



SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund

Annual Report

for the year ended 30 September 2017

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## SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund

### Report of the Manager

St Vincent St Fund Administration (a trading name of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited) as the Manager hereby presents the Annual Report (“the Report”) for SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund for the year ended 30 September 2017.

SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund (“the Trust” or “the Fund”) is an authorised unit trust scheme further to an authorisation order dated 25 October 1996. It is a UCITS scheme complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook (“COLL”), as published by the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”).

The Manager is of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the accounts as the assets of the Fund consist predominantly of securities which are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Fund has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Further, appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, have been used in the preparation of these accounts and applicable accounting standards have been followed.

The base currency of the Fund is UK sterling.

The Trust Deed can be inspected at the offices of the Manager.

Copies of the Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document (“KIID”) are available on request free of charge from the Manager.

#### Investment objective and policy

The objective of the Fund is to achieve medium to long term capital growth from a portfolio of transferable securities. The income yield on the portfolio is likely to be low. The portfolio will comprise of direct equity investments and listed investment companies. Investments in other collective investment schemes, fixed interest securities, including index-linked and convertible issues and preference shares may also be included from time to time. The portfolio will be diversified. It is expected that investments will be listed in London but the outlook is international so investments may also be undertaken on recognized exchanges overseas. There are no specific geographic limitations imposed.

#### Changes affecting the Fund in the year

With effect from 1 November 2016, the Manager’s periodic charge decreased from 0.15% on the first £100m, 0.125% on the next £50m, 0.1% on the next £50m and 0.8% on any remaining balance to 0.15% on the first £50m, 0.125% on the next £50m, 0.1% on the next £50m, 0.08% on the next £50m and 0.05% on any remaining balance, subject to a minimum of £16,500 per annum.

There were no fundamental or significant changes to the Fund in the year.

Further information in relation to the Fund is illustrated on page 39.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority’s Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, we hereby certify the Annual Report on behalf of the Manager, Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited.

J. Gordon

B. McLean

Directors

Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited

10 January 2018

## Statement of the Manager's responsibilities

The Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook published by the FCA, ("the COLL Rules") require the Manager to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust and of the net revenue and net capital gains on the property of the Trust for the period.

In preparing the financial statements the Manager is responsible for:

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

The Manager is responsible for the management of the Trust in accordance with the Trust Deed, the Prospectus and COLL.

## Report of the Trustee to the unitholders of SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund

### Trustee's responsibilities

The Trustee must ensure that the Fund is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together "the Regulations"), the Trust Deed and Prospectus (together "the Scheme documents") as detailed below.

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

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

The Trustee must ensure that:

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

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

### Report of the Trustee to the unitholders of SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund

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

- (i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Fund's units and the application of the Fund's income in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents, and
- (ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Fund.

National Westminster Bank Plc  
Trustee and Depositary Services  
10 January 2018

## Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund ('the Trust')

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 30 September 2017 which comprise the Statement of Total Return, the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders, the Balance Sheet, the Related Notes and Distribution Table and the accounting policies set out on pages 7 to 8.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, of the financial position of the Trust as at 30 September 2017 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the property of the Trust for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Trust Deed, the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Authorised Funds, and the COLL Rules.

### Basis for opinion

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

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

### Going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

### Other information

The Manager (Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited) is responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

### Manager's responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the Manager is responsible for: the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund ('the Trust') (continued)

### Auditor's responsibilities

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

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

This report is made solely to the Trust's unitholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('the COLL Rules') issued by the Financial Conduct Authority under section 247 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trust's unitholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Trust and the Trust's unitholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grant Archer  
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Chartered Accountants  
Saltire Court  
20 Castle Terrace  
Edinburgh  
EH1 2EG  
10 January 2018

## Accounting policies of SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund for the year ended 30 September 2017

### *a Basis of accounting*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments. They have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds ("the SORP") published by The Investment Association in May 2014. The Fund has elected to early adopt the amendments to FRS 102 in respect of the fair value hierarchy disclosure requirements for financial instruments held at fair value as permitted for authorised funds.

As described in the Manager's report, the Manager continues to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the accounts.

### *b Valuation of investments*

The purchase and sale of investments are included up to close of business on 29 September 2017, being the last business day.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised when a legally binding and unconditional right to obtain, or an obligation to deliver an asset arises.

Investments are stated at their fair value at the balance sheet date. In determining fair value, the valuation point is global close of business on 29 September 2017 with reference to quoted bid prices from reliable external sources.

Collective investment schemes are valued at the bid price for dual priced funds and at the single price for single priced funds.

Collective investment schemes also operated by the Manager are valued at cancellation price for dual priced funds and at the single price for single priced funds.

Where an observable market price is unreliable or does not exist, investments are valued at the Manager's best estimate of the amount that would be received from an immediate transfer at arm's length.

### *c Foreign exchange*

The base currency of the Fund is UK sterling which is taken to be the Fund's functional currency.

All transactions in foreign currencies are converted into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of such transactions. The resulting exchange differences are disclosed in note 2 of the Notes to the financial statements.

Any foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

### *d Revenue*

Revenue is recognised in the Statement of total return on the following basis:

Dividends from quoted equity instruments and non equity shares are recognised as revenue, net of attributable tax credits on the date when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Overseas dividends are recognised as revenue gross of any withholding tax and the tax consequences are recognised within the tax expense.

Dividends from unquoted equity shares are recognised when declared.

Distributions from collective investment schemes are recognised as revenue on the date the securities are quoted ex-dividend. Equalisation on distributions from collective investment schemes is deducted from the cost of the investment and does not form part of the Fund's distribution.

Distributions from collective investment schemes which are re-invested on behalf of the Fund are recognised as revenue on the date the securities are quoted ex-dividend and form part of the Fund's distribution.

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

Interest on bank deposits and short term deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

### *e Expenses*

All expenses are charged to the Fund against revenue, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.



## Accounting policies of SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund (continued) for the year ended 30 September 2017

### *f Allocation of revenue and expenses to multiple unit classes*

All revenue and expenses which are directly attributable to a particular unit class are allocated to that class. All revenue and expenses which are attributable to the Fund are allocated to the Fund and are normally allocated across the unit classes pro rata to the net asset value of each class on a daily basis.

### *g Taxation*

Tax payable on profits is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of tax losses available to carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which these losses can be utilised.

UK corporation tax is provided as amounts to be paid/recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at 30 September 2017 to pay more or less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current rates and tax laws. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provision for deferred tax assets are only made to the extent the timing differences are expected to be of future benefit.

All foreign dividend revenue is recognised as a gross amount which includes any withholding tax deducted at source. Where foreign tax is withheld in excess of the applicable treaty rate a tax debtor is recognised to the extent that the overpayment is considered recoverable.

When a disposal of a holding in a non-reporting offshore fund is made, any gain is an offshore income gain and tax will be charged to capital. There may be instances where tax relief is due to revenue for the utilisation of excess management expenses.

### *h Efficient portfolio management*

Where appropriate, certain permitted instruments such as derivatives or forward currency contracts may be used for efficient portfolio management purposes. Where such instruments are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue or expenses derived therefrom are included in the Statement of total return as revenue related items and form part of the distribution. Where such instruments are used to protect or enhance capital, the gains and losses derived therefrom are included in the Statement of total return as capital related items.

### *j Distribution policies*

#### *i Basis of distribution*

The distribution policy is to distribute all available revenue after deduction of expenses payable from revenue. Distributions attributable to income units are paid to unitholders. Distributions attributable to accumulation units are re-invested in the Fund on behalf of the unitholders.

#### *ii Unclaimed distributions*

Distributions to unitholders outstanding after 6 years are taken to the capital property of the Fund.

#### *iii Revenue*

All revenue is included in the final distribution with reference to policy d.

#### *iv Expenses*

Expenses incurred against the revenue of the Fund are included in the final distribution, subject to any expense which may be transferred to capital for the purpose of calculating the distribution, with reference to policy e.

#### *v Equalisation*

Group 2 units are units purchased on or after the previous XD date and before the current XD date. Equalisation applies only to group 2 units. Equalisation is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 units and is refunded to holders of these units as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the unitholders but must be deducted from the cost of units for capital gains tax purposes. Equalisation per unit is disclosed in the Distribution table.

## SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund

### Investment Adviser's report

#### Investment activity

These comments refer to the latter six months of the Fund's year as we reported on the first six months in April.

The SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund has grown in value quite significantly over the course of the past six months, so there have been more transactions than usual. With a portfolio that is more than 90% invested overseas, it has also had to battle the headwind of the rise in sterling. Sterling has continued its recovery against the US dollar over the final quarter of the Fund's year while holding steady against a resurgent euro. Forecasting short-term moves in the foreign exchange markets is close to guesswork, but it would seem likely that the recovery in sterling has run its course for now. A combination of European Union intransigence, political uncertainty and questions over the course of the Bank of England's (BoE's) monetary policy should do the trick.

The US dollar has weakened against most major currencies, down by almost 3% on its Index against the major world currencies, though it was showing signs of recovery as September progressed. US economic data will be muddled over the next few months in the aftermath of the hurricanes, but an improvement is likely overall, along with a further increase in rates by the Federal Reserve (Fed) in December.

April brought a bid for one of the Fund's largest holdings, Christian Dior, from majority shareholder Groupe Arnault. The French luxury group is complex, with significant cross-holdings: Christian Dior owns a significant stake in LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton, which is also controlled by Groupe Arnault. While we should perhaps be content with a bid for Christian Dior, we were not really content to be losing our stake in the group in exchange for cash and (expensive) shares in Hermès. Another holding, the Swiss company Nestlé, has had a strong quarter, under pressure from an American hedge fund to simplify and address its "staid culture". Here is another European web: Nestlé owns around one quarter of L'Oreal which, in turn, owns nearly 10% of the French pharmaceutical giant, Sanofi.

The death in September of Liliane Bettencourt, heir to the founder of L'Oreal, Eugène Schueller, may untangle this latter web. The Nestlé stake in L'Oreal was the subject of a 'standstill' agreement during Lilian Bettencourt's lifetime but this expires six months after her death.

The bid took Christian Dior to the top of the list of the Fund's holdings and L'Oreal into the top ten, though we did add slightly to this latter holding at the end of June. During this period we also added to two of the bank holdings: HSBC and Danske Bank, in anticipation of a better period for banks as the era of ultra-low interest rates draws to a close. Other transactions in the portfolio in the spring and summer were principally additions to existing holdings: in America, adding to Mondelez International, Shire and Berkshire Hathaway; in Switzerland, to Roche Holding; and elsewhere in Europe to Anheuser-Busch In Bev and Total. In Japan, we added to the holding in Toyota Industries.

Over the summer, we received cash for our holding Christian Dior, along with stock in Hermes (which we sold immediately), but Groupe Arnault left the listing of Christian Dior in place for the rump of shareholders who did not accept the offer (albeit a simpler company). Shares in the new 'rump' Christian Dior (around 5% of the Company) then fell after the offer period closed, giving us the opportunity to re-instate our position again.

Top 15 Holdings - 30 September 2017					
Stryker	2.62%	HSBC Holdings	2.28%	Unilever	2.05%
Microsoft	2.49%	Investor 'B'	2.27%	Grifols	2.02%
L'Oreal	2.45%	Alphabet	2.25%	Mondelez International	2.02%
Heineken	2.39%	SAP	2.14%	Jardine Strategic Holdings	1.99%
Apple	2.31%	Berkshire Hathaway	2.11%	Palo Alto Networks	1.99%

Looking at the top fifteen holdings at the end of the period, Christian Dior goes from the top of the list while L'Oreal is now in third place. Heineken now appears in the list, we have added to this holding twice, once in August and again in September when the Mexican soft drinks company, Femsá, undertook a sale of 5% of the Company.

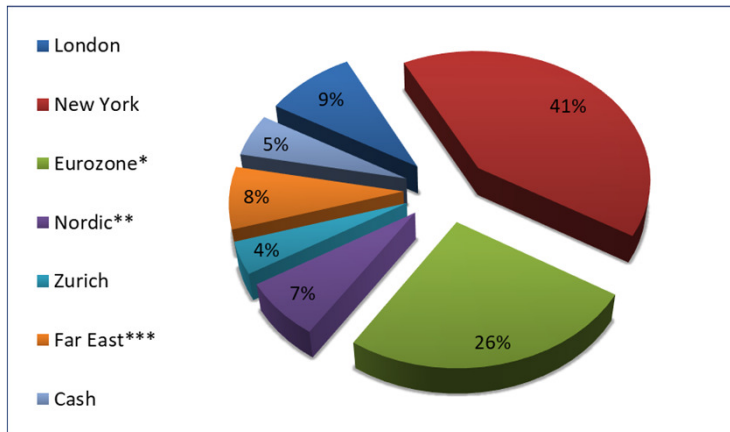
## Investment Adviser's report (continued)

### Investment activity (continued)

Other additions were to Grifols, the Spanish blood plasma specialist, which appears here along with Mondelez International and Palo Alto Networks, the latter producing much better figures after their dismal first quarter. Gone completely from the portfolio is WPP, the international advertising company, who now appear to be struggling with the onslaught of Google, Amazon et al.

The overall pie chart of the holdings by country of listing shows the recent increase in eurozone and US-listed investments:

SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund - Disposition by Listing - 30 September 2017



Source: Church House Investments Limited

\*Amsterdam, Paris, Frankfurt

\*\*Copenhagen, Oslo, Stockholm

\*\*\*Singapore, Tokyo

### Investment performance\*

Performance over:	One year	Three years	Five years
SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund	+16.2%	+41.0%	+85.8%

\* Percentage change in bid price of A income units (excluding income distributions)

Backup price data:**	29/09/2017	30/09/2016	30/09/2014	30/09/2012
SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund	261.6	225.1	185.5	140.8

\*\*Source: Bloomberg

### Investment strategy

The political and geo-political risk background doesn't get any easier, if anything, it seems to be getting worse. North Korean belligerence and President Trump's response to it have been centre stage, now we have the unfortunate decision not to 're-certify' the Iran nuclear treaty. Domestic UK politics has not been encouraging to watch, while Europe has seen Chancellor Merkel's power diminished, a constitutional crisis developing in Spain and another brewing in Italy (not to mention Brexit, which is a problem for them too).

Stock markets have, largely, remained calm, notably in America which has continued to reach new high levels. Our market has not made any progress over the past six months; beside the political risks, it has been uncertain about the rise in sterling. We suspect that markets will continue to shake-off worries over North Korea as long as China and America appear to be cooperating and there is no actual military action.

## Investment Adviser's report (continued)

### Investment strategy (continued)

The UK economy has slowed and this may persist for a few months, but the rest of the world is showing buoyant growth and, barring a complete political melt-down, this should lift the UK as we move into next year. Unfortunately, inflation is still picking up at a time when wage growth is stuck around 2%, a rotten mix and one that leads (understandably) to social unrest, not to mention the risk of Messrs Corbyn and McDonnell.

Despite it now being ten years since the financial crisis, a number of major central banks are persisting with 'emergency' levels of interest rates (i.e. rock bottom) and pump priming (quantitative easing). It really is time that they stopped this. The basis for it is dubious (most have admitted that their 'models' didn't work before the crash, why should we suppose that they do now?). The out-going Chair of the Fed, Janet Yellen, has recently been honest in saying:

*"My colleagues and I may have misjudged the strength of the labour market, the degree to which longer-run inflation expectations are consistent with our inflation objective, or even the fundamental forces driving inflation...but our understanding of the forces driving inflation is imperfect...more broadly, the conventional framework for understanding inflation dynamics could be mis-specified in some fundamental way"*

To their credit, the Americans have raised base interest rates three times now, and we expect this to continue into next year. The BoE appears likely to raise rates (slightly) before the end of the year, the European Central Bank is talking about tapering its programme. Time to get out of first gear, emergency funding should be for crises only, not a permanent life support system.

Church House Investments Limited  
October 2017

Summary of portfolio changes  
for the year ended 30 September 2017

	Cost £	Sales	Proceeds £
Purchases			
Palo Alto Networks	659,596	Chevron	410,464
Exxon Mobil	605,256	Halma	391,365
Fresenius Medical Care	536,413	Shaftesbury	365,168
Christian Dior	527,910	Schroders	363,350
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group	457,109	ICG Enterprise Trust	327,593
Toyota Industries	406,103	Novo Nordisk 'B'	287,987
T Rowe Price Group	391,056	WPP	283,724
Heineken	387,291	Hermes International	265,731
Mondelez International	380,904	Technip	256,955
Baidu	330,388	Cigna	224,853
L'Oreal	327,690	Verizon Communications	196,906
Walt Disney	321,114	Everest Re Group	187,570
Muenchener Rueckversicherungs-Gesellschaft	316,021	Babcock International Group	187,314
Everest Re Group	276,747	Polar Capital Global Financials Trust	40,874
Prudential	266,732	SVS Church House Deep Value Investment Fund	30,475
Rocket Internet 3% 22/07/2022	258,031		
Shire	229,384		
Softbank Group	212,493		
BB Biotech	209,935		
Oracle	189,347		

The above represents the major purchases and the total sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the major investment activities.

## Portfolio statement

as at 30 September 2017

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Debt Securities* 1.67% (1.01%)			
Baa3 and below 1.67% (1.01%)			
Rocket Internet 3% 22/07/2022	€ 600,000	539,915	1.67
Total debt securities		<u>539,915</u>	<u>1.67</u>
Equities 92.02% (95.96%)			
Equities - United Kingdom 14.99% (19.49%)			
Equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom 8.32% (16.34%)			
Basic Resources 2.76% (2.32%)			
BHP Billiton	35,000	460,075	1.42
Rio Tinto	12,500	434,125	1.34
		<u>894,200</u>	<u>2.76</u>
Industrial Goods & Services 0.00% (2.81%)		-	-
Food & Beverage 0.00% (1.61%)		-	-
Banks 2.28% (1.94%)			
HSBC Holdings	100,000	737,100	2.28
Insurance 1.93% (1.22%)			
Prudential	35,000	624,925	1.93
Real Estate 0.00% (1.73%)		-	-
Financial Services 1.35% (4.71%)			
Caledonia Investments	16,250	435,825	1.35
Ceravision**	130,000	-	-
ULTraPRT^	280	-	-
		<u>435,825</u>	<u>1.35</u>
Total equities - incorporated in the United Kingdom		<u>2,692,050</u>	<u>8.32</u>
Equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 6.67% (16.34%)			
Industrial Goods & Services 1.99% (2.25%)			
Jardine Strategic Holdings	20,000	641,300	1.99
Health Care 1.41% (1.53%)			
Shire	4,000	456,393	1.41
Media 0.00% (1.62%)		-	-
Insurance 1.84% (1.96%)			
Everest Re Group	3,500	595,729	1.84

## Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 September 2017

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom (continued)			
Technology 1.43% (0.00%)			
Baidu	2,500	461,577	1.43
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom		2,154,999	6.67
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total equities - United Kingdom		4,847,049	14.99
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Equities - Europe 34.95% (33.57%)			
Equities - Belgium 1.93% (2.48%)			
Anheuser-Busch In Bev	7,000	624,196	1.93
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Equities - Denmark 4.82% (5.81%)			
AP Moeller - Maersk	300	425,912	1.32
Danske Bank	20,000	595,591	1.84
Novozymes	14,000	536,765	1.66
Total equities - Denmark		1,558,268	4.82
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Equities - France 7.54% (8.34%)			
Christian Dior	2,500	596,197	1.85
L'Oreal	5,000	792,361	2.45
Societe Generale	12,500	545,422	1.69
Total	12,500	500,209	1.55
Total equities - France		2,434,189	7.54
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Equities - Germany 6.41% (3.63%)			
BASF	2,000	158,322	0.49
Fresenius Medical Care	8,000	583,382	1.81
Muenchener Rueckversicherungs-Gesellschaft	4,000	637,413	1.97
SAP	8,500	692,942	2.14
Total equities - Germany		2,072,059	6.41
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Equities - Netherlands 5.95% (5.32%)			
Heineken	10,500	772,998	2.39
RELX	30,760	488,002	1.51
Unilever	15,000	660,851	2.05
Total equities - Netherlands		1,921,851	5.95
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Equities - Spain 2.02% (1.48%)			
Grifols	30,000	651,599	2.02
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Equities - Sweden 2.27% (2.20%)			
Investor 'B'	20,000	733,814	2.27
		<hr/>	<hr/>

## Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 September 2017

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Equities (continued)			
Equities - Switzerland 4.01% (4.31%)			
BB Biotech	4,431	222,045	0.69
Nestlé	8,000	499,499	1.55
Roche Holding	3,000	571,065	1.77
Total equities - Switzerland		<u>1,292,609</u>	<u>4.01</u>
Total equities - Europe		<u>11,288,585</u>	<u>34.95</u>
Equities - North America 35.24% (34.63%)			
Affiliated Managers Group	2,500	353,520	1.09
Alphabet	1,000	725,495	2.25
Apple	6,500	746,096	2.31
Berkshire Hathaway	5,000	682,592	2.11
Exxon Mobil	9,500	580,345	1.80
Helmerich & Payne	8,500	330,079	1.02
Illumina	4,000	593,776	1.84
Johnson & Johnson	5,500	532,885	1.65
McDonald's	5,000	583,051	1.80
Microsoft	14,500	804,517	2.49
Mondelez International	21,500	651,578	2.02
Monster Beverage	7,500	308,743	0.96
Oracle	17,500	630,269	1.95
PACCAR	9,500	512,157	1.59
Palo Alto Networks	6,000	644,386	1.99
PayPal Holdings	11,500	548,750	1.70
Stryker	8,000	846,838	2.62
T Rowe Price Group	6,500	439,179	1.36
Walt Disney	4,000	293,817	0.91
Wells Fargo	14,000	575,277	1.78
Total equities - North America		<u>11,383,350</u>	<u>35.24</u>
Equities - Japan 5.70% (2.49%)			
Bridgestone	11,000	371,613	1.15
SoftBank Group	7,000	420,539	1.30
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group	15,000	428,875	1.33
Toyota Industries	14,500	620,237	1.92
Total equities - Japan		<u>1,841,264</u>	<u>5.70</u>
Equities - South America 1.14% (1.57%)			
Ambev	75,000	368,390	1.14
Total equities - South America		<u>368,390</u>	<u>1.14</u>
Total equities		<u>29,728,638</u>	<u>92.02</u>



## Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 30 September 2017

	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Investment			
Collective Investment Scheme 0.85% (1.07%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Scheme 0.85% (1.07%)			
SVS Church House Deep Value Investment Fund #	185,000	274,170	0.85
<hr/>			
Portfolio of investments		30,542,723	94.54
Other net assets		1,763,610	5.46
<hr/>			
<b>Total net assets</b>		<b>32,306,333</b>	<b>100.00</b>

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges and are approved securities or a regulated collective investment scheme within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 30 September 2016.

\* Grouped by credit rating - source: Interactive Data and Bloomberg.

\*\* Ceravision: The fair value pricing committee assesses that it is appropriate to value the shares at £nil based on recent information available regarding the low likelihood of realising any investment return.

^ ULTra PRT: The fair value pricing committee assesses that it is appropriate to value the shares at £nil based on recent information available regarding the low likelihood of realising any investment return.

# Related party security managed within the same corporate body as the Manager, St Vincent St Fund Administration (a trading name of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited).

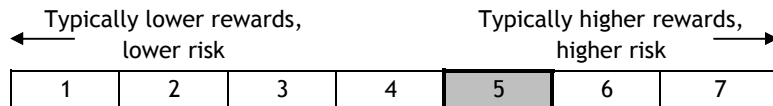
United Kingdom equities are grouped in accordance with the Industry Classification Benchmark.

The Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) is a joint product of FTSE International Limited and Dow Jones & Company, Inc. and has been licensed for use. "FTSE" is a trade and service mark of London Stock Exchange and the Financial Times Limited. "Dow Jones" and "DJ" are trade and service marks of Dow Jones & Company Inc. FTSE and Dow Jones do not accept any liability to any person for any loss or damage arising out of any error omission in the ICB.

## Risk and reward profile

The risk and reward profile is representative of all unit classes.

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.



The Fund is in a higher category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen frequently and more dramatically than some other types of investment. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

The price of the Fund and any income from it can go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to the future.

The price of natural resources may be subject to sudden, unexpected and substantial fluctuations. This may lead to significant declines in the values of any companies developing these resources in which the fund invests and significantly impact investment performance.

For further information please refer to the Key Investor Information Document ("KIID").

For full details on risk factors for the Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator in the year.

## Comparative table

The following disclosures give a unitholder an indication of the performance of a unit in the Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each unit. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

A income units were first issued at 100.0p per unit on 25 October 1996.

A accumulation units were first traded at 226.1p per unit on 28 September 2016.

	A Income			A Accumulation	
	2017 p	2016 p	2015 p	2017 p	2016** p
Change in net assets per unit					
Opening net asset value per unit	226.12	183.78	184.27	227.75	226.15
Return before operating charges	40.11	46.96	4.05	40.44	1.87
Operating charges	(3.26)	(2.72)	(2.62)	(3.27)	***0.27
Return after operating charges *	36.85	44.24	1.43	37.17	1.60
Distributions <sup>^</sup>	(1.74)	(1.90)	(1.92)	(1.75)	(0.06)
Retained distributions on accumulation units <sup>^</sup>	-	-	-	1.75	0.06
Closing net asset value per unit	261.23	226.12	183.78	264.92	227.75
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.27	0.15	0.30	0.29	-
Performance					
Return after charges	16.30%	24.07%	0.78%	16.32%	0.71%
Other information					
Closing net asset value (£)	25,301,564	20,191,951	14,327,694	16,157	5,015
Closing number of units	9,685,629	8,929,711	7,795,927	6,099	2,202
Ongoing charges	1.32%	1.34%	1.35%	1.32%	***0.12%
Direct transaction costs	0.10%	0.07%	0.15%	0.10%	-
Prices					
Highest offer unit price (p)	284.2	241.7	219.3	286.9	241.5
Lowest bid unit price (p)	224.3	180.1	174.1	225.9	225.7

<sup>^</sup> Rounded to 2 decimal places.

\*\* for the period 28 September 2016 to 30 September 2016.

\*\*\* There was no annual management charge for A accumulation units in the period 28 September 2016 to 30 September 2016.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

## Comparative table (continued)

B income units were first traded at 193.4p per unit on 27 November 2014.

B accumulation units were first traded at 197.5p per unit on 23 June 2015.

	B income			B accumulation		
	2017 p	2016	2015** p	2017 p	2016	2015*** p
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	226.15	183.77	193.36	231.57	185.87	197.53
Return before operating charges	40.12	47.00	(5.15)	41.17	47.70	(10.05)
Operating charges	(2.22)	(1.97)	(1.88)	(2.41)	(2.00)	(1.61)
Return after operating charges *	37.90	45.03	(7.03)	38.76	45.70	(11.66)
Distributions^	(2.74)	(2.65)	(2.56)	(2.73)	(2.69)	(0.64)
Retained distributions on accumulation units^	-	-	-	2.73	2.69	0.64
Closing net asset value per unit	261.31	226.15	183.77	270.33	231.57	185.87
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.34	0.15	0.28	0.28	0.15	0.05
Performance						
Return after charges	16.76%	24.50%	(3.64%)	16.74%	24.59%	(5.90%)
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£)	5,671,462	1,229,926	873,521	1,317,150	946,003	642,059
Closing number of units	2,170,399	543,859	475,334	487,232	408,512	345,430
Ongoing charges	0.95%	0.97%	0.96%	0.95%	0.97%	0.84%
Direct transaction costs	0.10%	0.07%	0.14%	0.10%	0.07%	0.02%
Prices						
Highest offer unit price (p)	284.8	242.1	219.4	292.7	246.3	213.1
Lowest bid unit price (p)	224.5	180.4	180.0	229.9	182.4	180.5

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

\*\* for the period 27 November 2014 to 30 September 2015.

\*\*\* for the period 23 June 2015 to 30 September 2015.

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

## Ongoing charges figure

The ongoing charges figure ("OCF") provides investors with a clearer picture of the total annual costs in running a collective investment scheme. The ongoing charges figure consists principally of the Manager's periodic charge and the Investment Adviser's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid.

A income	30.09.17	30.09.16
Annual management charge	1.24%	1.22%
Other expenses	0.08%	0.12%
Ongoing charges figure	<u>1.32%</u>	<u>1.34%</u>
A accumulation	30.09.17	30.09.16*
Annual management charge	1.24%	-**
Other expenses	0.08%	0.12%
Ongoing charges figure	<u>1.32%</u>	<u>0.12%</u>
B income	30.09.17	30.09.16
Annual management charge	0.87%	0.85%
Other expenses	0.08%	0.12%
Ongoing charges figure	<u>0.95%</u>	<u>0.97%</u>
B accumulation	30.09.17	30.09.16
Annual management charge	0.87%	0.85%
Other expenses	0.08%	0.12%
Ongoing charges figure	<u>0.95%</u>	<u>0.97%</u>

\* Annualised based on the expenses incurred during the period 28 September 2016 to 30 September 2016.

\*\* There was no annual management for A accumulation units in the period 28 September 2016 to 30 September 2016.

Please note the ongoing charges figure is indicative of the charges which the Fund may incur in a year as it is calculated on historical data.

## Financial statements - SVS Church House Esk Global Equity Fund

### Statement of total return

for the year ended 30 September 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains	2		3,497,118		4,012,712
Revenue	3	580,041		475,600	
Expenses	4	<u>(330,316)</u>		<u>(245,564)</u>	
Net revenue before taxation		249,725		230,036	
Taxation	5	<u>(53,049)</u>		<u>(44,479)</u>	
Net revenue after taxation			<u>196,676</u>		<u>185,557</u>
Total return before distributions			3,693,794		4,198,269
Distributions	6		(196,701)		(185,511)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			<u>3,497,093</u>		<u>4,012,758</u>

### Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders

for the year ended 30 September 2017

		2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders			22,372,895		15,843,274
Amounts receivable on issue of units		7,253,144		2,862,573	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units		<u>(829,965)</u>		<u>(356,403)</u>	
			6,423,179		2,506,170
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			3,497,093		4,012,758
Retained distributions on accumulation units			13,166		10,693
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders			<u>32,306,333</u>		<u>22,372,895</u>

**Balance sheet**  
*as at 30 September 2017*

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Assets:</b>			
<b>Fixed assets:</b>			
Investments		30,542,723	21,933,287
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Debtors	7	126,213	67,757
Cash and bank balances	8	1,812,198	485,363
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>32,481,134</u>	<u>22,486,407</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
<b>Creditors:</b>			
Distribution payable		(148,467)	(105,789)
Other creditors	9	(26,334)	(7,723)
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>(174,801)</u>	<u>(113,512)</u>
<b>Net assets attributable to unitholders</b>		<u><u>32,306,333</u></u>	<u><u>22,372,895</u></u>

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 7 to 8.

2. Net capital gains	2017	2016
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains / (losses)	1,531,980	(206,291)
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains	1,975,443	4,229,488
Currency losses	(6,465)	(9,388)
Transaction charges	(3,840)	(1,097)
Total net capital gains	<u>3,497,118</u>	<u>4,012,712</u>

Unrealised gains/(losses) are disclosed as the movement in unrealised gains/(losses) on investments between the prior year and the current year. Where realised gains/(losses) on investments include unrealised gains/(losses) arising in previous periods, a corresponding gain/(loss) is included in unrealised gains/(losses).

3. Revenue	2017	2016
	£	£
Franked revenue	126,546	103,534
Unfranked revenue	-	1,780
Overseas revenue	440,743	357,122
Interest on debt securities	12,683	13,164
Bank and deposit interest	69	-
Total revenue	<u>580,041</u>	<u>475,600</u>

4. Expenses	2017	2016
	£	£
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge	307,709	222,720
Registration fees	498	430
	<u>308,207</u>	<u>223,150</u>
Payable to the Trustee		
Trustee fees	<u>8,756</u>	<u>7,002</u>
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	5,940	6,120
Safe custody fees	399	5,339
Bank interest	5,819	622
FCA fee	65	60
KIID production fee	1,130	1,111
Publication fee	-	1,560
Legal fee	-	600
	<u>13,353</u>	<u>15,412</u>
Total expenses	<u>330,316</u>	<u>245,564</u>



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 September 2017

5. Taxation	2017	2016
	£	£
<i>a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year</i>		
Overseas tax withheld	53,049	44,479
Total taxation (note 5b)	<u>53,049</u>	<u>44,479</u>

### *b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year*

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2016: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Net revenue before taxation	<u>249,725</u>	<u>230,036</u>
Corporation tax @ 20%	49,945	46,007
Effects of:		
Franked revenue	(25,309)	(20,707)
Overseas revenue	(87,458)	(70,795)
Overseas tax withheld	53,049	44,479
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	120
Excess management expenses	62,942	45,375
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(120)	-
Total taxation (note 5a)	<u>53,049</u>	<u>44,479</u>

### *c. Provision for deferred taxation*

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of asset not recognised is £376,612 (2016: £313,670).

## 6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of units and revenue deducted on the cancellation of units, and comprise:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interim income distribution	59,429	75,745
Interim accumulation distribution	4,952	4,531
Final income distribution	148,467	105,789
Final accumulation distribution	<u>8,214</u>	<u>6,162</u>
	221,062	192,227
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	1,572	837
Amounts added on issue of units	(25,960)	(7,541)
Net equalisation on conversions	27	(12)
Total net distributions	<u>196,701</u>	<u>185,511</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)  
for the year ended 30 September 2017

6. Distributions (continued)

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2017	2016
	£	£
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	196,676	185,557
Undistributed revenue brought forward	63	17
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(38)	(63)
Distributions	<u>196,701</u>	<u>185,511</u>

Details of the distribution per unit are disclosed in the Distribution table.

7. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts receivable on issue of units	62,492	7,488
Accrued revenue	30,554	13,220
Recoverable overseas withholding tax	32,883	46,139
Prepaid expenses	284	310
Recoverable income tax	-	600
Total debtors	<u>126,213</u>	<u>67,757</u>

8. Cash and bank balances

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank balances	<u>1,812,198</u>	<u>485,363</u>
Total cash and bank balances	<u>1,812,198</u>	<u>485,363</u>

9. Other creditors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	18,500	109
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge	1,028	-
Registration fees	2	-
	<u>1,030</u>	<u>-</u>
Other expenses:		
Trustee fees	29	-
Safe custody fees	408	2,061
Audit fee	5,940	5,400
FCA fee	33	-
Transaction charges	394	153
	<u>6,804</u>	<u>7,614</u>
Total accrued expenses	<u>7,834</u>	<u>7,614</u>
Total other creditors	<u>26,334</u>	<u>7,723</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities.

### 11. Unit classes

The Fund currently has four unit classes available in the Fund: A income, A accumulation, B income and B accumulation.

The following reflects the change in units in issue for each unit class in the year:

	A income
Opening units in issue	8,929,711
Total units issued in the year	988,154
Total units cancelled in the year	(236,629)
Total units converted in the year	4,393
Closing units in issue	<u>9,685,629</u>
	A accumulation
Opening units in issue	2,202
Total units cancelled in the year	(5)
Total units converted in the year	3,902
Closing units in issue	<u>6,099</u>
	B income
Opening units in issue	543,859
Total units issued in the year	1,656,977
Total units cancelled in the year	(26,052)
Total units converted in the year	(4,385)
Closing units in issue	<u>2,170,399</u>
	B accumulation
Opening units in issue	408,512
Total units issued in the year	153,846
Total units cancelled in the year	(71,300)
Total units converted in the year	(3,826)
Closing units in issue	<u>487,232</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 11. Unit classes (continued)

The annual management charge for each unit class is as follows:

A income and A accumulation	1.25%
B income and B accumulation	0.875%

#### *A income and A accumulation*

The annual management charge is 1.25% per annum and is based on the net asset value of the Fund less the market value of the collective managed by the Investment Adviser. The Investment Adviser's fee and the Manager's periodic charge are included in the annual management charge.

#### *B income and B accumulation*

The annual management charge is 0.875% per annum and is based on the net asset value of the Fund less the market value of the collective managed by the Investment Adviser. The Investment Adviser's fee and the Manager's periodic charge are included in the annual management charge.

The Manager's periodic charge is 0.15% on the first £50m, 0.125% on the next £50m, 0.1% on the next £50m, 0.08% on the next £50m and 0.05% on any remaining balance, subject to a minimum of £16,500 per annum. The remainder of the annual management charge is paid to the Investment Adviser.

Further information in respect of the return per unit is disclosed in the Comparative table.

On the winding up of a Fund all the assets of the Fund will be realised and apportioned to the unit classes in relation to the net asset value on the closure date. Unitholders will receive their respective share of the proceeds, net of liabilities and the expenses incurred in the termination in accordance with the FCA regulations. Each unit class has the same rights on winding up.

### 12. Related party transactions

St Vincent St Fund Administration (a trading name of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited), as the Manager is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Fund.

The Manager acts as principal in respect of all transactions of units in the Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of units are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders.

Amounts payable to the Manager and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the Manager and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

The following security held in the portfolio of investments is a related party as it is managed within the same corporate body as the Manager:

Security	Holding 2017	Holding 2016
SVS Church House Deep Value Investment Fund	185,000	210,000

A unitholder with a holding in excess of 20% of the value of the Fund may be able to exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies of the Fund with reference to unitholders' voting rights at general meetings and as such is deemed to be a related party.

Parties with an interest in excess of 20% of the Fund are as follows:

	2017	2016
Caytrust Finance Company Limited	48%	55%
Church House Investments Limited	41%	35%

### 13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per A income unit has increased from 261.23p to 275.40p, per A accumulation unit has increased from 264.92p to 279.80p, per B income unit has increased from 261.31p to 276.30p and per B accumulation unit has increased from 270.33 to 285.70p as at 8 January 2018. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 14. Transaction costs

#### a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

	2017	% of purchases by asset class	2016	% of purchases by asset class
	£		£	
Purchases:				
Equities - purchases before transaction costs	9,498,087		5,119,740	
Commission	14,960	0.16%	8,064	0.16%
Taxes	6,368	0.07%	1,921	0.04%
Financial transaction tax	797	0.01%	259	0.01%
Total direct transaction costs - Equities	22,125	0.24%	10,244	0.21%
Equities - purchases after direct transaction costs	9,520,212		5,129,984	
Bonds *	258,032		-	
Total purchases after direct transaction costs	9,778,244		5,129,984	
Capital events^	34,500		-	

^ The total purchases exclude capital events as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

\* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

	2017	% of sales by asset class	2016	% of sales by asset class
	£		£	
Sales:				
Equities - sales before transaction costs	3,796,666		2,457,724	
Commission	(6,784)	0.18%	(3,672)	0.15%
Taxes	(28)	0.00%	(24)	0.00%
Total direct transaction costs - Equities	(6,812)	0.18%	(3,696)	0.15%
Equities - sales after direct transaction costs	3,789,854		2,454,028	
Collective investment schemes *	30,475		-	
Total sales after direct transaction costs	3,820,329		2,454,028	
Capital events^	893,381		149,517	

^ The total sales exclude capital events as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

\* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 14. Transaction costs (continued)

#### a Direct transaction costs (continued)

##### Summary of direct transaction costs

The following represents the total of each type of transaction cost, expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average net asset value in the year:

	2017	% of average net asset value	2016	% of average net asset value
	£		£	
Commission	21,744	0.08%	11,736	0.06%
Taxes	6,396	0.02%	1,945	0.01%
Financial transaction tax	797	0.00%	259	0.00%

#### b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.10% (2016: 0.09%).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the Manager as being the main risks from the Fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the Manager's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the Manager, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

#### a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements; other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

#### (i) Other price risk

The Fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main element of the portfolio of investments which is exposed to this risk is equities which are disclosed in the Portfolio statement.

This risk is generally regarded as consisting of two elements; stock specific risk and market risk. Through these two factors, the Fund is exposed to price fluctuations, which are monitored by the Manager in pursuance of the investment objective and policy.

Adhering to investment guidelines and avoiding excessive exposure to one particular issuer can limit stock specific risk. Subject to compliance with the investment objective of the Fund, spreading exposure in the portfolio of investments both globally and across sectors or geography can mitigate market risk.

At 30 September 2017, if the price of the investments held by the Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to the unitholder would increase or decrease by approximately £1,500,140 (2016: £1,085,408).

#### (ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

Forward currency contracts may be used to manage the portfolio exposure to currency movements.

The foreign currency risk profile of the Fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
2017	£	£	£
Danish krone	1,558,268	6,543	1,564,811
Euro	8,260,889	31,306	8,292,195
Japanese yen	1,971,731	13,721	1,985,452
Swedish krona	733,814	-	733,814
Swiss franc	1,610,132	-	1,610,132
US dollar	13,927,375	6,643	13,934,018
Total foreign currency exposure	<u>28,062,209</u>	<u>58,213</u>	<u>28,120,422</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)  
for the year ended 30 September 2017

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Net debtors and creditors	Total net foreign currency exposure
2016	£	£	£
Danish krone	1,300,674	3,409	1,304,083
Euro	5,169,827	24,182	5,194,009
Japanese yen	557,258	2,397	559,655
Swedish krona	492,183	-	492,183
Swiss franc	964,582	21,123	985,705
US dollar	9,561,841	4,613	9,566,454
Total foreign currency exposure	18,046,365	55,724	18,102,089

At 30 September 2017, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to the unitholder would increase or decrease by approximately £1,406,021 (2016: £905,104).

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest bearing securities.

The amount of revenue receivable from bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

The value of interest bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

In the event of change in interest rates, there would be no material impact upon the assets of the Fund.

The Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk profile of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2017	£	£	£	£	£	£
Danish krone	-	-	-	1,564,811	-	1,564,811
Euro	17,079	-	539,915	7,735,201	-	8,292,195
Japanese yen	130,467	-	-	1,854,985	-	1,985,452
Swedish krona	-	-	-	733,814	-	733,814
Swiss franc	317,522	-	-	1,292,610	-	1,610,132
UK sterling	1,326,492	-	-	3,034,220	(174,801)	4,185,911
US dollar	20,638	-	-	13,913,380	-	13,934,018
	1,812,198	-	539,915	30,129,021	(174,801)	32,306,333



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

#### a Market risk (continued)

#### (iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
2016	£	£	£	£	£	£
Danish krone	-	-	-	1,304,083	-	1,304,083
Euro	190,235	-	225,123	4,778,651	-	5,194,009
Japanese yen	-	-	-	559,655	-	559,655
Swedish krona	-	-	-	492,183	-	492,183
Swiss franc	-	-	-	985,705	-	985,705
UK sterling	116,763	-	-	4,267,555	(113,512)	4,270,806
US dollar	178,365	-	-	9,388,089	-	9,566,454
	<u>485,363</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>225,123</u>	<u>21,775,921</u>	<u>(113,512)</u>	<u>22,372,895</u>

#### b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Trustee has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Fund. The Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

In addition to the interest rate risk, bond investments are exposed to issuer risk which reflects the ability for the bond issuer to meet its obligations to pay interest and return the capital on the redemption date. Change in issuer risk will change the value of the investments and are dealt with further in note 15a. The debt security held within the portfolio is an investment grade bond. The credit quality of the debt securities is disclosed in the Portfolio statement.

The Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

#### c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of units which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of units at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in units in the Fund.

Investments in smaller companies at times may prove illiquid, as by their nature they tend to have relatively modest traded share capital. Shifts in investor sentiment, or the announcement of new price sensitive information, can provoke significant movement in share prices, and make dealing in any quantity difficult.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

#### c Liquidity risk (continued)

The Fund may also invest in securities that are not listed or traded on any stock exchange. In such situations the Fund may not be able to immediately sell such securities.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria, and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The dearth of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the Manager's ability to execute substantial deals.

To reduce liquidity risk the Manager will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the Fund's assets consist of readily realisable securities. This is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to the Risk Committee together with historical outflows of the Fund.

In addition liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the Fund to meet large redemptions (50% of the net asset value and 80% of the net asset value), while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

#### d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

To ensure this, the fair value pricing committee is a body appointed by the Manager to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the Fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
Valuation technique	2017	2017
	£	£
Quoted prices in active markets	29,728,638	-
Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable	814,085	-
Inputs are unobservable and market data is unavailable	-	-
	<u>30,542,723</u>	<u>-</u>
	Investment assets	Investment liabilities
Valuation technique	2016	2016
	£	£
Quoted prices in active markets	21,467,474	-
Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable	464,943	-
Inputs are unobservable and market data is unavailable	870	-
	<u>21,933,287</u>	<u>-</u>

The following securities are valued in the portfolio of investments using valuation techniques:

*Ceravision*: The fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the units at £nil as the stock lacks a public market listing and there is no identifiable market over which to realise any value of the holding.

*ULTraPRT*: The fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the units at £nil as the stock lacks a public market listing and there is no identifiable market over which to realise any value of the holding.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 September 2017

### 15. Risk management policies (continued)

#### e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

There are no assets held in the portfolio of investments which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.

#### f Derivatives

The Fund may employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the Fund's risk profile, reducing costs or generating additional capital or revenue, in accordance with efficient portfolio management.

The Manager monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the Fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying investments, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.

For certain derivative transactions cash margins may be required to be paid to the brokers with whom the trades were executed and settled. These balances are subject to daily reconciliations and are held by the broker in segregated cash accounts that are afforded client money protection.

During the year there were no derivative transactions.

#### (i) Counterparties

Transactions in securities give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. This risk is mitigated by the Fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition the Fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

The Fund may transact in derivative contracts which potentially exposes the Fund to counterparty risk from the counterparty not settling their side of the contract. Transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks and brokers with appropriate and approved credit rating, which are regularly monitored. Forward currency transactions are only undertaken with the custodians appointed by the Trustee.

At the balance sheet date, there are no securities in the portfolio of investments subject to a repurchase agreement.

#### (ii) Leverage

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

#### (iii) Global exposure

Global exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated by a Fund through the use of financial derivative instruments, including derivatives with embedded assets.

At the balance sheet date there is no global exposure to derivatives.

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

## Distribution table

for the year ended 30 September 2017

### Distributions on A income units in pence per unit

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.05.17	group 1	interim	0.589	-	0.589	0.810
31.05.17	group 2	interim	0.498	0.091	0.589	0.810
30.11.17	group 1	final	1.149	-	1.149	1.094
30.11.17	group 2	final	0.351	0.798	1.149	1.094

### Distributions on A accumulation units in pence per unit

Allocation date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.05.17	group 1	interim	0.569	-	0.569	-
31.05.17	group 2	interim	0.569	-	0.569	-
30.11.17	group 1	final	1.182	-	1.182	0.061
30.11.17	group 2	final	1.182	-	1.182	0.061

#### Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 units. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 units and is refunded to holders of these units as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the unitholder but must be deducted from the cost of units for capital gains tax purposes.

#### Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation units should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the units for capital gains tax purposes.

#### Interim distributions:

- Group 1 Units purchased before 1 October 2016
- Group 2 Units purchased 1 October 2016 to 31 March 2017

#### Final distributions:

- Group 1 Units purchased before 1 April 2017
- Group 2 Units purchased 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2017

Distribution table (continued)  
for the year ended 30 September 2017

Distributions on B income units in pence per unit

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.05.17	group 1	interim	1.027	-	1.027	1.163
31.05.17	group 2	interim	0.228	0.799	1.027	1.163
30.11.17	group 1	final	1.713	-	1.713	1.489
30.11.17	group 2	final	0.550	1.163	1.713	1.489

Distributions on B accumulation units in pence per unit

Allocation date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.05.17	group 1	interim	1.060	-	1.060	1.179
31.05.17	group 2	interim	0.473	0.587	1.060	1.179
30.11.17	group 1	final	1.671	-	1.671	1.508
30.11.17	group 2	final	0.864	0.807	1.671	1.508

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 units. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 units and is refunded to holders of these units as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the unitholder but must be deducted from the cost of units for capital gains tax purposes.

Accumulation distributions

Holders of accumulation units should add the distributions received thereon to the cost of the units for capital gains tax purposes.

Interim distributions:

- Group 1 Units purchased before 1 October 2016
- Group 2 Units purchased 1 October 2016 to 31 March 2017

Final distributions:

- Group 1 Units purchased before 1 April 2017
- Group 2 Units purchased 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2017

## Remuneration

### Remuneration code disclosure

The remuneration committee is responsible for setting remuneration policy for all partners, directors and employees within the Smith and Williamson Group including individuals designated as Material Risk Takers under the Remuneration Code. The remuneration policy is designed to be compliant with the Code and provides a framework to attract, retain, motivate and reward partners, directors and employees. The overall policy is designed to promote the long-term success of the group and to support prudent risk management, with particular attention to conduct risk.

### Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee report contained in pages 39-41 of the Smith & Williamson Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 (available <http://smithandwilliamson.com/about-us/financial-reports>) includes details on the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee comprises five non-executive directors and is governed by formal terms of reference, which are reviewed and agreed by the board. The committee met five times during 2016-17.

### Remuneration policy

The main principles of the remuneration policy are:

- to align remuneration with the strategy and performance of the business
- to ensure that remuneration is set at an appropriate and competitive level taking into account market rates and practices
- to foster and support conduct and behaviours which are in line with our culture and values
- to maintain a sound risk management framework
- to ensure that the ratio between fixed and variable remuneration is appropriate and does not encourage excessive risk taking
- to comply with all relevant regulatory requirements
- to align incentive plans with the business strategy and shareholder interests.

The policy is designed to reward partners, directors and employees for delivery of both financial and non-financial objectives which are set in line with company strategy. As part of a “balanced scorecard” approach to variable remuneration non-financial criteria including compliance and risk issues, client management, supervision, leadership and teamwork are considered alongside financial performance.

### Remuneration systems

The committee reviews all partners' and directors' fixed and variable remuneration. In addition, it approves hurdles and awards in respect of equity incentive plans, namely a deferred option plan, Equity Matching Plan, Matching Share Plan, Executive Long Term Incentive Plan and an Investment Management Long Term Incentive Plan.

The remuneration of partners is made up of a fixed profit share, discretionary bonus profit share and non-discretionary bonus profit share. The remuneration of employees typically comprises of a salary with benefits including pension contribution, life assurance, permanent health insurance, private medical insurance, SAYE scheme and a discretionary bonus scheme. Partners, directors and associate directors are also eligible to participate, at the invitation of the committee, in the equity incentive plans described above.

The committee approved the introduction of a new Equity Matching Plan for partners, and the continuation of the existing Matching Share Plan for employees. The purpose of the plans is to reward individual performance and to encourage wider share ownership.

When considering variable remuneration for the executive directors, the committee takes account of overall business profit for the group and divisions, the achievement of both financial and non-financial objectives (including adherence to the principles of treating customers fairly, conduct risk, compliance and regulatory rules), personal performance and any other relevant policy of the board in respect of the year ended 30 April 2017. The committee agrees the individual allocation of variable remuneration and the proportion of that variable remuneration to be awarded as restricted shares.

## Remuneration (continued)

### Aggregate Quantitative Information

The total amount of remuneration paid by Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited (SWFAL) is nil as SWFAL has no employees. However, a number of employees have remuneration costs recharged to SWFAL and the annualised remuneration for these 72 employees is £2,924,504, of which £2,705,376 is fixed remuneration. This is based on the annualised salary and benefits for those identified as working in SWFAL as at 30 April 2017. Any variable remuneration is awarded for the year ending 30 April 2017. This information excludes any senior management or other Material Risk Takers (MRTs) whose remuneration information is detailed below.

Smith & Williamson reviews its MRTs at least annually. These individuals are employed by and provide services to other companies in the Smith & Williamson group. It is difficult to apportion remuneration for these individuals in respect of their duties to SWFAL. For this reason, the aggregate total remuneration awarded for the financial year 2016-17 for senior management and other MRTs detailed below has not been apportioned.

Table to show the aggregate remuneration split by Senior Management and other MRTs for SWFAL (£000)	Financial Year ending 30 April 2017				
	Fixed	Variable		Total	No. MRTs
		Cash	Equity		
Senior Management	£2,929	£1,776	£580	£5,285	16
Other MRTs	£1,476	£872	£184	£2,532	11
Total	£4,405	£2,648	£764	£7,817	27

## Further information

### Distributions and reporting dates

Where net revenue is available it will be distributed/allocated on 30 November (final) and 31 May (interim). In the event of a distribution, unitholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD dates:	1 October	final
	1 April	interim
Reporting dates:	30 September	annual
	31 March	interim

### Buying and selling units

The property of the Fund is valued at 12noon every business day, and prices of units are calculated as at that time. Unit dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investors can buy and sell units at the next valuation point following receipt of the order.

#### *A income and A accumulation*

The minimum initial investment in the Fund is £50,000. The minimum subsequent investment is £25,000. The Manager reserves the right to terminate holdings where the value is less than £50,000.

#### *B income and B accumulation*

The minimum initial investment in the Fund is £100,000. The minimum subsequent investment is £100,000. The Manager reserves the right to terminate holdings where the value is less than £100,000.

The Manager may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.

Prices of units and the estimated yield of the unit classes in the Fund are published on the following website: [www.fundlistings.com](http://www.fundlistings.com) or may be obtained from the Manager by calling 0141 222 1151.

### Management charges

The Manager may impose a charge on the purchase of units. The preliminary charge is 5.5%. The Manager may waive or discount the preliminary charge at its discretion.

#### *A income and A accumulation*

The annual management charge is 1.25% per annum and is based on the net asset value of the Fund less the market value of the collective managed by the Investment Adviser. The Investment Adviser's fee and the Manager's periodic charge are included in the annual management charge.

#### *B income and B accumulation*

The annual management charge is 0.875% per annum and is based on the net asset value of the Fund less the market value of the collective managed by the Investment Adviser. The Investment Adviser's fee and the Manager's periodic charge are included in the annual management charge.

The Manager's periodic charge is 0.15% on the first £50m, 0.125% on the next £50m, 0.1% on the next £50m, 0.08% on the next £50m and 0.05% on any remaining balance, subject to a minimum of £16,500 per annum. The remainder of the annual management charge is paid to the Investment Adviser.

### Capital Gains Tax

Authorised collective investment schemes, such as the Fund are exempt from capital gains tax.

You may be liable to capital gains tax when you sell all or some of your units if your total gains in the relevant tax year exceed the annual exemption. For the tax year 2017/2018, the first £11,300 (2016/2017 £11,100) of any gains is exempt for UK individuals and certain companies.

If investors are in any doubt as to their taxation position they should consult their professional adviser. Levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation are subject to change in the future.

Any references in this report to other investments held within the Fund should not be read as a recommendation to the investor to buy or sell, but are included as illustrations only. This is not an offer nor a solicitation to buy or sell any investment referred to in this document. The issuer and its affiliates and/or their officers, directors and employees may own or have positions in any investment mentioned herein or any investment related thereto and from time to time may add to or dispose of any such investment. The contents of this document are based upon sources of information believed to be reliable but no guarantee, warranty or representation, express or implied, is given to their accuracy or completeness.



## Appointments

### Manager and Registered office

St Vincent St Fund Administration (a trading name of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited)  
25 Moorgate  
London EC2R 6AY  
Telephone: 020 7131 4000  
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

### Administrator and Registrar

St Vincent St Fund Administration (a trading name of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited)  
206 St. Vincent Street  
Glasgow G2 5SG  
Telephone: 0141 222 1151 (Registration)  
0141 222 1150 (Dealing)  
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

### Directors of the Manager

David Cobb  
Giles Murphy  
Jocelyn Dalrymple  
Kevin Stopps  
Paul Wyse  
Peter Maher  
Susan Shaw  
Grant Hotson  
Tas Quayum  
James Gordon  
Brian McLean - appointed 17 February 2017

### Investment Adviser

Church House Investments Limited  
York House  
6 Coldharbour  
Sherborne  
Dorset DT9 4JW  
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

### Trustee

National Westminster Bank Plc  
Trustee and Depositary Services  
Younger Building  
1st Floor  
3 Redheughs Avenue  
Edinburgh EH12 9RH  
Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority

### Auditor

KPMG LLP  
Saltire Court  
20 Castle Terrace  
Edinburgh EH1 2EG