SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund

Annual Report

for the year ended 31 March 2019

Contents

SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund

Report of the Manager

St Vincent St Fund Administration (trading name of Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited), as Manager, presents herewith the Annual Report for SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund for the year ended 31 March 2019.

SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund ('the Trust' or 'the Fund') is an authorised unit trust scheme further to an authorisation order dated 1 December 2000 and 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.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. As Manager we have applied appropriate accounting policies consistently, supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. However, as Manager we are unable to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

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 secure a high level of income through investment principally in investment grade corporate bonds, United Kingdom Government Gilts and supra-national issues. The Fund may also invest in other higher income securities such as preference shares and infrastructure funds and other interest bearing securities such as Treasury bills. The Fund also seeks to hedge the interest rate or credit risk in the portfolio through the use of derivative instruments.

Changes affecting the Fund in the year

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

Further information in relation to the Fund is illustrated on page 38.

Royal Bank of Scotland Group transferred its Trustee and Depositary Services business from National Westminster Bank Plc to NatWest Trustee & Depositary Services Limited on 29 October 2018.

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.

B. McLean J. Gordon

Directors

Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited

11 July 2019

Statement of the Manager's responsibilities

The Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL') published by the FCA, requires 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 year.

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 published 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's 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 Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund ('the Trust')

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 Fund's 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 of the Fund are 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.

Having carried out such procedures as we consider 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 revenue in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Fund, and

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

NatWest Trustee & Depositary Services Limited
11 July 2019

Independent Auditor's report to the unitholders of SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund ('the Trust')

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 31 March 2019 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 Tables for the Trust and the accounting policies set out on pages 7 and 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 31 March 2019 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 UK 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.

The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the Trust's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the Trust's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern

The Manager (Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited) has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Trust's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ('the going concern period').

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

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

Other information

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- proper accounting records for the 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.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

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

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

This report is made solely to the Trust's unitholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('the COLL Rules') published 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
11 July 2019

Accounting policies of SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund

for the year ended 31 March 2019

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.

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 March 2019, 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 March 2019 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.

Structured products are valued at fair value and calculated by an independent source.

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.

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.

Distributions from reporting offshore funds are recognised as revenue when the reported distribution rate is available and forms part of the Fund's distribution.

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

Interest on debt securities is recognised on an effective yield basis. Accrued interest purchased and sold on interest bearing securities is excluded from the capital cost of these securities and dealt with as part of the revenue of the Fund. The amortised amounts are accounted for as revenue or as an expense and form part of the distributable revenue of the Fund.

e *Expenses*

All expenses, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, which are charged to the capital property of the fund, are charged to revenue then 50% of these expenses are reallocated to capital, net of any tax effect.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

f *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 31 March 2019 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.

g *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.

h *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/relevant class 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.

Investment Manager's report

Investment performance

Capital performance* over:	1 year to 31.03.19	3 years to 31.03.19	5 years to 31.03.19
SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund	0.3%	1.3%	2.9%

* Percentage change in bid price on a net asset value (nav) to nav basis of income units to 12pm on 29 March 2019, being the last business day.

Source: Bloomberg.

Investment activities

We reported in October on activity in the first half of the year so these comments cover the latter six months of the SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund's year. The portfolio's stance is still at the cautious end of the spectrum, the key statistics are shown below:

SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund	**March 2019**
Short-dated Securities (less than 7 years)	70.7%
Medium-dated Securities (7 to 15 years)	23.6%
Long-dated Securities (over 15 years)	3.1%
Duration of Portfolio	3.1
Volatility* (past year)	1.3%
Number of Holdings	108
Yield	2.1%
Portfolio Value	£339m

** Annual standard deviation of monthly returns expressed as a percentage.*

The list of top holdings now includes three new floating rate notes (FRNs) linked to the Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA). The issues from the Coventry Building Society 1.3055% 13/11/2023 and Yorkshire Building Society 1.3132% 19/11/2023 being new to the list having come to market in November.

Top 15 Holdings 31 March 2019	
UK Treasury Gilt 4.75% 07/03/2020	3.1%
Santander UK 1.1345% 20/09/2021	2.7%
Goldman Sachs Group 7.25% 10/04/2028	2.4%
Lloyds Bank 1.1346% 13/09/2021	2.4%
Bank of America 7% 31/07/2028	2.2%
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group 1.3857% 24/01/2022	2.1%
Coventry Building Society 1.3055% 13/11/2023	2.0%
Bank of Scotland 9.375% 15/05/2021	1.9%
National Westminster Bank 1.12988% 15/05/2020	1.8%
AP Moller - Maersk 4% 04/04/2025	1.8%
Yorkshire Building Society 1.3132% 19/11/2023	1.8%
Orange 5.875% Perpetual	1.7%
Citigroup 5.15% 21/05/2026	1.6%
Asian Development Bank 0.956% 12/10/2023	1.6%
Heathrow Funding 6% 20/03/2020	1.5%

Through the course of the first quarter of 2019, we continued to add to SONIA-referenced FRNs that came to market: one from TSB Bank, (TSB Bank is now owned by Banco de Sabadell), one from the Nationwide Building Society and one from Santander UK, all being AAA-rated issues maturing in early 2024. The only significant change to the Top 15 holdings is the advent of the Australia & New Zealand Banking Group 1.3857% 24/01/2022 covered FRN, due in January 2022.

Overall, the portfolio continues to have a short-dated profile, with a significant investment in floating rate and hedged investments in anticipation of higher interest rates in due course.

Investment Manager's report (continued)

Investment strategy and outlook

Our August Parliament finds itself with a ‘flextension’ until Halloween, five days before Guy Fawkes Night. It’s hard to see what will change and stop the Conservative party leaning on their self-destruct button, while our international friends look on in awe and wonder, mixed with not a little bemusement. Citi waded into the fray stating that a Corbyn government would be worse than a ‘No Deal’ Brexit. They have a point as some of the plans mooted would decimate Government finances and lead to a dramatic rise in borrowing. However, UK plc plods on regardless. The latest gross domestic product and employment numbers were better than expected and reflect a resilience in our economy (although stockpiling would have had some effect). The Bank of England, forcibly, remains on hold throughout this time but as unit labour costs rise, they must be getting a little twitchy. Assuming a resolution one day, it appears they would move fairly swiftly. Back in the eurozone, things look a little shaky economically and the European Central Bank remains mired in its own self-made quandary. Ten-year Bund yields have just turned negative for the first time since 2016; maybe this fragility helps explain some of the unity of the other 27 EU countries.

There was some questionable behaviour by Santander surrounding the non-call of their €1.5 billion Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Contingent Convertible Notes (bail-in bonds). They preceded the non-call by a new AT1 US dollar issue of $1.2 billion marketed to European investors which served to reinforce expectations of a call. So there was plenty of dissatisfaction when the expected didn’t happen. Caveat emptor applies, as ever, particularly to AT1 and its characteristics as an asset class (we do not invest in AT1), but any perceived whiff of arrogance towards your capital market lenders does not sit well with the market.

In a feeding frenzy by investment banks, eerily reminiscent of the stock market flotation of a certain commodities trader in 2011, a new entrant to capital markets made its debut. Saudi Aramco came to the market with an inaugural multi-tranche bond offering. The final size of the transaction was $15 billion and attracted a book of over $100 billion. They resisted the temptation to upscale the whole offering, but all tranches priced considerably tighter (more expensively) than initial indications and there was much scaling back of allocations.

All tranches of these new Aramco bonds are now trading wider than their re-offer prices, so the enthusiasm was misplaced. For example, the 2029’s are trading at +115 basis points (bp) over US Treasuries having priced at +105 bp, not a great result for the investor as that translates into a 100 bp capital loss.

Another constitutional experiment across the water also provided amusement, as the US President attempted to parachute his chosen members into the Federal Reserve (Fed) Board. Once this failed, he resumed his attack on current members and policy. The Fed has signalled a pause, and is pausing, but data coming through remains strong and speculation that the next move is down may be premature. What does look to be certain is that the scale of balance sheet readjustment might finish at around $3.8 trillion, rather higher than the $0.9 trillion seen before the crisis, and once they are there the Fed is keen to roll the proceeds of maturing mortgage backed securities into treasuries. This has always appeared to have been an elastic process anyway, due to the scale of what has been implemented by quantitative easing; weaning risk assets off such a high level of support was never going to be easy. US initial jobless claims are now at fifty-year lows while US risk assets continued their strong quarter 1 rebound and stock indices have nearly regained their early October highs.

In UK sterling, we continue to see credit spreads grind tighter and corporate credit remains well supported. The quarter 1 rally in spreads has been impressive and latterly, at times, felt slightly irrational. After retracing a lot of quarter 4 2018’s widening there has been a recent reversal of momentum. The primary market remains active; high demand and confidence enabled some issues to price tightly some way from initial indications. Apart from Aramco, we have seen a few other whoppers offered to willing hands, one multi-tranche issue from Power Solutions (to fund Brookfield’s Leveraged Buy-Out) was in such demand, and banks so keen to participate, that they downscaled the Senior Secured notes and upscaled the term loan element instead, i.e. the High Yield, Covenant Lite, leveraged loan element took over as the larger part of the funding for the buy-out.

We can be pleased that the UK is leading the charge in establishing a risk-free rate as an alternative to UK sterling LIBOR. Over £14 billion has been issued into SONIA referenced floating rate paper so far this year, on a proportional basis way ahead of other currencies. The figure of $400 trillion of liabilities outstanding referenced to LIBOR in all currencies is often cited, so there is a long way to go to reduce systemic risk. We no longer have any post 2021 LIBOR referenced liability.

Church House Investments Limited
30 April 2019

Summary of portfolio changes

for the year ended 31 March 2019

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

Purchases:	Cost £
UK Treasury Gilt 4.75% 07/03/2020	10,383,000
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development 0.9461% 04/10/2023	10,000,000
Santander UK 1.1345% 20/09/2021	9,000,000
Lloyds Bank 1.1346% 13/09/2021	8,000,560
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group 1.3857% 24/01/2022	7,000,000
Yorkshire Building Society 1.3132% 19/11/2023	6,000,000
Asian Development Bank 0.956% 12/10/2023	5,493,075
UK Treasury Gilt 1.75% 22/07/2019	5,028,400
TSB Bank 1.5754% 15/02/2024	5,006,680
RBC CMS Linked Reverse Convertible Notes 09/04/2020	5,000,000
Coventry Building Society 1.3055% 13/11/2023	4,750,000
Nationwide Building Society 1.45604% 10/01/2024	4,000,000
Santander UK 1.4355% 12/02/2024	4,000,000
National Westminster Bank 1.3198% 22/03/2023	4,000,000
Rothesay Life 6.875% Perpetual	4,000,000
Glencore Finance Europe 3.125% 26/03/2026	3,489,640
Lloyds Bank 1.306% 14/01/2022	3,000,000
European Investment Bank 0.986% 10/01/2022	3,000,000
CYBG 4% 25/09/2026	2,987,850
Prudential 5.625% 20/10/2051	2,986,740

Sales:	Proceeds £
Santander UK 0.77444% 16/11/2022	6,491,225
UK Treasury Gilt 4.75% 07/03/2020	6,331,002
UK Treasury Gilt 1.75% 22/07/2019	6,036,420
Lloyds Bank 0.82156% 16/01/2020	5,005,000
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development 0.9371% 04/10/2023	5,001,840
ABN AMRO Bank 1.08163% 30/11/2018	5,000,000
Royal Bank of Canada 1.076% 08/12/2022	4,967,479
Santander UK 1.04088% 13/04/2021	3,989,480
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group 1.03569% 11/02/2019	3,500,000
TSB Bank 0.84106% 07/12/2022	3,246,360
SSE 3.875% Perpetual	3,045,000
UK Treasury Gilt 4.5% 07/03/2019	3,035,120
Lloyds Bank 0.93306% 27/03/2023	2,998,590
Barclays Bank 0.74131% 09/01/2023	2,997,510
Toronto-Dominion Bank 0.7445% 30/01/2023	2,992,770
Royal Bank of Canada 0.80294% 20/07/2018	2,400,000
Bank of America 5.5% 04/12/2019	2,058,140
Swedbank Hypotek 0.90794% 29/10/2018	2,001,000
Bank of Nova Scotia 0.97125% 14/01/2019	2,000,000
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken 0.94975% 19/11/2018	2,000,000

Portfolio statement

as at 31 March 2019

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt securities 93.62% (89.75%)			
Aaa to Aa2* 39.94% (38.03%)			
Asian Development Bank 0.956% 12/10/2023	£5,500,000	5,489,825	1.62
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group 1.3857% 24/01/2022	£7,000,000	7,024,780	2.07
Bank of Montreal 1.13488% 20/07/2020**	£4,500,000	4,501,350	1.33
Bank of Nova Scotia 1.22838% 30/09/2021**	£2,300,000	2,302,254	0.68
Bank of Scotland 4.875% 20/12/2024	£1,500,000	1,776,412	0.52
Barclays Bank UK 1.08925% 22/05/2020**	£2,000,000	2,001,380	0.59
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce 1.34763% 10/01/2022**	£3,500,000	3,505,775	1.03
Clydesdale Bank 4.625% 08/06/2026	£1,250,000	1,513,520	0.45
Coventry Building Society 1.146% 17/03/2020**	£3,750,000	3,753,112	1.11
Coventry Building Society 1.3055% 13/11/2023	£6,750,000	6,765,255	1.99
European Investment Bank 0.986% 10/01/2022	£3,000,000	3,003,300	0.89
European Investment Bank 1.0543% 29/06/2023	£5,000,000	5,012,450	1.48
European Investment Bank 1.06475% 21/05/2021**	£2,000,000	2,007,080	0.59
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development 0.9461% 04/10/2023	£5,000,000	4,993,750	1.47
Landesbank Baden-Wuerttemberg 1.13875% 18/05/2021**	£2,000,000	1,997,960	0.59
Lloyds Bank 1.1346% 13/09/2021	£8,000,000	7,995,920	2.36
Lloyds Bank 1.2275% 18/07/2019**	£1,000,000	1,000,700	0.29
Lloyds Bank 1.306% 14/01/2022	£3,000,000	3,008,250	0.89
Lloyds Bank 5.125% 07/03/2025	£2,500,000	3,011,123	0.89
National Bank of Canada 1.2055% 27/09/2021**	£3,000,000	3,002,370	0.89
National Westminster Bank 1.12988% 15/05/2020**	£6,250,000	6,255,687	1.84
National Westminster Bank 1.3198% 22/03/2023	£4,000,000	4,006,400	1.18
National Westminster Bank 5.125% 13/01/2024	£1,500,000	1,756,205	0.52
Nationwide Building Society 1.39938% 25/04/2019**	£2,744,000	2,745,015	0.81
Nationwide Building Society 1.45604% 10/01/2024	£4,000,000	4,032,000	1.19
Nordea Eiendomskreditt 1.09838% 30/03/2020**	£2,000,000	2,001,380	0.59
Royal Bank of Canada 1.24925% 04/06/2019**	£2,000,000	2,001,060	0.59
Santander UK 1.1345% 20/09/2021	£9,000,000	8,995,590	2.65
Santander UK 1.4355% 12/02/2024	£4,000,000	4,021,480	1.19
Toronto-Dominion Bank 1.11313% 07/06/2021**	£4,000,000	3,997,360	1.18
TSB Bank 1.5754% 15/02/2024	£5,000,000	5,025,700	1.48
UK Treasury Gilt 4.75% 07/03/2020	£10,000,000	10,377,000	3.06
Wellcome Trust Finance 4.75% 28/05/2021	£500,000	538,323	0.16
Yorkshire Building Society 1.3132% 19/11/2023	£6,000,000	6,013,020	1.77
		135,432,786	39.94
Aa3 to A1* 4.61% (8.23%)			
ABN AMRO Bank 1.202% 29/05/2020**	£2,900,000	2,900,000	0.85
Close Brothers Finance 2.75% 19/10/2026	£5,010,000	5,098,777	1.50
Close Brothers Finance 3.875% 27/06/2021	£2,000,000	2,092,390	0.62
Nationwide Building Society 1.19438% 06/06/2019**	£2,500,000	2,500,825	0.74
Total Capital International 1.14088% 01/07/2019**	£3,050,000	3,051,129	0.90
		15,643,121	4.61

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 March 2019

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt securities (continued)			
A2 to A3* 15.97% (12.84%)			
Aviva 4.375% 12/09/2049**	£4,000,000	4,019,080	1.19
Aviva 5.125% 04/06/2050**	£2,000,000	2,118,242	0.62
Aviva 6.125% Perpetual**	£1,500,000	1,602,187	0.47
Aviva 6.625% 03/06/2041**	£1,500,000	1,632,182	0.48
Bank of America 7% 31/07/2028	£5,250,000	7,292,114	2.15
BUPA Finance 2% 05/04/2024	£3,000,000	2,995,230	0.88
BUPA Finance 6.125% Perpetual**	£500,000	524,278	0.15
Citigroup 5.15% 21/05/2026	£4,683,000	5,547,547	1.64
Close Brothers Group 2.75% 26/04/2023	£2,000,000	2,026,620	0.60
Close Brothers Group 4.25% 24/01/2027**	£1,835,000	1,917,703	0.57
Goldman Sachs Group 3.125% 25/07/2029	£3,000,000	3,066,300	0.90
Goldman Sachs Group 7.25% 10/04/2028	£6,000,000	8,136,966	2.40
HSBC Holdings 5.75% 20/12/2027	£1,599,000	1,923,333	0.57
Legal & General Group 10% 23/07/2041**	£2,000,000	2,354,818	0.69
Prudential 5.625% 20/10/2051**	£3,000,000	3,185,700	0.94
Rio Tinto Finance 4% 11/12/2029	£2,000,000	2,382,976	0.70
Thames Water Utilities Finance 4% 19/06/2025	£1,500,000	1,644,463	0.49
Vinci 2.25% 15/03/2027	£1,300,000	1,313,481	0.39
Wessex Water Services Finance 4% 24/09/2021	£450,000	478,828	0.14
		54,162,048	15.97
Baa1 to Baa2* 12.49% (15.14%)			
Bank of Scotland 9.375% 15/05/2021	£5,530,000	6,401,876	1.89
Cadent Finance 1.125% 22/09/2021	£230,000	228,942	0.07
Cadent Finance 2.125% 22/09/2028	£2,500,000	2,452,200	0.72
Credit Suisse Group 2.125% 12/09/2025**	£2,000,000	1,946,840	0.57
Digital Stout Holding 3.75% 17/10/2030	£2,000,000	2,063,400	0.61
Digital Stout Holding 4.75% 13/10/2023	£3,000,000	3,302,421	0.97
Eastern Power Networks 4.75% 30/09/2021	£1,500,000	1,622,654	0.48
Fidelity International 7.125% 13/02/2024	£2,445,000	2,896,462	0.85
Glencore Finance Europe 3.125% 26/03/2026	£3,500,000	3,513,265	1.04
Hammerson 3.5% 27/10/2025	£2,000,000	2,030,338	0.60
HSBC Bank 6.5% 07/07/2023	£1,000,000	1,176,612	0.35
Investec Bank 4.25% 24/07/2028**	£2,500,000	2,493,125	0.73
Leeds Building Society 3.75% 25/04/2029**	£2,000,000	1,899,320	0.56
London Power Networks 5.125% 31/03/2023	£500,000	568,018	0.17
National Express Group 2.5% 11/11/2023	£1,400,000	1,405,306	0.41
Scotland Gas Networks 3.25% 08/03/2027	£1,350,000	1,444,932	0.43
Scottish Widows 5.5% 16/06/2023	£3,500,000	3,859,390	1.14
SSE 8.375% 20/11/2028	£250,000	374,396	0.11
Western Power Distribution West Midlands 6% 09/05/2025	£500,000	610,600	0.18
Yorkshire Building Society 3.375% 13/09/2028**	£2,250,000	2,074,410	0.61
		42,364,507	12.49

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 31 March 2019

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt securities (continued)			
Baa3 to unrated* 20.61% (15.51%)			
AA Bond 4.875% 31/07/2024	£2,500,000	2,478,500	0.73
AP Moller - Maersk 4% 04/04/2025	£6,011,000	6,196,391	1.83
Barclays 2.375% 06/10/2023**	£3,500,000	3,475,640	1.02
Barclays Bank 2% 13/05/2020**	£1,350,000	1,358,127	0.40
BG Energy Capital 5.125% 01/12/2025	£750,000	919,706	0.27
British Land 2.375% 14/09/2029	£2,500,000	2,449,650	0.72
CYBG 4% 25/09/2026**	£3,000,000	3,008,490	0.89
Goldman Sachs Group 2.1% 08/09/2021**	£2,000,000	2,012,800	0.59
Heathrow Funding 5.225% 15/02/2023	£500,000	567,966	0.17
Heathrow Funding 6% 20/03/2020	£5,000,000	5,214,145	1.54
Heathrow Funding 6.75% 03/12/2026	£2,629,000	3,473,248	1.02
J Sainsbury 6.5% Perpetual**	£3,000,000	3,149,310	0.93
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society 6.5% 22/05/2043**	£1,500,000	1,623,198	0.48
Lloyds Bank 1.75% 19/06/2020**	£1,300,000	1,304,979	0.39
Northumbrian Water Finance 6.875% 06/02/2023	£4,000,000	4,782,752	1.41
Orange 5.875% Perpetual**	£5,255,000	5,660,513	1.67
Phoenix Group Holdings 5.75% Perpetual**	£3,000,000	2,544,630	0.75
Rothesay Life 6.875% Perpetual**	£4,000,000	3,733,160	1.10
Rothesay Life 8% 30/10/2025	£4,040,000	4,572,755	1.35
Segro 2.375% 11/10/2029	£4,000,000	3,971,560	1.17
Shaftesbury Chinatown 2.348% 30/09/2027	£2,500,000	2,447,525	0.72
SSE 3.875% Perpetual**	£3,000,000	3,016,470	0.89
Vodafone Group 4.875% 03/10/2078**	£2,000,000	1,941,220	0.57
		69,902,735	20.61
Default* 0.00% (0.00%)			
Cattles 7.875% 17/01/2014***	£250,000	-	-
Total debt securities		317,505,197	93.62
Equities 3.12% (3.54%)			
Equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom 3.12% (3.54%)			
GCP Infrastructure Investments	3,338,680	4,213,414	1.25
HICL Infrastructure	1,984,390	3,093,664	0.91
International Public Partnerships	2,137,500	3,261,825	0.96
Total equities - incorporated outwith the United Kingdom		10,568,903	3.12
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 0.63% (0.85%)			
Boost Gilts 10Y 3x Short Daily	50,000	2,141,000	0.63

Portfolio statement (continued)
as at 31 March 2019

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Structured Products 2.96% (3.93%)			
RBC CMS Linked Reverse Convertible Notes 28/06/2019	5,000,000	5,039,385	1.49
RBC CMS Linked Reverse Convertible Notes 09/04/2020	5,000,000	5,000,000	1.47
Total structured products		10,039,385	2.96
Portfolio of investments		340,254,485	100.33
Other net liabilities		(1,124,285)	(0.33)
Total net assets		339,130,200	100.00

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

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 31 March 2018.

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

** Variable interest security.

*** Cattles 6.785% 17/01/2014 is valued at zero as it is in default.

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.

← Typically lower rewards, lower risk — Typically higher rewards, higher risk →

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is in a medium category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen to some extent. 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 future performance.

Where the Fund invests in bonds, there is a risk the bond issuer may fail to meet its repayments. This is usually a greater risk for bonds that produce a higher level of income. Changes in interest rates, inflation and the creditworthiness of the bond issuer may also affect the bond's market value.

The Fund is entitled to use derivative instruments for Efficient Portfolio Management. Derivatives may not achieve their intended purpose. Their prices may move up or down significantly over relatively short periods of time which may result in losses greater than the amount paid. This could adversely impact the value of the Fund.

The organisation from which the Fund buys a derivative may fail to carry out its obligations, which could also cause losses to the Fund.

For further information please refer to the 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.

	Income			Accumulation		
	2019	2018	2017^^	2019	2018	2017^^
	p	p	p	p	p	p
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	114.11	115.60	112.25	165.54	164.30	156.39
Return before operating charges	3.05	1.93	7.11	4.37	2.74	9.94
Operating charges	(1.00)	(1.04)	(1.03)	(1.38)	(1.50)	(1.46)
Return after operating charges *	2.05	0.89	6.08	2.99	1.24	8.48
Distributions^	(2.45)	(2.38)	(2.73)	(3.58)	(3.40)	(3.82)
Retained distributions on accumulation units^	-	-	-	3.58	3.40	3.25
Closing net asset value per unit	113.71	114.11	115.60	168.53	165.54	164.30
Performance						
Return after charges	1.80%	0.77%	5.42%	1.81%	0.75%	5.42%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£)	255,912,996	277,520,399	237,631,778	21,413,459	17,279,611	17,891,919
Closing number of units	225,063,466	243,210,264	205,568,508	12,705,767	10,438,625	10,889,848
Operating charges	0.83%	0.84%	0.84%	0.83%	0.84%	0.84%
Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	120.7	123.5	124.3	177.4	176.8	174.1
Lowest unit price (p)	111.9	114.3	112.1	164.7	164.3	155.5

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

^^ Distributions to 31 December 2016 were paid net of income tax. Under the Finance Act 2017 there is no longer a requirement to deduct income tax from interest distributions paying after 6 April 2017.

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

Comparative table (continued)

XL Institutional Income launched on 1 November 2018 at 113.7p per unit.

	XL Institutional Income
	2019
	p
Change in net assets per unit	
Opening net asset value per unit	113.70
Return before operating charges	2.34
Operating charges	(0.74)
Return after operating charges*	1.60
Distributions^	(1.12)
Closing net asset value per unit	114.18
Performance	
Return after charges	1.41%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£)	61,803,745
Closing number of units	54,126,422
Operating charges	^^0.64%
Prices	
Highest unit price (p)	120.9
Lowest unit price (p)	112.3

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

^^ Annualised based on the expenses incurred during the period 1 November 2018 to 31 March 2019.

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 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 Manager's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid.

Income and Accumulation	31.03.19	31.03.18
Annual management charge	0.79%	0.80%
Other expenses	0.04%	0.04%
Ongoing charges figure	0.83%	0.84%

XL Institutional Income	31.03.19^
Annual management charge	0.60%
Other expenses	0.04%
Ongoing charges figure	0.64%

^ Annualised based on the expenses incurred during the period 1 November 2018 to 31 March 2019.

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

Financial statements - SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund

Statement of total return
for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019		2018	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains / (losses)	2		189,020		(2,983,863)
Revenue	3	7,999,968		6,859,150	
Expenses	4	(2,544,399)		(2,314,671)	
Net revenue before taxation		5,455,569		4,544,479	
Taxation	5	-		-	
Net revenue after taxation			5,455,569		4,544,479
Total return before distributions			5,644,589		1,560,616
Distributions	6		(6,727,361)		(5,700,291)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			(1,082,772)		(4,139,675)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to unitholders
for the year ended 31 March 2019

	2019		2018	
	£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders		294,800,010		255,523,697
Amounts receivable on issue of units	55,185,247		52,437,080	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(10,193,211)		(9,379,897)	
		44,992,036		43,057,183
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		(1,082,772)		(4,139,675)
Retained distributions on accumulation units		420,926		358,805
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders		339,130,200		294,800,010

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		£	£
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		340,254,485	289,106,570
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	6,101,919	3,514,313
Cash and bank balances	8	280,102	5,735,592
Total assets		346,636,506	298,356,475
Liabilities:			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(1,744,423)	(1,359,545)
Other creditors	9	(5,761,883)	(2,196,920)
Total liabilities		(7,506,306)	(3,556,465)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		339,130,200	294,800,010

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies
   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 7 and 8.

2. Net capital gains / (losses)	2019	2018
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains	668,956	1,773,307
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised losses	(517,867)	(4,969,155)
Derivative contracts - movement in unrealised gains	41,500	217,019
Transaction charges	(3,569)	(5,034)
Total net capital gains / (losses)	189,020	(2,983,863)

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	2019	2018
	£	£
Overseas revenue	586,967	528,193
Interest on debt securities	7,411,022	6,326,567
Bank and deposit interest	1,979	4,390
Total revenue	7,999,968	6,859,150

4. Expenses	2019	2018
	£	£
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge	2,424,119	2,207,406
Registration fees	3,032	2,070
	2,427,151	2,209,476
Payable to the Trustee		
Trustee fees	81,895	74,137
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	8,238	8,520
Safe custody fees	24,545	21,426
Bank interest	277	42
FCA fee	1,657	55
KIID production fee	286	857
Non-executive directors’ fees	350	-
Legal fee	-	158
	35,353	31,058
Total expenses	2,544,399	2,314,671

5. Taxation	2019	2018
	£	£
a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Total taxation (note 5b)	-	-

5. Taxation (continued)

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2018: lower) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2018: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Net revenue before taxation	5,455,569	4,544,479
Corporation tax @ 20%	1,091,114	908,896
Effects of:		
Tax deductible interest distributions	(1,091,060)	(908,595)
Movement in short term timing differences	(54)	(301)
Total taxation (note 5a)	-	-

6. Distributions

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Quarter 1 income distribution	1,493,951	1,332,186
Quarter 1 accumulation distribution	95,693	93,172
Interim income distribution	1,539,318	1,411,513
Interim accumulation distribution	101,758	95,567
Quarter 3 income distribution	1,572,688	1,348,733
Quarter 3 accumulation distribution	107,725	85,826
Final income distribution	1,744,423	1,359,545
Final accumulation distribution	115,750	84,240
	6,771,306	5,810,782
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	28,021	24,167
Amounts added on issue of units	(154,815)	(134,658)
Net equalisation on conversions	82,849	-
Total net distributions	6,727,361	5,700,291

Reconciliation between net revenue and distributions:	2019	2018
	£	£
Net revenue after taxation per Statement of total return	5,455,569	4,544,479
Undistributed revenue brought forward	2,071	568
Expenses paid from capital	1,272,061	1,157,315
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(2,340)	(2,071)
Distributions	6,727,361	5,700,291

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2019

7. Debtors	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts receivable on issue of units	361,914	497,217
Sales awaiting settlement	2,093,800	-
Accrued revenue	3,646,205	3,016,953
Prepaid expenses	-	143
Total debtors	6,101,919	3,514,313

8. Cash and bank balances	2019	2018
	£	£
Total cash and bank balances	280,102	5,735,592

9. Other creditors	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	730,246	169,186
Purchases awaiting settlement	5,000,000	2,002,361
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the Manager and associates		
Annual management charge	14,197	12,867
Registration fees	19	15
	14,216	12,882
Other expenses:		
Trustee fees	490	431
Safe custody fees	6,139	3,698
Audit fee	8,478	8,280
FCA fee	1,606	-
KIID production fee	143	-
Non-executive directors' fees	350	-
Transaction charges	215	82
	17,421	12,491
Total accrued expenses	31,637	25,373
Total other creditors	5,761,883	2,196,920

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: Income, Accumulation, XL Institutional Income and XL Institutional Accumulation.

Only three unit classes are currently available for investment: Income, Accumulation and XL Institutional Income.

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

	Income
Opening units in issue	243,210,264
Total units issued in the year	40,220,295
Total units cancelled in the year	(6,782,766)
Total units converted in the year	(51,584,327)
Closing units in issue	225,063,466

	Accumulation
Opening units in issue	10,438,625
Total units issued in the year	3,308,945
Total units cancelled in the year	(1,100,902)
Total units converted in the year	59,099
Closing units in issue	12,705,767

	XL Institutional Income
Total units issued in the year	3,334,669
Total units cancelled in the year	(589,157)
Total units converted in the year	51,380,910
Closing units in issue	54,126,422

For the year ended 31 March 2019, the annual management charge for each unit class is as follows:

Income and Accumulation	0.79%
XL Institutional Income:	0.60%

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

Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited, as 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.

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:

	2019	2018
Minister Nominees Limited	31.25%	32.16%

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per Income unit has increased from 113.7p to 115.1p and the Accumulation unit has increased from 168.5p to 171.6p and the XL Institutional Income unit has increased from 114.2p to 115.7p as at 9 July 2019. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

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:

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
2019	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Bonds*	175,315,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,315,405
Structured Products*	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
Total	180,315,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,315,405

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Taxes		Financial transaction tax		Purchases after transaction costs
2018	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£
Equities	1,973,873	1,106	0.06%	-	-	-	-	1,974,979
Bonds*	125,835,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,835,906
Collective Investment Schemes*	516,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	516,800
Structured Products*	8,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500,000
Total	136,826,579	1,106	0.06%	-	-	-	-	136,827,685

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Capital events amount of £nil (2018: £281,250) is excluded from the total purchases as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

14. Transaction costs (continued)

a Direct transaction costs (continued)

2019	Sales before transaction costs £	Commission £	Commission %	Taxes £	Taxes %	Financial transaction tax £	Financial transaction tax %	Sales after transaction costs £
Equities*	1,084,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,084,372
Bonds	119,898,393	-	-	(1)	0.00%	-	-	119,898,392
Structured Products*	6,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500,000
Total	127,482,765	-	-	(1)	0.00%	-	-	127,482,764

2018	Sales before transaction costs £	Commission £	Commission %	Taxes £	Taxes %	Financial transaction tax £	Financial transaction tax %	Sales after transaction costs £
Equities	855,245	(1,417)	0.17%	(2)	0.00%	-	-	853,826
Bonds*	86,725,996	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,725,996
Structured Products*	7,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000,000
Total	94,581,241	(1,417)	0.17%	(2)	0.00%	-	-	94,579,822

* No direct transaction costs were incurred in these transactions.

Capital events amount of £nil (2018: £669) is excluded from the total sales as there were no direct transaction costs charged in these transactions.

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:

2019	£	% of average net asset value
Taxes	1	0.00%

2018	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	2,523	0.00%
Taxes	2	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 0.34% (2018: 0.31%).

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 31 March 2019, 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 unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £635,495 (2018: £647,216).

(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 Fund had no significant exposure to foreign currency in the year.

(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 floating rate securities and 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.

At 31 March 2019, if interest rates increased or decreased by 25 basis points, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £2,403,365 (2018: £2,123,445).

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

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

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

2019	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
UK sterling	108,400,961	-	219,423,723	18,811,822	(7,506,306)	339,130,200
	108,400,961	-	219,423,723	18,811,822	(7,506,306)	339,130,200

2018	Variable rate financial assets	Variable rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
UK sterling	145,163,902	-	136,733,948	16,458,625	(3,556,465)	294,800,010
	145,163,902	-	136,733,948	16,458,625	(3,556,465)	294,800,010

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 is dealt with further in note 15a. The majority of debt securities held within the portfolio are investment grade bonds. These are made across a variety of industry sectors, and geographical markets, so as to avoid concentrations of credit risk. A breakdown is provided in the Portfolio statement. 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.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

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.

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.

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.

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.

Valuation technique	Investment assets 2019 £	Investment liabilities 2019 £
Quoted prices	23,086,903	-
Observable market data	307,128,197	-
Unobservable data	10,039,385	-
	340,254,485	-

Structured product holdings in the portfolio statement are valued using valuation models where the inputs are unobservable. The Manager engages a third party to provide valuations for these investments.

The following security is valued in the portfolio of investments using a valuation technique:

Cattles 6.875% 17/01/2014: The fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the shares at nil value due to the security being in default.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Valuation technique	Investment assets 2018 £	Investment liabilities 2018 £
Quoted prices	27,522,612	-
Observable market data	250,003,073	-
Unobservable data	11,580,885	-
	289,106,570	-

Structured product holdings in the portfolio statement are valued using valuation models where the inputs are unobservable. The Manager engages a third party to provide valuations for these investments.

The following security is valued in the portfolio of investments using a valuation technique:

Cattles 6.875% 17/01/2014: The fair value pricing committee feels that it is appropriate to value the shares at nil value due to the security being in default.

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.

In the year the Fund had exposure to derivatives embedded in structured products. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment method with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the Fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in a Fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Fund.

In the year, the Fund held structured products with embedded derivatives. Exposure created by underlying derivatives is monitored by the Manager as well as the rating of the issuer of the structured product. A third party is used to verify the prices of the structured products.

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.

Derivatives may be used for investment purposes and as a result could potentially impact upon the risk factors outlined above.

(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.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

f Derivatives (continued)

(i) Counterparties (continued)

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

The leverage is calculated as the sum of the net asset value and the incremental exposure generated through the use of derivatives (calculated in accordance with the commitment method) divided by the net asset value.

As at the balance sheet date, the leverage was 102.96%.

(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 the global exposure is as follows:

	Gross exposure value £	% of the total net asset value
Investment		
Structured Products		
RBC CMS Linked Reverse Convertible Notes 28/06/2019	5,039,385	1.49%
RBC CMS Linked Reverse Convertible Notes 09/04/2020	5,000,000	1.47%

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 31 March 2019

Distributions on Income units in pence per unit

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.08.18	group 1	quarter 1	0.594	-	0.594	0.624
31.08.18	group 2	quarter 1	0.321	0.273	0.594	0.624
30.11.18	group 1	interim	0.604	-	0.604	0.624
30.11.18	group 2	interim	0.321	0.283	0.604	0.624
28.02.19	group 1	quarter 3	0.629	-	0.629	0.571
28.02.19	group 2	quarter 3	0.340	0.289	0.629	0.571
31.05.19	group 1	final	0.619	-	0.619	0.559
31.05.19	group 2	final	0.218	0.401	0.619	0.559

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.

Quarter 1 distribution:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 April 2018
Group 2	Units purchased 1 April 2018 to 30 June 2018

Interim distribution:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 July 2018
Group 2	Units purchased 1 July 2018 to 30 September 2018

Quarter 3 distribution:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 October 2018
Group 2	Units purchased 1 October 2018 to 31 December 2018

Final distribution:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 January 2019
Group 2	Units purchased 1 January 2019 to 31 March 2019

Distribution table (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

Distributions on Accumulation units in pence per unit

Allocation date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year	Distribution prior year
31.08.18	group 1	quarter 1	0.861	-	0.861	0.886
31.08.18	group 2	quarter 1	0.566	0.295	0.861	0.886
30.11.18	group 1	interim	0.880	-	0.880	0.891
30.11.18	group 2	interim	0.538	0.342	0.880	0.891
28.02.19	group 1	quarter 3	0.923	-	0.923	0.820
28.02.19	group 2	quarter 3	0.399	0.524	0.923	0.820
31.05.19	group 1	final	0.911	-	0.911	0.807
31.05.19	group 2	final	0.593	0.318	0.911	0.807

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.

Quarter 1 distribution:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 April 2018
Group 2	Units purchased 1 April 2018 to 30 June 2018

Interim distribution:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 July 2018
Group 2	Units purchased 1 July 2018 to 30 September 2018

Quarter 3 distribution:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 October 2018
Group 2	Units purchased 1 October 2018 to 31 December 2018

Final distribution:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 January 2019
Group 2	Units purchased 1 January 2019 to 31 March 2019

Distribution table (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2019

Distributions on XL Institutional Income units in pence per unit

Payment date	Unit type	Distribution type	Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution current year
28.02.19	group 1	quarter 3	0.473	-	0.473
28.02.19	group 2	quarter 3	0.341	0.132	0.473
31.05.19	group 1	final	0.649	-	0.649
31.05.19	group 2	final	0.352	0.297	0.649

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.

Quarter 3 distribution:

Group 1	Units purchased on 1 November 2018
Group 2	Units purchased 2 November 2018 to 31 December 2018

Final distribution:

Group 1	Units purchased before 1 January 2019
Group 2	Units purchased 1 January 2019 to 31 March 2019

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 58-61 of the Smith & Williamson Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2018 (available https://smithandwilliamson.com/en/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 eight times during 2017-18.

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, but not limited to, 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.

When setting variable remuneration for the executive directors, the committee considers overall business profit for the group and divisions, 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 2018. The committee agrees the individual allocation of variable remuneration and the proportion of that variable remuneration to be awarded as restricted shares.

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 78 employees is £3,741,023 of which £3,391,428 is fixed remuneration. This is based on the annualised salary and benefits for those identified as working in SWFAL as at 30 April 2018. Any variable remuneration is awarded for the year ending 30 April 2018. This information excludes any senior management or other Material Risk Takers (MRTs) whose remuneration information is detailed on the next page.

Remuneration (continued)

Aggregate quantitative information (continued)

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 2017-18 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 2018				
		Variable			
	Fixed	Cash	Equity	Total	No. MRTs
Senior Management	£2,906	£1,872	£563	£5,341	15
Other MRTs	£1,506	£864	£186	£2,556	11
Total	£4,412	£2,736	£749	£7,897	26

Investment Manager

The Manager delegates the management of the Fund's liquid assets to Church House Investments Limited and pays to Church House Investments Limited, out of the Manager's annual management charge, a monthly fee calculated on the total value of the portfolio of investments at each valuation point. Church House Investments Limited are compliant with the Capital Requirements Directive regarding remuneration and therefore Church House Investments Limited staff are covered by remuneration regulatory requirements.

Further information

Distributions and reporting dates

Where net revenue is available it will be distributed/allocated quarterly on 31 May (final), 31 August (quarter 1), 30 November (interim) and the last day in February (quarter 3). In the event of a distribution, unitholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD dates:	1 April	final
	1 July	quarter 1
	1 October	interim
	1 January	quarter 3
Reporting dates:	31 March	annual
	30 September	interim

Buying and selling units

The property of the Fund is valued at 12 noon on each business day with the exception of a bank holiday in England and Wales, or the last business day prior to these days annually where the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the Manager and the Trustee; and the prices of the Fund 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.

Income units and Accumulation units

The minimum initial investment in these unit classes is £5,000. The minimum subsequent investment is £5,000. The Manager reserves the right to terminate holdings where the value is less than £3,000. The Manager may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.

The Manager may impose a charge on the sale of units to investors, which is based on the amount invested by the prospective investor. The preliminary charge is 5% of the value of each unit.

XL Institutional Income units and XL Institutional Accumulation units

The minimum initial investment in these unit classes is £50,000,000. The minimum subsequent investment is £5,000. The Manager reserves the right to terminate holdings where the value is less than £50,000,000. The Manager may waive the minimum levels at its discretion.

The Manager may impose a charge on the sale of units to investors, which is based on the amount invested by the prospective investor. The preliminary charge is 5% of the value of each unit.

Prices of units and the estimated yield of the unit classes are published on the following website: www.fundlistings.com or may be obtained by calling 0141 222 1151.

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
Brian McLean
David Cobb
James Gordon
Kevin Stopps
Paul Wyse
Grant Hotson - resigned 11 March 2019

Non-Executive Directors of the Manager
Dean Buckley
Linda Robinson
Victoria Muir

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

Trustee
NatWest Trustee & Depositary Services Limited
2nd Floor
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Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Auditor
KPMG LLP
Saltire Court
20 Castle Terrace
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