

IFSL BOWLAND FUND

Prospectus prepared in accordance with the
Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook

This Prospectus is valid
as at and dated 1 June 2024

This document is important and you should read all the information contained in it. If you are in any doubt as to the meaning of any information contained in this document you should consult either the Manager or your authorised Financial Adviser.

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THIS PROSPECTUS IS IMPORTANT.

IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT AS TO THE MEANING OF ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS, YOU SHOULD CONSULT THE MANAGER OR YOUR FINANCIAL ADVISER.

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

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

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

Unitholders are deemed to have taken notice of the provisions of the Trust Deed which is binding on each of the Unitholders. A copy of the Trust Deed is available on request from Investment Fund Services Limited. This Prospectus has been issued for the purpose of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 by Investment Fund Services Limited.

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

This Prospectus is based on information, law and practice at the "valid as at date" which is on the front cover and below. The Scheme cannot be bound by an out of date prospectus when it has issued a new prospectus and investors should check with the Manager that this is the most recently published prospectus.

US Tax Reporting

The Scheme may be required to comply with certain reporting requirements in order to avoid a 30% US withholding tax on interest income and the proceeds of sales of US securities and other US financial instruments. Complying with such requirements may require the Scheme to request certain information and documentation from Unitholders, and to agree to provide such information and documentation to the IRS if requested to do so. Any Unitholder that fails to provide the required information may be subject to a compulsory redemption of their units and/or mandatory penalties.

Units have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. They may not be offered or sold in the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States of America and the District of Columbia or offered or sold to US Persons (as defined below). The Scheme has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Trust Act of 1940, as amended. The Manager has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

A "US Person" means any citizen or resident of the United States of America, its territories and possessions including the State and District of Columbia and all areas subject to its jurisdiction (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), any corporation, trust, partnership or other entity created or organised in or under the laws of the United States of America, any state thereof or any estate or trust the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax, regardless of source. The expression also includes any person falling within the definition of the term "U.S Person" under Regulation S promulgated under the United States Securities Act of 1933.

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DEFINITIONS

"The Act"	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended.
the "Administrator"	SS&C Financial Services International Limited.
"The Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook" or "COLL"	the rules contained in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and made by the FCA pursuant to section 247 of the Act, as amended from time to time.
"EEA"	means the European Economic Area.
"FCA"	Financial Conduct Authority of 12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN.
the "Fund" or the "Scheme"	IFSL Bowland Fund.
the "Investment Manager"	Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited.
"Leverage"	means any method by which the exposure of a Scheme is increased, whether through borrowing of cash or transferrable securities or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means;
the "Manager"	Investment Fund Services Limited.
the "Register"	means the Register of Unitholders of the Trust.
the "Registrar"	SS&C Financial Services International Limited.
"Scheme Property"	means those assets which comprise the property of the trust or which are attributed to a Fund (as the context requires).
"The Trust Deed"	the trust deed constituting the Scheme as amended by any supplemental deeds.
the "Trustee"	HSBC Bank plc.
"UCITS"	means an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities. This will include a UCITS Scheme or an EEA UCITS scheme, as defined in the Financial Conduct Authority Handbook.
"UCITS Directive"	the European Parliament and Council Directive of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (No. 2009/65) (as amended).
"UCITS Scheme"	means a UK UCITS, as defined in the FCA Handbook.
"UK UCITS"	means, in accordance with sections 236A and 237 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, a collective investment scheme which may consist of several sub-funds, which is either an authorised unit trust scheme, an authorised contractual scheme, or an authorised open-ended investment company with the sole object of collective investment of capital raised from the public in transferable securities or other liquid financial assets, operating on the principle of risk-spreading, with units which are, at the request of holders, repurchased or redeemed, directly or indirectly, out of those undertakings' assets, and which has identified itself as a UCITS in its prospectus and has been authorised accordingly by the FCA.
"Unit"	an income or an accumulation Unit in the Scheme.
"Unitholder"	a holder of Units in the Scheme.

1 THE AUTHORISED FUND MANAGER

Name	Investment Fund Services Limited.
Corporate form	Private limited company.
Country of incorporation	Incorporated in England and Wales.
Holding company	The Manager's is a wholly owned subsidiary of Marlborough Group Holdings Limited and the ultimate holding company of Investment Fund Services Limited is UFC Fund Management plc, which is incorporated in England and Wales.
Registered office and head office	Marlborough House, 59 Chorley New Road, Bolton, BL1 4QP
Date of incorporation	16 th February 2007
Share capital	Issued and paid up share capital of £4,010,000.
Authorisation	Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

In accordance with COLL, the Manager is permitted to delegate certain functions and has delegated the investment management function in relation to the Scheme to Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited. In accordance with the requirements of COLL, the Manager may terminate this agreement at any time with immediate effect where it is in the interests of the Unitholders to do so.

Remuneration Policy

The Manager has put in place a remuneration policy (the "Remuneration Policy") that is in accordance with the requirements of SYSC 19 E of the FCA Handbook. The Remuneration Policy is designed to ensure that the Manager's remuneration practices are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management, do not encourage risk taking and are consistent with the risk profile of the Schemes. The Manager considers the Remuneration Policy to be appropriate to the size, internal operations, nature scale and complexity of the Schemes and in line with the risk profile, risk appetite and the strategy of the Schemes.

The matters covered by the Remuneration Policy include:

- An assessment of the individual member of staff's performance;
- restrictions on the awarding of guaranteed variable remuneration;
- the balance between fixed and variable remuneration;
- any payment of remuneration in the form of units in the Scheme;
- any mandatory deferral periods for the payment of some or all of the variable remuneration component;
- the reduction or cancellation of remuneration in the case of underperformance.

The Remuneration Policy will apply to the fixed and variable (if any) remuneration received by the identified staff.

The Manager will make details of its latest Remuneration Policy available on its website, www.ifslfunds.com, including a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of the persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits. The Manager will provide paper copies free of charge upon written request to its operating address.

In respect of any investment management delegates, the Manager requires that: (i) the entities to which such activities have been delegated are subject to regulatory requirements on remuneration that are equally as effective as those applicable under the European Securities and Market's (ESMA's) Guidelines on Sound Remuneration Policies under the UCITS Directive and AIFMD / Article 14 of the UCITS Directive; or (ii) appropriate contractual arrangements are put in place with entities to which such activities have been delegated in order to ensure that there is no circumvention of the remuneration rules set out in the ESMA Guidelines or the FCA Handbook.

Terms of appointment

Pursuant to the agreement dated 18th March 2016 (as novated) between the Scheme, the Manager and the Trustee (the "Depositary Services Agreement") and for the purposes of and in compliance with the Regulations, the Trustee has been appointed as the Trustee to the Scheme. The appointment of the Trustee under the Depositary Services Agreement may be terminated without cause by not less than 6 months written notice provided that the Depositary Services Agreement does not terminate until a replacement Trustee has been appointed.

The Trustee, HSBC Bank plc, is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales with company registration number 00014259. HSBC Bank plc is a wholly owned subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc. The Trustee's registered and head office is located at 8 Canada Square, London E14 5HQ and the principal business activity of the Trustee is the provision of financial services, including trustee and depositary services. The Trustee is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority.

The fees to which the Trustee is entitled are set out below under the heading "Trustee Fees".

Key Duties of the Trustee

The Trustee provides services to the Scheme as set out in the Depositary Services Agreement and, in doing so, shall comply with the Regulations. The Trustee's duties include the following:

- (i) ensuring that the Scheme's cash flows are properly monitored and that all payments made by or on behalf of applicants upon the subscription to Units of the Scheme have been received.
- (ii) safekeeping of the Scheme Property, which includes (i) holding in custody all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Trustee; and (ii) verifying the ownership of other assets and maintaining records accordingly.
- (iii) ensuring that issues, redemptions and cancellations of the Units of the Scheme are carried out in accordance with the Trust Deed, the Prospectus and the Regulations.
- (iv) ensuring that in transactions involving Scheme Property any consideration is remitted to the Scheme within the usual time limits.
- (v) ensuring that the value of the Units of the Scheme is calculated in accordance with the Regulations.
- (vi) carrying out the instructions of the Manager unless they conflict with the Trust Deed, the Prospectus or the Regulations.
- (vii) ensuring that a Scheme's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations.

Delegation of safekeeping function

The Trustee may delegate its safekeeping functions subject to the terms of the Depositary Services Agreement. The Trustee has delegated to a number of delegates the custody of certain Scheme Property entrusted to the Trustee for safekeeping in accordance with the terms of written agreements between the Trustee and those delegates.

A list of delegates is set out in Appendix C. Unitholders should note that the list of delegates is updated only at each Prospectus review.

Conflicts

From time to time actual or potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Trustee and its delegates. For example, such conflicts may arise; (i) where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company and is providing a product or service to the Scheme and has a financial or business interest in such product or service; or, (ii) where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for other related products or services it provides to the Scheme. The Trustee maintains a conflict of interest policy to address this.

In addition, actual or potential conflicts of interest may also arise between the Scheme, the Unitholders or the Manager on the one hand and the Trustee on the other hand. For example, such actual or potential conflict may arise because the Trustee is part of a legal entity or is related to a legal entity which provides other products or services to the Scheme and from which fees and profits in relation to the provision of those products or services

may arise and from which the Trustee may benefit directly or indirectly. In addition, the Trustee may have a financial or business interest in the provision of such products or services, or receives remuneration for related products or services provided to the Scheme, or may have other clients whose interests may conflict with those of the Scheme, the Unitholders or the Manager.

In particular, HSBC Bank plc may provide foreign exchange services to the Scheme for which they are remunerated out of the property of the Scheme. HSBC Bank plc or any of its affiliates or connected persons may also act as market maker in the investments of the Scheme; provides broking services to Scheme and/or to other funds or companies; acts as financial adviser, banker, derivatives counterparty or otherwise provides services to the issuer of the investments of the Scheme; acts in the same transaction as agent for more than one client; has a material interest in the issue of the investments of the Scheme; or earns profits from or has a financial or business interest in any of these activities.

The Trustee will ensure that any such additional services provided by it or its affiliates are on terms which are not materially less favourable to the Scheme than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed.

The Trustee has a conflict of interest policy in place to identify, manage and monitor on an on-going basis any actual or potential conflict of interest. The Trustee has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its trustee tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks. The system of internal controls, the different reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and the management reporting allow potential conflicts of interest and the Trustee issues to be properly identified, managed and monitored.

Liability of the Trustee

In general, the Trustee is liable for losses suffered by the Scheme as a result of its negligence or wilful default to properly fulfil its obligations. Subject to the paragraph below, and pursuant to the Depositary Services Agreement, the Trustee will be liable to the Scheme for the loss of financial instruments of the Scheme which are held in its custody. The Trustee will not be indemnified out of the Scheme Property for the loss of financial instruments where it is liable.

The liability of the Trustee will not be affected by the fact that it has delegated safekeeping to a third party.

The Trustee will not be liable where the loss of financial instruments arises as a result of an external event beyond the reasonable control of the Trustee, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. The Trustee shall not be liable for any indirect, special or consequential loss.

In the event there are any changes to the Trustee's liability under the Regulations, the Manager will inform Unitholders of such changes without delay.

Unitholders have no personal right to directly enforce any rights or obligations under the Depositary Services Agreement.

Updated Information

Up to date information regarding the name of the Trustee, any conflicts of interest and delegations of the Trustee's safekeeping functions will be made available to Unitholders upon written request to the Manager.

3 THE ADMINISTRATOR AND REGISTRAR

Name SS&C Financial Services International Limited
Address Marlborough House, 59 Chorley New Road, Bolton, BL1 4QP

The Manager has appointed SS&C Financial Services International Limited to act as Registrar to the Scheme and also act as Administrator to the Scheme.

The head office address for SS&C Financial Services International Limited is St. Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex, SS15 5FS.

The Register of Holders for the Scheme is kept and may be inspected at the Registrar's address shown above during normal office hours.

Unitholders should notify the Registrar in writing of any change to their name or address.

4 THE INVESTMENT MANAGER

Name Canaccord Genuity Wealth Limited
Registered Office 41 Lothbury, London, EC2R 7AE
Authorisation Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.
Principal Activity Investment advisory services

The Investment Manager undertakes the investment advisory service of the Scheme in accordance with the Trust Deed, the investment objectives and policy of the Scheme and COLL. The Investment Manager is remunerated directly by the Manager under an agreement between them. Under such agreement, the Investment Manager may call on the Manager to ratify and confirm any act or thing lawfully and properly done by it in the proper performance of its duties. The Investment Manager has complete discretion to make the day-to-day investment decisions relating to the property of the Scheme and arrange for all sales and purchases of assets to be made. Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager has the permission to delegate however where any delegation takes place the Investment Manager is responsible for oversight of any appointed party. The Investment Manager is remunerated by the Manager out of the annual management charge. The investment advisory agreement may be terminated by either party giving to the other no less than 6 months' prior written notice.

5 THE AUDITOR

Name Azets Audit Services*
Address Fleet House, New Road, Lancaster LA1 1EZ

* Prior to 7th September 2020, Azets Audit Services was trading under the name Baldwins Audit Services and CLB Coopers Audit Services. Azets Audit Services is a trading name of Group Audit Services Limited, registered number 09652677.

6 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The Scheme is an authorised unit trust scheme and is a UCITS Scheme which complies with COLL.

7 INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

The date of establishment and objective of the Scheme is set out in Appendix A as are details of the Manager's investment policy for achieving those objectives. The eligible markets through which the Scheme may invest are set out in Appendix B. The base currency for the Scheme is sterling. Other aspects of the investment objectives and policy as permitted under COLL are summarised as follows:

Typical Investor

The Scheme is suitable for retail investors, professional investors and eligible counterparties whose investment requirements are aligned with the objectives, policies and risk profiles of the Scheme. The Scheme will be distributed primarily via fund platforms, wealth managers, discretionary fund managers and financial institutions. The Scheme has no complex features or guarantees and investors do not necessarily need to have investment experience

however a basic understanding of investment markets, the kind of underlying investments of the Scheme and the risks involved in investment is important.

This Prospectus contains detail on the Schemes' objectives, investment strategies, risks, performance, distribution policy and fees and expenses. All investors are expected to have also read the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) which is intended to help investors understand the nature and risks of investing in the Scheme.

The Scheme may not be suitable for certain investors, including but not limited to those whose objectives and needs are not consistent with the nature of the Scheme, those who are unable to commit capital for a sufficient term or do not have sufficient resources to bear any loss which may result from an investment in the Scheme. The Scheme is also not committed to meeting any specific ethical, social, religious or environmental restrictions which some investors may be seeking.

Further information on the intended target market for the Scheme is available from the Manager upon request. If you are in any doubt as to the suitability of the Scheme, you should consult an appropriately qualified financial adviser prior to making an investment.

Policy on the extent to which the Scheme is Fully Invested

The property may consist of cash and near cash rather than securities in the following circumstances:

- (a) where this may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the objectives of the Scheme concerned or to assist in its efficient management;
- (b) where the Investment Manager considers that it is appropriate not to be fully invested but to hold cash and near cash.

Investment Limits

Generally, the property of the Scheme must consist of transferable securities. For the purposes of COLL a transferable security is an investment which is either a share, debenture, a government and public security, a warrant or a certificate representing certain securities.

The Fund may invest in transferable securities which fulfil the following criteria:

- the potential loss which the Fund may incur with respect to holding the transferable security is limited to the amount paid for it;
- its liquidity does not compromise the ability of the Manager to comply with its obligation to redeem Units at the request of any qualifying Unitholder;
- reliable valuation is available for the transferable securities as follows:
 - a) in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there are accurate, reliable and regular prices which are either market prices or prices made available by valuation systems independent from issuers;
 - b) in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is a valuation on a periodic basis which is derived from information from the issuer of the transferable security or from competent investment research;
- appropriate information is available for the transferable security as follows:
 - a) in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular, accurate and comprehensive information available to the market on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
 - b) in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular and accurate information available to the Manager on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
- it is negotiable; and
- its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the Manager.

Unless there is information available to the Manager that would lead to a different determination, a transferable security which is admitted to or dealt on an eligible market shall be presumed not to compromise the ability of the Manager to comply with its obligation to redeem Units at the request of any qualifying Unitholder; and to be negotiable.

Such transferable securities must (save as described below) further be “approved securities” within the meaning of COLL and the eligible markets for this purpose are listed in Appendix B.

The following investment limits apply:

- (a) up to 35% in value of the property of the Scheme concerned may be invested in government and other public securities issued by any one issuer or of any one issue;
- (b) up to 10% in value of the property of the Scheme concerned may consist of transferable securities which are not approved securities within the meaning of COLL;
- (c) in the case of other securities not more than 5% in value of the property of the Scheme may consist of transferable securities issued by any one issuer. This latter limit can be increased to 10% where the total value of all such holdings included in the property does not exceed 40% of a Scheme’s property;
- (d) up to 5% in value of the property of the Scheme may consist of Units in other collective investment schemes. The Scheme must not invest in units or shares of a collective investment scheme (the “second scheme”) unless the second scheme satisfies the conditions referred to below and provided that no more than 30% of the value of the Scheme Property attributed to the Fund is invested in second schemes within categories (ii) to (v) below.

The second scheme must fall into one of the following categories:

- (i) A Scheme which satisfies the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive;
- (ii) A Scheme which is a recognised Scheme under the provisions of section 270 of the Act (Schemes authorised in designated countries or territories);
- (iii) A Scheme which is authorised as a non-UCITS retail Scheme (as defined in COLL) and in respect of which the requirements of article 19(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met; or
- (iv) A Scheme which is authorised in another EEA state (and in respect of which the requirements of article 19(1)(e) of the UCITS Directive are met);
- (v) A Scheme which is authorised by the competent authority of an OECD member country (other than another EEA State) which has:
 - (a) signed the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding; and
 - (b) approved the scheme’s management company, rules and depositary/custody arrangements.

The second scheme must comply, where relevant, with those COLL provisions regarding investment in other group Schemes and associated schemes. The second scheme must have terms which prohibit more than 10% in value of the Scheme Property consisting of Units in collective investment Schemes.

The Fund may invest in shares or units of collective investment schemes which are managed or operated by (or, in the case of companies incorporated under the OEIC regulations, have as their authorised corporate director) the Manager or an associate of the Manager. However if the Fund invests in units in another collective investment scheme managed or operated by the Manager or an associate of the Manager, the Manager must pay into the property of the Fund before the close of business on the fourth business day after the agreement to invest or dispose of units:

- (i) on investment – if the manager pays more for the units issued to it than the then prevailing creation price, the full amount of the difference or, if this is not known, the maximum permitted amount of any charge which may be made by the issuer on the issue of units; and

- (ii) on a disposal – any amount charged by the issuer on the redemption of such units.
- (e) not more than 5% in value of the property of the Scheme may be invested in units or shares of any one collective investment Scheme;
- (f) not more than 5% in value of any of the Scheme's property may consist of warrants. Any right to subscribe which is conferred by a warrant must be able to be exercised without contravening any of the investment limits imposed by COLL; and
- (g) the property of the Scheme is not permitted to include shares in a company which carry more than 10% of the voting rights. It is also restricted to 10% of any other shares in a company, other than an open ended investment company, and 10% of debentures, loan stock and other instruments of indebtedness issued by the same issuer (not being a government and other public security) and 10% of the Units in a collective investment Scheme.

Closed End Funds Constituting Transferable Securities

A unit in a closed end fund shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by the Fund, provided it fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out above and either:

- where the closed end fund is constituted as an investment company or a unit trust:
 - a) it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms applied to companies; and
 - b) where another person carries out asset management activity on its behalf, that person is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection; or
- where the closed end fund is constituted under the law of contract:
 - a) it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms equivalent to those applied to companies; and
 - b) it is managed by a person who is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection.

Hedging

For the purposes of hedging the Manager may enter either a derivatives transaction or a forward transaction in a currency in accordance with COLL.

Transactions undertaken for the purposes of hedging are not speculative and are undertaken with the aim of reducing the risk profile of the Scheme.

There is no limit on the amount of the Scheme Property which may be used for hedging, but the transactions must satisfy three broad requirements as set out below.

1. A transaction must be reasonably believed by the Manager to be economically appropriate for the efficient portfolio management of the Scheme. This means that for transactions undertaken to reduce risk or cost (or both), the transaction alone or in combination will diminish a risk or cost of a kind or level which it is sensible to reduce, and, for a transaction undertaken to generate additional capital or income, the Scheme is certain (or barring events which are not reasonably foreseeable) to derive a benefit from the transaction.
2. The purpose of the hedging transaction must be to achieve one of the following aims:
 - (i) the reduction of risk in terms of fluctuation in prices, interest rates or exchange rates;
 - (ii) the reduction in the cost of managing the relevant fund; and,
 - (iii) the generation of additional capital or income with an acceptably low level of risk. There is an acceptably low level of risk in any case where the Manager reasonably believes that the Scheme is certain (or barring certain events which are not reasonably foreseeable) to derive a benefit.
3. Each hedging transaction must be fully covered by cash, near cash or other property sufficient to meet any obligation which could arise.

Permitted hedging transactions (excluding stock lending transactions) are transactions in derivatives as defined in COLL (i.e. options, futures or contract for differences) which are dealt in or traded on an eligible derivatives market;

and forward transactions in a currency and certain off-exchange options or contracts for differences resembling options or futures in certain circumstances.

The Scheme may enter into approved derivatives transactions on eligible derivatives markets. Eligible derivatives markets are derivatives markets which the Manager, after consultation with the Trustee, has decided are appropriate for the purpose of investment of or dealing in the Scheme Property with regard to the relevant criteria set out in the FCA Regulations and the guidance on eligible markets issued by the FCA (as amended from time to time). The eligible derivatives markets referred to for this purpose are listed in Appendix B.

Any forward transaction must be with an approved counterparty. A derivatives or forward transaction which would or could lead to delivery of Scheme Property to the Trustee in respect of the Scheme may be entered into only if such Scheme Property can be held by the Scheme and the Manager reasonably believes that delivery of the property pursuant to the transaction will not lead to a breach of the FCA Regulations.

Permitted Transaction (derivatives and forwards)

Derivatives transactions must either be in approved derivatives (being a derivative which is traded or dealt in on an eligible derivatives market as set out above) or an over the counter derivative with an approved counterparty in accordance with COLL.

A transaction in a derivative must not cause the Scheme to diverge from its investment objectives as stated in the Instrument and the most recently published version of this prospectus. The underlying assets of a transaction in a derivative may only consist of any one or more of the following:

- transferable securities;
- approved money market instruments;
- deposits;
- derivatives;
- collective investment schemes;
- financial indices;
- interest rates;
- foreign exchange rates; and
- currencies.

A transaction in a derivative must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of one or more transferable securities, approved money market instruments, units in collective investment schemes or derivatives provided that a sale is not to be considered as uncovered if the conditions in the section on "requirement to cover sales" are satisfied.

Any forwards transaction must be made with an eligible institution or an approved bank in accordance with COLL.

A derivative or forward transaction which will or could lead to the delivery of property for the account of the Scheme may be entered into only if:

- (i) that property can be held for the account of the Scheme; and
- (ii) the Manager having taken reasonable care determines that delivery of the property under the transaction will not occur or will not lead to a breach of COLL.

The Scheme may not undertake transactions in derivatives on commodities.

Requirement to cover sales

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

- (a) the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligations could immediately be honoured by the Scheme by delivery of property or the assignment of rights (or, in Scotland, assignment), and the property; and
- (b) rights above are owned by the Scheme at the time of the agreement.

This requirement does not apply to a deposit. FCA guidance states that the requirement set out at (a) above can be met where:

- (a) the risks of the underlying financial instrument of a derivative can be appropriately represented by another financial instrument which is highly liquid;
- (b) the Manager or the Trustee has the right to settle the derivative in cash, and cover exits within the Scheme Property which falls within one of the following asset classes:
 - (i) cash;
 - (ii) liquid debt instruments (e.g. government bonds of first credit rating) with appropriate safeguards (in particular, haircuts); or
 - (iii) other highly liquid assets having regard to their correlation with the underlying of the financial derivative instruments, subject to appropriate safeguards (haircuts where relevant).

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

Over-the-counter ("OTC") transactions in derivatives

Any transaction in an OTC derivative must be:

- (a) with an approved counterparty: A counterparty to a transaction in derivatives is approved only if the counterparty is an eligible institution or an approved bank or a person whose permission (including any requirements or limitations) as published in the FCA register, or whose home state authorisation, permits it to enter into such transactions as principal off exchange;
- (b) on approved terms: The terms of a transaction in derivatives are approved only if the Manager:
 - (i) carries out at least daily a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction corresponding to its fair value and which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty; and
 - (ii) can enter into one or more further transactions to sell, liquidate or close out that transaction at any time, at its fair value;
- (c) capable of reliable valuation: A transaction in derivatives is capable of reliable valuation only if the Manager having taken reasonable care determines that, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into), it will be able to value the investment concerned with reasonable accuracy:
 - (i) on the basis of an up-to-date market value which the Manager and the Trustee have agreed is reliable; or
 - (ii) if the value referred to in (i) is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the Manager and the Trustee have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and
- (d) subject to verifiable valuation: A transaction in derivatives is subject to verifiable valuation only if, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into) verification of the valuation is carried out by:
 - (i) an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the derivative, at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the Manager is able to check it; or
 - (ii) a department within the Manager which is independent from the department in charge of managing the Scheme Property and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose.

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

The Trustee must take reasonable care to ensure that the Manager has systems and controls that are adequate to ensure compliance with (a) to (d) above.

For the purposes of paragraph (b) the Manager must: (a) establish, implement and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of the exposure of the Scheme to OTC derivatives; and (b) ensure that the fair value of OTC derivatives is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment. Such arrangements and procedures must be adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned and adequately documented.

Derivative exposure

The Scheme may invest in derivatives and forward transactions only where the exposure to which the Scheme is committed by that transaction itself is suitably covered from within the Scheme Property. Exposure will include any initial outlay in respect of that transaction.

Cover ensures that the Scheme is not exposed to the risk of loss of property, including money, to an extent greater than the net value of the Scheme's property. Therefore, the Scheme must hold property sufficient in value or amount to match the exposure arising from a derivative obligation to which the Scheme is committed. The detailed requirements for cover of the Scheme are set out below.

Cover used in respect of one transaction in derivatives or forwards transactions should not be used for cover in respect of another transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction.

Cover for transactions in derivatives and forward transactions

Global exposure relating to derivatives and forward transactions held in the Scheme must not exceed the net value of the Scheme Property. Global exposure of the Scheme must be calculated on an at least daily basis, and must take into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions and includes underwriting commitments.

Property the subject of a transaction under COLL 5.4 (stock lending) is only available for cover if the Manager has taken reasonable care to determine that it is obtainable (by return or re-acquisition) in time to meet the obligation for which cover is required.

The global exposure of the Scheme must be calculated either as (i) 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; or (ii) the market risk of the Scheme Property (being the risk of loss of the Scheme resulting from the fluctuation in the market value of positions in the Scheme's portfolio attributable to changes in market variables, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices or an issuer's credit worthiness).

The commitment approach

The global exposure of the Scheme is calculated by using the commitment approach in accordance with COLL. The Manager must:

- ensure that it applies this approach to all derivative and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives, as described above), whether used as part of the Scheme's investment policy, for the purposes of risk reduction or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management; and
- convert each derivative or forward transaction into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative or forward.

(the "standard commitment approach").

The Manager may apply other calculation methods which are equivalent to the standard commitment approach. The Manager may also take account of netting and hedging arrangements when calculating the global exposure of the Scheme, where such arrangements do not disregard obvious and material risks, and result in a clear reduction of risk exposure.

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

Where the commitment approach is used, temporary borrowing arrangements entered into on behalf of the Scheme (see below under "borrowing") need not form part of the global exposure calculation.

Risk Management

The Manager uses a risk management process enabling it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the Scheme's positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Scheme.

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

- (a) the methods for estimating risks in derivative and forward transactions; and

- (b) a true and fair view of the types of derivatives and forwards transactions to be used within the Scheme together with their underlying risks and any relevant quantitative limits.

In addition in accordance with COLL the Manager maintains a written risk management policy which identifies the risks which the Scheme is or might be exposed to, and contains procedures which are intended to enable the Manager to assess and manage the exposure of the Scheme to material risks.

Stock Lending

The Manager may request the Trustee to enter into stock lending transactions; such transactions must comply with COLL. Any interest earned in respect of such loans shall become part of the property of the Scheme concerned.

Borrowing Powers

Subject to compliance with COLL the Scheme may borrow sums of money repayable out of the property of the Scheme concerned.

The Manager must ensure that such borrowing is on a temporary basis and for this purpose must have regard to:

- (a) the duration of any period of borrowing
- (b) the number of occasions on which borrowing is undertaken in any period.

The Manager must ensure that no period of borrowing exceeds three months, whether in respect of any specific sum or at all, without the prior consent of the trustee.

In any event, the borrowing may not on any business day exceed 10% of the value of the property of the Scheme.

Currency other than sterling may be borrowed from an eligible institution for the purpose of hedging, under arrangements whereby a sum in sterling at least equivalent to the amount of currency borrowed is placed and kept on deposit by the Scheme concerned with the lender or its agents.

Borrowing may be made from the trustee or an associate on its best commercial terms.

Investment in Property

It is not intended that the Scheme will have an interest in any immovable property or tangible movable property.

8 TERMINATION OF A SCHEME

The Scheme will be wound up upon the happening of any of the events relevant to the Scheme in question set out in COLL which include, without limitation:

- (a) an order declaring the Scheme to be an authorised Unit trust Scheme being revoked;
- (b) the passing of an extraordinary resolution winding up the Scheme (provided the FCA's prior consent to the resolution has been obtained by the Manager or Trustee);
- (c) in response to a request to the FCA by the Manager or the Trustee for the revocation of the authorisation order, the FCA has agreed, inter alia, that, on the conclusion of the winding up of the Scheme, the FCA will agree to that request; and
- (d) pursuant to a Scheme of arrangement which is to result in the Scheme being left with no property.

The procedure for winding up the Scheme is as follows:-

- (a) Upon the effective date of any approved Scheme of arrangement pursuant to COLL the Trustee will wind up the Scheme in accordance with the approved Scheme arrangement.
- (b) In any other case, the Trustee will as soon as practicable after the Scheme falls to be wound up, realise the property of the Scheme and, after paying out of it all liabilities properly so payable and retaining provision for the costs of the winding-up distribute the proceeds to the holders and the Manager (upon production by them of evidence as to their entitlement) proportionately to their respective interests in the Scheme.

- (c) Any unclaimed net proceeds or other cash held by the Trustee after the expiry of twelve months from the date on which the same became payable will be paid by the Trustee into court subject to the Trustee having a right to receive out of it any expenses incurred by them in making and relating to that payment into court.
- (d) Where the Trustee and one or more Unitholders agree, the Trustee does not have to realise the property of the Scheme proportionate to the entitlement of that or those Unitholders. Instead, the Trustee may distribute that part in the form of property. Before distributing that property, the Trustee will make such adjustments or retain such provision as appears to the Trustee to be appropriate ensuring that, a proportionate share of the liabilities and costs is borne by that or those holders.
- (e) When the winding up is complete, the Trustee shall notify the FCA in writing. At the same time the Manager or Trustee shall request that the FCA revokes the order of authorisation under section 256 of the Act (as appropriate).

9 **CHARACTERISTICS OF UNITS IN THE SCHEME**

The Trust Deed of the Scheme authorises the issue of both income and accumulation Units. As at the date of this Prospectus, the Manager intends to issue only accumulation Units in relation to the Scheme.

Income Units

An income Unit is a Unit in respect of which net income is to be distributed and which represents one undivided share in the property of the Scheme.

Accumulation Units

An accumulation Unit is a Unit in respect of which income is accumulated within the price and not distributed and represents one undivided share in the property of the Scheme.

All income is automatically reinvested and retained in the property of the Scheme and is reflected in the price of a Unit.

Title to Units

Each holder of a Unit in the Scheme is entitled to participate in the property of the Schemes and the income thereof. A Unitholder's right in respect of the Scheme as represented by their Units is that of a beneficial interest under a trust.

Title to Units will be evidenced in a register (the "**Register**"). No certificates will be issued to Unitholders. A Unitholder's contract note will be evidence of title to their Units although the Register would ultimately be conclusive evidence.

The Trust Deed of the Scheme allows the Registrar to charge a fee for issuing any documents or for amending any entry on the Register otherwise than on the issue or sale of Units.

Unitholders are not liable for the debts of the Scheme.

Voting Rights

A meeting of Unitholders duly convened and held in accordance with COLL shall be competent and by extraordinary resolution may approve any modification alteration or addition to the provisions of either the Trust Deed or the Prospectus which the Manager and the Trustee have agreed to be a fundamental change in accordance with COLL. This would include, without limitation, any proposal for a Scheme of arrangement and certain changes to a Scheme's investment objective and/or investment policy.

At a meeting of Unitholders the quorum for the transaction of business is two Unitholders, present in person or by proxy. On a show of hands every Unitholder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by one of its officers as its proxy shall have one vote. On a poll every Unitholder who is present in person or by proxy will have one vote for every Income Unit (if any are in issue) of which they are the holder and the same number of votes (including fractions of a vote) for every Accumulation Unit of which they are the holder as the number of undivided shares (including fractions) in the Scheme represented by one Accumulation Unit.

In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other holders and for this purpose seniority is determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Holders. On a poll, votes may be given either personally or by proxy. Although different rights do not attach to the different classes of Units if the Trustee is of the view that any extraordinary

resolution is one in relation to which there is or might be a conflict of interest between the holders of Accumulation Units and Income Units (if any are in issue), separate meetings of those Unitholders shall be held.

The Unitholders may request the convening of a general meeting by requisition pursuant to and in accordance with COLL. Unitholders in general meeting may, amongst other things, pass a resolution to remove the Manager.

Mandatory redemption of Units

If the Manager reasonably believes that any Units are owned directly or beneficially in circumstances which:

- (a) constitute a breach of the law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory; or
- (b) may (or may if other shares are acquired or held in like circumstances) result in the Scheme incurring any liability to taxation including withholding tax or suffering any other adverse consequences (including a requirement to register under any securities or investment or similar laws or governmental regulation of any country or territory);

it may give notice to the holder of such Units requiring them to transfer the Units to a person who is qualified or entitled to own them or to request the redemption of the Units by the Manager. If the holder does not either transfer the Units to a qualified person or establish to the Manager's satisfaction that they and any person on whose behalf they hold the Units are qualified and entitled to hold and own them, they will be deemed on the expiry of a thirty-day period to have requested their redemption.

Where the Manager decides to close a unit class in the Fund, the Manager may mandatorily redeem a Unitholder's investment. The Manager will provide Unitholders with no less than 30 days' notice prior to the redemption.

10 **VALUATION OF PROPERTY, CHARGES AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

Valuation of the Scheme

The valuation of the property of the Scheme will take place at 12 noon on each Monday that is a business day excluding the last business day before 25 December.

The Manager may carry out valuations at a time that is not a valuation point and must inform the Trustee if it does so.

Details of how the value of the property of the Scheme is determined in relation to each purpose for which such property must be valued are set out in Appendix D to this Prospectus.

Pricing Basis

The Manager deals at forward prices, that is to say at the price ruling at the next valuation point. The Scheme operates single-pricing which means that subject to the dilution levy where applicable (referred to below) and the initial charge, the price of a Unit for both buying and selling purposes will be the same and determined by reference to a particular valuation point.

Each Unit represents a proportional share of the overall property attributable to the Scheme. Therefore, the value of a Unit is calculated in broad outline, by calculating the net value of property attributable to the Scheme, and dividing that value (or that part of that value attributed to Units of the class in question) by the number of Units (of the class in question) in issue. The assets comprising the property of the Scheme will be valued in accordance with COLL, on the terms as set out in Appendix D to this Prospectus.

11 **DILUTION ADJUSTMENT**

What is 'dilution'? Where the Scheme buys or sells underlying investments in response to a request for the issue or redemption of Units, it will generally incur a cost (diluting the value of the Scheme), made up of dealing costs and any spread between the bid and offer prices of the investments concerned, which is not reflected in the purchase or redemption price paid by or to the Unitholder and which is referred to as "dilution".

To mitigate the effect of dilution on the Scheme as explained above, the Manager will recover the costs of dilution from investors on the issue or redemption of Units in the Scheme. Instead of making a separate charge to investors when Units in the Scheme are bought and sold, COLL permits the Manager to move the price at which Units are bought or sold on any given day. The single price can be swung higher or lower at the discretion of the Manager on the sale or redemption of Units in the Scheme. This price movement from the mid-market price is known as the dilution adjustment. Any dilution adjustment applied is included in the price applied to the deal and is not disclosed separately.

The dilution adjustment for the Scheme will be calculated by reference to the estimated costs of dealing in the underlying investments of the Scheme, including any dealing spreads, commission and transfer taxes. The need to apply the dilution adjustment will depend on the volume of sales (Units issued) or redemptions.

What is the Manager's policy regarding dilution adjustment?

Where applied, the amount of any swing is based on the estimated costs of dealing in the underlying investments of the Scheme, including any dealing spreads, taxes or broker commissions (for example). In particular, the Manager may swing the price (make a dilution adjustment) in the following circumstances:

- (a) in the case of a "large deal" relative to the Scheme's size, where the potential cost to the Scheme justifies the application of an adjustment;
- (b) if the net effect of Unit issues and redemptions during the period between two valuation points represents a potential impact on ongoing Unitholders;
- (c) where the Scheme is in decline (i.e. is experiencing a net outflow of investment);
- (d) where there are inflows into the Scheme (i.e. is experiencing a net inflow of investment);
- (e) in any other case where the Manager believes that adjusting the Unit price is required to safeguard the interests of Unitholders.

As the requirement to swing the price is directly related to the net issue and sale of Units in the Scheme, it is not possible to accurately predict when or how often dilution will occur in the future, however the Manager anticipates this to be infrequent.

How will it affect Unitholders? On the occasions that the dilution adjustment is not applied there may be an adverse impact on the total assets of the Scheme which may otherwise constrain the future growth of the Scheme. The Manager's dilution policy was introduced on 1st April 2019, therefore historic information on dilution adjustments made to Unit prices is not currently available and as a result the Manager is unable to accurately predict the likelihood of a dilution adjustment being applied, however the Manager anticipates this to be infrequent. Any dilution adjustment will be applied consistently and, in the usual course of business, automatically.

The Manager estimates dilution adjustments applicable to the redemption and purchase of Units will be -0.3974% and 0.6219% respectively, based on the assets held in the Scheme and the market conditions at the 30th April 2024.

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

The Manager will review the dilution adjustment on a quarterly basis, however it may at its discretion re-evaluate the adjustment in the event of significant market movement. The Manager may alter its current dilution adjustment policy by giving Unitholders notice and amending the prospectus at least 60 days before the change to the dilution policy is to take effect.

12 **CHARGES**

Initial Charge

The Manager may include in the issue price of Units an initial charge on such Units. If an initial charge is applied, it will be deducted from the investment proceeds at the outset and is calculated as a percentage of the price of a Unit. Details of the initial charge for the Scheme can be found in Appendix A.

Annual Management Charge

The Manager is also entitled under the Trust Deed to make an annual management charge on the value of the property of the Scheme. Details of the annual management charge for the Scheme are shown in Appendix A together with details of the basis on which the charge is made. Any change is subject to 60 days' prior written notice to the Unitholders. The periodic charge is paid monthly in arrears out of the property of the Scheme and is charged to the income of the Scheme.

Charge on Redemption

The Manager is entitled under the Trust Deed to make a charge on the redemption of Units in the Scheme but at present does not intend to make such a charge.

Other Charges and Expenses

Trustee Fee

The fee accrues daily, but is charged periodically on a sliding scale on the same value of the property of the Scheme as is calculated for the Manager's periodic charge. Such fee shall be paid monthly in arrears.

- 0.020% per annum of the first £200 million of the Scheme Property;
- 0.015% per annum of the next £300 million of the Scheme Property;
- 0.0075% per annum of the next £500 million of the Scheme Property;
- 0.0060% per annum of the next £1 billion of the Scheme Property;
- 0.0050% per annum of the balance over £2 billion.

The Trustee's fee is paid monthly and may be increased on 60 days' prior written notice to Unitholders.

Custody and Transaction Charges

the Trustee makes transaction charges and custody charges. These charges are of such amounts as may be agreed by the Manager and the Trustee. Transaction charges vary from country to country. Details of the ranges of charges based on geographic area are given below ("Transaction Charge"). Custody charges vary according to geographic location and market value of the holdings (calculated in the same manner as for the Manager's initial charge). Similar details of the current ranges of charges of the most commonly used countries are set out below ("Custody Charge").

Item	Range
Transaction Charges	£3.50 to £22
Custody Charges	0.0025% to 0.07%

The Custody and Transaction charges can be increased on 60 days' prior written notice to Unitholders in accordance with COLL.

Expenses

The Trustee is entitled to be reimbursed out of the property of the Scheme for expenses properly incurred in performing duties imposed on it or exercising powers conferred upon it by COLL, together with any VAT payable. The relevant duties may include without limitations:

- delivery of stock to the Trustee
- custody of assets
- collection of income
- submission of tax returns
- handling tax claims
- preparation of the Trustee's annual report
- such other duties as the Trustee is required by law to perform.

In particular, the Trustee may be paid the following expenses or disbursements (plus VAT):

- (a) all expenses of registration of assets in the name of the Trustee or its nominees or agents; of acquiring, holding, realising or otherwise dealing with any asset; of custody of documents; of insurance of documents and of collecting income or capital; of opening bank accounts; of effecting currency transactions and transmitting money relating to borrowings or other permitted transactions; of obtaining advice, including legal, accountancy or other advice; of conducting legal proceedings; of communicating with holders, the Manager, the Registrar or other persons in respect of each of the Schemes, relating to any enquiry by the Trustee into the conduct of the Manager and any report to holders or otherwise relating to the performance by the Trustee of its duties or the exercise by the Trustee of its powers; and
- (b) all charges of nominees or agents in connection with any of the matters referred to at (a) above; and
- (c) any other costs, disbursements or expenses accepted under the laws of England and Wales from time to time as being properly chargeable by Trustees.

- (d) If any person, at the request of the Trustee in accordance with COLL, provides services including but not limited to those of a custodian of the property of the Scheme, the expenses and disbursements hereby authorised to be paid to the Trustee out of the property of the Scheme shall extend to the remuneration of such persons as approved by the Trustee and the Manager.

In addition, all expenses permitted by COLL and by the Trust Deed to be paid out of the property of the Scheme may be so paid (together with VAT thereon). At present these comprise:

- (a) broker's commission (where permitted under the FCA Handbook), fiscal charges and other disbursements which are:
 - (i) necessary to be incurred in effecting transactions for the Scheme, and
 - (ii) normally shown in contract notes, confirmation notes and difference accounts as appropriate, and
- (b) interest on any borrowings permitted under the Trust Deed and all charges incurred in negotiating, entering into, varying, carrying into effect with or without variation, maintaining and terminating the borrowing arrangements, and
- (c) taxation and duties payable in respect of the property of the Scheme, the Trust Deed or the issue of Units, and
- (d) any costs incurred in modifying the Trust Deed constituting the Scheme, including costs incurred in respect of meetings of Unitholders convened for the purpose, where the modification is:
 - (i) necessary to implement any change in the law (including changes in COLL), or
 - (ii) necessary as a direct consequence of any change in the law (including changes in COLL), or
 - (iii) expedient having regard to any fiscal enactment and which the Manager and the Trustee agree is in the interests of the Unitholders, or
 - (iv) to remove from the Trust Deed constituting the Scheme obsolete provisions, and
- (e) any costs incurred in respect of meetings of Unitholders convened on a requisition by Unitholders not including the Manager or an associate of the Manager, and
- (f) the expenses of the Trustee in convening a meeting of Unitholders convened by the Trustee alone, and
- (g) the audit fees of the auditor and any expenses of the auditor,
- (h) the fees of the FCA under Schedule 1, Part III of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 or the corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom in which Units in the Scheme are or may be marketed; and
- (i) all fees charged by and any expenses and disbursements agreed for payment to any Registrar appointed under COLL; this includes fees, expenses and disbursements relating to the establishment of any sub-register. The charge for this is a fixed annual amount of £200 together with an additional amount of £10.75 per Unitholder.

VAT on any fee, charges or expenses will be chargeable out of the property of the Scheme where applicable.

13 **DETERMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME**

The Trust Deed permits grouping of Units for equalisation purposes. Group 1 Units are those purchased prior to the commencement of a particular distribution period and Group 2 Units are those purchased during a distribution period.

The distribution periods for the Scheme are detailed in Appendix A. Units purchased within these periods will be Group 2 Units. At the next distribution they become Group 1 Units.

Equalisation applies only to Group 2 Units. It is the average amount of income included in the purchase price of all Group 2 Units and is refunded to Unitholders of these Units as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of Units for capital gains tax purposes.

As the Scheme only has accumulation Units in issue, the income of the Scheme is added to the value of the Units.

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

Where income units are issued, payments will be made by bank automated credit system. Cheques will not be sent. Where an investor's bank details are not known or are inaccurate, accumulation Units will be purchased, where available, otherwise any income from income Units will be reinvested.

If any distributions are unclaimed these will be added to the capital of the Scheme concerned after the expiration of six years from the date of the distribution.

14 **ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS**

Dealing, Buying and Selling Units

Units in the Scheme may be brought or sold on any day the Manager is open for business. These business days are normally Mondays to Fridays each week between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, excluding UK public and bank holidays or any day on which the London Stock Exchange is not open and excluding the last trading day before the 25th December or any day on which the Manager has notified the Trustee that it is not open for normal business or otherwise agreed between the Manager and the Trustee.

The procedure for purchasing Units will be to complete an application form or undertake a direct telephone deal on 0808 145 2501, email to dealing@ifslfunds.com, or by facsimile on 01204 533045 on such terms as it may specify. Settlement is due by return of post on receipt of the contract note. However, a signed and fully completed application form together with a cheque will normally be required for purchases of over £5,000 from private purchasers. Unit certificates will not be issued. The contract note will be evidence of title, although the Register would ultimately be conclusive evidence. For redemption of Units, either a direct telephone deal on 0808 145 2501, email to dealing@ifslfunds.com, or by facsimile on 01204 533045 on such terms as it may specify, or written instruction may effect such a redemption. A contract note will be issued to confirm the transaction and, on receipt of the properly completed formal renunciation, settlement will be made within 4 working days of its receipt or on the settlement date whichever is the later.

The minimum initial purchase in the Scheme is £10,000,000 although smaller amounts may be accepted where the Manager in its absolute discretion permits. Partial redemption must not be such as to reduce the holding below the £10,000,000 limit except where the Manager shall in its absolute discretion permit to the contrary. Any investors who held the fund prior to 24th August 2020, will not be subject to the minimum holding above.

Instructions accepted on any day will be dealt at the next valuation point following receipt of such instruction.

Electronic Communication of Transfer / Renunciation of Title to Fund Units

The Manager may accept instructions to transfer or renounce title to units by electronic communication in certain, limited circumstances following our prior agreement which will only be given on a case by case basis. In such circumstances the Manager will accept electronic communication only where the Manager can satisfy itself that the communication is from the Unitholder and is genuine. The Manager does not intend, however, to accept electronic instructions as a matter of course and will require signed, hard copy instructions in accordance with the above.

Suspension of Dealing in Units

The Manager may, with the prior agreement of the Trustee, or must if the Trustee so requires, temporarily suspend, without prior notice to Unitholders, the issue, cancellation, sale and redemption of Units, if the Manager or the Trustee is of the opinion that due to exceptional circumstances there is good and sufficient reason to do so, having due regard to the interests of Unitholders. For example, but without limitation, on the closure or suspension of dealing on a relevant stock exchange, or the inability of the Manager to ascertain properly the value of any or all of the assets or realise any material part of the assets of the Fund.

The Manager will notify Unitholders as soon as it is practicable of any decision to suspend dealings and the exceptional circumstances which have led to the decision to do so. The Manager and Trustee will keep the suspension under ongoing review and will conduct a formal review of the reasons for the suspension at least every 28 days. Unitholders will be kept informed in writing of updates concerning any suspension. The FCA will be notified immediately of any suspension of dealing in Units and will be kept informed of the results of the formal reviews conducted by the Manager and Trustee.

Re-calculation of the Unit price for the purpose of dealings in Units will commence on the next valuation point following the ending of the suspension.

During any suspension, the Manager will permit a Unitholder to withdraw any redemption request provided that this withdrawal is in writing and is received before the period of suspension ends. Any redemption request not withdrawn will be dealt with on the first Dealing Day following the end of the suspension.

Cancellation of Units in Specie

If a Unitholder requests the redemption of Units, the Manager may, if it considers the deal is substantial in relation to the total size of the Fund, arrange for the Fund to cancel the Units and transfer Scheme Property to the Unitholder instead of paying the price of the Units in cash, or, if required by the Unitholder, pay the net proceeds of sale of the relevant Scheme Property to the Unitholder.

A deal involving Units representing 5% or more in value of the Fund will normally be considered substantial. However, the Manager may at its discretion agree an in specie redemption with a Unitholder whose Units represent less than 5% in value of the Fund.

In such cases, the Manager will serve a notice on the Unitholder within two Business Days of receipt of the redemption instruction that it proposes to make an in specie redemption and setting out the Scheme Property to be transferred to the Unitholder. The Unitholder may within four Business Days of receiving the notice serve a notice on the Manager requiring the Manager to sell the selected Scheme Property and pay the proceeds to the Unitholder.

The Manager will select the property to be transferred (or sold) in consultation with the Trustee. The Manager must ensure that the property selection is made with a view to achieving no greater advantage or disadvantage to the redeeming Unitholder than to continuing Unitholders.

Publication of Prices

The prices of Units are published in the Financial Times, where there are both Income and Accumulation Units in issue only the price of Income Units will be published. In addition, all prices can be obtained from our website www.ifslfunds.com. The cancellation prices last notified to the Trustee are available on request from the Manager. The Manager is not responsible for any errors in publication or non-publication.

15 INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS TAXATION

Taxation of the Scheme

Income

The Scheme is liable to corporation tax on its income, less its expenses of management. All authorised Unit trusts pay corporation tax at a rate which is currently 20%.

Dividends from UK resident companies carry a credit for tax and are therefore not chargeable to further tax in each Scheme.

Chargeable Gains

The Scheme is exempt from tax on chargeable gains.

Taxation of the Unitholder

Individual Unitholders

The Scheme will make dividend distributions without deduction of income tax. The first £500 dividend income including of dividend distributions received by individual investors in any tax year is covered by the dividend allowance and is exempt from UK income tax. Amounts received in excess of this should be reported on the individual investor's UK Self-Assessment Tax Return and individual investors liable to income tax at the basic rate will have an additional liability to income tax equal to 8.75% of the dividends to the extent that such sum, when treated as the top slice of their income, falls above the threshold for basic rate tax. Higher rate taxpayers will have

a further liability to income tax equal to 33.75% of the dividends to the extent that such sum, when treated as the top slice of their income, falls above the threshold for higher rate tax. Additional rate taxpayers will have a further liability to income tax equal to 39.35% of the dividends to the extent that such sum, when treated as the top slice of their income, falls above the threshold for the additional rate of tax.

Non Residents

Dividend distributions will be made gross to Unitholders who are not UK resident. Non-resident Unitholders who are individuals are not liable to UK income tax on the dividend distribution. Non-UK resident Unitholders are recommended to seek professional advice as to the tax consequences of receiving a dividend distribution under the law of the jurisdiction of their residence.

Non-resident trusts may be chargeable to UK income tax on distributions made by the Scheme and are recommended to seek professional advice.

Corporate Unitholders

Dividend distributions received by corporate Unitholders chargeable to UK corporation tax will need to be streamed into 'franked' and 'unfranked' income according to the underlying gross income of the Scheme.

In broad terms, the portion treated as being 'franked' will be such proportion of the Scheme's total income (brought into account when determining the distribution for the period in question) which consists of dividend income received which is treated as exempt under Part 9A of CTA 2009. The 'franked' portion will be treated as exempt dividend income when received by a UK resident corporate Unitholder (unless the Unitholder is treated as a dealer in securities for tax purposes). The 'unfranked' portion will be treated as an annual payment from which income tax at a rate of 20% has been deducted. A UK resident corporate Unitholder will, therefore, be liable to corporation tax at the rate applicable to that corporate Unitholder but with credit for the income tax deducted. Such Unitholders may, therefore, be liable to further tax or entitled to reclaim the deemed tax credit from HMRC. Any ability to claim repayment of the income tax credit will be limited to the corporate Unitholder's share of the Scheme's liability to corporation tax for the distribution period in question.

Capital Gains

Capital gains made by individual Unitholders who are resident in the UK for tax purposes on the sale, disposal or as a result of any other chargeable event will be tax free if they fall within an individual's annual capital gains exemption. For the tax year 2024/2025, the first £3,000 of an individual's chargeable gains (that is after deduction of allowable losses) from all sources will, therefore, be exempt from capital gains tax. Subject to their personal circumstances, gains in excess of this amount are taxed at 10% for basic rate taxpayers and 20% for higher and additional rate taxpayers.

Unitholders who are non UK resident will not normally be liable to UK tax on capital gains arising on a sale, disposal or other chargeable event unless the unitholding is connected with a trade carried on by the Unitholder through a UK branch or agency or certain anti-avoidance provisions relating to temporary non-UK residence apply

Capital gains made by Unitholders liable to UK corporation tax will be taxable at the corporation tax rate applicable to that corporate Unitholder after taking account the availability of any historic indexation relief. Authorised investment funds are currently subject to a special rate of corporation tax of 20%.

THE ABOVE IS ONLY A SUMMARY OF THE RELEVANT TAX POSITION AND IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE. IT IS INTENDED FOR GUIDANCE ONLY AND DOES NOT TAKE ACCOUNT OF INDIVIDUAL CIRCUMSTANCES. UNITHOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS IN CASES OF DOUBT.

STAMP DUTY RESERVE TAX ("SDRT")

There is generally no stamp duty reserve tax (SDRT) charge on the acquisition or surrender of Units but SDRT can arise on:

(i) Third party transfers of Units without reregistration

Where a third party buys Units from a Unitholder and the transaction is not handled by the Manager (i.e. a third party purchase where only beneficial ownership of the Units change) then the principal SDRT charge on agreements to transfer for consideration will still apply at 0.5%.

(ii) Non-pro rata in specie redemptions

Non-pro rata in specie redemptions are subject to the principal SDRT charge at 0.5% on any chargeable securities acquired by the redeeming Unitholder.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROCEDURES

The Manager is subject to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 which implemented the EC Money Laundering Directive. The Manager is also subject to additional requirements imposed by the FCA which require all firms carrying on investment business to deter criminals from using the facilities for money laundering.

These procedures include a requirement to obtain proof of identity of clients and potential clients. In certain circumstances Unitholders may be asked to provide proof of identity. This may be either on the issue or redemption of Units. In these circumstances, the Manager would be unable to pay over any income from Units or proceeds of redemption of Units until satisfactory evidence had been obtained.

The Manager will, where possible, verify identity using information from credit reference agencies. Where this is not possible or where the Manager decides, at its own discretion, that it is appropriate further documentation will be requested.

16 GENERAL INFORMATION

- (a) Annual and half-yearly long reports are available on our website at www.ifslfunds.com. Alternatively, copies can be obtained free of charge from the Manager at its operating address or by calling 0808 145 2500. Please see Appendix A for publication dates.
- (b) Copies of the Trust Deed for the Scheme, this Prospectus, any supplemental deeds and the most recent Manager's annual and half-yearly long reports may be inspected at and copies obtained from the offices of Manager.
- (c) The Manager may from time to time communicate with Unitholders. All notices or documents required to be served on Unitholders shall be served by post to the address of such Unitholders as evidenced on the Register or electronically.
- (d) Any Unit holder wishing to make a complaint can contact the Manager at the registered office. The matter may also be referred thereafter to the Financial Ombudsman Service Exchange Tower, London, E14 9SR.
- (e) The Financial Services Compensation Scheme has been established under the rules of the FCA as a "rescue fund" for certain clients of firms authorised and regulated by the FCA which have gone out of business. The Manager will supply a Unitholder with further details of the scheme on written request to its operating address. Alternatively, Unitholders can visit the scheme's website at www.fscs.org.uk or by writing to the Financial Services Compensation Scheme, PO Box 300, Mitcheldean, GL17 1DY.
- (f) For security, telephone calls to the Unit trust administration area and the sales and marketing area may be recorded.
- (g) All profits and/or losses which the Manager makes in connection with the sale and repurchase of Units will be retained by the Manager.
- (h) The Manager is under no obligation to account to the Trustee or to the Unitholders (or any of them) for any profits made by the Manager on the issue of Units in the Schemes or on the re-issue or cancellation of Units previously redeemed by the Manager.
- (i) The Manager will provide upon the request of a Unitholder further information relating to:
 - a) the quantitative limits applying in the risk management of the Fund;
 - b) the methods used in relation to (a) and
 - c) any recent development of the risk and yields of the main categories of investment.
- (i) In accordance with the Regulations the Manager has in place a number of policies which set out how it operates and manages the Fund in a number of key areas. The Manager's voting policy (which sets out how and when voting rights attached to the Fund's investments are to be exercised), execution policy (which sets out the procedures to be followed when transactions are carried out on behalf of the Fund) and inducement policy (which sets out the types of payments, including fees, commissions and non-monetary benefits (where permitted under the FCA Handbook), which may be received or made by a third party in respect of the Fund) are available on request from the Manager.

Data Protection

The data controller in respect of the personal data you provide on your application form (or you otherwise submit to the Manager in connection with your application for the services generally) is the Manager, who you can contact using the contact details below.

The Manager will process the personal data that you provide as set out below:

Purpose	Type of data	Basis for processing
Providing investment and administration services to you	Identity, contact and financial data	Performance of a contract with you
Carrying out identity checks, anti-money laundering checks and checks with fraud prevention agencies	Identity, contact and financial data	Necessary to comply with a legal obligation
Statistical analysis to understand how you use the Manager's services	Identity, contact, financial, transaction, technical, usage and marketing and communications data	Necessary for the Manager's legitimate interests (to improve its services and develop its business)
To inform you about updates to the service and to notify you about other products and services offered by the Manager that may be of relevance to you.	Identity, contact, usage and marketing and communications data	Necessary for the Manager's legitimate interests (to market its services and develop its business) or, if the Manager cannot rely on legitimate interest for direct electronic marketing, where you have given us your consent to receive such marketing.
To ask you to participate in surveys for market research purposes, and to analyse those surveys and research to benchmark our services.	Identity, contact and marketing and communications data	Necessary for our legitimate interests (to improve our services and develop our business)

The Manager strives to provide you with choices regarding certain personal data uses particularly around marketing and advertising. It is possible to opt in to receiving marketing communications by contacting the Manager using the details below. If you do not provide the Manager with the personal data that the Manager specifies is required for the supply and administration of the services, then the Manager may not be able to provide the services to you.

To the extent that it is necessary for the supply and administration of the services, the Manager may disclose your information: (a) to credit reference agencies to assess your eligibility for the product or service applied for and to verify your identity; (b) to third parties who the Manager uses to assist it in administering the Trust; (c) another division or part of the Manager's group (if there is a restructuring of the Manager's business) or to the buyer of the business (if the business is sold); or (d) where the Manager is under a duty to disclose your personal data in order to comply with a legal obligation or to protect the rights, property or safety of the Manager, its associates, or others. Where an authorised financial adviser acts on your behalf, the Manager will disclose information concerning your investment to that financial adviser.

Your personal data may be processed outside the United Kingdom where it is necessary in order to provide the services to you. In each instance, the Manager will ensure that the transfer is in compliance with the requirements of applicable data protection law (such as the transfer being to a country approved as providing adequate protection; there being appropriate safeguards in place; or one of the derogations for specific situations applying to the transfer).

The Manager will keep your personal data stored on its systems for as long as it takes the Manager to provide the services to you. The Manager will retain and use your information as necessary to comply with its legal obligations, resolve disputes and enforce its rights. The Manager reviews its data retention policies regularly and will retain your personal data only as long as necessary for the purpose for which it processes that data.

Data protection legislation gives you the right to access information held about you. In the event that an access request is unfounded, excessive or especially repetitive, the Manager may charge a 'reasonable fee' for meeting that request. Similarly, the Manager may charge a reasonable fee to comply with requests for further copies of the same information (that fee will be based upon the administrative costs of providing the information).

You are entitled to receive the personal data that you have provided to the Manager in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format, and to transmit that data to another data controller. You can exercise your data protection rights, including your rights to access, restrict, object to the processing of, rectify and erase your personal data by writing to the Manager at: Marlborough House, 59 Chorley New Road, Bolton, BL1 4QP. If you are unhappy with the way in which your personal data is being processed you have a right to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner's Office. You can report your concerns by telephoning their helpline on 0303 123 1113 or through their website at <https://ico.org.uk/concerns>.

Fair Treatment of Investors

The Manager seeks to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of Unitholders by complying with the Regulations, the Fund's Trust Deed and this Prospectus. The Manager employs a variety of management information to monitor both its own and its delegates' activities to ensure that the Funds perform in accordance with expectations and that Unitholders receive service and information of an acceptable standard.

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

17 RISK FACTORS

The following risk factors should be considered before making your investment decision:

General risk factors

- 1) Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Investments and the income derived from them can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount originally invested. This may be due, for example, to market movement or variations in the exchange rates between currencies.
- 2) There is no certainty that a Fund's investment objective will be achieved.
- 3) If you have any doubts about the suitability of an investment, please contact your authorised financial adviser. Please note Investment Fund Services Limited does not provide investment advice.
- 4) The Fund will be exposed to stock markets and market conditions can change rapidly. Prices can move irrationally and be affected unpredictably by diverse factors, including political and economic events.
- 5) Where a Fund pays out income, the level of income payments may not be constant and may fluctuate.
- 6) For Funds where the annual management charge is to be taken from the income generated by the Fund and there is insufficient income within the Fund to meet that charge, the balance will be deducted from the Fund's capital and to that extent may erode or constrain capital growth.
- 7) For Funds where the annual management charge is to be taken from capital rather than income, either fully or partially, the future growth of these Funds may be constrained, or capital eroded, as a result.
- 8) Where Funds are subject to an initial charge, the charge is deducted from an investment at the outset and an equivalent rise in the value of the Units is required before the original investment can be recovered. The Funds should therefore be viewed as a long-term investment.
- 9) Funds typically have exposure to overseas markets, either directly or indirectly, and are therefore exposed to currency risk. As a result, the value of your investment can be affected by changes in exchange rates.
- 10) Inflation will affect the real value of your savings and investments, which may reduce the buying power of the money you have saved and your investments. i.e. £1 in the future may not be equivalent to £1 today.
- 11) The Fund's investments, be they held directly or indirectly, may be subject to liquidity constraints, which means that the investments may trade infrequently and in small volumes, or that a particular instrument is difficult to buy or sell. Investments which are normally liquid may also be subject to periods of disruption in difficult market conditions. As a result, changes in the value of investments may be unpredictable and, in

certain circumstances, it may be difficult to sell an investment at the last market price quoted or at a value considered by the Investment Manager to be fair. This may lead to liquidity constraints on the Fund affected.

- 12) Where assets are held in custody, there may be a risk of loss resulting from the insolvency, negligence or fraudulent action of the custodian or sub-custodian.
- 13) A Fund will be exposed to a credit risk on parties with whom it trades and will also bear the risk of settlement default. The Fund may enter into transactions in over-the-counter markets which will expose them to the credit of its counterparties and their abilities to satisfy the terms of such contracts.
- 14) Where Funds have a relatively small number of holdings, this can make them more volatile than funds with greater diversification.
- 15) ISA Investments - The favourable tax treatment of ISAs may not be maintained indefinitely. If you are unsure of your tax position you should consult a tax adviser.
- 16) The summary of the UK tax treatment in section "Taxation" is based on current law and practice, as at the date of the prospectus, which is subject to change. It does not consider individual circumstances which may affect the UK tax treatment. In particular, the levels of relief from taxation may depend upon individual circumstances. Tax advantages associated with fund structures may be changed by future legislation as may those associated with the underlying investments and their domicile.
- 17) The Fund may incur Leverage, through borrowing cash up to 10% of the value of the Scheme Property, in which case a Fund's exposure may be increased by reinvesting such cash borrowings. If the interest costs associated with the borrowings are greater than any investment income and gains earned on investments made through the use of borrowing, the value of the Units in a Fund may decline more rapidly than would otherwise be the case.
- 18) The Fund may be subject to Leverage, through investment in derivatives, which may increase risk. Leverage means that the return or loss on an investment is subject to a multiplier increasing exposure to that investment and magnifying the volatility and risk of loss should the value of that investment decline. The use of Leverage creates special risks and may significantly increase a Fund's investment risk. Leverage may create an opportunity for greater yield and total return but, at the same time, will increase the exposure of a Fund to capital risk. The Funds may be subject to Leverage through the use of derivatives for hedging or for investment purposes. The Leverage limits are disclosed in the "Investment and Borrowing Powers" section.
- 19) The value of Funds may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, civil conflicts and war, changes in government policies, restrictions on foreign investment and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which investments may be made.
- 20) The operations of Funds can be subject to human error, faulty processes or governance, or technological failures. Operational risks may subject a 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.
- 21) Funds may be subject to management risk as they are actively managed investment funds. When managing a Fund and applying investment techniques and risk analyses, the Investment Manager's assessment of market or economic trends, their choice or design of any software models they use, their allocation of assets, or other decisions regarding how the Fund's assets will be invested cannot be guaranteed to ensure positive returns on investments.
- 22) In extreme market conditions redemptions in the Fund may be deferred or suspended, where Funds invest in other collective investment schemes, such as other funds and investment trusts, redemptions in these underlying funds may also be deferred or suspended, which may affect the liquidity of the Funds.
- 23) Cyber security risks may result in:
 - financial losses to the Fund and the Unitholders;
 - the inability of a Fund to transact business with its Unitholders;
 - delays or mistakes in the calculation of the prices or to other materials provided to Unitholders;
 - the inability to process transactions with Unitholders or the parties;
 - violations of privacy and other laws;
 - regulatory fines, penalties and reputational damage; and

- compliance and remediation costs, legal fees and other expenses. The Fund's service providers (including but not limited to the Manager and the Trustee and their agents), financial intermediaries, companies in which the Fund invest and parties with which the Fund engages in portfolio or other transactions also may be adversely impacted by cyber security risks in their own business, which could result in losses to the Fund or the Unitholders.

While measures have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that those measures will be effective, particularly since the Fund does not directly control the cyber security defences or plans of its service providers, financial intermediaries and companies in which the Fund invest or with which it does business.

- 24) Where cancellation rights are applicable, if you choose to exercise your cancellation rights and the value of your investment falls before notice of cancellation is received by us in writing, a full refund of the original investment will not be provided but rather the original amount less the fall in value.
- 25) The Manager does not permit the Fund to be used for the purposes of "market timing". For this purpose, market timing is defined as a trading strategy with the intention of taking advantage of short term changes in market prices. The Manager will undertake monitoring activities to ensure that market timing does not take place in relation to the Fund.
- 26) The Manager, the Investment Manager, and other partners may deal in assets which they have, directly or indirectly, an interest which may involve a potential conflict with the Manager's duty. The Manager and the Investment Manager(s) will ensure that such deals are completed on terms which are not less favourable to the Fund than if the potential conflict had not existed. Such potential conflicts or duties may arise because the Manager or the Investment Manager(s) may have invested directly or indirectly in the Fund.

Fund specific risk factors

IFSL Bowland Fund

- (a) Whilst shares investments carry potential for attractive returns over the longer term, the volatility of these returns can also be relatively high.
- (b) The Funds may be exposed to smaller companies which are typically riskier than larger, more established companies. Difficulty in trading may arise, resulting in a negative impact on your investment. Shares in smaller companies may be harder to sell at a desired price and/or in a timely manner, especially in difficult market conditions.
- (c) Investment in emerging markets may involve a higher than average risk due to the volatility of currency exchange rates, limited geographic focus, investment in a smaller number of issues, political and economic instability and less liquid markets.
- (d) Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. If interest rates go up, the value of capital may fall, and vice versa. The value of a fixed interest security may fall in the event of a default or reduced credit rating of the issuer.
- (e) The Funds may invest in other collective investment schemes and as such a Fund will bear its portion of the expenses of the other collective investment scheme, including management, performance and/or other fees. These fees will be in addition to the management fees and other expenses which a Fund bears directly with its own operations.
- (f) Where a Fund invests in other collective investment schemes, these underlying funds may suspend the issue, cancellation, sale, redemption and exchange of units/shares in those funds. This would prevent these underlying funds being sold during the period of the suspension and may have liquidity implications for the Fund.
- (g) Subject to COLL, the Funds may invest in unregulated collective investment schemes (including hedge funds). Investment in unregulated collective investment schemes carries additional risks as these Funds may not be under the regulation of a competent regulatory authority, may use leverage and may carry increased liquidity risk as units/shares in such Funds may not be readily realisable.
- (h) The Funds may invest in property funds. The value of investments held in a property fund are generally determined by the opinion of an independent valuer and is therefore subjective. Investment in such funds should be considered as long term in nature. Property investments can

be relatively illiquid compared to bonds and equities and may be subject to significantly wider price spreads which could affect the valuation.

- (i) The Funds may invest in structured products in accordance with COLL. Structured products are designed to combine the potential upside of market performance with limited downside and typically are investments which are linked to the performance of one or more underlying instruments or assets such as market prices, rates, indices, securities, currencies and commodities and other financial instruments that may introduce risk that may affect the performance of the Funds.
- (j) The Funds may have exposure to commodity investments. Investors should bear in mind that commodity prices react, among other things, to economic factors such as changing supply and demand relationships, weather conditions and other natural events, the agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and other policies of governments and other unforeseeable events.
- (k) In certain circumstances, for investment or efficient portfolio management purposes, the Scheme may enter into certain derivatives transactions, including, without limitation, forward transactions, futures and options. The value of these investments may fluctuate significantly. By holding these types of investments there is a risk of capital depreciation in relation to certain Fund assets. There is also the potential for capital appreciation of such assets. **The Investment Manager does not anticipate that the use of derivatives in this way will have any significant effect on the risk profile of the Funds.**

APPENDIX A Details of Objective, Policy, Relevant Dates, Charges and Performance Information

IFSL Bowland Fund

Date of Establishment of Scheme:	22 June 1999
Date of Authorisation by the FCA:	28 June 1999
Product Reference Number (PRN):	189222
Former Name:	The Scheme was previously known as MFM Bowland Fund. The Scheme was renamed on 26 th November 2021 to reflect the appointment of Investment Fund Services Limited as Manager.
Investment Objective:	The aim of the Fund is to provide capital growth, that is, to increase the value of your investment, through investing in a diversified portfolio of holdings. However, there is no certainty this will be achieved.
Investment Policy:	<p>The Fund will invest at least 70% in the shares of companies listed on global stock exchanges, although there will normally be a bias towards the UK. This may include a range of small, medium and large companies.</p> <p>The Fund may also invest in bonds, other securities which offer returns linked to the company performance (such as warrants, preference shares and convertible bonds), unquoted companies, investment trusts, other funds and cash.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed, which means the manager decides which investments to buy and sell and when. The aim of the investment team is to identify companies which they believe show good long-term growth potential, or which appear to be under-valued given their future prospects.</p> <p>The team consider economic and market conditions, but the main focus is on individual company analysis and selection.</p> <p>Whilst the Fund itself will not use derivatives (instruments whose returns are linked to another asset, market or other variable factor); other funds purchased may have the ability to use derivatives to varying degrees.</p>
Assessing performance:	<p>The Investment Association (IA), the trade body for UK investment managers, has created a number of 'sectors' as a way of dividing funds into broad groups with similar characteristics.</p> <p>The Fund will be in the IA Flexible Investment sector. You may want to assess the Fund's performance compared to the performance of this sector. From time to time, due to the nature of the IA Flexible Investment sector, the Fund may have an asset allocation which is different to the average of the sector. This variable nature of the sector should be taken into consideration when comparing the performance of the Fund.</p>
Accounting Reference Date:	31 March
Annual Management Charge:	1.85% on the first £1.5m, 0.65% on the excess over £1.5m. Any increase in the annual management charge is subject to 60 days' prior written notice in accordance with COLL.
Initial Charge:	0.00%
	Any increase in the initial charge is subject to 60 days' prior written notice in accordance with COLL.
Basis of calculating Periodic Charge:	The periodic charge shall accrue daily and be calculated and paid monthly on the basis of the value of the property of the Scheme on the

last valuation point to have occurred before the beginning of the payment period concerned.

Interim Accounting Period:	1 April to 30 September
Annual Income Allocation Date:	31 May
Final Accounting Date:	31 March
Dates of the publication of the annual and half-yearly long reports:	31 July and 30 November

Performance Information

IFSL Bowland Fund

1st April 2019 – 31st March 2024, Bid to Bid, UK Basic Rate, Based in UK Sterling

Net Income Reinvested

Name	% Growth 01 Apr 19 to 31 Mar 20	% Growth 01 Apr 20 to 31 Mar 21	% Growth 01 Apr 21 to 31 Mar 22	% Growth 01 Apr 22 to 31 Mar 23	% Growth 01 Apr 23 to 31 Mar 24
IFSL Bowland Fund	-2.59	39.67	2.13	-3.75	10.92

Source: Morningstar

The value of your Units may go down as well as up. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

APPENDIX B Schedule of Eligible Securities and Derivatives Markets

The following list of markets are the markets through which the Scheme may invest or deal in approved securities (subject to the Scheme's investment objective and policy and COLL):

- (a) a "regulated market" as defined in the Rules;
- (b) a securities market established in any EEA State (which as at the date of this Prospectus includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Cyprus, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden) which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public; or
- (c) the principal or only market established under the rules of any of the following investment exchanges:

Country	Market
The United States	NYSE MKT NYSE NASDAQ Stock Exchange NYSE Arca NASDAQ OMX BX Chicago Stock Exchange
Canada	TSX Venture Exchange Toronto Stock Exchange
United Kingdom	London Stock Exchange The Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange (AIM)

Eligible Derivatives Markets

Set out below are the derivatives markets through which the Scheme may deal (subject to the Trust Deed, this Prospectus and COLL as it applies to UCITS Schemes):

Country	Market
United Kingdom	ICE Futures Europe
The United States of America	Chicago Board of Trade Chicago Board Options Exchange Chicago Mercantile Exchange NYSE Amex Options NASDAQ PHLX
Europe	Euronext Amsterdam

APPENDIX C List of Trustee Delegates

The Trustee may delegate the custody of assets in certain markets in which the Scheme invests to various sub-delegates:

Argentina	HSBC Bank Argentina S.A.
Australia	HSBC Bank Australia Limited
Austria	HSBC Continental Europe S.A., Germany
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd, Bahrain
Bangladesh	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bangladesh
Belgium	BNP Euronext, Belgium
Belgium	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.
Benin	Societe Generale Cote d'Ivoire
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Ltd
Brazil	BNP Paribas Brasil S.A
Bulgaria	UniCredit Bulbank AD
Burkina Faso	Societe Generale Cote d'Ivoire
Canada	Royal Bank of Canada
Chile	Banco Santander Chile
China	HSBC Bank (China) Company Ltd
Colombia	Santander CACEIS Services Columbia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciara
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional De Costa Rica
Croatia	Privredna Banka Zagreb d.d
Cyprus	BNP Paribas S.A. Athens Branch
Czech Republic	Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banka, AS
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Copenhagen Branch
Egypt	HSBC Bank Egypt SAE
Estonia	AS SEB Pank
Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ.), Helsinki Branch
France	CACEIS Bank France
Germany	HSBC Continental Europe S.A., Germany
Ghana	Stanbic Bank Ghana Ltd
Greece	BNP Paribas S.A. Athens Branch
Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong
Hungary	Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt
Iceland	Landsbankinn h.f.
India	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd, India
Indonesia	PT Bank, HSBC, Indonesia
Ireland	HSBC Bank Plc, UK
Israel	Bank Leumi Le-Israel BM
Italy	BNP Paribas S.A.
Ivory Coast	Societe Generale Cote d'Ivoire
Japan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Japan

Jordan	Bank of Jordan
Kenya	Stanbic Bank Kenya Ltd
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd, Kuwait Branch
Latvia	AS SEB Banka
Lithuania	AB SEB Bankas
Luxembourg	Clearstream Banking SA
Malaysia	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mali	Societe Generale Cote d'Ivoire
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Mauritius
Mexico	HSBC Mexico, S.A.
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A.
Netherlands	BNP Euronext
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, New Zealand
Niger	Societe Generale Cote d'Ivoire
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Oslofilialen
Oman	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G.
Pakistan	Citibank NA
Palestine	Bank of Jordan Plc Palestine Branch
Peru	Citibank del Peru
Philippines	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Philippines
Poland	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A.
Portugal	BNP Euronext
Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd, Qatar Branch
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin Romania branch
Russia	AO Citibank Russia
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited
Senegal	Societe Generale Cote d'Ivoire
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Srbija A.D.
Singapore	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd, Singapore
Slovakia	Ceskoslovenska Obchodna Banka AS
Slovenia	Unicredit Banka Slovenia DD
South Africa	Standard Bank of South Africa
South Korea	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Korea
Spain	BNP Paribas S.A.
Sri Lanka	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Sri Lanka
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ.)
Switzerland	Credit Suisse, Switzerland (Ltd)
Taiwan	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Ltd, Tanzania
Thailand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd, Thailand

Togo	Societe Generale Cote d'Ivoire
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques Tunisia
Turkey	Turk Ekonomi Bankasi A.S.
Uganda	Standard Chartered (Uganda) Ltd
United Arab Emirates	HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd
United Kingdom	HSBC Bank Plc
United States	HSBC Bank (USA) NA
Vietnam	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd
Zambia	Stanbic Bank Zambia Ltd - Lusaka
Zimbabwe	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

APPENDIX D Valuation and Pricing

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

1. All the property of the Scheme (including receivables) is to be included, subject to the following provisions.
2. Property which is not cash (or other assets dealt with in paragraph 3 below) shall be valued as follows and the prices used shall (subject as follows) be the most recent prices which it is practicable to obtain:
 - (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 initial 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 Manager, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists, at a value which, in the opinion of the Manager, is fair and reasonable;
 - (b) exchange-traded derivative contracts:
 - (i) if a single price for buying and selling the exchange-traded derivative contract is quoted, at that price; or
 - (ii) if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices;
 - (c) over-the-counter derivative contracts shall be valued in accordance with the method of valuation as shall have been agreed between the Manager and the Trustee;
 - (d) any other investment:
 - (i) if a single price for buying and selling the security is quoted, at that price; or
 - (ii) if separate buying and selling prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices; or
 - (iii) if, in the opinion of the Manager, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if the most recent price available does not reflect the Manager's best estimate of the value, at a value which, in the opinion of the Manager, is fair and reasonable; and
 - (e) property other than that described in (a), (b), (c) and (d) above: at a value which, in the opinion of the Manager, 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.
4. In determining the value of the Scheme Property, all instructions given to issue or cancel units shall be assumed (unless the contrary is shown) to have been carried out and any cash payment made or received and all consequential action required by the Regulations or the Trust Deed shall be assumed (unless the contrary has been shown) to have been taken.
5. Subject to paragraphs 6 and 7 below, agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of property which are in existence but uncompleted shall be assumed to have been completed and all consequential action required to have been taken. Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and, in the opinion of the Manager, their omission shall not materially affect the final net asset amount.
6. Futures or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed and unexpired and unexercised written or purchased options shall not be included under paragraph 5.

7. All agreements are to be included under paragraph 5 which are, or ought reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the property assuming that all other persons in the Manager's employment take all reasonable steps to inform it immediately of the making of any agreement.
8. Deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities (on unrealised capital gains where the liabilities have accrued and are payable out of the property of the Scheme; on realised capital gains in respect of previously completed and current accounting periods; and on income where liabilities have accrued) including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, value added tax, stamp duty and stamp duty reserve tax.
9. Deduct an estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the property of the Scheme and any tax thereon 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 property of the Scheme.
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 the base currency shall be converted at the relevant valuation point at a rate of exchange that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of unit holders or potential unit holders.

APPENDIX E Further Information

Investment Fund Services Limited acts as authorised corporate director or authorised unit trust manager in respect of the following OEICs and unit trusts:

- IFSL AMR OEIC
- IFSL atomos OEIC
- IFSL Avellemy OEIC
- IFSL Avellemy Multi-Manager OEIC
- IFSL Blackfinch OEIC
- IFSL Bowland Fund
- IFSL CAF Investment Fund
- IFSL CH Special Mandates Fund
- IFSL Church House Balanced Equity Income Fund
- IFSL Church House Esk Global Equity Fund
- IFSL Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund
- IFSL Church House UK Equity Growth Fund
- IFSL CPN OEIC
- IFSL Equilibrium OEIC
- IFSL Evenlode Investment Funds ICVC
- IFSL Hathaway Fund
- IFSL James Hambro Umbrella Fund
- IFSL Marlborough Balanced Fund
- IFSL Marlborough Bond Income Fund
- IFSL Marlborough Cautious Fund
- IFSL Marlborough Emerging Markets Trust
- IFSL Marlborough European Special Situations Fund
- IFSL Marlborough Extra Income Fund
- IFSL Marlborough Global Bond Fund
- IFSL Marlborough Global Fund
- IFSL Marlborough Global Innovation Fund
- IFSL Marlborough High Yield Fixed Interest Fund
- IFSL Marlborough Multi-Asset OEIC
- IFSL Marlborough Multi-Cap Growth Fund
- IFSL Marlborough No2 OEIC
- IFSL Marlborough OEIC
- IFSL Marlborough Special Situations Fund
- IFSL Marlborough UK Micro-Cap Growth Fund
- IFSL Marlborough US Multi-Cap Income Fund
- IFSL Optima Fund
- IFSL Ravenscroft OEIC
- IFSL RC Brown OEIC
- IFSL Rockhold OEIC
- IFSL Signia OEIC
- IFSL SIM Junior Gold & Silver Miners Fund
- IFSL Titan OEIC
- IFSL Trade Union Unit Trust
- IFSL Wise Funds
- IFSL YOU Asset Management Funds
- Mazarin OEIC

The directors of Investment Fund Services Limited are:

Andrew Staley

In addition to his role as non-executive director of the Manager, Mr Staley also acts as managing director of Marlborough Investment Management Limited and is a director of Novia Global Limited, Marlborough Investment Management (UK) Limited, Marlborough Unit Trust Managers Limited, Marlborough Group Holdings Limited, UK Travel Limited and UFC Fund Management PLC.

Allan Hamer

Also a director of Marlborough Group Holdings Limited, Marlborough Fund Managers Ltd, MFM Unit Trust Managers Limited, IFSL Professional Services Limited, Marlborough International Management Limited and Marlborough International Fund PCC Limited.

Dom Clarke

Also a director of IFSL Platform Services Limited, IFSL Platform Service Providers Limited, Marlborough Investment Management Limited, Marlborough Investment Management International Limited, Marlborough Asset Managers Limited, UFC Fund Management PLC, UFC Fund Management International Holdings Limited, Marlborough Nominee Limited (formerly MIM DFM Limited), MIM Discretionary FM Limited, Marlborough Fund Managers Ltd, MFM Unit Trust Managers Limited, Marlborough Group Holdings Limited, IFSL Professional Services Limited, Marlborough Select Platform Limited, Marlborough Partnership Limited, IFSL ICAV and Philotas Limited.

Helen Redmond – Also a director of IFSL Professional Services Limited.

Sally Helston – Also a director of Marlborough Partnership Limited.

Katherine Damsell - Independent non-executive director and Chair of the IFSL Board.

Sarah Peaston - Independent non-executive director – Also a non-executive director of Marlborough Select Platform Limited.