASI Corporate Debt Fund

- (a) Minimum value of shares which any holder may hold.

£50,000

- (b) Minimum value of shares which may be the subject of a single purchase.

£500,000 for the first purchase of shares made by a holder and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares made by that holder

- (c) Minimum value of shares which may be the subject of a single redemption request.

£5,000 subject to the request not reducing the holder’s holding below the minimum value referred to in (a) above

- (d) Regular Monthly Payments (direct debit) may not be made into this fund.

ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund and ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund

- (a) Minimum value of shares which any holder may hold (unless investing monthly in the fund).

£500 for Retail Shares

£50,000 for Institutional Shares, Platform Shares and Standard Life Shares

(b) Minimum value of shares which may be the subject of a single purchase (unless investing monthly in the fund).

£500 for Retail Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£1,000,000 for Institutional Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£500,000 for Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£1,000,000 for Platform Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£250,000 for Standard Life Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in that fund and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares made by that holder

(c) Minimum value of shares which may be the subject of a single redemption request.

£250 for Retail Shares

£5,000 for Institutional Shares, Platform Shares and Standard Life Shares

subject in either case to the request not reducing the holder's holding below the minimum value referred to in (a) above

(d) Regular Monthly Payments (direct debit) may be made for Retail Shares of this fund only.

£50 minimum per month for Retail Shares

ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund , ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund, ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund, ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund and ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund

(a) Minimum value of shares which any holder may hold (unless investing monthly in the fund).

£500 for Retail Shares

£50,000 for Institutional Shares, Platform Shares and Standard Life Shares (where available)

£150,000,000 for Institutional "S" Shares (where available)

(b) Minimum value of shares which may be the subject of a single purchase (unless investing monthly in the fund).

£500 for Retail Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£1,000,000 for Institutional Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£1,000,000 for Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares (where available) for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in that fund and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£150,000,000 for Institutional “S” Shares (where available) for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in that fund and £150,000,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in the same fund made by that holder

£1,000,000 for Platform Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£250,000 for Standard Life Shares (where available) for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

- (c) Minimum value of shares which may be the subject of a single redemption request.

£250 for Retail Shares

£5,000 for Institutional Shares, Platform Shares and Standard Life Shares (where available)

£150,000,000 for Institutional “S” Shares in the ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund, ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund and the ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund

subject in either case to the request not reducing the holder’s holding below the minimum value referred to in (a) above

- (d) Regular Monthly Payments (direct debit) may be made for Retail Shares of this fund only.

£50 minimum per month for Retail Shares

ASI UK Unconstrained Income Equity Fund and ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund

- (a) Minimum value of shares which any holder may hold (unless investing monthly in the fund).

£500 for Retail Shares

£50,000 for Institutional Shares (except Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares), Platform Shares and Standard Life Shares

£5,000,000 for Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares

£150,000,000 for Institutional “S” Shares in the ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund

- (b) Minimum value of shares which may be the subject of a single purchase (unless investing monthly in the fund).

£500 for Retail Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£1,000,000 for Institutional Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£1,000,000 for Institutional Regulated Accumulation Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares made by that holder

£150,000,000 for Institutional “S” Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in the ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund and £150,000,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that fund made by that holder

£1,000,000 for Platform Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder in a fund and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares in that same fund made by that holder

£250,000 for Standard Life Shares for the first purchase of shares made by a holder and £50,000 for any subsequent purchase of shares made by that holder

(c) Minimum value of shares which may be the subject of a single redemption request.

£250 for Retail Shares

£5,000 for Institutional Shares, Platform Shares and Standard Life Shares

£150,000,000 for Institutional “S” Shares in the ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund

subject in either case to the request not reducing the holder’s holding below the minimum value referred to in (a) above.

(d) Regular Monthly Payments (direct debit) may be made for Retail Shares of this fund only, and only through the ACD. Minimum monthly payments.

£50 minimum per month for Retail Shares purchased through the ACD

The ACD may waive the above minimum requirements in any particular case prescribed by it.

ISSUE OF SHARES IN EXCHANGE FOR IN SPECIE ASSETS

On request, the ACD may, at its discretion, arrange for the Company to issue shares in exchange for assets other than money, but will only do so where the Depositary has taken reasonable care to ensure that the Company's acquisition of those assets in exchange for the shares concerned is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of holders.

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

The ACD will not issue shares relating to any fund in exchange for assets the holding of which would be inconsistent with the investment objective of that fund.

IN SPECIE REDEMPTION

Where a holder requests redemption or cancellation of shares, the ACD at its discretion may, by serving a notice of election on the holder before the proceeds of the redemption or cancellation would otherwise become payable in *cash*, elect that the holder shall not be paid the redemption price of his shares but instead there shall be a transfer to that holder of scheme property of the relevant fund having the appropriate value. Where such a notice is so served on a holder, the holder may serve a further notice on the ACD not later than the close of business on the fourth business day following the day of receipt by the holder of the first mentioned notice requiring the ACD, instead of arranging for a transfer of scheme property, to arrange for a sale of that scheme property and the payment to the holder of the net proceeds of that sale.

The selection of scheme property to be transferred (or sold) is made by the ACD in consultation with the Depositary, only if the Depositary has taken reasonable care to ensure that the property concerned would not be likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of holders. The Company may retain out of the scheme property to be transferred (or the proceeds of sale) scheme property or *cash* of value or amount equivalent to any redemption charge or stamp duty (if any) to be paid in relation to the cancellation of the shares.

SUSPENSION OF DEALING

The ACD may, with the prior agreement of the Depositary, and must, if the Depositary so requires, suspend the issue, sale, cancellation and redemption of shares in any of the funds if the ACD, or the Depositary in the case of any requirement by the Depositary, is of the opinion that due to exceptional circumstances it is in the interests of holders in the fund concerned.

The ACD will notify holders of the suspension as soon as practicable after suspension commences.

During a suspension the obligations relating to the issue, sale, cancellation and redemption of shares contained in Chapter 6 of the FCA Rules will cease to apply in respect of the fund concerned and the ACD must comply with as many of the obligations relating to the valuation of shares as is practicable in the light of the suspension.

In accordance with Chapter 7 of the FCA Rules, suspension of dealing in shares must cease as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances have ceased and the ACD and the Depositary must formally review the suspension at least every 28 days and inform the FCA of the results of this review.

The valuation of shares will commence at the valuation point (as defined in Appendix) on the first normal Dealing Day following the day on which the suspension of redemption of shares ceased.

Mandatory Redemption of Shares

No shares may be acquired or held directly or beneficially in circumstances which:

- (i) constitute a breach of any law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory; or
- (ii) would (or would if other shares were acquired or held in like circumstances) result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other adverse consequence (including a requirement to register under any securities or investment or similar laws or governmental regulation of any country or territory).

In this connection, the ACD may from time to time impose such restrictions as it may think necessary for the purpose of ensuring that no shares are so acquired or held.

If it comes to the notice of the ACD that any shares ("affected shares") are owned in any of those circumstances or if it reasonably believes this to be the case, the ACD may give notice to the holder(s) of the shares requiring the transfer of the shares to a person who is qualified or entitled to own them or the switch, where possible, of the shares for other shares the holding or acquisition of which would not fall within any of those circumstances or that a request in writing be given for the redemption or cancellation of such shares in accordance with the FCA Rules. If any person upon whom such a notice is served does not within 30 days after the date of such notice transfer his shares to a person qualified to own them or switch his shares or establish to the satisfaction of the ACD (whose judgement is final and binding) that he and any person on whose behalf he holds the shares are qualified and entitled to own the shares, he shall be deemed upon the expiration of that 30 day period to have given a request in writing for the redemption or cancellation of all the shares pursuant to the FCA Rules.

A person who becomes aware that he is holding or owns shares in any of those circumstances shall forthwith, unless he has already received a notice from the ACD, either transfer the shares to a person qualified to own them or, where possible, switch the shares or give a request in writing for the redemption or cancellation (at the discretion of the ACD) of the shares pursuant to the FCA Rules.

If: (a) at any time when shares in respect of which income is allocated or paid without deduction of UK income tax ("gross paying shares") are in issue, the Company or the ACD becomes aware that the holder of such gross paying shares has failed or ceased to be entitled to have income so allocated or paid; or (b) at any time the Company or the ACD becomes aware that the holder of any shares has failed or ceased for whatever reason to be entitled to hold those shares; the Company shall, without delay, treat the holder concerned as if he had served on the Company a switching notice requesting switching of those shares for shares (which in the case of a holder referred to in (a) above shall be shares in respect of which income is allocated or paid net of tax ("net

paying shares")) of the class or classes which, in the opinion of the ACD, most nearly equates to the class or classes of shares previously held.

If: (a) at any time when gross paying shares are in issue, a holder of gross paying shares fails or ceases to be entitled to have income so allocated or paid without deduction of UK income tax; or (b) at any time the holder of any shares fails or ceases for whatever reason to be entitled to hold those shares; he shall, without delay, give notice thereof to the Company and the Company shall, upon receipt of such a notice (if no request has been made for the transfer or repurchase of such shares) treat the holder concerned as if he had served on the Company a switching notice requesting switching of those shares for shares (which in the case of a holder referred to in (a) above shall be net paying shares) of the class or classes which, in the opinion of the ACD, most nearly equates to the class or classes of shares previously held.

SWITCHING

A holder is entitled to exchange shares in one fund for shares in another, or, within the same fund, exchange shares in one share class for shares in another, subject always to any limitation on the issue of shares of that other fund or class. The number of new shares to be issued or sold to the holder on an exchange will be determined by the following formula:

$$N = \frac{O \times RP \times (1 - SC)}{SP}$$

where:

- N is the number of new shares to be issued or sold, rounded down to the nearest whole number of smaller denomination shares;
- O is the number of original shares which the holder has requested to exchange;
- RP is the price at which a single original share may be cancelled or redeemed as at the valuation point applicable to the cancellation or redemption as the case may be;
- SC is a charge made by the ACD when switching between different funds or between different share classes within the same fund. The charge will not exceed any excess of the amount of the preliminary charge that would be applicable to a sale of the shares being acquired (by reference to the current preliminary charge stated in the most recently published prospectus) over the sum of the preliminary charge actually paid on the original acquisition of the shares being redeemed and any switching charge previously incurred. This charge may be waived at the discretion of the ACD;
- SP is the price at which a single new share may be issued or sold as at the valuation point applicable to the cancellation or redemption as the case may be (or, where the exchange is between funds which have different valuation points, as at the valuation point applicable to the issue or sale as the case may be).

The ACD may adjust the number of new shares to be issued or sold to reflect the effect of any stamp duty or other charges payable on the redemption, cancellation, issue or sale (as applicable) of the shares concerned.

An exchange of shares will be subject to the minimum purchase requirement for the new fund or share class and to any minimum holding as detailed on pages **33, 34, 35** and **36** for the fund or share class from which the shares are being changed and to any other eligibility requirements which may exist.

The ACD may decline to permit an exchange into a fund or share class in respect of which there are no shares in issue, or in any case in which it would be entitled by the FCA Rules to refuse to give effect to a request by the holder for the redemption of shares of the old class or the issue or sale of shares of the new class.

An exchange of shares in one fund for shares in another fund is treated as a redemption and sale and will, for persons subject to United Kingdom taxation, be a realisation for the purposes of capital gains tax. In no circumstances will the holder who exchanges shares be entitled to withdraw from or cancel the transaction.

SHARE CONVERSIONS

Holders are entitled to convert their shares of one class for shares of another class within the same fund subject to any limitations on the issue of shares.

Conversions will be effected by the ACD recording the change of class on the Register.

Conversions may not be effected by the ACD at the next valuation point following receipt of instructions to convert from a holder and may be held over and processed at a subsequent valuation point or ultimately to the valuation point immediately following the end of the relevant fund's accounting period. For further information and to discuss the timing for the completion of conversions please contact the ACD.

Conversions are not treated as redemptions or sales and therefore will not be treated as a disposal for the purposes of Capital Gains Taxation.

VALUATION

The scheme property of each of the funds will normally be valued at 12 noon on each Dealing Day for the purpose of determining the prices at which shares in the funds may (a) be purchased from, or redeemed by, the ACD and (b) issued or cancelled by the Depositary.

The ACD has the right to carry out an additional valuation of the scheme property of any of the funds at any time if the ACD considers it desirable to do so or if required by the FCA Rules.

If there is more than one class of share in issue in a fund, the proportionate interests of each class in the assets (and also the income) shall be determined by the ACD maintaining a notional account for each class. The proportionate interest in the scheme property of each class is determined on each Dealing Day to reflect the appropriate periodic charge for that class of share.

The scheme property of each of the funds will be valued on the following basis:

- valuing the proportion of the assets of the fund attributable to each class of share by reference to the latest dealing price. Where investments have different valuations depending on whether the investment is being bought or sold, their mid-market price will be used. Collective investment schemes are valued by reference to their net asset value. *Cash* is valued at its nominal value. Any other property will be valued at what the ACD considers a fair value;
- dividing these values by the number of shares in issue.

For a more detailed explanation of how the scheme property of the funds will be valued, please refer to Appendix .

DILUTION ADJUSTMENT

When the Company buys or sells underlying investments in response to a request for subscription or redemption of Shares, it will generally incur a cost, made up of dealing costs and any spread between the buying and selling prices of the investment concerned.

The ACD will apply a dilution charge to prevent dilution of a fund as explained above and in the scenarios listed below. Rather than reduce the effect of dilution by making a separate charge to investors when they buy or sell Shares in the relevant fund, the FCA's regulations permit an Authorised fund Manager to move the price at which Shares are bought or sold on any given day. The single price can be swung higher or lower at the

discretion of the ACD. This price movement from the basic midmarket price is known as a 'Dilution Adjustment'. The amount of the adjustment is paid into the fund for the protection of existing/continuing Shareholders. Any dilution adjustment applied is included in the price applied to the deal.

The Dilution Adjustment shall make such reasonable allowance as the ACD determines is appropriate for the typical market spread of the value of the assets of a fund and the related costs of acquisition or disposal of these assets. Where a fund invests in another fund, unit trust, an open ended investment company or any other collective investment scheme ('a collective investment vehicle'), the ACD may base the calculation of that part of the Dilution Adjustment relating to that investment on the calculation of the Dilution Adjustment on a look-through to the underlying assets of that collective investment vehicle.

The ACD's policy will be to normally impose a Dilution Adjustment where there are net inflows or outflows on any given day, exceeding a level where the estimated potential cost to the relevant fund justifies its application.

The Dilution Adjustment may also be charged:

- (a) where a fund is in continual decline;
- (b) on a fund experiencing large levels of net sales relative to its size;
- (c) in any other case where the ACD is of the opinion that the interests of Shareholders require imposition of a Dilution Adjustment.

Where a Dilution Adjustment applies to a fund at a valuation point:

- i) if there is a net investment in that fund at that valuation point, the Share Price may (but will not always) be increased to allow for the rate of Dilution Adjustment; and
- ii) if there is a net divestment in that fund at the valuation point, the Share Price may (but will not always) be decreased to allow for the amount of the Dilution Adjustment.

Dilution is related to the inflows and outflows of monies from the funds and, as such, it is not possible to predict accurately whether dilution will occur at any future point in time.

Consequently it is also not possible to accurately predict how frequently the ACD will need to make such a dilution adjustment. The rate of any dilution adjustment made from time to time will differ for the fund and be dependent on dealing spreads, commissions and taxes and duties arising on the purchase or sale of the scheme property of the fund. These estimated rates may differ in practice.

For illustrative purposes, the table below shows historic information on dilution adjustments to the share price over the period 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018.

Fund Name	Estimated Dilution Adjustment (%) Applicable For Purchases	Estimated Dilution Adjustment (%) Applicable For Sales	Number Of Days On Which A Dilution Adjustment Has Been Applied
ASI Corporate Debt Fund	0.32	0.32	2
ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund	0.37	0.37	225
ASI Europe Ex UK Ethical Equity Fund	0.27	0.23	199
ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	0.08	0.08	4

ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund	0.22	0.22	253
ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund	0.15	0.15	199
ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	0.04	0.04	253
ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund	0.62	0.25	200
ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund	0.65	0.25	253
ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund	0.64	0.20	253

On the occasions when the dilution adjustment is not applied there may be an adverse impact on the total assets of the relevant fund.

The above is current Company practice and as such may be subject to change in the future.

STAMP DUTY RESERVE TAX

Generally, there will be no stamp duty reserve tax (“SDRT”) charge when holders surrender or redeem their shares. However, where the redemption is satisfied by a non-pro rata in specie redemption, then a charge to SDRT may apply.

WINDING UP AND TERMINATION

The Company or a fund may be wound up as an unregistered company under Part V of the Insolvency Act 1986 or under the FCA Rules. The Company may be wound up or a fund may be terminated under the FCA Rules.

The Company may be wound up or a fund terminated under the FCA Rules:-

- (a) if an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed at a meeting of the Company or of the holders of shares of all classes relating to that fund; or
- (b) if the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company or a particular fund by the instrument of incorporation expires; or
- (c) if the event (if any) occurs on the occurrence of which the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Company or a particular fund is to be wound up or terminated (as appropriate); or
- (d) on the date of effect stated in any agreement by the FCA in response to a request by the ACD for the revocation of the authorisation order in respect of the Company or for the termination of the fund; or
- (e) on the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which is to result in the Company ceasing to hold any scheme property; or
- (f) in the case of a fund, on the effective date of a duly approved scheme of arrangement which is to result in the fund ceasing to hold any scheme property; or

- (g) in the case of the Company, on the date when all of its funds fall within (f) above or have otherwise ceased to hold any scheme property, notwithstanding that the Company may have assets and liabilities that are not attributable to any particular fund.

Where the Company is to be wound up or a fund terminated under the FCA Rules, notice of the proposals for winding up the Company or the relevant fund must be given to the FCA for approval (or deemed approval). This notice cannot be given to the FCA unless the ACD provides a statement (following an investigation into the affairs, business or property of the Company or the fund as the case may be) which either confirms that the Company or the fund will be able to meet all its liabilities within 12 months of the date of the statement or states that such confirmation cannot be given. The Company may not be wound up or a fund terminated under the FCA Rules if there is a vacancy in the position of the ACD at the relevant time.

On the winding up commencing:-

- (a) Chapter 5, 6.2 R and 6.3 R of the FCA Rules (which relate to the pricing of and dealing in shares and to investment and borrowing powers respectively) will cease to apply to the Company or the relevant fund;
- (b) the Company will cease to issue and cancel shares of all classes or (where a particular fund is to be terminated) shares of all classes relating to that fund and the ACD will cease to sell or redeem such shares or arrange for the Company to issue or cancel them;
- (c) no transfer of a Share or (where a particular fund is to be terminated) a Share in that fund will be registered and no other change to the Register will be made without the sanction of the ACD; and
- (d) where the Company is being wound up or a fund terminated, the Company or the fund will cease to carry on its business except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up of the Company or for the termination of the fund;
- (e) the corporate status and powers of the Company and (subject as mentioned above) the ACD shall continue until the Company is dissolved.

The ACD shall, as soon as practicable after the Company falls to be wound up or a fund terminated, realise the assets of the Company or (as the case may be) the relevant fund and, after paying out or retaining adequate provision for all liabilities properly payable and retaining provision for the costs of winding up or termination, may make one or more interim distributions of the proceeds to holders proportionately to their rights to participate in the scheme property of the Company or the relevant fund. On or prior to the date on which the final account is sent to holders, the ACD will also make a final distribution to holders of any remaining balance in the same proportions as mentioned above.

Following the completion of the winding up of the Company or termination of a fund, the Depositary must notify the FCA of that fact.

Following the completion of a winding up of the Company or termination of a fund, the ACD must prepare a final account showing how the winding up or termination was conducted and how the scheme property was disposed of. The auditors of the Company will make a report in respect of the final account and will state their opinion as to whether the final account has been properly prepared. This final account and the auditors' report must be sent to the FCA and to each holder within two months of the termination of the winding up or termination.

Reports and Accounts During Winding Up

While the Company is being wound up, the annual and half-yearly accounting periods will continue to run, the provisions of the FCA Rules about annual and interim allocation of income shall continue to apply and annual and half-yearly reports will continue to be required. Notwithstanding the provisions of 4.5.13 R of the FCA Rules the ACD need not send to each holder a copy of a report relating to any accounting period commencing

after the effective time if the directors after consultation with the FCA, are satisfied that it is not necessary in the interests of holders for the report to be sent to holders. Copies will however be available on request by the holders.

Manner of Termination of a Fund

With respect to the termination of any fund the provisions of the section headed "Manner of Winding Up" above shall apply mutatis mutandis, with references to the Company being treated as references to the relevant fund, references to shares being treated as references to shares of the classes issued in respect of such fund, references to holders being treated as references to holders of such shares, references to scheme property being treated as references to the scheme property allocated or attributable to such fund, and references to winding up being treated as references to the relevant termination. The obligations under 6.8 R of the FCA Rules (Income: accounting, allocation and distribution) and 4.5 R of the FCA Rules (Reports and Accounts) continue until completion of the termination.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Reports and Accounts

The annual reports in respect of the Company will be published in long form within four months of the annual accounting date (currently the publication date is 28 February or 29 February in a leap year). The half yearly reports will be published in long form within two months of the half yearly accounting date (currently the publication date is 30 June). The accounts contained in the annual and half-yearly reports will be prepared in accordance with the FCA Rules and the Statement of Recommended Practice for Financial Statements of Authorised funds (published from time to time). Copies of the long report and accounts will be available on request. A copy of the latest annual and half-yearly reports will be provided free of charge on the request of any person eligible to invest in the funds before the conclusion of any sale. The annual and half yearly reports of the Company will include a portfolio statement setting out the investments of each fund at the end of the period to which the report relates.

Benchmarks Regulation

The EU Benchmark Regulation requires the ACD to produce and maintain a robust contingency plan setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark (as defined by the EU Benchmark Regulation) which is used materially changes or ceases to be provided. The ACD shall comply with this obligation. Further information on the plan is available on request.

The ACD is required under the EU Benchmark Regulation to use only benchmarks which are provided by authorised benchmark administrators that are present in the register of administrators maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority, pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation. The ACD shall comply with this obligation.

Address for Service

The address for service on the Company of notices or other documents required or authorised to be served on it is Bow Bells House, 1 Bread Street, London, EC4M 9HH.

Any such notice or document must be given to or served on the Company in hard copy unless otherwise specified in this prospectus in relation to any specific notice or document.

Inspection of Documents

The instrument of incorporation, any amending instrument and the most recent annual and half yearly reports may be inspected at and copies obtained from the head office of the Company at the above address.

A copy of the Service Agreement between the Company and the ACD may be obtained by investors from the head office of the Company at the above address.

Risk Management Information

The ACD must establish, implement and maintain an adequate and documented risk management process for identifying the risks to which a fund is or might be exposed.

Holders may obtain from the ACD, on request, the following information supplementary to this prospectus relating to:-

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

Order Execution Information

In accordance with the Conduct of Business Sourcebook, published from time to time by the FCA as part of its handbook of rules, the ACD needs to put in place arrangements to execute orders most favourable to and in the interests of the Company.

As set out above, the ACD has delegated the investment management to the Investment Adviser, who in turn executes decisions to deal on behalf of the funds. The Investment Adviser must, in accordance with the FCA's handbook of rules, establish and implement an order execution policy to allow it to obtain the best possible results in accordance with its obligations under those rules.

On request, the ACD will, free from charge, provide a shareholder with information supplementary to this Prospectus relating to the execution policy.

Voting Rights Strategy

In accordance with the FCA Rules, the ACD must develop strategies for determining when and how voting rights of assets held within the scheme property are to be exercised ("Voting Rights Strategy"). A summary copy of the ACD's Voting Rights Strategy, together with details of the actions which the ACD has taken on the basis of those strategies, are available, free of charge, from the ACD.

Conflicts of Duty or Interest

The ACD and the Investment Adviser may, from time to time, act as investment managers or advisers to other collective investment schemes (or funds thereof or to other persons), which follow similar investment objectives, policies or strategies to those of the Company or the funds. It is therefore possible that either of those parties may in the course of its business have potential conflicts of duty or interest with the Company or a particular fund. In addition, *derivative* transactions may be effected in which the ACD or the Investment Adviser has either a direct or indirect interest that may potentially involve a conflict of its or their obligations to a fund. Each of the ACD and the Investment Adviser will, however, have regard in such event to their respective obligations under the ACD Agreement, the Investment Management Agreement, or other agreement and, in particular, having regard to their obligations to other clients when undertaking any investment where potential conflicts of interest may arise.

UCITS

The Company has been granted Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) certificates. These UCITS certificates will allow the ACD to market the funds in other member States of the European Union subject to the relevant local laws, specifically marketing laws.

Taxation of the Company

Each of the funds of the Company will be taxed separately. For details about this, see Appendix IVII.

Complaints

If you have a complaint please send full details to the ACD at the following address:

Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited
PO Box 12233
Chelmsford
CM99 2EE

The ACD has a written Internal Complaints Handling Procedure which can be provided to you on request. This explains how your complaint will be handled and how you can take matters further. Making a complaint will not affect your right to take legal proceedings.

All complaints will be investigated and, if the complaint is not resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant within 8 weeks after its receipt by the ACD, the complainant may be entitled to refer the complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service.

The Financial Ombudsman Service will normally only consider your complaint after having given Aberdeen Standard Fund Managers Limited the opportunity to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of the customer.

The address for the Financial Ombudsman is:

The Financial Ombudsman Service
Exchange Tower
London
E14 9SR

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Holders will be contacted by post at their last known address held on the register for the service of any notice or document in respect of a holder meeting or any such matter of which a holder should be notified.

A holder is not liable to make any further payment after he has paid the purchase price of his shares in full and no further liability can be imposed on him in accordance with the FCA Rules.

The information in this prospectus is based on the ACD's understanding of the current law and practice at the date of publication. It does not set out to give specific legal or tax advice.

Words and expressions which are defined in the Act, the FCA Rules, the Glossary of definitions published by the FCA ("the Glossary") or the OEIC Regulations have the same meanings where they are used in this prospectus (except where inconsistent with the context) and any references to any statute or statutory instrument or other regulation shall be deemed to include a reference to such statute, or statutory instrument, or other regulation, as from time to time amended and to any codifications, consolidation or re-enactment thereof, as from time to time in force.

Any person relying on this prospectus, which was current at the date shown on page 1 of this prospectus, should first check with the ACD that this is the most current version and that no revisions or corrections have been made since this version was issued.

Personal Data, Processing and Disclosing of Data Processing of Personal Data

In accordance with data protection laws and regulations applicable in the United Kingdom, including from 25 May 2018 the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR"), the investors, the investors' individual representatives (where applicable) and the investors' ultimate beneficial owner or owners (each the "Data Subjects") are informed that the Company and the ACD (together the "Data Controllers") may collect, record, store and transfer or otherwise process any Personal Data (as defined below), either electronically or by other means, at the time of subscription by the investors and at any other time during the contractual relationship.

The data processed may include, but is not limited to, the name and other contact details, date of birth, tax identifier, passport number, holdings, bank account details, knowledge and investment experience, financial situation and investments objectives, and function and powers of the Data Subjects (the "Personal Data"). Personal Data is collected directly from Data Subjects in communications with us or may be collected through our online services such as websites, social media and mobile device applications.

Personal Data may be processed for the following purposes:

- (i) to offer investment in shares to investors and to perform the related services as contemplated in this Prospectus (such as the provision of corporate, administrative and transfer agent services to the Company and the investors including the processing of subscriptions and redemptions or transfer of shares);
- (ii) to perform direct or indirect marketing activities (such as market research or in connection with investments in other investment funds managed by the ACD or any associated company); and
- (iii) to assist the Data Controllers to comply with their respective legal and regulatory obligations including, but not limited to, legal obligations under applicable fund and company law (such as maintaining the register of investors and recording orders), prevention of terrorism law, anti-money laundering law, prevention and detection of crime, and tax law.
- (iv)

The Data Controllers may collect, use, store, retain, transfer and/or otherwise process Personal Data as follows:

- (a) to the extent that the investor separately provides consent for direct or indirect marketing activities, the basis of such consent; and/or;
- (b) as a result of the subscription of shares or to take steps at the request of individuals prior to subscription, including the holding of shares in general; and/or;
- (c) to comply with a legal or regulatory obligation; and/or;
- (d) in the event the investor is represented by an individual representative, the investor's individual representative's Personal Data may be processed in order to allow the Data Controller to pursue its legitimate interests of providing the shares to the investors and performing the related services as contemplated in this Prospectus.

The Data Controllers will take steps to ensure that all Personal Data in relation to the Data Subjects is recorded accurately and maintained in a secure and confidential format. Such Personal Data will be retained only as long as necessary for the purposes for which it has been collected in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Disclosure of Data

The Company and the ACD may delegate the processing of Personal Data to one or several entities including but not limited to the Investment Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, any associated company of the ACD, DST Financial Services Europe Limited, International Financial Data Services (UK) Limited, the Depositary, any distributor or sub-distributor, the Auditors, legal and financial advisers, IT providers as well as any other service providers to the Data Controllers and, any of the foregoing respective agents, delegates, affiliates, subcontractors and/or their successors and assigns (the "Data Processors").

The Data Processors may be located in the European Economic Area ("EEA") and/or outside the EEA (including but not limited to the United States, Hong Kong, Singapore and India). The Data Controllers will ensure that the

transfer of Personal Data outside the EEA is always done so securely and in compliance with applicable data protection laws and regulations. The Data Controllers may transfer Personal Data outside the EEA (i) on the basis of an adequacy decision of the European Commission with respect to the protection of personal data and/or on the basis of the EU-US Privacy Shield framework or (ii) on the basis of appropriate safeguards according to applicable data protection laws and regulations, such as standard contractual clauses, binding corporate rules.

The Company and the ACD undertake not to transfer the Personal Data to any third parties other than the Data Processors. The Company and the ACD may, however, disclose and transfer Personal Data to courts and/or legal regulatory, tax and Government Authorities in various jurisdictions (including jurisdictions located outside of the EEA) ("Authorities") pursuant to UK laws or regulations or foreign laws and regulations relating to any matter in connection with the services subscribed by the investors.

Data Subject Rights; Contact Details of the Data Protection Officer; ICO

After providing Personal Data, Data Subjects have various rights in respect of the Personal Data they provide. These include the right to:

- request access to their personal data;
- obtain information about the use of their personal data including: (i) the purposes for which their personal data is being used; (ii) the categories of their personal data being used; (iii) to whom their personal data has been or will be disclosed; (iv) where possible, the period for which their data will be retained; (v) their right to require rectification or erasure of their personal data or restrict or object to its use; (vi) their right to lodge a complaint with the UK Information Commissioner's Office (the "ICO") or other supervisory authority; and (vii) whether their data is subject to any automated decision-making including profiling;
- require rectification (correction) of errors in their personal data without undue delay;
- have their personal data erased without undue delay in certain circumstances including where: (i) their personal data no longer needs to be processed for the purposes for which it was collected; (ii) their personal data has been processed unlawfully; and (iii) erasure is required by applicable law;
- restrict the processing of their personal data in certain situations including where: (i) they are contesting the accuracy of their personal data; (ii) their data is being processed unlawfully but they do not want their data erased; (iii) their personal data is no longer needed for the purposes for which they provided it but the Data Controllers require that data to help establish, exercise or defend legal claims;
- receive their personal data in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format and transmit that data to a third party;
- request a copy of an agreement under which their Personal Data is transferred outside of the EEA;
- to be notified of a data breach which is likely to result in high risk to their rights and freedoms; and
- where consent is the basis for processing, withdraw such consent at any time.

If Data Subjects wish to exercise any of the rights set out above, contact details can be found below.

To the extent Data Subjects have any questions about the processing of their information, or wish to exercise any of the rights referred to above, please contact the Data Protection Officer at Aberdeen Standard Investments, 6 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2BD or dataprotectionofficer@aberdeenstandard.com.

Data Subjects can also bring any issues or concerns they have regarding their personal data to the attention of the ICO which, for the purposes of an investment in the fund(s), will be the relevant supervisory authority. Details regarding the ICO and its powers can be found at: www.ico.org.uk.

APPENDIX I

RISKS

All investments involve risk. The risks of some of the funds may be comparatively high. The risk descriptions below correspond to the main risk factors for each fund. “**General Risks**” mostly apply to all funds; “**Specific Risks**” are particularly relevant where noted below each fund’s investment objective and policy. A fund could potentially be affected by risks beyond those listed for it or described here, nor are these risk descriptions themselves intended as exhaustive. Each risk is described as if for an individual fund.

A number of the risks described in this section aren't directly applicable to the securities held by the fund. However, if a fund invests into another fund which does hold securities where the risk is applicable then this is highlighted below the fund's investment objective and policy.

The value of investments and income from them can go down as well as up, and you might get back less than you invested.

Any of these risks could cause a fund to lose money, to perform less well than similar investments or a benchmark, to experience high *volatility* (ups and downs in NAV), or to fail to meet its objective over any period of time.

Statements made in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice in force at the date of this Prospectus.

Charges have the effect of reducing investment returns. Your investment must grow more than the rate of charges before you receive a positive return. A positive return is not guaranteed. Charges may reduce the value of your investment.

Some funds have charges taken from capital (set out on page 32), which may limit the growth in value of the relevant fund. However, when charges are taken from capital, more income is generally available to distribute to shareholders.

General Risks

Risks specific to investment in funds

As with any investment fund, investing in the fund involves certain risks an investor would not face if investing in markets directly:

- The actions of other investors, in particular sudden large outflows of *cash*, could interfere with orderly management of the fund and cause its NAV to fall
- The investor cannot direct or influence how money is invested while it is in the fund
- The fund’s buying and selling of investments may not be optimal for the tax efficiency of any given investor

- The fund is subject to various investment laws and regulations that limit the use of certain securities and investment techniques that might improve performance; to the extent that the fund decides to register in jurisdictions that impose narrower limits, this decision could further limit its investment activities
- Because fund shares are not publicly traded, the only option for liquidation of shares is generally redemption, which could be subject to any redemption policies set by the fund
- To the extent that the fund invests in other UCITS / UCIs, it will have less direct knowledge of, and no control over, the decisions of the UCITS / UCI's investment managers, it could incur a second layer of investment fees (which will further erode any investment gains), and it could face *liquidity* risk in trying to unwind its investment in a UCITS / UCI
- The Company may not be able to hold a service provider fully responsible for any losses or lost opportunities arising from the service provider's misconduct
- To the extent that the Company conducts business with affiliates of in the Aberdeen Standard Investments group, and these affiliates (and affiliates of other service providers) do business with each other on behalf of the Company, conflicts of interest may be created (although to mitigate these, all such business dealings must be conducted on an "arm's length" basis, and all entities, and the individuals associated with them, are subject to strict "fair dealing" policies that prohibit profiting from inside information and showing favouritism).

Counterparty risk

An entity with which the fund does business could become unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the fund.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty could result in delays in getting back securities or *cash* of the fund's that were in the possession of the counterparty. This could mean the fund is unable to sell the securities or receive the income from them during the period in which it seeks to enforce its rights, which process itself is likely to create additional costs. Various operational risks could also cause delays even if there is no inability of the counterparty to pay.

If any collateral the fund holds as protection against counterparty risk declines in value, it may not fully protect the fund against losses from counterparty risk, including lost fees and income.

Currency risk

Changes in currency exchange rates could reduce investment gains or increase investment losses, in some cases significantly.

Exchange rates can change rapidly and unpredictably, and it may be difficult for the fund to unwind its *exposure* to a given currency in time to avoid losses. Changes in exchange rates can be influenced by such factors as export-import balances, economic and political trends, governmental intervention and investor speculation.

Intervention by a central bank, such as aggressive buying or selling of currencies, changes in *interest rates*, restrictions on capital movements or a “de-pegging” of one currency to another, could cause abrupt or *long-term* changes in relative currency values.

Inflation risk

Over time, inflation can erode the real value of investment gains. With investments that produce low returns, inflation can negate any gains in buying power or even cause an investors net buying power to decline over time.

Liquidity risk

Any security could become hard to value or to sell at a desired time and price.

Liquidity risk could affect the fund’s ability to repay repurchase agreement proceeds by the agreed deadline.

Certain securities may, by their nature, be hard to value or sell quickly, especially in any quantity. This may include securities that are labelled as *illiquid* as well as a security of any type that represents a small issue, trades infrequently, or is traded on markets that are comparatively small or that have long settlement times.

Management risk

The fund’s management team may be wrong in its analysis, assumptions, or projections. This includes projections concerning industry, market, economic, demographic, or other trends.

During unusual market conditions, investment management practices that have worked well in the past, or are accepted ways of addressing certain conditions, could prove ineffective.

Market risk

Prices and *yields* of many securities can change frequently, and can fall based on a wide variety of factors. Examples of these factors include:

- political and economic news
- government policy
- changes in technology and business practice
- changes in demographics, cultures and populations
- natural or human-caused disasters
- weather and climate patterns
- scientific or investigative discoveries
- costs and availability of energy, *commodities* and natural resources

The effects of market risk can be immediate or gradual, *short term* or *long-term*, narrow or broad.

This risk can apply to both the design and operation of computer models, and can apply whether a model is used to support human decision-making or to directly generate trading recommendations. Flaws in software programs can go undetected for long periods of time.

Operational risk

The operations of the fund could be subject to human error, faulty processes or governance, or technological failures.

Operational risks may subject the fund to errors affecting valuation, pricing, accounting, tax reporting, financial reporting,

custody and trading, among other things. Operational risks may go undetected for long periods of time, and even if they are detected it may prove impractical to recover prompt or adequate compensation from those responsible.

Regulatory and Government Policy

The Laws that govern the fund may change in future. Any such changes may not be in the best interest of the fund, and may have a negative impact on the value of your investment.

Single Swinging Price – Impact on fund value and performance

The fund has a single swinging price. The single price can be swung up or down in response to inflows or outflows from the fund, in order to protect investors from the effect of dilution. Dilution occurs where the fund is forced to incur costs as a result of the investment manager buying or selling assets following inflows or outflows. A change to the pricing basis will result in a movement to the fund's published price and reported investment performance.

Suspension and Termination

Investors should note that in exceptional circumstances, the ACD may, after consultation with the Depositary, suspend the issue, cancellation, sale and redemption (including switching) of shares in any and all Funds and Classes.

Taxation risks

A country could change its tax laws or treaties in ways that affect investors.

Tax changes potentially could be retroactive and could affect investors with no direct investment in the country.

Turnover

When securities are bought and sold they incur transaction costs, which are paid for by the fund. This is known as turnover. High levels of turnover may have a negative impact on a fund's performance.

Specific Risks

Asset Backed and Mortgage Backed Securities Risk

Mortgage-backed and *asset-backed* securities (MBSs and ABSs) typically carry prepayment and extension risk and can carry *above-average liquidity* risk.

MBSs (a category that includes collateralised mortgage obligations, or CMOs) and ABSs represent an interest in a pool of debt, such as credit card receivables, auto loans, student loans, equipment leases, home mortgages and home equity loans.

MBSs and ABSs also tend to be of lower credit quality than many other types of debt securities. To the extent that the debts underlying an MBS or ABS go into default or become non-collectable, the securities based on those debts will lose some or all of their value.

To-be-announced (TBA) securities, which are MBSs or ABSs that are purchased sight unseen 48 hours before they are issued, can fall in value between the time the fund commits to the purchase and the time of delivery.

Convertible Securities and CoCos risk

Because convertible securities are structured as *bonds* that typically can, or must, be repaid with a predetermined quantity of equity shares, rather than *cash*, they carry both equity risk and the credit and default risks typical of *bonds*.

Contingent convertible securities (*coco bonds*) are comparatively untested, their income payments may be cancelled or suspended, they are more vulnerable to losses than equities, they carry extension risk, and they can be highly *volatile*. A *coco bond* can lose some or all of its value instantaneously if a trigger event occurs (such as the issuer experiencing certain capital ratios). Because *coco bonds* are in effect perpetual loans, the principal amount may be paid off on the call date, anytime afterward, or never.

How *coco bonds* will behave in various market situations is unknown, but there is a risk that *volatility* or price collapses could spread across issuers and that the *bonds* could become *illiquid*.

Concentration risk

To the extent that the fund invests a large portion of its assets in a limited number of industries, *sectors*, or issuers, or within a limited geographical area, it can be more risky than a fund that invests more broadly.

Focusing on any company, industry, *sector*, country, region, type of stock, type of economy, etc. makes the fund more sensitive to the factors that determine market value for the area of focus. These factors may include economic, financial or market conditions as well as social, political, economic, environmental or other conditions. The result can be both higher *volatility* and a greater risk of loss.

Credit and High Yield Credit risk

A *bond* or money market security could lose value if the issuer's financial health deteriorates, or in extreme cases could go into default (cease to make timely payments of principal or interest).

This risk is greater the lower the credit quality of the debt, and the greater the fund's *exposure* to below *investment grade bonds* (also known as "*high yield bonds*"). A decline in *creditworthiness* may also cause a *bond* or money market security to become more *volatile* and less *liquid*.

Bonds that are in default may become *illiquid* or worthless. Below *investment grade bonds* are considered speculative. Compared to *investment grade bonds*, the prices and *yields* of below *investment grade bonds* are more sensitive to economic events and more *volatile*, and the *bonds* are less *liquid*. In general, lower quality *bonds* are more likely to default on obligations, and to be unable to repay principal if they do, particularly if they are unsecured or subordinate to other obligations.

Debt issued by governments and government-owned or -controlled entities can be subject to many risks, especially in cases where the government is reliant on payments or extensions of credit from external sources, is unable to institute the necessary systemic reforms or control domestic sentiment, or is unusually vulnerable to changes in geopolitical or economic sentiment. Even if a government issuer is financially able to pay off its debt, investors may have little recourse should it decide to delay, discount or cancel its obligations.

Derivative risks

Certain *derivatives* could behave unexpectedly or could expose the fund to losses that are significantly greater than the cost of the *derivative*. *Derivatives* in general are highly *volatile* and do not carry any voting rights. The pricing and *volatility* of many *derivatives* (especially credit default *swaps*) may diverge from strictly reflecting the pricing or *volatility* of their underlying reference(s).

In difficult market conditions, it may be impossible or unfeasible to place orders that would limit or offset the market *exposure* or financial losses created by certain *derivatives*. Using *derivatives* also involves costs that the fund would not otherwise incur.

Regulations may limit the fund from using *derivatives* in ways that might have been beneficial to the fund. Changes in tax, accounting, or securities laws could cause the value of a *derivative* to fall or could force the fund to terminate a *derivative* position under disadvantageous circumstances.

Certain *derivatives*, in particular *futures*, *options*, contracts for difference and some contingent liability contracts, could involve margin borrowing, meaning that the fund could be forced to choose between liquidating securities to meet a margin call or taking a loss on a position that might, if held longer, have *yielded* a smaller loss or a gain.

To the extent that the fund uses *derivatives* to increase its net *exposure* to any market, rate, basket of securities or other financial reference source, fluctuations in the price of the reference source will be amplified at the fund level.

- **Over the counter (OTC) *derivatives* risk**

Because OTC *derivatives* are in essence private agreements between a fund and one or more counterparties, they are regulated differently than market-traded securities. They also carry greater counterparty and *liquidity* risks; in particular, it may be more difficult to force a counterparty to honour its obligations to a fund. A downgrade in the *creditworthiness* of a counterparty can lead to a decline in the value of OTC contracts with that counterparty. If a counterparty ceases to offer a *derivative* that a fund had been planning on using, the fund may not be able to find a comparable *derivative* elsewhere and may miss an opportunity for gain or find itself unexpectedly exposed to risks or losses, including losses from a *derivative* position for which it was unable to buy an offsetting *derivative*.

Because it is generally impractical for the Company/OEIC to divide its OTC *derivative* transactions among a wide variety of counterparties, a decline in the financial health of any one counterparty could cause significant losses. Conversely, if any fund experiences any financial weakness or fails to meet an obligation, counterparties could become unwilling to do business with the Company, which could leave the Company unable to operate efficiently and competitively.

- **Exchange Traded *Derivatives* (ETD) risk**

While exchange-traded *derivatives* are generally considered lower-risk than OTC *derivatives*, there is still the risk that a suspension of trading in *derivatives* or in their underlying assets could make it impossible for a fund to realise gains or avoid losses, which in turn could cause a delay in handling redemptions of shares. There is also a risk that settlement of exchange-traded *derivatives* through a transfer system may not happen when or as expected.

- ***Short positions* risk**

Some funds can take *short positions* by using *derivatives*. A *short position* will reduce in value if the security it is linked to increases in value. The opposite also applies, in that the *short position* will rise in value if the underlying security reduces in value.

There is no limit to the loss on a *short position*, and so they carry higher risk than direct investment in a security. The risk of holding *short positions* is mitigated by the ACD's Risk Management Policy.

Emerging Markets risk

Emerging markets are less established, and more *volatile*, than developed markets. They involve higher risks, particularly market, credit, *illiquid* security, and currency risks, and are more likely to experience risks that in developed markets are associated with unusual market conditions.

Reasons for this higher level of risk include:

- Political, economic, or social instability
- Economies that are heavily reliant on particular industries, *commodities*, or trading partners

- High or capricious tariffs or other forms of protectionism
- Quotas, regulations, laws, or practices that place outside investors (such as the fund) at a disadvantage
- Failure to enforce laws or regulations, to provide fair or functioning mechanisms for resolving disputes or pursuing recourse, or to otherwise recognise the rights of investors as understood in developed markets
- Significant government control of businesses or intervention in markets
- excessive fees, trading costs, taxation, or outright seizure of assets
- Inadequate reserves to cover issuer or counterparty defaults
- Incomplete, misleading, or inaccurate information about securities and their issuers
- Lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards
- Manipulation of market prices by large investors
- Arbitrary delays and market closures
- Market *infrastructure* that is unable to handle peak trading volumes
- Fraud, corruption and error

In certain countries, securities markets may also suffer from impaired efficiency and *liquidity*, which may worsen price *volatility* and market disruptions.

To the extent that *emerging markets* are in different time zones from the UK the fund might not be able to react in a timely fashion to price movements that occur during hours when the fund is not open for business.

- For purposes of risk, the category of *emerging markets* includes markets that are less developed, such as most countries in Asia, Africa, South America and Eastern Europe, as well as countries such as China, Russia and India that have successful economies but may not offer the highest levels of investor protection.

Equity risk

Equities can lose value rapidly, and typically involve higher (often significantly higher) market risks than *bonds* or *money market instruments*. If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its equities may lose most or all of their value.

Interest Rate risk

When *interest rates* rise, *bond* values generally fall. This risk is generally greater the longer the *duration* of a *bond* investment is.

Impact Investing

Interpretation of "Impact Investing" will vary according to beliefs and values. Consequently the fund may invest in companies which do not align with the personal views of any individual investor.

Real Estate Investment Trust risk

Real estate and related investments can be hurt by any factor that makes an area or individual property less valuable.

Specifically, investments in real estate holdings or related businesses or securities (including interests in mortgages) can be hurt by natural disasters, economic declines, overbuilding, zoning changes, tax increases, population or lifestyle trends, environmental contamination, defaults on mortgages, failures of management, and other factors that may affect the market value or *cash* flow of the investment.

Many issuers of real estate related securities are highly *leveraged*, which can make their securities more *volatile*. The value of real estate-related securities does not necessarily track the value of the underlying assets.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

A repurchase agreement creates an obligation for the buyer of an asset to sell it back to the original seller at a future date (i.e. the original seller 'repurchases' the asset). The fund may act as a buyer or seller as outlined in Appendix II.

Repurchase agreements carry counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the transaction does not meet their obligations. This may result in losses to the fund.

Small and Mid-Cap Stock risk

Stocks of small and mid-size companies can be more volatile than stocks of larger companies, and less liquid.

Small and mid-size companies often have fewer financial resources, shorter operating histories, and less diverse business lines, and as a result can be at greater risk of long-term or permanent business setbacks. Initial public offerings (IPOs) can be highly volatile, giving them disproportionate impact on the fund's share price, and can be hard to evaluate because of a lack of trading history and relative lack of public information.

In addition, by virtue of their size and often concentrated investor base, the shares of small and mid-size companies may be less liquid than larger companies. This means that buying and selling shares may be constrained either by volume, price or both and consequently investors in funds which hold small and mid-sized companies may not be able to withdraw their money when they want to, particularly when markets are stressed because of economic or political events.

Unlisted and Illiquid Securities

Up to 10% of a fund's net assets may be invested in securities that are not listed on a regulated market, or are considered *illiquid*. The securities may be more expensive to sell, and it may take longer. This may result in losses for the fund.

Variable Interest Entities

variable interest entity (VIE) structures may be adversely affected by changes in the legal and regulatory framework. This may result in losses, or force the fund to sell the *VIE* which could have a negative impact on the fund's performance.

APPENDIX II

INVESTMENT AND BORROWING

The scheme property of each fund will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of that fund but subject to the limits on investment set out in Chapter 5 of the FCA Rules which apply to a UCITS scheme.

The following is a summary of the investment limits under the FCA Rules which apply to a UCITS scheme and to each fund unless otherwise stated.

1. the scheme property of a fund must, except where otherwise provided in Chapter 5 of the FCA Rules, only consist of any or all of:
 - a. transferable securities;
 - b. approved *money-market instruments*;
 - c. *derivatives* and forward transactions;
 - d. deposits;
 - e. collective investment scheme units.

Transferable securities, including warrants, and approved *money-market instruments* must, subject to points 2 and 3 below, (i)(a) be admitted to or dealt on an eligible market or, (i)(b) be recently issued transferable securities provided the terms of the issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted to an eligible market and such admission is secured within a year of issue, or (i)(c) be approved *money-market instruments* not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market provided they fall within (b) of point 20 below.

The eligible markets for each fund are listed in Appendix IIII.

2. not more than 10% in value of the scheme property of a fund may consist of transferable securities which are not within 1(i) above;
3. not more than 10% in value of the scheme property of a fund may consist of approved *money-market instruments* which do not fall within point 21 below;
4. the limitations referred to in points 5 to 11 below do not apply in respect of transferable securities or approved *money market instruments* issued by an EEA State, a local authority of an EEA State, a non-EEA State or a public international body to which one or more EEA States belong;
5. not more than 20% in value of the scheme property of a fund may consist of deposits with a single body;
6. not more than 5% in value of the scheme property of a fund may consist of transferable securities or approved *money-market instruments* issued by any single body, except that (i) the figure of 5% may be increased to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the scheme property of a fund and (ii) the figure of 5% may be increased to 25% 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* must not exceed 80% of the Net Asset Value of the scheme property of a fund. Certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security;
7. the *exposure* to any one counterparty in an over the counter *derivative* transaction must not exceed 5% in value of the scheme property of a fund but this limit may be raised to 10% where the counterparty is an approved bank. The ACD may net the over the counter *derivative* positions with the same counterparty, provided that certain conditions of the FCA Rules are complied with. The ACD may reduce the *exposure* of the scheme property to a counterparty to an over the counter *derivative* transaction through the receipt of collateral. Collateral received must be sufficiently *liquid* so that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation;

8. not more than 20% in value of the scheme property of a fund is to consist of transferable securities and approved *money-market instruments* issued by the same group. The ACD must also ensure on an ongoing basis that the approved *money market instruments* in which it invests are of high quality as determined by the ACD in accordance with the range of factors to determine "high quality" set out in the FCA Rules;
9. subject to 16 below up to 20% in value of the scheme property of a fund is to consist of the units of any one collective investment scheme. However, for each of the current funds no more than 10% in value of the scheme property may consist of units in collective investment schemes.
10. in applying the limits in 5, 6, and 8 and subject to 6(ii), not more than 20% in value of the scheme property of a fund is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following: (a) transferable securities (including covered *bonds*) or approved *money-market instruments* issued by; or (b) deposits made with; or (c) *exposures* from over the counter *derivatives* transactions made with; a single body. Subject to 12 and 13 below, in applying this 20% limit with respect to a single body which is an EEA State, a local authority of an EEA State, a non-EEA State or a public international body to which one or more EEA States belong, transferable securities or approved *money market instruments* issued by that body shall be taken into account;
11. up to 35% in value of the scheme property of a fund may be invested in transferable securities or approved *money market instruments* issued by any one body which is an EEA State, a local authority of an EEA State, a non-EEA State or a public international body to which one of more EEA States belong, in which case there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or instruments or in any one issue;
12. more than 35% in value of the scheme property of a fund can be invested in transferable securities or approved *money market instruments* issued by any one body which is an EEA State, a local authority of an EEA State, a non-EEA State or a public international body to which one or more EEA States belong provided that (a) the ACD has, before any such investment is made, consulted with the Depositary and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities or instruments is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the fund; (b) no more than 30% in value of the scheme property of that fund consists of such securities or instruments of any one issue; (c) the scheme property of that fund includes such securities or instruments issued by that or another issuer of at least six different issues and (d) certain details have been disclosed in the instrument of incorporation and prospectus;
13. for ASI Corporate Debt Fund, ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund and ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund more than 35% and up to 100% in value of the scheme property of such funds may be invested in transferable securities or approved *money market instruments* issued by any one body which is an EEA State, a local authority, a non-EEA State or a public international body to which one or more EEA States belong. The names of the States, local authorities and public international bodies issuing transferable securities or approved *money market instruments* ("the issuers") in which each fund may invest over 35% of its assets (if any) are set out in the following table.

Fund	Issuers
ASI Corporate Debt Fund	The Government of France The Government of Germany The Government of Italy The Government of the United Kingdom The Government of the United States of America
ASI Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund and ASI Short Duration Global Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	The Government of the United Kingdom The Government of the United States of America The Government of Canada The Government of France The Government of Germany The Government of Italy

The Government of Japan

14. in and for the purposes of points 12, 13 and 14 above, “issue”, “issued” and “issuer” include “guarantee”, “guaranteed” and “guarantor” and an issue differs from another if there is a difference as to repayment date, rate of interest, guarantor or other material terms;
15. not more than 30% in value of the scheme property of a fund can be invested in collective investment schemes which do not comply with the conditions necessary in order to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive. A fund can only invest in another collective investment scheme if that other scheme (a) is either compliant with the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive or recognised under the provisions of section 272 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 that is authorised by the supervisory authorities of Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man (provided that the requirements of Article 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met) or is authorised as a non-UCITS retail scheme (provided the requirements of article 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met) or is authorised in another EEA State (provided the requirements of article 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met) or is authorised by the competent authority of an OECD member country (other than another EEA State) which has (i) signed the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding and (ii) approved the scheme’s management company, rules and depositary / custody arrangements (provided the requirements of article 50(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met); (b) complies with the rules on investment in associated collective investment schemes and other group schemes (see point 18 below); (c) has terms prohibiting more than 10% in value of its scheme property consisting of units in collective investment schemes. For this purpose each fund of an umbrella scheme is treated as a separate scheme;

The scheme property attributable to a fund may include shares in another fund of the Company (the “Second Fund”) subject to the requirements below.

A fund may invest in or dispose of shares of a second fund provided that:

- the second fund does not hold Shares in any other fund of the Company;
 - the requirements set out at paragraph 17 below are complied with; and
 - the investing or disposing fund is not a feeder UCITS (as defined for the purposes of the FCA Rules) to the second fund.
16. points 5 to 14 above do not apply until the expiry of a period of 6 months after the effective date of the authorisation order of the fund (or the date on which the initial offer commenced (if later)) provided that the rules on a prudent spread of risk are complied with;
 17. the funds may invest in a second fund or another collective investment scheme managed or operated by, or which has as its authorised corporate director, the ACD or an associate of the ACD provided that the certain provisions of the FCA Rules regarding investment in such second fund or schemes are complied with;
 18. no more than 5% of the scheme property of ASI Ethical Corporate Bond Fund, ASI Europe ex UK Ethical Equity Fund, ASI Global Real Estate Share Fund, ASI Short Dated Corporate Bond Fund, ASI UK Impact – Employment Opportunities Equity Fund, ASI UK Income Unconstrained Equity Fund or ASI UK Unconstrained Equity Fund will be invested in transferable securities which are warrants. Call *options* are not deemed to be warrants for the purposes of this 5% restriction;
 19. transferable securities or approved *money-market instruments* on which any sum is unpaid fall within a power of investment only if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by the relevant fund at the time when the payment is required without contravening the rules in Chapter 5 of the FCA Rules; and

20. a fund may invest in approved *money-market instruments* which are dealt in on the money market, are *liquid* and whose value can be accurately determined at any time, provided:
- (a) the approved *money-market instrument* is admitted to or dealt on an eligible market; or
 - (b) the issuer of the approved *money-market instrument* is regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings and the instrument is:
 - (i) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, a central bank of an EEA State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-EEA State or, in the case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EEA States belong; or
 - (ii) issued by a body, any securities of which are dealt in on an eligible market; or
 - (iii) issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by Community law or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the FCA to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community law; or
 - (iv) it is another *money-market instrument* with a regulated issuer and the FCA has given its express consent (in the form of a waiver) for the fund to invest in it.
21. a fund may invest in deposits only with an approved bank and which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months.
22. where the investment policy of the fund is to replicate the composition of a relevant index, the fund may invest up to 20% of the value of its scheme property in shares and debentures which are issued by the same body, which limit can be raised to 35% in respect of one body only and where justified by exceptional market conditions. A relevant index is one which satisfies three criteria: the composition must be sufficiently diversified; the index must be a representative benchmark for the market and the index must be published in an appropriate manner. This does not currently apply to any of the funds.
23. it is not intended that any fund will have any interest in immovable property or tangible moveable property.

* Please note that this fund is in the process of being terminated and is therefore not available for investment. There are some limits which apply to the Company as a whole:-

1. The Company must not acquire:-
 - a. 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 which represent more than 10% of those securities issued by that body corporate;
 - b. more than 10% of the debt securities issued by any single body;
 - c. more than 25% of the units in a collective investment scheme; and
 - d. more than 10% of the approved *money-market instruments* issued by a single body,

but need not comply with those limits if, at the time of acquisition, the net amount in issue of the relevant investment cannot be calculated.
2. Further, the Company may only acquire transferable securities issued by a body corporate carrying rights to vote at a general meeting of that body corporate if the aggregate number of such securities held by the Company does not give the Company power significantly to influence the conduct of business of that body immediately before the acquisition and the acquisition will not give the Company such power. The power significantly to influence is assumed if such securities allow the Company to exercise or control the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that body corporate.

What would otherwise be a breach of any of the above limits will not be treated as such where it arises from the exercise of a right attributable to an investment acquired by the Company in certain circumstances and the prior written consent of the Depositary is obtained to its exercise but, in that event and in the event of any

breach of any of the above investment limits which was beyond the control of the ACD and the Depositary, the ACD must take such steps as are necessary to restore compliance with the relevant investment limits as soon as is reasonably practicable having regard to the interests of holders of shares relating to the relevant fund and, in any event, within a period of six months (or, in the case of a *derivatives* or a forward transaction or a transaction entered into for hedging purposes, within 5 business days unless such period can be extended pursuant to the FCA Rules) after the date of discovery of the relevant circumstance.

Derivatives and forward transactions

Only certain types of *derivatives* and forward transactions can be effected for a fund, namely:-

1. transactions in approved *derivatives* (ie traded or dealt in on an eligible *derivatives* market); and
2. permitted over the counter transactions in *derivatives*.

The underlying must consist of any or all of the following (to which the fund is dedicated): permitted transferable securities; permitted approved *money-market instruments*; permitted deposits; permitted *derivatives*; permitted collective investment scheme units; financial indices (which satisfy the criteria in 5.2.20 A R of the FCA Rules); *interest rates*; foreign exchange rates and currencies. A *derivatives* transaction must not cause the fund to diverge from its stated investment objectives and must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of one or more transferable securities, approved *money-market instruments*, collective investment scheme units or *derivatives*.

Any forward transactions must be with an eligible institution or approved bank.

Where a fund invests in *derivatives*, the *exposure* to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits in points 5 - 13 above.

Where a transferable security or approved *money-market instrument* embeds a *derivative*, this must be taken into account for the purposes of complying with the FCA Rules.

Where the fund invests in an index based *derivative*, provided the relevant index falls within 5.2.33 R of the FCA Rules the underlying constituents of the index do not have to be taken into account for the purposes of 5.2.11 R and 5.2.12 R of the FCA Rules.

A *derivative* or forward transaction which will or could lead to delivery of property for the account of the fund may be entered into only if such property can be held by the fund and the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that delivery of the property under the transaction will not occur or will not lead to a breach of the FCA Rules.

Except in relation to deposits, no agreement by or on behalf of a fund to dispose of scheme property or rights may be made unless the obligation (and any other similar obligation) could immediately be honoured by the fund by delivery of property or the assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) of rights and the property and rights are owned by the fund at the time of the agreement.

Any transaction in an over the counter *derivative* must be (a) with an approved counterparty (namely an eligible institution, an approved bank or a person whose FCA permission or Home State authorisation permits it to enter into the transaction as a principal off-exchange); (b) on approved terms (i.e. the manager carries out, at least daily, a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction corresponding to its fair value and which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty and can enter into one or more further transactions to sell, liquidate or close out that transaction at any time, at its fair value); and (c) capable of reliable valuation (ie if the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that, throughout the life of the *derivative* (if the transaction is entered into), it will be able to value the investment concerned with reasonable accuracy on the basis of an up-to-date market value which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed is reliable or (if this is not available) on the basis of a pricing model which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology); and (d) subject to verifiable valuation (i.e. if throughout the life of the *derivative* (if the transaction is entered into) verification of the valuation is carried out by an appropriate third

party which is independent from the counterparty at an adequate frequency in such a way that the ACD is able to check it, or by a department within the ACD which is independent from the department managing the scheme property and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose).

For the purposes of the above, "fair value" is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions

Investment in *derivatives* and forward transactions may be made as long as the *exposure* to which the funds are committed by that transaction itself is suitably covered from within the scheme property of the relevant fund. Each fund is required to hold scheme property sufficient in value or amount to match the *exposure* arising from a *derivative* obligation to which the fund is committed. In other words, the *exposure* must be covered "globally". The ACD must calculate global *exposure* on at least a daily basis. *Exposure* must take into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate positions. The ACD must ensure that the global *exposure* relating to *derivatives* and forward transactions do not exceed the net value of the scheme property of a fund.

Global Exposure

The ACD must calculate the global *exposure* of a fund either as: the incremental *exposure* and *leverage* generated through the use of *derivatives* and forward transactions (including embedded *derivatives*), which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the scheme property (Commitment Approach); or the market risk of the scheme property (Value at Risk approach).

Commitment Approach

The ACD uses the "commitment approach" for the calculation of global *exposure* for all funds other than ASI Corporate Debt Fund and Standard Life Investments Emerging Market Debt Unconstrained Fund*.

Accordingly, for all funds other than ASI Corporate Debt Fund and Standard Life Investments Emerging Market Debt Unconstrained Fund*, the ACD must:

1. ensure that it applies this approach to all *derivative* and forward transactions (including embedded *derivatives*, whether used as part of the fund's general investment policy, for stock lending or EPM); and
2. convert each *derivative* or forward transaction into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that *derivative* or forward (standard commitment approach).

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

The ACD may take account of netting and hedging arrangements when calculating global *exposure* of a fund, where these arrangements do not disregard obvious and material risks and result in a clear reduction in risk *exposure*.

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

Temporary borrowing arrangements entered into on behalf of a fund using the commitment approach need not form part of the global *exposure* calculation for the purposes of the commitment approach.

* Please note this fund is in the process of being terminated and is therefore not available for investment.

Value at Risk Approach

For the purposes of ASI Corporate Debt Fund, which uses the Value at Risk (VaR) approach, VaR means a measure of the maximum expected loss at a given confidence level over the specific time period.

The VaR approach can be either absolute or relative; currently the relative approach is used for ASI Corporate Debt Fund.

“Relative VaR” is a ratio calculated by dividing the VaR of the fund by the VaR of a relevant benchmark. The relative VaR of a fund should not be greater than twice the VaR of the relevant benchmark.

The relative VaR reference benchmark for ASI Corporate Debt Fund is the combined investors’ cashflow profile.

Accordingly, the ACD carries out a calculation of these funds’ VaR (taking into account parameters including confidence levels, holding periods and historical observation periods) in accordance with the guidelines set out in 5.3.11 R of the FCA Rules.

Back Testing

The funds’ VaR model will, in accordance with industry guidelines, be part of a back testing programme to ensure the accuracy and performance of the model.

Stress Testing

Those funds which use the VaR approach will additionally conduct a comprehensive and risk adequate stress testing programme, also in accordance with industry guidelines.

Leverage

A fund’s level of investment *exposure* can in aggregate exceed its net asset value due to the use of financial *derivative* instruments and/or borrowing. Where a fund’s investment *exposure* exceeds its net asset value this is known as *leverage*.

Funds using the VaR approach will also monitor daily the Gross *leverage* of the funds. The levels of Gross *leverage* in respect of these funds may vary over time but the expected maximum Gross *leverage* the ASI Corporate Debt Fund is 500% of net asset value. Please note that these are expected maximum levels which are not a guarantee of future levels and may be exceeded from time to time, including but not limited to, temporary instances such as foreign exchange rollovers.

In accordance with current industry guidelines, Gross *leverage* (as referred to above) is calculated as the sum of the notional *derivatives* used, taking no account of any offsetting positions.

Use of derivatives for each fund

The investment objective and policy for each fund will provide details on the extent of *derivative* usage.

Use of one or more separate counterparties may be made to undertake *derivative* transactions and collateral may be required to pledge or transfer collateral paid from within the assets of a fund to secure such contracts. Counterparties to *derivative* transactions (whether for efficient portfolio management purposes or for investment purposes) may fail to honour their contractual obligations under the *derivative* instruments in whole or in part. Any such failures may potentially result in loss to a fund. There are, however, limits on *exposure* to any one counterparty, as set out in paragraph 8 above.

OTHER EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

The ACD may, in addition to the use of *derivatives*, make use of other techniques for efficient portfolio management purposes to reduce risk and/or costs in the funds and from time to time to produce additional capital or income in the funds, as the ACD may at its discretion consider appropriate. Such other techniques include stock lending, underwriting, borrowing and the use of *cash* and near *cash*.

Any income or capital generated by efficient portfolio management techniques will be paid into the scheme property of the relevant fund.

Stock lending

The Company (or the Depositary acting in accordance with the instructions of the ACD) may enter into certain *repo* contracts and stock lending transactions in respect of any fund. Such transactions must comply with the requirements of the FCA Rules which state, inter alia that:-

- all the terms of the agreement under which securities are to be reacquired by the Depositary are in a form which is acceptable to the Depositary and are in accordance with good practice;
- the counterparty is for the purposes of the Act:
 - an authorised person; or
 - a person authorised by a Home State regulator; or
 - a person registered as a broker or dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America, or certain banks or bank branches as permitted by the FCA Rules; and
- high quality and *liquid* collateral is obtained to secure the obligation of the counterparty and the collateral is acceptable to the Depositary; is adequate in terms of the FCA Rules and is sufficiently immediate (i.e. that it can be transferred before or at the time of the transfer of the securities by the trustee or the trustee takes reasonable care to determine at the time before or at the time of transfer the collateral will be transferred at the latest by the close of business on the day of the transfer).

Such transactions must comply with the relevant requirements of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 together with the requirements of the FCA Rules.

Note: The Depositary will not enter into *repo* contracts for any fund nor deal with counterparties who are not authorised persons or persons authorised by a Home State regulator.

The funds do not currently engage in stock lending.

Underwriting Placings

Agreements and understandings with regard to the underwriting and sub-underwriting of securities or the acceptance of placing commitments may also, subject to certain conditions set out in the FCA Rules, be entered into for the account of any fund.

Borrowing powers

The Company may, in accordance with the FCA Rules, borrow from eligible institutions or approved banks (both as defined in the FCA Rules) on the terms that the borrowing is repayable out of the property of the fund within the limits prescribed in the FCA Rules from time to time. Borrowings must not be persistent. Each borrowing must be on a temporary basis and in any event must not be for a period exceeding three months without the prior consent of the Depositary, which may be given only on such conditions as appear appropriate to the Depositary to ensure that the borrowing does not cease to be on a temporary basis.

The FCA Rules currently provide that the ACD must ensure that the borrowing of a fund must not, on any business day, exceed 10% of the value of the property of that fund. These restrictions on the Company's borrowing powers do not apply to any 'back to back' borrowing currency hedging purposes.

CASH AND NEAR CASH

The investment objective and policy of a fund may mean that at times it is appropriate to hold *cash* or near *cash*. This will only occur in relation to a fund when it may reasonably be regarded as necessary to enable the pursuit of the fund's investment objectives, shares to be redeemed, efficient management of that fund in accordance with its investment objectives or other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of that fund.

The ACD's policy is to make use of the flexibility to hold *cash* and near *cash*, as appropriate, in relation to the manner in which the scheme property of the funds are invested. It is intended that in practice not more than 10% of the scheme property of these other funds will be held in *cash* and near *cash* unless market conditions dictate otherwise.

* Please note this fund is in the process of being terminated and is therefore not available for investment.

Risk management

The ACD must use a risk management process enabling it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of a fund's positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the fund. Before using this process in connection with *derivatives* and forwards positions, the ACD will notify the FCA of the relevant details of the risk management process.

The ACD's Risk Management Policy ("RMP"), which is available on request, details how risks are managed in relation to counterparties and collateral used for *derivative*, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions. The RMP requires compliance with a Counterparty Credit Risk Policy ("CCRP"), which is subject to change and regular review. A counterparty must be a highly rated financial institution (constituted as companies, trusts, partnerships or their equivalent, and will be institutions subject to prudential supervision located globally) specializing in *derivative* or repurchase transactions which has their registered office in a developed country (including but not limited to OECD countries). Counterparties also undergo ongoing credit assessment to ensure a minimum acceptable level of credit worthiness. Collateral will generally be of high quality and *liquid* (i.e. *cash* and government securities). The ACD's CCRP defines "eligible" collateral including any applicable haircuts.

All collateral used to reduce counterparty risk will comply with the following criteria at all times:

- It must be highly *liquid* and traded on a regulated market;
- It must be valued at least daily;
- It must be of high quality;
- It will not be highly correlated with the performance of the counterparty;
- It will be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers;
- It will be held by the depositary or a third party custodian subject to prudential supervision who is unrelated to the provider of the collateral; and
- It will be capable of being fully enforced by the ACD and/or the Company at any time without reference or approval from the counterparty.

The amount of collateral to be given or obtained must be marked to market daily and shall be subject to daily transfers (subject to minimum thresholds).

Assets that exhibit high price volatility will not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. Appropriate haircuts will be determined by the Investment Manager for each asset class based on its haircut policy. The haircut policy takes into account a variety of factors, depending on the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's credit standing, the maturity, currency and price *volatility* of the assets. There will not necessarily be any restrictions on the maturity of securities received as collateral.

Permitted collateral includes the following (subject to the rules on stock lending (which includes repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements) under COLL 5.4 of the FCA Rules):

- *Cash*;
- Government and other public securities;
- Certificates of deposit issued by "relevant institutions"; and
- *Bonds* or commercial paper issued by "relevant institutions".

Non-*cash* collateral will not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Cash collateral will only be:

- Placed on deposit;
- Invested in high-quality government *bonds*;
- Used for the purpose of *reverse repo* transactions with credit institutions that are subject to prudential supervision (and on terms that permit the ACD or the Company to recall at any time the full amount of *cash* on an accrued basis); or
- Invested in *short-term* money market funds (as defined for the purposes by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA")).

Where *cash* collateral is reinvested it will be diversified in accordance with guidelines published from time to time by ESMA.

Collateral is received under a title transfer arrangement and collateral received must be held by or on behalf of the Depositary.

The ACD's CCRP may from time to time include any additional restrictions which the ACD considers appropriate.

APPENDIX III

ELIGIBLE MARKETS FOR THE FUNDS

The funds may deal through securities and *derivatives* markets in any EEA State which are regulated, operate regularly and are open to the public.

The funds may also deal through the securities and *derivatives* markets indicated below.

Investment will be made in accordance with the investment objective and policy of each fund. A market may be added to each of the lists below in accordance with the FCA Rules.

ELIGIBLE SECURITIES MARKETS

AUSTRALIA

ASX Group Limited

BRAZIL

BM&F Bovespa

CANADA

The Toronto Stock Exchange

TSX Ventures

CHILE

Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago

CHINA

Shanghai Stock Exchange

Shenzhen Stock Exchange

HONG KONG

Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing Limited

INDIA

Bombay Stock Exchange

National Stock Exchange

INDONESIA

Indonesia Stock Exchange

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

JAPAN

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Fukuoka Stock Exchange

Nagoya Stock Exchange

Osaka Securities Exchange

Sapporo Securities Exchange

JASDAQ Stock Exchange

Mothers Market

TSE J-Reit

KOREA

Korea Exchange

MALAYSIA

Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad

MEXICO

Bolsa Mexicana de Valores (Mexican Stock Exchange)

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Exchange Limited

PERU

Bolsa de Valores de Lima

PHILIPPINES

Philippines Stock Exchange

SINGAPORE

Singapore Exchange

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Securities Exchange

TAIWAN

Taiwan Stock Exchange

Gre Tai Securities Market

THAILAND

Stock Exchange of Thailand

TURKEY

Istanbul Stock Exchange

UNITED STATES

Chicago Stock Exchange

International Securities Exchange

NYSE Euronext

NASDAQ

National Stock Exchange

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

OTHERS

SIX Group (Switzerland)

ELIGIBLE DERIVATIVES MARKETS**AUSTRALIA**

ASX Group Limited

BRAZIL

BM&F Bovespa

CANADA

Montreal Exchange Inc

HONG KONG

Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing Limited

JAPAN

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Tokyo Financial Exchange

Osaka Securities Exchange

KOREA

Korea Exchange

SINGAPORE

Singapore Exchange

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Securities Exchange

The South African Futures Exchange

UNITED STATES

CME Group

Chicago Board Options Exchange

International Securities Exchange

NYSE Euronext

OTHERS
SIX Group (Switzerland)

APPENDIX IV

TAXATION

Taxation of Funds

The following statements are intended as a general guide only, are based upon the United Kingdom law and HM Revenue & Customs practice currently in force. Tax rules may change and this section may be subject to change.

Capital Gains Tax

As each fund is an authorised investment fund, it is exempt from United Kingdom tax on capital gains or losses realised on the disposal of investments within the fund.

Corporation Tax

Each fund is liable to Corporation Tax on its taxable income net of management expenses as if it was a company resident in the United Kingdom but at a tax rate of 20%.

Dividends received by the funds from a UK or overseas company are generally exempt from UK Corporation Tax. Other sources of income, for example bank deposit interest are, however, liable to Corporation Tax.

Income and gains received by the funds in respect of investments located outside the UK may be subject to non-recoverable overseas tax. Where overseas withholding tax has been suffered on income, it may be possible to offset such tax against UK corporation tax liabilities as double tax relief.

Stamp duty and other transfer taxes including financial transaction taxes may be incurred on the purchase, sale, transfer or any other financial transaction involving investments located in the UK or outside the UK.

Certain EU member states have implemented financial transaction tax regimes. A number of EU member states have proposed introducing a wider financial transaction tax in future.

Funds invested primarily in *cash*, gilts, corporate *bonds* and similar assets, rather than equities, may pay interest distributions. The gross interest distribution is relievably as an expense against income of the fund.

Where a fund holds an investment in any other UK or offshore fund that during the fund's accounting period is invested directly or indirectly (through similar funds or *derivatives*) primarily in *cash*, gilts, corporate *bonds* and similar assets any amounts accounted for as income will be taxed as income of the fund for the period concerned. In addition any dividends paid by such funds will be taxed as interest income.

Where a fund holds an interest in an offshore fund that has not been certified by HM Revenue & Customs as a distributing or reporting fund, the fund will not be exempt from tax on gains realised on disposal of the interest in the offshore fund.

Taxation of Individual Investors

The following statements relate only to the position of investors who are UK resident individuals and are beneficial owners of their shares. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers on the potential tax consequences of acquiring, holding or selling shares.

Capital Gains Tax

A liability to Capital Gains Tax may arise when an investor disposes of shares or exchanges shares in one fund for shares in another (see "Switching" on page 58).

However a liability to Capital Gains Tax will not arise unless the total of an investor's realised taxable gains from all disposals of assets less allowable losses in a tax year exceeds the annual exemption (£11,700 for the 2018/19 tax year, and £12,000 for the 2019/2020 tax year,). If gains in excess of this annual exemption are realised the excess is taxable at 10% where the investor is a basic rate taxpayer or 20% where the investor is a higher rate or additional rate taxpayer. Trustees may have different exemptions and tax rates from individuals. Investors should contact a professional adviser in respect of their own position.

The capital gain in respect of a disposal of shares is the value of the shares at the time of disposal less the total of the following:

- (a) the cost of acquiring the shares, less any equalisation received as detailed in the section headed Income Equalisation (below);
- (b) in the case of accumulation shares only, all reinvested distributions during the period shares have been held.

Income Equalisation

Income Equalisation is permitted by the instrument of incorporation. The price of any share is based on the value of its entitlement in the relevant fund, including its entitlement to income of the fund since the previous income allocation period (Income Allocation Periods are detailed in the table on page 14). In respect of the first income allocation after an acquisition of shares (known, from the date of acquisition to the end of the income allocation period, as Group 2 shares, all other shares being known as Group 1 shares), part of the amount, the equalisation payment, is treated as a return of capital and is not liable to Income Tax. It must be deducted from the cost of the shares for the purposes of calculating any gains.

Income equalisation is calculated on a day by day basis and is *averaged* over the relevant Group 2 shares issued or sold during the income allocation period.

Income Tax

On the specified allocation dates each eligible investor becomes entitled to a distribution of any income. The distribution is treated as income for tax purposes regardless of the fact that the shares may be accumulation shares. With each distribution the ACD will send each investor a tax voucher showing the amount of income to which they are entitled, the nature of the distribution and related tax. Notes printed on the tax voucher indicate how the amount should be reflected in the investor's tax return.

- Distributions paid may be either dividend distributions or interest distributions, depending on the nature of the income of the fund concerned. The first £2,000 of dividend income received by United Kingdom resident individuals is exempt; and
- Dividend income in excess of the exempt amount will be taxed at rates of 7.5% where this falls within the basic rate income tax band; 32.5% in the higher rate band; and 38.1% in the additional rate band.

UK taxpayers are liable to tax on an interest distribution at the rates of 20% for basic rate taxpayers, at 40% for higher rate taxpayers or at 45% for additional rate taxpayers subject to the personal savings allowance detailed below.

The UK's personal savings allowance exempts the first £1,000 of interest income, including amounts taxable as interest, received or deemed to be received by United Kingdom resident individuals, from tax in the hands of basic rate taxpayers. The exempt amount is reduced to £500 for higher rate taxpayers and additional rate taxpayers will not receive an allowance.

Investors should contact a professional adviser if they require any more information or advice regarding their own personal circumstances.

Taxation of Corporate Investors

The following statements relate to the position of UK resident corporate bodies which hold shares as investments and are the beneficial owners of their shares. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers on the potential tax consequences of acquiring, holding or selling shares.

Distributions from the funds

Distributions paid may be either dividend distributions or interest distributions, depending on the nature of the income of a fund.

Dividend distributions received by UK resident corporate bodies have to be split into that part which relates to dividend income of a fund and that part which relates to other income of a fund. The part relating to dividend income of a fund is not liable to tax in the hands of the investor unless the distribution is paid in respect of a fund holding to which section 490 of the Corporation Tax Act 2009 applies. The part relating to other income of a fund is taxable as if it were an annual payment in the hands of the investor and is subject to Corporation Tax. This part of the income is deemed to be received net of an Income Tax deduction of 20% which can be reclaimed or offset against the investor's liability to Corporation Tax.

A fund may receive income net of foreign tax and may offset this foreign tax against its UK tax liability. In these circumstances a corresponding element of the other income part of the dividend distribution and related Income Tax credit will be treated respectively as foreign income received and foreign tax paid by the corporate investor. The foreign tax paid can be used to reduce the investor's liability to Corporation Tax on the foreign income.

Note: Interest distributions are no longer paid with a deduction of UK Income Tax at 20%.

It is the investor's responsibility to claim any repayment due or to settle any tax due directly with their own tax office.

Profits on disposal of shares

Any profits arising on the disposal of shares by a UK resident corporate investor may be subject to Corporation Tax on chargeable gains except where a fund does not satisfy the qualifying investments test set out at section 493 Corporation Tax Act.

The chargeable gain arising in respect of a disposal of shares is the value of the shares at the time of disposal less the total of the following:

- (a) the cost of acquiring the shares less any equalisation received as detailed in the section headed Income Equalisation (below);
- (b) in the case of accumulation shares only, all reinvested distributions during the period shares have been held;
- (c) an indexation factor, based on increases in the Retail Price Index during the period shares have been held.

Where a fund does not satisfy the qualifying investments test (broadly where at some point in the accounting period over 60% of the value of the investments of the fund comprise *cash*, gilts, corporate *bonds* and similar assets) then UK resident corporate investors must treat the shareholdings as if they are a loan relationship for UK Corporation Tax purposes.

Movements in the value of the shares will then be subject to Corporation Tax on an annual basis irrespective of whether a disposal has occurred.

Certain types of corporate investor (e.g. life insurance companies) are subject to special tax rules which may take precedence over the general rules summarised above.

Investors should contact a professional adviser if they require any more information or advice regarding their own personal circumstances.

Income Equalisation

Income Equalisation is permitted by the instrument of incorporation. The price of any shares is based on the value of its entitlement in the relevant fund, including its entitlement to income of the fund since the previous income allocation period (the Income Allocation Periods are detailed on pages **13** and **14**). In respect of the first income allocation after an acquisition of shares (known, from the date of acquisition to the end of the income allocation period, as Group 2 shares, all other shares being known as Group 1 shares), part of the amount, the equalisation payment, is treated as a return of capital and is not liable to Income Tax. It must be deducted from the cost of the shares for the purposes of calculating any gains.

Income equalisation is calculated on a day by day basis and is *averaged* over the Group 2 shares issued or sold during the income allocation period.

US Foreign Account Tax Compliance

Due to US tax legislation, the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), which can affect financial institutions such as the Company, the Company may need to disclose the name, address, taxpayer identification number and investment information relating to certain US investors who fall within the definition of Specified US Person in FATCA that own, directly or indirectly, an interest in certain entities, as well as certain other information relating to such interest, to HM Revenue & Customs, who will in turn exchange this information with the Internal Revenue Service of the United States of America. The UK has entered into an inter-governmental agreement ("IGA") with the US to facilitate FATCA Compliance. Under this IGA, FATCA Compliance will be enforced under UK tax legislation and reporting.

While the Company shall use reasonable endeavours to cause the Company to avoid the imposition of US federal withholding tax under FATCA, the extent to which the Company is able to do so and report to HM Revenue & Customs will depend on each affected shareholder in the Company providing the Company or its delegate with any information that the Company determines is necessary to satisfy such obligations. The 30% withholding tax regime could apply if there is a failure by shareholders to provide certain required information.

By signing the application form to subscribe for shares in the Company, each affected shareholder is agreeing to provide such information upon request from the Company or its delegate. If the required information is not provided to us, information about the investor's shareholding may be passed to HM Revenue & Customs in order to be passed on to other tax authorities including the IRS. The Company may exercise its right to completely redeem the holding of an affected shareholder (at any time upon any or no notice) if he fails to provide the Company with the information the Company requests to satisfy its obligations under FATCA.

Other Reporting to Tax Authorities

The UK and a number of other jurisdictions have also agreed to enter into multilateral arrangements modelled on the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information ("CRS") published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD"). This allows for the automatic exchange of financial information between tax authorities. These agreements and arrangements, as transposed into UK law, may require the Company, as a UK Financial Institution, (or the ACD on its behalf) to provide certain information to HM Revenue & Customs about investors from the jurisdictions which are party to such arrangements (which information will in turn be provided to the relevant tax authorities). The information that may be exchanged includes (but is not limited to) name, address, date of birth, taxpayer identification number and investment information.

In light of the above, Shareholders in the Company and, in some cases their financial intermediaries, may be required to provide certain information (including personal information) to the ACD to enable the Company to comply with the terms of the UK law. The information that may be exchanged includes (but is not limited to) name, address, date of birth, taxpayer identification number and investment information. Where a

Shareholder fails to provide any requested information (regardless of the consequences), the Company reserves the right to take any action and/or pursue all remedies at its disposal to avoid any resulting sanctions including, without limitation, compulsory redemption or withdrawal of the Shareholder concerned.

APPENDIX V VALUATIONS

General

Each share linked to a fund represents, in microcosm, the overall scheme property of the fund: so valuation of shares in a fund is achieved, in broad outline, by valuing the scheme property in the fund, and dividing that value (or that part of that value attributed to shares of the class in question) by the number of shares (of the class in question) in existence.

Valuations

Valuations are normally made at 12 noon ("the valuation point") on each normal Dealing Day (see "Valuation" on page 59).

The calculation of prices of shares commences at or about the valuation point on each Dealing Day. The ACD may carry out additional valuations in accordance with the FCA Rules if it considers it desirable to do so. Valuations will not be made during a period of suspension of dealings (see page 37). The ACD is required to notify share prices to the Depositary on completion of each valuation.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The net asset value of the scheme property of the Company or fund (as the case may be) shall be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities and shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

1. all the scheme property (including receivables) is to be included, subject to the following provisions;
2. property which is not an asset dealt with in paragraphs 3 to 4A (inclusive) below shall be valued as set out below and the prices used shall (subject as set out below) be the most recent prices which it is practicable to obtain:
 - (a) 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 preliminary charge included therein and the selling price has been increased by any exit or redemption charge attributable thereto; or
 - (iii) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the units or shares, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable.
 - (b) 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 ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no price exists or if the most recent price available does not

reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the security, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;

- (c) property other than that described in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, represents a fair and reasonable mid-market price;
- 3. *cash* and amounts held in current, deposit and margin accounts and in other time-related deposits shall be valued at their nominal values;
- 3A. approved *money-market instruments* which have a residual maturity of less than three months and have no specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk, shall be valued on an amortised cost basis;
- 3B. (where a fund is a *short-term money market fund* for the purposes of the FCA Rules and the ESMA Guidelines) approved *money-market instruments* may be valued on an amortised cost basis;
- 4. exchange-traded *derivative* contracts:
 - (a) if a single price for buying and selling the exchange-traded *derivative* contract is quoted, at that price; or
 - (b) if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, at the *average* of the two prices;
- 4A. over the counter *derivative* contracts shall be valued on the basis of an up-to-date market valuation which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed is reliable or if this is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed;
- 5. all instructions given to issue or cancel shares shall be assumed to have been carried out (and any *cash* paid or received) whether or not this is the case;
- 6. subject to paragraph 7 below, agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of property (excluding *futures* or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed and unexpired and unexercised written or purchased *options*) 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 they are made shortly before the valuation takes place and, in the opinion of the ACD, their omission will not materially affect the final net asset amount;
- 7. all agreements are to be included under paragraph 6 which are, or ought reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the property assuming that all other persons in the ACD's employment take all reasonable steps to inform it immediately of the making of any agreement;
- 8. deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities (on unrealised gains where the liabilities have accrued and are payable out of the property of the Scheme; on realised gains in respect of previously completed and current accounting periods; and on income where liabilities have accrued) at that point in time including (as applicable and without limitation) any liability for capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, value added tax, stamp duty or other transfer taxes such as financial transactions tax and stamp duty reserve tax;
- 9. deduct an estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the scheme property and any tax thereon, for this purpose treating periodic items as accruing from day to day;
- 10. deduct the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever payable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings;
- 11. add an estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable;

12. add any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the scheme property;
13. add a sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received and any stamp duty reserve tax provision anticipated to be received;
14. currencies or values in currencies other than base currency of the Company or (as the case may be) the designated currency of a fund shall be converted at the relevant valuation point at a rate of exchange that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of shareholders or potential shareholders.

In circumstances where the accuracy of the securities data supplied by the vendor employed by the ACD for such purposes is in question, or there is a failure on the part of the vendor's data delivery system, the ACD's data collection system, or the communication between the two, the ACD reserves the right to make use of validated market indices for pricing purposes. This method of pricing known as Indexation would be used in the pricing of the funds until such time as the ACD is satisfied that the accuracy of the data received from the vendor is no longer in question, or until restoration of the relevant delivery or collection system, or the communication between the two.

Allocation of Assets and Liabilities to Funds

Each fund has credited to it the proceeds of all shares linked to it, together with the assets in which such proceeds are invested or reinvested and all income, earnings, profits or assets deriving from such investments.

The funds are segregated portfolios of assets and, accordingly, the assets of a fund belong exclusively to that fund and shall not be used or made available to discharge (directly or indirectly) the liabilities of, or claims against any other person or body, including the Company and any other fund and shall not be available for any such purpose. Please also see the section headed "General Risks" on page 69.

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

APPENDIX VI
CITIBANK EUROPE PLC, UK BRANCH
LIST OF DELEGATES AND SUB-DELEGATES

Country	Citibank NA
Argentina	The branch of Citibank NA in the Republic of Argentina
Australia	Citigroup Pty. Limited
Austria	Citibank Europe plc
Bahrain	Citibank, N.A., Bahrain Branch
Bangladesh	Citibank, N.A., Bangladesh Branch
Belgium	Citibank Europe plc
Benin	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Bermuda	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited
Bosnia-Herzegovina (Sarajevo)	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Srpska (Banja Luka)	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank of Botswana Limited
Brazil	Citibank, N.A., Brazilian Branch
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc Bulgaria Branch
Burkina Faso	Standard Chartered Bank Cote D'Ivoire
Canada	Citibank Canada
Chile	Banco de Chile
China B Shanghai	Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch (For China B shares)
China B Shenzhen	Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch (For China B shares)
China A Shares	Citibank China Co Ltd (China A shares)
China Hong Kong Stock Connect	Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria
Costa Rica	banco Nacioanal de costa rica
Croatia	Privedna banka Zagreb d.d.
Cyprus	Citibank Europe plc, Greece branch
Czech Republic	Citibank Europe plc, organizacni slozka
Denmark	Citibank Europe plc
Egypt	Citibank, N.A., Egypt
Estonia	Swedbank AS
Euroclear	Euroclear Bank

Finland	Nordea Bank AB (publ), Finnish Branch
France	Citibank Europe plc
Georgia	JSC Bank of Georgia
Germany	Citibank Europe plc
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank of Ghana Limited
Greece	Citibank Europe plc, Greece Branch
Guinea Bissau	Standard Chartered Bank Cote D'Ivoire
Hong Kong	Citibank NA Hong Kong
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc Hungarian Branch Office
Iceland	Citibank is a direct member of Clearstream Banking, which is an ICSD.
India	Citibank NA Mumbai Branch
Indonesia	Citibank, N.A., Jakarta Branch
Ireland	Citibank NA London Branch
Israel	Citibank, N.A., Israel Branch
Italy	Citibank, N.A., Milan Branch
ivory coast	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Jamaica	Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited
Japan	Citibank N.A. Tokyo Branch
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank Jordan Branch
Kazakhstan	Citibank Kasakhstan JSC
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited
Korea (South)	Citibank Korea Inc.
Kuwait	Citibank NA Kuwait Branch
Latvia	Swedbank AS, based in Estonia and acting through its Latvian branch, Swedbank AS
Lebanon	Blom Invest Bank S.A.L.
Lithuania	Swedbank AS, based in Estonia and acting through its Lithuanian branch "Swedbank" AB
Luxembourg	only offered through the ICSDs- Euroclear & Clearstream
Macedonia	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Malaysia	Citibank Berhad
Mali	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Malta	Citibank is a direct member of Clearstream Banking, which is an ICSD.
Mauritius	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Mexico	Banco Nacional de Mexico, SA
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A
Namibia	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited acting through its agent, Standard Bank Namibia Limited

Netherlands	Citibank Europe plc
New Zealand	Citibank, N.A., New Zealand Branch
Niger	standard chartered bank cote d'ivoire
Nigeria	Citibank Nigeria Limited
Norway	Citibank Europe Plc
Oman	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G
Pakistan	Citibank, N.A. Pakistan Branch
Panama	Citibank NA Panama Branch
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A
Philippines	Citibank, N.A., Philippine Branch
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA
Portugal	Citibank Europe plc
Qatar	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin - Romania Branch
Russia	AO Citibank
Saudi Arabia	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Saudi Arabia Ltd.
Sengal	standard chartered bank cote d'ivoire
Serbia	Uni Credit Bank Srbija a.d.
Singapore	Citibank, N.A., Singapore Branch
Slovak Republic	Citibank Europe plc pobočka za hranicnej banky
Slovenia	Uni Credit Banka Sloveni a.d. Ljubljana
South Africa	Citibank NA South Africa branch
Spain	Citibank Europe plc, Sucursales España
Sri Lanka	Citibank NA Colombo Branch
Sweden	Citibank Europe plc, Sweden Branch
Switzerland	Citibank NA London branch
Taiwan	Citibank Taiwan Limited
Tanzania	Standard Bank of South Africa acting through its affiliate Stanbic Bank Tanzania Ltd
Togo	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Thailand	Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques
Turkey	Citibank, A.S.
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank of Uganda Limited
Ukraine	JSC Citibank
United Arab Emirates DFM	Citibank NA UAE

United Arab Emirates NASDAQ Dubai	Citibank NA UAE
United Kingdom	Citibank NA London branch
United States*	Citibank NA New York offices
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.
Vietnam	Citibank NA Hanoi Branch
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc
Zimbabwe	Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. acting through its affiliate Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Ltd.

APPENDIX VII
Liability Benchmark for ASI Corporate Debt Fund

The liability benchmark as at 26th June 2019 is outlined in the table below. The real *cash* flows include the impact of expected inflation as at 26th June 2019.

Cash flow in year ending December	Benchmark Cash flow at 26/06/2019 (£)	
	Nominal	Real
2019	1,752,174	714,091
2020	1,709,757	779,171
2021	1,725,787	813,775
2022	1,706,342	999,880
2023	1,683,823	1,163,035
2024	1,620,948	1,225,051
2025	1,648,269	1,259,347
2026	1,674,315	1,420,013
2027	1,657,642	1,375,713
2028	1,821,330	1,438,686
2029	1,860,655	1,395,537
2030	1,772,812	3,324,432
2031	1,757,440	1,481,441
2032	1,675,683	1,603,063
2033	1,608,582	1,682,539
2034	1,458,002	1,807,864
2035	1,469,922	6,417,767
2036	1,373,226	2,080,735
2037	1,386,438	2,079,692
2038	1,360,503	2,094,052
2039	1,343,806	2,190,408
2040	1,304,744	5,371,261
2041	1,271,547	2,340,223
2042	1,244,977	2,437,762
2043	1,242,357	2,560,331
2044	1,226,175	2,649,389
2045	1,209,989	5,962,840
2046	1,222,829	2,850,372
2047	1,240,513	2,953,255
2048	1,256,794	3,056,870
2049	1,286,638	3,177,438
2050	1,325,132	5,815,518
2051	1,351,655	3,436,471
2052	1,357,504	3,620,162
2053	1,396,671	3,783,838

2054	1,419,949	3,970,117
2055	1,420,224	4,177,389
2056	1,414,427	4,409,762
2057	1,434,666	4,633,670
2058	1,455,548	1,725,385
2059	1,477,740	282,449
2060	1,498,088	261,761
2061	1,610,640	241,161
2062	1,753,677	220,812
2063	1,779,493	200,833
2064	220,599	181,367
2065	194,045	162,511
2066	175,439	144,398
2067	155,321	131,500

Ref: Aberdeen Standard OEIC V / Pros – 9 December 2019